

KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

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PROGRAM

for the Annual Meeting of the
KANSAS FARMERS UNION
MANAGERS AND DIRECTORS
ASSOCIATION

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1943

JAYHAWK HOTEL, TOPEKA, KANSAS

- 10:00 A. M.—Meeting Called to OrderPresident Don Wilcox
Business Meeting and Reports
WelcomeGeorge Bicknell
Plant Manager, Farmers Union Terminal
12:00—Recess—Noon Lunch.....(Compliments F. U. Jobbing Ass'n.)
1:00 P. M.—"Storage Situation for 1943"Roy Crawford
Manager, Grain Department, FUJA
1:30 P. M.—"Feed and Coal Outlook"Ted Belden
Manager, Merchandise Dept., FUJA
2:00 P. M.—"What We Can Do to Help the Family Type Farms".....
E. K. Dean, President, Kansas Farmers Union
2:45 P. M.—Discussion of Elevator War Time Problems
3:30 P. M.—Election of Officers for Coming Year
4:00 P. M.—Adjournment

Cooperative businesses, because of their common basis of patron ownership, are more closely bound together than or send a director to this meeting of managers and directors wartime by helping one another solve our problems. Come, or send a director to this meeting of managers and directors in Topeka on Wednesday, June 9, 1943.

"Seed Wheat for Russia" Is Purpose of State-Wide Campaign

Donations Solicited from Farmers Union Locals, and Cooperative Associations—President E. K. Dean a Member of State Fund Raising Committee.

The Kansas Farmers Union has been asked to do its part in a state-wide program of raising funds for the purpose of sending two carloads, or about three thousand bushels of seed wheat to Russia.

President E. K. Dean has been delegated, as a member of the State wide committee, to contact all of the Farmers Union Locals in Kansas, in an effort to secure donations for this seed fund.

A Worthy Cause

It is estimated that the two carloads, or three thousand bushels, of seed will cost about \$6,000 when sacked and ready for export. Farmers, millers, elevator men, seed men, and others are being solicited for donations to this worthy cause.

Already twenty-one other states and Canada have conducted similar campaigns, sending almost two million pounds of seed for farm crops and vegetables. Mr. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture says, "There is a double meaning in sending seed wheat. It is a patriotic weapon on the food production front, and it is a 'Thanks' to Russia, whose hard red turkey seed paved the way for the reputation Kansas enjoys as the leading producer of that kind of wheat in America."

Russian Turkey Wheat the Foundation of Kansas Wheat Industry

The Kansas wheat industry is founded on Russian Turkey wheat. About 1873 Russian Mennonite immigrants to Kansas brought hard winter seed with them. Then at the turn of the century wheat seed was brought from the Russian province of Karkov by M. A. Carlson, famous Kansas wheat scientist.

The development of wheat is a part of Kansas history and much of the state's progress can be attributed to the original start which was made from the seed which originated in Russia. It seems fitting now, that Kansans should do all they can, to aid in furnishing Russia the seed they need so desperately, in order that they may get back into the pro-

duction of this vitally needed food crop.

This should be thoroughly discussed at your next Local meeting, and earnest consideration should be given to a donation by the Local. Individual contributions from farmers also can be solicited, to help with this campaign. Your contribution should be mailed immediately as this campaign ends June 15th. Contributions can be mailed directly to the State office of the Kansas Farmers Union, Box 296, Salina. We will forward these contributions to the Chairman of the state committee giving your Local credit for your own contribution.

Cooperatives Solicited

Cooperatives are urged to mail contributions directly to the State Farmers Union Office, also. Your contribution will be forwarded to the Chairman of the State Committee, and your organization will receive credit for your contribution. The suggestion is also made that individual contributions from obtain seed wheat so that her farmers be solicited, to help with this campaign.

Place a contribution box, with a sign denoting its purpose, in your elevator office. Help Russia 1944 wheat crop can be planted—help her to PRODUCE FOOD FOR FREEDOM!

WILL VISIT FU CO-OPS

Russell Mill Executive to Visit Western Part of State

Gary Eberle, Manager of the Wheat Department of the Russell Mill, at Russell, Kansas, next week will visit Farmers Union co-operative elevator and stores in the western half of the state.

The flour milled by the Russell Mill is well known to Kansas Co-op buyers, as it is handled by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association Feed Warehouse in Topeka.

Asks "A Real War Budget For All American Agriculture

CALLS MEETING



Don Wilcox, President Managers' and Directors' Ass'n., and Manager Farmers Co-Op Elevator Ass'n., Bennington

A FINE JOB

M. L. Beckman, Customer Farmers Union Livestock Cooperative at Kansas City, Congratulates Co-op

Clay Center Kan.
May 22, 1943

Mr. Neal O'Neal,
Hog Department,
Farmers Union Livestock
Coop
Kansas City Mo.

Friend Neal—Just a few lines to let you know that you did a good job of handling my hogs a week ago. Had only 3½ pounds of shrink per head from my home scale. It was not your fault, that I hit a low day, I was afraid of hot weather.

Yours Truly,
M. L. Beckman.

NATIONAL PRESIDENT PATTON MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS TO SENATE AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—PROPOSE LEGISLATION TO ESTABLISH FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION ON PERMANENT BASIS

WASHINGTON, May 27th—War food production contracts for all farmers, \$1,000,000,000 in FSA production loan authorizations for small farmers, restoration of President Roosevelt's original agricultural budget requests and appropriation of \$5,000,000 to develop a Veterans' tenant-purchase farm program are the principal recommendations made by President James G. Patton of the National Farmers Union to the Senate Agricultural Appropriations Subcommittee in asking "a real war budget for all of American Agriculture."

A proposal for legislation establishing the Farm Security Administration on a permanent basis was also included in the National Farmers Union recommendations made by Patton and Glenn J. Talbott, President of the North Dakota Farmers Union and member of the National Farmers Union Executive Council.

The National Farmers Union asked:

1. Continuance of FSA and increase of its production loan authorization from the present figure of \$97,500,000 to \$1,000,000,000, as a first step in a 2 1/3 billion dollar loan program for a 20 percent expansion of war food production. The proposed expansion would permit enlistment in all-out war food production of about 1,390,000 farms from among the 4,000,000 farm families who in 1942 had incomes averaging \$1,200, including non-farm earnings home-consumed products and government payments.

2. Restoration of President Roosevelt's original budget requests for farm appropriations, authorizations and programs, so as to put the Nation's farm programs up to the normal peacetime level and provide a base on which to start "seventeen months after Pearl Harbor," all-out conversion, expansion and mobilization of all farms to meet rising war food needs. Many items were reduced or stricken by the House Agricultural Appropriations Subcom-

mittee, or on points of order during House floor debate. The National Farmers Union grouped the principal budget items to be restored under six headings:

- A. Fulfillment of federal commitments just as they were made to farmers, including crop, conservation, incentive and parity payments. This includes an authorization of continued parity payments.

- B. Appropriation of funds for 1944 compliance and conservation payments with a limit on individual payments around \$500.

- C. Continuation of crop insurance to protect the economic welfare and security of farm people.

- D. Authorization of 90 percent commodity loans for 1943.

- E. Maintenance of minimum nutrition programs with Section 32 funds, including school lunch programs for children.

- F. Maintenance of all essential agricultural administrative activities and their improvement rather than abolition.

3. Appropriation of \$5,000,000 to develop a Veterans' farm program on the tenant-purchase pattern and to option beginning immediately, farm lands to be available after the war for service men as they are demobilized. Lands to be developed for this purpose would include cantonment sites, safety areas around war plants and any other lands held by the government that can be made into efficient family farms. Patton pointed out that war-time optioning of land for such a program will help prevent inflation in post-war land prices.

4. Farm War Food Production Contracts, to be offered on terms equivalent to the terms of industrial war production contracts.

In support of these proposals, Patton said:

"In terms of the welfare of common people, the long run welfare of American agriculture and of democracy, FSA has proved to be the greatest single advance in the past ten years in the field of agriculture. It is a practical measure for assuring economic security to working farm families by helping them to help themselves so they can contribute to the national wealth and welfare."

"It has given new hope, strength, ambition and productive ability to more than 1,500,000 farm families. They have been 'returned to life' in the sense that they have become partners in our democracy, socially and economically. Many are paying income taxes. They are today honored and respected members of communities. Their sons are fighting on our battlefronts—at least one, from Billings Montana, penetrated to Tokyo. They are contributing to our food supplies, which would be far shorter had it not been for the Farm Security program in the past."

Must Aid Low Income Farmers

"To stop short now, to say to the 4,000,000 lower income farmers that we do not care about their welfare or for their food produc-

(Continued on Page Seven)

Farmers Union Seed Corn Program a Valuable Asset to Membership

President E. K. Dean Announces Expanded Seed Corn Program for 1944, Under Auspices of Kansas Farmers Union—235 Acres of Hybrid Seed Corn Are Planted Near St. Mary's.

A program of state wide importance to Farmers Union members, is the Farmers Union hybrid seed corn program which this year is expanding in scope under the auspices of the Kansas Farmers Union, it is announced by E. K. Dean, State President. This project, another valuable service

which has been developed and in-

itiated by the Kansas Farmers Union, will increase in size and activity, as the demand in the state increases.

Fine Response From Membership
In 1942, four small plots of land were planted and a small amount of seed was raised. This seed, sold through cooperative channels, met with a fine response from the membership, which indicated that the Kansas Farmers Union has a real need for a sound, cooperative seed production program.

235 Acres Planted for 1944 Crop

This year, the Kansas Farmers Union has planted 235 acres of hybrid seed corn, within a radius of ten miles around St. Marys, Kansas. This increase in acreage will allow the Kansas Farmers

Union to supply a large amount of seed for next year's crop. The acreage planted in production of this crop will be expanded as Farmers Union demand and need becomes greater.

It is planned that eventually all types of field seeds will be produced and distributed through this program.

1943 Production Insufficient

In 1943, production was not sufficient to meet the demand and therefore only a relatively small amount of Kansas grown seed was furnished through the Seed Corn program. Next year, it is hoped that sufficient seed corn will be grown, to allow the use of Kansas Farmers Union seed corn, without the necessity of using seed corn from other sections.

FARM BLOC MUTILATES AGRICULTURE'S APPROPRIATION BILL

Congressman Lambertson of Kansas, Dirksen of Illinois and Cannon of Missouri Aid Corporation Farming Interests in Attempt to "Plow Under" Family Type Farm Operator

**The Record Speaks.
He Called the Roll.
Army Beats Mob.
Write and Tell Them!**

If you could have heard M. W. Thatcher's radio talk of May 16, or have read the text of it in the May 20 issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, you will have a pretty fair understanding of how the big plantation and corporation farmers operated through Ed. O'Neal of the Farm Bureau and through such Congressmen as Cannon of Missouri, Dirksen of Illinois, Lambertson of Kansas and others of the farm bloc boys to mutilate and emasculate the appropriation bill for agriculture. There was no "I think" or "I understand" or "I believe" in Thatcher's arraignment of these enemies of the small farmer. He read from Congressional Record the stenographic report of what they said and he read also from the big 1600 page volume of "hearings" on the bill, which extended over two months and in which was recorded, again by stenographic report, the words of their testimony. There is no getting around, beyond or behind

such a record either of the testimony before the committee or of the words spoken in debate on the floor of the House. And Mr. Thatcher's running comment was illuminating and fully explanatory.

That was what you would describe as "calling the roll on the solons. It is reminiscent of a similar event which took place at Bismarck, N. D., on February 9, 1915, with George S. Loftus in the title role. The state legislature had just voted down a measure which called for the building of a terminal grain elevator within the state. The people, by a 3 to 1 vote, had approved the plan and two previous sessions of the legislature had voted for submission of the proposal to the voters. In face of that—the legislature, to the amazement of the farmers and the people, refused to obey the will of the people. Following the adverse vote, George S. Loftus called a meeting of the assembled farmers at the Commercial Club room and there, facing the farmers and their foes who had come to "take in the show" Loftus called the roll on the recent legislators. The roll was called, just as it was in the legislature, and Loftus would comment "He has been fixed," or "Someone

has seen that fellow," or "The next four are bad eggs." Those who came to laugh remained to swear. Those who were so uncovered, and their friends, were mad enough that evening to start a lynching party with Loftus as the piece de resistance, while the farmers, noting how they had been betrayed were angry enough to tar and feather a few legislators.

Out of that came the Nonpartisan League, with its state-owned terminal and flour mill at Grand Forks. When farmers got mad enough to get "set" on a thing, they usually get what they want particularly if they organize and stick to that organization. But it takes a leader with courage and brains to direct their power and energy. A well drilled army will defeat a mob of many times its size.

So we have a repetition of Loftus' famous roll call. This time it is over the radio and Thatcher is naming names and pointing to the delinquent solons, reading from the record all the time. He is more effective than Loftus because his words are not confined to the limits of the Commercial Club, and because he had a far greater issue

than the erection of a terminal grain elevator. Nowadays the cooperative farmers build their own terminal elevators out of the money they save in marketing their own grain. Thatcher's issue is nation-wide. The farmer must have Crop Insurance, Parity Payments, Farm Security Administration, Farm Loans and Soil Conservation funds. For ten years he has had most of those. Now, all of a sudden, the Ed O'Neals and the Cannons, Dirksens and Lambertsons decide he has had quite enough—that he must weaken and go back to the old, hard, hopeless days. They say: "Let us turn back the hands of progress on the dial of agriculture—let the corporation farmer have it all."

Will they have their way? Not if the farmers get mad enough to write their Senators in Washington and tell them. The Senate subcommittee on Appropriations, now considering the bill, is composed of Senators Bankhead of Alabama, Russell of Georgia and Nye of North Dakota. Reach for the pencil or pen and ink, but a 3c stamp and tell those Senators. You don't have to go to Washington to get what you want.—Co-Optimist of F. U. G. I. A.

Our Candidate for Oblivion---

Rep. Wm. P. Lambertson

Other States Enjoy "Horse Laugh" At Expense of Voters in Kansas' First District

Rep. William P. Lambertson,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Forgive us for indulging in the season's heartiest horse laugh at the predicament in which you, the great exponent of Kansas Republicanism and the great foe of President Roosevelt and every member of his family, now find yourself.

Not content to assail the president of the United States out of partisan, political hatred you engaged in the cheap trick of attacking Mr. Roosevelt through his sons, all four of whom are serving in the armed forces of this country.

Without an iota of fact to back it up, you made the charge that the president had "jerked" the Roosevelt sons out of danger when their assignments took them too close to the war fronts. You made this charge despite the fine military records of the Roosevelt boys, one of whom distinguished himself under fire at Guadalcanal, another in North Africa, and still another in the Mediterranean area.

Your stab-in-the-back attack on the Roosevelt boys in the service was so grossly false and unfair that even your fellow Republicans in congress told you to shut up or they would publicly repudiate you and your ways. Then that eloquent and thoroughly justified letter from Col. Elliott Roosevelt on the fighting front in North Africa put you in your place, and gave you something to think about.

But now comes a piece of news from your home state of Kansas that hands us our horse

laugh—your own son, Milan Ward Lambertson has asked his draft board for draft deferment—he doesn't want to fight. He has discovered that he is opposed to war on grounds of religious belief and wants to be assigned to noncombatant duty!

You have advanced an alibi for your son Mialn, whom you say is "a deeply religious boy and an independent fellow" but you say his application filed with the draft board will be withdrawn. If your son is sincere, why should he withdraw the application? It may be politically embarrassing to you to have a son who is a conscientious objector, but our country is in a war to preserve the kind of freedom under which everyone is entitled to his own beliefs and opinions.

We agree that you are not properly held responsible for what your son does, but you have shown no such consideration of others. Suppose one of the Roosevelt boys had turned out to be a conscientious objector—we suspect your attack on the president would have been even more furious than it was.

Frankly, if there is any member of congress who stands properly nominated for oblivion by unanimous consent, you are the member. We recall that even American Legion members in your home state have adopted resolutions apologizing to the president for your conduct and apologizing for their part in electing you to office.

Your judgment is good enough for us.—Editorial in "Capital Times" of Madison, Wisconsin.

Big Farmer Increasingly Hostile To FSA Aid to Marginal Farm Operator

In Past, Many Sharecroppers Were Available to Do Plantation Owners' Work: Finds Old Paternalistic System Is Breaking Down

By Thomas L. Stokes

MEMPHIS, May 4—A contributing factor to the current unrest in the South, an unrest which some clothe with more political influence than it justifies, may be found in the intensified hostility of the plantation owner and big farmer to what the New Deal has done for the marginal farmer and sharecropper through its Farm Security Administration.

Numerically, the plantation owner is in the minority, but he is noisy and is influential because of a community of interest with business men, large and small, in the towns which dot the agricultural sections of the South. This community of interest is even more closely knit now because the business man also finds his one-time easy exploitation of cheap labor hampered by what the New Deal has done for labor.

Both groups find themselves pinched even more tightly now by the war, which, through its de-

mands for manpower, has narrowed the labor market still further and given both the farm laborer and the city worker greater bargaining power.

With the constant manpower drain, the big farmer looks back longingly to the old days when an abundance of sharecroppers was always at his beck and call. This has whetted his antagonism to the FSA, for that agency has put so many of this once indigent class into business for themselves, on land which they can lease or buy.

The old paternalistic system is breaking down and its beneficiaries are making a last desperate effort to save something.

The alliance of the big farmer and the businessman has always exerted more power politically than its numerical strength justified, particularly in Congress and local offices, by virtue of a short rotten-borough system whereby

they kept their hands tightly on political machines. In this they were aided by the poll tax, which disfranchised many sharecroppers, and by the lack of organization and political interest of this marginal group of citizens, except when some cheap demagogue came along to enlist them by fancy promises which were rarely kept. They often found themselves sold out, as in the case of such will-o'-the-wisps as Huey Long and Gene Talmadge.

President Roosevelt took their case in hand, and did something for them. Accordingly, they turn out for him in national elections. But they pay little attention to congressional elections, and thus find their interests endangered in the interim, as now.

For, through their agents in Congress, the planter-businessman alliance is now pressing vigorously to destroy the Farm Security Administration. And it finds ready help among Republicans, particularly from the Midwest.

The tenant farmer and sharecropper have few champions, and little organization.

Their enemies are highly organized. The chief political pressure vehicle of the big farmer is the American Farm Bureau Federation, which, in the South as elsewhere, is aligning itself more and

more closely with business interests into a political organization that is effective in Washington in cooperation with Midwest Republicans.

The Farm Bureau's own membership records tell a significant story.

In the delta country, particularly in Mississippi and Arkansas, the Farm Bureau has greatly increased its membership. In the counties where the big plantations are, and has lost in the last five years in support of small farmers in the hill country.

The increase in membership in the plantation counties, where there are fewer farms and fewer individual farmers, might seem strange. What happens is that the plantation owner buys memberships for every tenant on his farm, white and black. This swells the membership figures that are paraded before Congressional committees in Washington, but means nothing for the basic interest of the small farmer.

The Farm Bureau has gone even further. It has enlisted members in retail stores, and in some cases bank clerks, in membership drives in cooperation with Chambers of Commerce, thus sealing its community of interests with business in small towns.

The chief spokesman of the plantation farmer in the fight against the FSA is Oscar Johnston, President of the National Cotton Council and operator of a mammoth Mississippi plantation more lordly than anything seen in the heyday before the Civil War.

The conflict between the big farmer and the New Deal-espoused sharecropper is perhaps most intense and dramatic in the fertile farm region which sweeps south of this city to the Mississippi delta, and for several reasons.

Here the Farm Security Administration has been most successful in resettling sharecroppers and making them substantial citizens, able to pay their own way and contribute greatly to war-time food supplies.

Here, too, in such unfortunate projects as the Lake Dick and Dyas commodity farms, which it inherited from the old Resettlement Administration of Dr. Rex Tugwell, the FSA has been most vulnerable.

The big plantation owners cry "communism," though unable to make their charge stick.

Here, too, are more of the big plantations, and the shoe consequently pinches here most.

BIG JOB FOR SMALL GIRL—BOWL-LICKING IN BAKERY
Homerville, Ga., May 25—While Mrs. W. F. Monneck was purchasing food in a bakery her small daughter quietly eyed frosted cakes and cookies.

"Who does your bowl-licking for you?" the little girl asked the baker.

The Wright, Kans., Cooperative Exchange recently purchased a lumber yard to add to its operations.

NAZI LIQUIDATES CO-OPS

Czech Minister of Finance on Trip to U. S. Says Co-ops are So Vital to Economy of Czechoslovakia That Nazis Fear Complete Liquidation.

NEW YORK—The Nazis have taken over control of all of the major cooperative federation in Czechoslovakia and are slowly liquidating the consumer cooperatives, Dr. Ladislav Feierabend, Minister of Finance of the Czechoslovakian Government in Exile, said in an interview with a Representative of the Cooperative League News Service here.

"Economic life in Czechoslovakia would be unthinkable without cooperatives," Dr. Feierabend declared. "For this reason the liquidation of the cooperatives has been a slow process with occasional sales of cooperative units to private profit dealers. Rapid liquidation of cooperatives would disrupt the entire economy of Czechoslovakia, so the Nazis have been afraid to take too rapid steps in the liquidation of cooperatives. The Nazis, however, have complete control of the top organizations and have put 'dependable' Nazis in positions of responsibility.

Before the war, at least six million of the fifteen million people in Czechoslovakia were members of cooperatives," Dr. Feierabend declared. "There were 11,454 agricultural cooperatives of different types in operation in 1935, among them marketing and purchasing cooperatives with a volume of business equal to \$700,000,000." Dr. Feierabend pointed out that this volume in a country with one-eighth the population of the United States indicated the important position the cooperatives played in the national economy.

Before the war, Dr. Feierabend was head of Kooperativa, the Union of Agricultural Buying Cooperatives with headquarters in Prague. 87 percent of all cereals were handled by marketing cooperatives and the central organizations, of which he was head, operated 38 mills before the occupation of Czechoslovakia. The cooperatives should play an important part in the post-war reconstruction Dr. Feierabend believes, and at the close of the reconstruction period, cooperative leaders in Czechoslovakia hope for closer cooperation between marketing and consumer co-ops for the benefit of all.

Dr. Feierabend is in the United States for a very brief period in connection with his work as Minister of Finance of the Government of Czechoslovakia. During his stay, he hopes to visit some of the important U. S. cooperatives, particularly the agricultural marketing cooperatives in California.

BUYING CATTLE?

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

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

**FARMERS UNION
LIVE STOCK
CO-OPERATIVE
Stock Yards**

Kansas City, Wichita, Parsons

TO SPEAK AT MEETING OF KANSAS FARMERS UNION MANAGERS' AND DIRECTORS' ASS'N.



Left to Right: E. K. Dean, President Kansas Farmers Union; R. D. Crawford, Manager, FUJA Grain Department; George Bicknell, Plant Manager, Farmers Union Terminal Elevator and Feed Mill, at Topeka; and T. C. Belden, Manager, FUJA Merchandise Department, who will be principal program speakers at the annual meeting of Kansas Farmers Union Managers' and Directors' Ass'n., in Topeka, on June 9.

Sailor Jones Wanted to See "What Made Democracy Tick"

"Why Must a Man Pay Tribute for the Right to Vote, When He can Fight Without Doing it?" Is Seaman Jones' Inquiry, in House of Representatives Just Before Passage of Bill for Poll Tax Abolition

WASHINGTON, May 26—Like the midget who sat in multi-millionaire Morgan's lap at a Senate hearing, Congress today has a new tale to tell.

It will be told to grandchildren of present members. It is one of those simple and artless and immortal tales that nobody could possibly have thought up. It will take its place in the folklore of Washington. In a sense it made the mere House passage yesterday of a bill for the abolition of the poll tax, 265 to 110, sink into relative insignificance.

This was because a simple-minded and engaging United States Navy sailor Evan O. Jones, signalman second class, of Los Angeles, with two years of active service, having been in the Singapore campaign, happened to wander into the House gallery in the midst of the poll-tax debate. As he explained later, he wanted to see "what made democracy tick." Mr. Jones stood the debate as long as he could. Then he took part in it.

A good many persons will always feel that Mr. Jones made the best speech of the day, in fact of many days. Nearly every newspaperman writing of the event mentions Mr. Jones as being way up in the lead. Mr. Jones did not speak at length. He found that difficult under the circumstances, so many pages, and ushers, and people got into his way. But he made his point all right.

Spoke from the Gallery

Mr. Jones listened attentively to a series of speeches by Congressmen from the seven Southern States having the poll tax, and then climbed to the gallery railing directly across from the Speaker's rostrum, where he asked for the floor.

The members looked up in surprise. Representative Butler B. Hare (D) of South Carolina had just completed his address denouncing the bill.

"Mr. Speaker," began Mr. Jones calmly but emphatically, "I would like to know why a man must pay tribute for the right to vote when he can fight without doing it?"

Congressmen looked up in astonishment. Mr. Jones had other things to say, but found increasing difficulty in saying them due to the guards who were interfering. As he was ushered off he demanded,

"Mr. Speaker, haven't I got the floor?"

Mr. Jones was ushered to the police room followed by many reporters. He spoke calmly and explained to Kenneth Romney, House Sergeant-at-Arms, that he was away from his ship on 48-hour leave, after two years of service. He had come into the House, he declared, on a personal sight-seeing expedition without knowing

what matter was up for discussion.

"I came up to see what democracy was about and I find they are still fighting the Civil War," explained simple-minded Mr. Jones. "If a man can fight without paying a tax, why should he have to pay a poll tax to vote?"

Like the little boy in the Hans Christian Anderson fable who asked why the King was walking through the streets in his underwear while all the more sensible pretended he was wearing clothes, the questions of Mr. Jones brought their inevitable penalty. He was put under medical observation, but later, Capt. George W. Calver, Navy physician assigned to the Capitol, explained that the sailor had been sent back to his ship.

Thus Mr. Jones walked from the congressional stage, after climbing right into the top rigging of congressional folklore.

Strike Laid on Northerners

The House debate was a passionate affair, in which the allegation that the groups seeking repeal of the poll tax consisted, in part of Labor, Radical, and Communist groups, was frequently on the tongues of opponents.

Representative Joseph Starnes (D) of Alabama, Vice-Chairman of the Dies Committee, explained that "voting is a privilege and not a right and should be allowed only those with intelligence to use the vote wisely."

"If all 48 States had a poll tax," Mr. Starnes said, "the quality of the legislators in this body would be raised to a higher level. And I might point out that in the South, where the poll tax exists, we don't have 8,000 men on strike today against the Government."

Some of Mr. Starnes' colleagues pointed out that a strike occurred in Birmingham in his own district only last week, but Mr. Starnes dismissed this easily as being the work of Northerners, that only 3,000 had been involved, and that they were all back at work now anyway.

Unusual Coalition

The poll tax vote showed an unusual house line-up. Generally legislation has been in control there of a coalition of Republicans and conservative Southern Democrats.

In the poll tax vote the unusual coalition was between Republicans and Northern Democrats.

The Southern group was joined by only a handful of Republicans. Leadership of both parties was behind the repealer.

In the vote last year in the House the majority was 254 to 84 in favor of repeal. Action was blocked then by a Senate filibuster, which is now threatened again. However, it is believed that it will be difficult to sustain such a filibuster for 19 months, before

Iowa Farm Bureau Benefits By \$1,225,000 Program

The Farm Bureau Federation gets almost exclusive use of a \$1,225,000 Extension program in Iowa to weld farmers of the state into their pressure group for a comparatively small contribution of the total fund.

Figures circulated at a 1942 agricultural Extension conference indicated that 14 per cent of "Extension" funds come from county and association memberships and the rest from the federal government, the state, and the county.

The federal government, whose rule against organizations is openly ignored, is the largest contributor to the total. It appropriates \$565,000 to Iowa Extension Service.

The present Congress ends. The seven Southern States with the poll tax are:

Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas. Tennessee recently repealed its poll tax, but local courts have reversed the referendum.

Iowa counties are required, under state law, to appropriate their share—\$335,000. The state goes \$180,000. Membership funds account for approximately the same as the state's contribution.

Encouragement can be found by United States cooperatives in what has happened to British cooperatives in three years of war—encouragement plus a few well-pointed lessons. Chief point to be noted, perhaps, is that the relatively favorable position of British co-ops today is the result of their demonstrated ability to perform an important function in agricultural production.

Farmers grow the linseed oil, produce the turpentine, and now a farmers' co-op is making paint for Uncle Sam's Navy. United Co-operation, Inc., of Indianapolis, Indiana, will turn out 12,000 gallons per month for a year. This is 25 percent of the co-op's capacity. It may step up the Navy contract to 15,000 to 20,000 gallons per month.

RATIONING UP TO DATE

Processed and Canned Foods
June 7—Last day for blue G, H and J stamps.
July 7—Last day for blue K, L and F stamps.
Meat, Cheese, Butter and Fats
May 30—First day for red stamp K.

May 31—Last day for red stamps E, F, G and H.
June 6—First day for red stamp L.

June 13—First day for red stamp M.

June 20—First day for red stamp N.

(Red stamps J, K, L, M and N good through June 30.)

Sugar
June 1—First day for Book 1 stamp 13, good for five pounds.
October 31—Last day for Book 1 stamps 15 and 16, good for five pounds each of canning sugar. (Housewives may apply to local boards for additional maximum of fifteen pounds per person for canning, if need is shown.)

Coffee
May 31—First day for Book 1 stamp 24, good for one pound through June 30.

Shoes
June 15—Last day for Book 1 stamp 17, good for one pair.
June 16—First day for Book 1 stamp 18, good for one pair.

Gasoline and Tires
July 21—Last day for No. 6 coupon in A books, good for four gallons.

Plant diseases are said to cause an annual loss of about \$200 on each American farm.


We Manufacture—

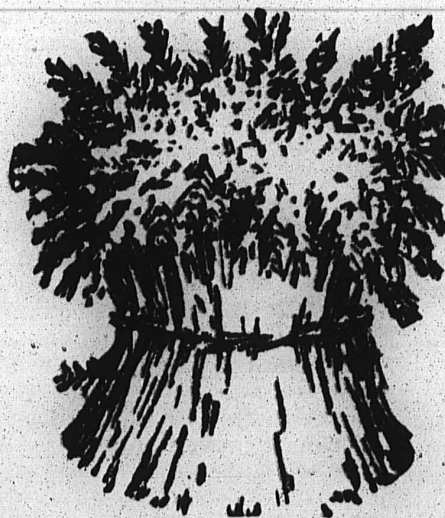
Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association

Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery,

Office Equipment, Printing


CONSOLIDATED
printing and stationery co.
SALINA • KANSAS



Kansas Farmers Grow the Best Wheat in the World — and — "RUSSELL'S BEST" Flour is Milled from Kansas Wheat to make a Perfect, All-Purpose Flour.

Make it a habit to ALWAYS ask for "Russell's Best" Flour at your Farmers Union Co-Op. Elevators and Stores...

And remember—"Russell's Best" Flour is now ENRICHED, so that all health giving vitamins are retained in the finished product.

Handled by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association Feed Warehouse in Topeka

RUSSELL MILLING COMPANY

RUSSELL, KANSAS

Day by Day with FUJA

By HELEN DENNEY

Bee-Keepers Co-Operate Like Bees

Ohio Apirists' Association Gets Off to a Flying Start; Finance Scheme's a Honey.

Classic example of industrious rural co-operation is the bee-hive. Commercial beekeepers of Ohio successfully emulated their own bees when the depression of '39 forced them to re-examine their marketing problems. Previously nobody had thought of a bee-keeper's co-op. Located near ready markets, Ohio apiarists had little to worry them except producing their product and getting it to market. Hard times and falling prices changed that. Honey which had sold for 10c a pound in car lots, now sold for 4 1/2c. Production costs, however, remained at about 6 1/2c.

The packer wasn't taking the loss, neither were the wholesalers or retailers. Consumers paid the same price when producers got 4 1/2 cents as when they got 10 cents. So five of Ohio's largest apiarists, aware that they were being given the short end of the stick, sought the solution in co-operation.

Sweetening the Pot

First big problem was finance. Most of the honey producers were without funds to take care of their own production problems. So the co-op went ahead with not a cent of cash capital. Stocks of honey made up the sole security with which containers, equipment, and everything else needed, were provided. That system has been followed ever since. All that's asked is an estimate of the income from each member's anticipated volume of business. Out of first deliveries of honey, enough of the amount due each member is retained to cover his share of required finances. As the packing season progresses, additional levies can be made with increases in business. At the close of the season, the member receives a full settlement including all earnings due him on his honey.

During the co-op's first year a little more than 100,000 pounds of honey were processed and marketed. That year the co-op didn't pay its members any more than they could have received on the open market. But they kept faith. Although they only incorporated recently, members (now 29 in number) have always observed regulations with bee-like conscientiousness. Together they operate a total of 20,000 hives, valued at more than \$500,000, producing an annual 2,000,000 pounds of honey and 30,000 pounds of beeswax.

Volume has increased year by year. On honey capital invested for 1942, net earnings reached 28 percent, representing an average of 1c a pound above the market price. Recently the co-op's "Ohio Brand Honey" was selected and stocked by Ohio Co-operative Grocery Wholesale, which supplies it to member co-op stores of Ohio Farm Bureau Co-operative Association and Central States Co-operatives. Soon it may go to co-op stores throughout the nation through distribution facilities of National Co-operatives, Inc.

The Ohio Apirists Cooperative Association has had its ups and downs, of course, during the four years of its growth. A lot had to be learned about processing, and a lot more about marketing. But there was never any lack of faith on the part of its members, and no actual losses have been sustained.

A little more than one hundred thousand pounds of honey was processed and marketed the first year. Each succeeding year showed a substantial increase.

Honey production itself dovetails closely with other branches of agriculture. Ohio apirists proudly cite government figures proving that, for every dollar the beekeeper takes from honey and wax production, the general farming community benefits by \$16 worth of pollinating activities. While apirists depend on farmers to grow sweet clover, farmers must depend largely on bees for clover seed, vegetables, and fruits. In the hive, in the field, and in the purchasing of beekeeper's supplies and selling of beeswax and honey, co-operation seems to work equally well.—from Cooperative Digest.

NORTH DAKOTA ADOPTS POULTRY PROJECT

(Editor's Note: The slogan, "Victory Chicks" is going to match the popularity of "Victory Pigs" in the Farmers Union young people's efforts to help win the war. The following front-page story from the North Dakota Union Farmer tells how County Farmers Unions there have adopted a Junior project first tried out last year by the Ellsworth County Farmers Union Co-operative Association, and which is being repeated this year.)

"From sixty to a hundred thousand extra chickens for North Dakota raised by Farmers Union youngsters."

This is the goal of the Farmers Union poultry project announced recently by Mrs. Jerome Evanson, director of Junior education.

Through the county unions each Juvenile or Junior Reserve agreeing to care for chicks, will be given 25 to raise. In the fall each child will repay the cost of the chicks by giving the county organization two or three cockerels, and keep the rest for sale and for egg-laying this winter. Where the county union has no funds, arrangements for financing the county union will be made.

Application blanks have been sent to every Farmers Union local. If 50 Juveniles, 8 to 12, and Junior Reserves, 13 through 15, in each organized county carries out the project, 60,000 more chickens will be raised.

Announces Program Over Radio

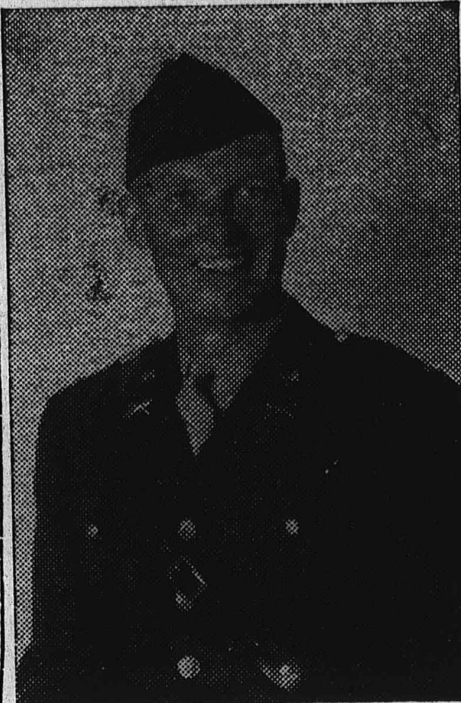
In announcing the program over the radio, Mrs. Evanson said: Juveniles and Reserves, you have an important place in this all-out war effort—how important you hardly realize, for your part in this war will not be to destroy lives and property, but to make the land more fruitful, to raise food to feed hungry people, to build strong bodies—you are truly builders. To get strength and enthusiasm to want to do your share and more, let your mind wander to the devastated areas of the world.

"It is spring, too, in France, in Holland, in Greece, and in Russia. The yearning to plant and is in the hearts of these people, too, but what of their land and their farms once fruitful? They are devastated and shell-torn. There is only a harvest of death, hunger, pestilence. Hundreds of children, their parents killed, their homes destroyed, wander aimlessly from place to place, begging for food, homeless and unwanted."

"We—yes, we, the farmers of America—must feed these people. We must feed the whole hungry world. That is our part in this world conflict. Look out over your rolling prairies today and be deeply thankful that you have the opportunity to do something for people, hungry, needy people. Then you will never be too tired to do the chores and the extra jobs that must be done to meet our goal for this year."

If you seek truth, you will not seek to gain victory by every possible means; and when you have found truth, you need not fear being defeated.—Epictetus.

ON LEAVE



Lieutenant Harry Neath

LIEUTENANT HARRY NEATH

Last week employees in the Kansas City office were glad to see their former fellow-worker Lt. Harry Neath and meet his wife. Parents of the couple live in Kansas City. Lt. Neath's father being Foreman Harry Neath of FUJA's Kansas City warehouse. Lt. Neath was on a seven-day leave from Camp Atterbury, Indiana, and was congratulated equally on his pretty wife and his shining silver bars.

SURPRISE STOCK OF SEPARATORS

The scarcity of separators at a time when farmers are increasing their milk production to help with our war effort has worked a hardship on many. It never did pay and does not now pay to run the butterfat into the skim milk and feed it to the pigs. Especially not when a sturdy reliable separator can be purchased as economically as can the "TOR" Separators.

FUJA has available a few "TOR" Separators of various capacities. These separators were made in Sweden before the war and thousands are in every-day use in many different countries. They run easily and skim closely, and sell 'way under' what one would pay for an American-made separator of similar quality and size. Write the K. C. office about them.

NEW FEED ROOM AT COLLYER

By adding a modern feed room and installing an up-to-date feed grinder, the elevator at Collyer will be able to increase the services offered farmers in that territory. In addition to handling a full line of KFU and UNION STANDARD feeds, the association will mix feeds for patrons and do all kinds of custom grinding. A new head drive and leg belt and new buckets will enable the capable manager, P. M. Dreiling, to increase the efficiency of grain operations there.

KANSAS CITY 6 MISSOURI NEW FUJA ADDRESS

Kansas City is one of 178 large cities in the nation which has an improved method of addressing mail for the purpose of expediting delivery. Uncle Sam's "Boys" have gone to war along with those who used to work in the factories and offices and elevators and carriers and the new clerks and carriers are not familiar with the different districts in Kansas City.

No one writes a letter nowadays unless it is important, so when you write to FUJA's Kansas City office, you save a day in the time it takes to reach us by using the following address:

Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n.
719 Board of Trade Building
Kansas City 6, Missouri.

CO-OP ANNIVERSARY

Many business firms in Clay Center, Kansas, remembered the Farmers Union Cooperative Association on the occasion of its 20th anniversary, April 21, sending congratulatory messages and cut roses, much to the surprise and delight of George Mauck, manager. This co-op has grown consistently, the net worth having increased from \$2,461.55 to \$74,867.00—Cooperative Consumer.

IMPORTANT DECISION BEING MADE

Decisions are in the making today which will determine whether the pattern of future agriculture, and of democracy, will be based on the historic farm family or on large scale mechanized factories in the field.

Unless co-operatives encourage their farm members to actively participate in a general farm organization, they will find themselves with good balance sheets but no prosperous farm families to buy from them—Harold V. Knight in "The Co-operative builder," Superior, Wis.

WHEAT FARMER GETS NIBBLE AT FOOD DOLLAR

Farmers are now receiving 55 cents of the consumers' dollar. This is 2 cents more than the average for last year, 7 cents above the 1941 average and 13 cents higher than the 1935-39 five-year average.

Wheat cereal gives the lowest return to the grower, only 16 cents of the consumers' dollar.

Dairy farmers received 57 cents of the consumers' dollar, 6 cents more than the average for last year and 12 cents above the 1935-39 average.

CO-OPS ARE EXAMPLES OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

Since the Banks for Cooperatives were organized in 1934, co-operatives have had a dependable source of low-cost credit. With this foundation, they have grown steadily, and the war has focused more attention on them.

Cooperatives are working examples of democracy. Through them members sell together, buy together, produce together, and share the benefits of their actions. Cooperatives and dictator-

RECENTLY LEASED



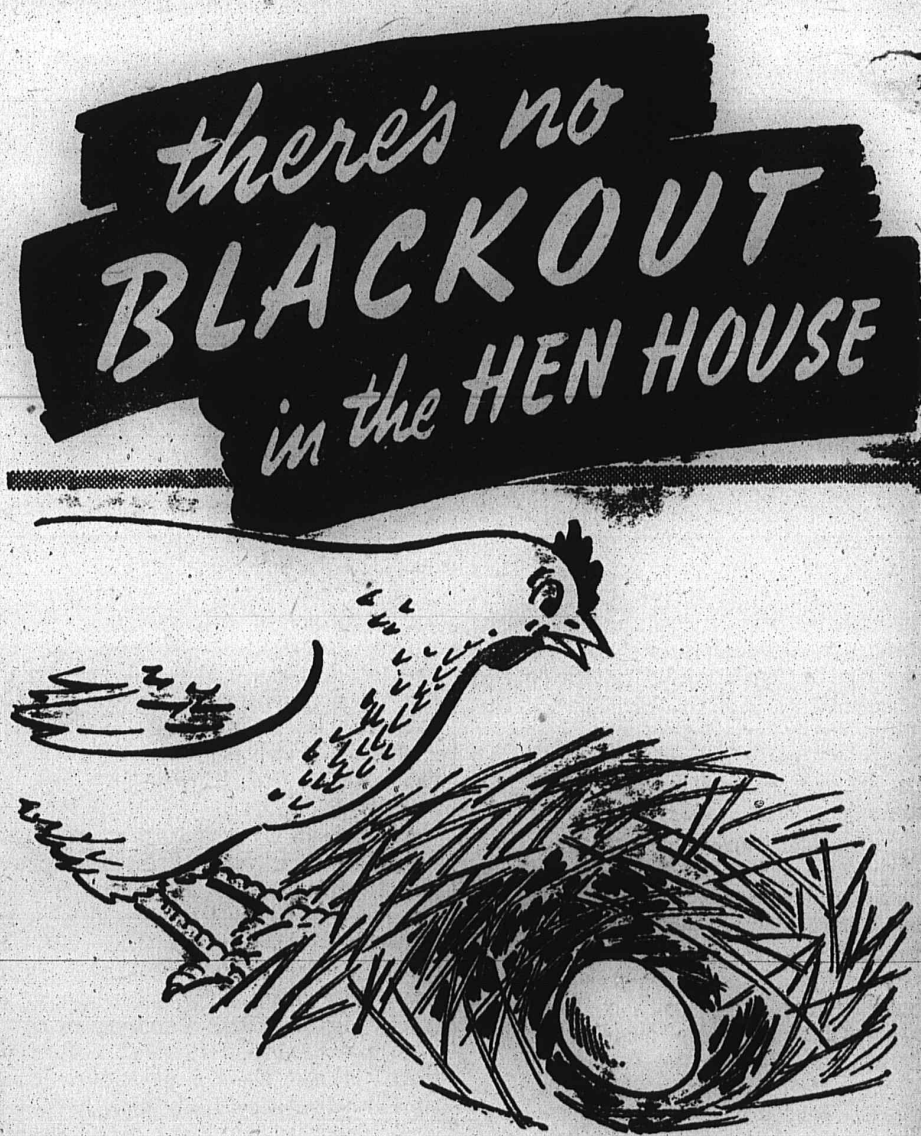
Repairs Are Made at Buffalo Park

REPAIRS MADE AT BUFFALO PARK

The iron siding on the elevator at Buffalo Park has been railed and replaced where needed, and other repairs made to get this house in tip-top shape to handle the coming wheat crop in that territory. This is one of the houses recently leased by FUJA. Manager there is Jacob Selenky.

ships cannot exist together. Germany has stamped them out; they are growing stronger in America.—GTA Digest.

I never could believe that Providence had sent a few men into the world, ready booted and spurred to ride, and millions ready saddled and bridled to be ridden.



Blackouts Interfere With Production

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

KFU CHICK FEED

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

THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

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

Juveniles 8-12

Juniors 16-21

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

WHAT IS GOOD?

"What is the real good?"
I asked in musing mood.

Order, said the law court;
Knowledge, said the school;
Truth, said the wise man;
Pleasure, said the fool;
Love, said the maiden;
Beauty, said the page;
Freedom, said the dreamer;
Home, said the sage;
Fame, said the soldier;
Equity, the seer;

Spoke my heart full sadly,
"The answer is not here."

Then within my bosom
Softly this I heard:
"Each heart holds the secret;
Kindness is the word."

John Boyle O'Reilly.

CAMP AT ELEVATION LOCAL

The Elevation Farmers Union Local, Topeka, June 8, 9, and 10, will initiate a program of local and county camps for the Kansas Farmers Union. This first camp will be held at the Elwyn Engler farm. Mrs. Elwyn Engler, Local Education Director, and the class teachers, Mrs. Albert Swan, Mrs. Wm. Corbett, and Mrs. Louis Vernon are in charge of local arrangements.

Mrs. Engler writes as follows to families in the community: "This camp will be under the supervision of Miss Esther Ekblad, State Director of Education for the Kansas Farmers Union. There will be a definite program of study, recreation, and rest. Meals will be prepared by mothers and friends who volunteer their services."

"The fee for the three days is \$1.00 or the equivalent in food—either canned, fresh, or dried vegetables or fruits, eggs, dressed chicken, or baked dishes . . .

"Also needed will be a comforter, blankets, pillow, towel, and washcloth, as well as your personal toilet articles. Wear and bring only sport clothes . . .

"Girls will bunk in the house; boys in the hay-mow, both under adult supervision."

This year local and county camps will take the place of a statewide camp. Much travel, so difficult these days, will be eliminated, and many more boys and girls will have opportunity to participate

in a Farmers Union camp program. It is hoped that in another year or so, a program of both county and state camps will be possible.

A schedule for July-August county camps will be announced in the near future.

MOUNTAIN TOP EXPERIENCES

The three county Education Directors, Mrs. Olson, Mrs. Henningsen, and Miss Mog are telling you in this KUF of their experiences at the National Farmers Union Education Conference, Brook Forest, Colorado, May 18-23. Their stories are very well written, and I need to add little except an expression of joy for their willingness to attend, and my appreciation to the County Unions, the State Union, and the Farmers Union Jobbing Association for making the trip possible.

The environment of mountains, pine trees, crisp mountain air, and of snow the first few days, was perfect for the kind of work laid out for us. We, as leaders, were at Brook Forest to think through and adjust some of the mechanics of our Junior program and other education work to present day needs, and to clarify our understanding of goals in the work. The aims were at least in part accomplished as the group thinking was helpful to all of us. The fact that we voluntarily gave up nearly all "mountain climbing" hours for extra sessions was an indication that we were getting much "food for thought."

We have hope for many more of the leader type of conferences in the future. The expressions of local and county leaders in our own state give encouragement for that type of get-together. With less and less travel possible, local leadership will have to take more and more responsibility in Farmers Union work. For the added tasks of leadership the tools must be provided through training schools.

STUDENT CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

Now at the close of school terms the Student Christian Associations are holding their annual spring conferences. Your State Leader has been invited to attend the Southwest Region Conference at Hollister, Missouri, May 28 to June 4. While there I will be a farm representative on a post-war discussion panel, and will take part in several other small group meetings.

Much of the area around Hollister has been under water in the recent floods, but the camp site, Presbyterian Hill, is high and above the waterline, so the conference will stay on schedule.

County Education Directors Send Reports On F. U. Leader's Conference

I have just returned from a Farmers Union Leaders' Conference at Brook Forest, Colorado, about 40 miles from Denver, and have been asked to write my impressions of the conference. It seems to me that every time we attend a conference or a meeting we have to report on it, but that is, oftentimes, as far as it goes with what we've gained at the meeting. I certainly am going to try to prove that old truth false this time. In my opinion, this conference was the most valuable meeting of Farmers Union people I have ever attended. We all exchanged our ideas and problems in an informal manner, and gained much from each other's experiences.

Now after I have given you my opinion I will tell you about the conference. Esther Ekblad, Mrs. Henningsen, Mankato, Mrs. Olson, McPherson, and I went on the train to the conference. We arrived in Denver Tuesday morning where we were met by Orpha Soine of Mrs. Edwards' office. Later in the afternoon we were driven to Brook Forest. When we arrived at the lodge it was snowing. Tuesday evening was spent getting settled and getting acquainted.

Mrs. Edwards led the discussion Wednesday morning. She talked about the goals of the Farmers Union and compared them to a star. We should "hitch our wagon to a star," meaning join the Farmers Union and help reach our goal or "the star."

Mr. Graham led the discussion on "What is the Farmers Union?" Do you know what it is? I am sure it set most of us to thinking about it.

Mrs. Evanson, North Dakota, led a discussion on projects which can be carried on along with the study units. Mrs. Stoltz, Montana, gave us some pointers on holding county camps and schools. Mr. Graham again became our leader in discussing "Organization Techniques" and "Post War Planning."

One evening was spent in producing a play, giving us much en-

tertainment as well as some practical helps. It gave us some ideas of how it could be done in our Locals, making our own characters and plot.

We departed Sunday afternoon, having spent a week, well worth the time and money, and having enjoyed delicious food, much comfort, and beautiful scenery.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the Ellsworth County Farmers Union, and the State Farmers Union, who made it possible for me to go. When I think the county and state organization, I am really thanking each of you Farmers Union members because that is where our funds come from.

Miss Hubertine Mog,
Ellsworth Co. Leader.

At Brook Forest Lodge high in the beautiful Colorado mountains met twenty leaders, representing the Farmers Union in ten states, and the staff members of the National Education Service to discuss important problems that are arising in their Farmers Union work. The four who went from Kansas made the trip together by train and arrived on Tuesday afternoon. Then until Sunday afternoon almost all of our time was spent working on committees and in discussion groups talking over and exchanging opinions on subjects vital to the Farmers Union.

Discussions were held on the difference among publicity, propaganda, information, promotion, and education; and on the philosophy, program, interpretation and effectiveness of the Farmers Union. Then there was one on organization techniques and their relationship to education. We also talked about poultry and livestock projects and the new farm family living project; county schools and camps; and the importance of programs and recreational needs. Probably the most important discussions were on Techniques of Farmers Union Education in a World at War and Post War Plan-

ning, which for many of us cleared our thinking on problems that may arise after the war and the place of the Farmers Union in solving them.

Committees were selected to compile material for a state leader's guide book, a pamphlet of material presented in the writers' project, and a program yearbook. Also, committees discussed the possibility of having a uniform membership for all states. Some plans were made for changes in the Torchbearer elections.

But it was not all work. We enjoyed singing any number of songs including a few new ones, and between classes and meals there was time for hiking, riding, tennis, taking pictures, and visiting. And we discovered and demonstrated that plays can be made up and presented before they are even written.

We will long remember the talk by Mr. Huff, former National Farmers Union president, and Harvey Solberg's educational chalk talks in economics.

This conference has given us a better understanding of the responsibilities of leadership, and, I am sure, has made much clearer the goal we are striving toward. Especially is this true for us younger leaders and we are sincerely appreciative of the opportunity to attend.

Sunday morning the group gathered for a simple but beautiful meditation period. And after dinner, reluctant to leave the lovely Sfish Chalet and our Farmers Union friends, we said goodbye to one another and began to look forward to the time that we will meet again.

Mrs. Rollo Henningsen,
Jewell County Leader.

A Splendid Meeting

On arriving in Denver, I was rather disappointed as I had hoped to see sunshine in Denver, and we found the same brand of weather we had left at home.

Avid Theede and Orpha Soine met us at the station, and after we had had breakfast, took us to the hotel where Junice Dalen, State Education Director of Minnesota had a room. This was indeed a welcome get-together for me, because I had met most of them at All-State.

We spent the morning in window shopping and we visited the new National Farmers Union

Attend National Education Conference



Left to right: Miss Hubertine Mog, Ellsworth County Education Director; Mrs. Charles Olson, McPherson County Education Director; Mrs. Rollo Henningsen, Jewell County Education Director.

National Farmers Union Education Conference

The following persons attended the National Farmers Union Education Conference, at Brook Forest Lodge, Colorado, May 18-23, 1943:

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION STAFF MEMBERS:
GLADYS TALBOTT EDWARDS, Director of Education, Denver, Colo.
Chester Graham
Avis Theede
Dr. Berta Hamilton
Orpha Soine

STATE DIRECTORS OF EDUCATION

Mrs. Mildren K. Stoltz Mont., National Ed. Council
Mrs. Jerome Evanson N. D., National Ed. Council
Mrs. Marguerite Bredehoff N. D., National Ed. Council
Miss Esther Ekblad Kansas, National Ed. Council
Mrs. Betty Lowmes Iowa
Miss Esther Erickson Colorado
Mr. Frank Overturf Texas
Miss Junice Dalen Minnesota
Mrs. Alma Enower Oregon
Mr. Harry Miller Wisconsin

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE

Mrs. Edwin Ludwig Ohio
Mrs. Charlotte Holtz Montana
Mrs. Ruth Vogt Montana
Miss Martha Hruska Montana
Mr. Chris Millus Nebraska
Mrs. Adolph Bong South Dakota
Mrs. Ralph Simmons Nebraska
Mrs. Charles Olson, Co. Education Director Kansas
Mrs. Harold Hale Colorado
Mrs. Rollo Henningsen, Co. Education Director Kansas
Miss Hubertine Mog, Co. Education Director Kansas

Building. This is a very nice place—it is located on the edge of Denver, away from all the noise of a large city. When one looks over something in which one has a part, one feels a desire to work all the harder.

About two o'clock I went with the first car load, headed for Brook Forest Inn. This was my first sight of the mountains—and needless to say, I found it awe-inspiring. Just before we reached Brook Forest Inn snow began to fall—a beautiful sight. By morning, between 4 and 6 inches of snow lay evenly over everything.

Tuesday evening was given to getting better acquainted, and singing songs we all loved, for some of our party were late in arriving and Chester Graham was unable to reach the Lodge until late the following day.

Twenty seven were registered for this conference—a group of people, earnest in their desire to make the Farmers Union ideals work. Wednesday morning, Mrs. Gladys Talbott Edwards, National Education Director, spoke—welcoming the delegates and asking each one to tell something about ourselves, and how we became interested in the Farmers Union. This gave us a feeling of unity—including Mrs. Edwards

and Lulu Evanson, who is State Leader of North Dakota, and who learned about the Farmers Union on wash day!

It would take too much space to tell of all the sessions and discussions, but each one was of great value to workers in the educational program of the Farmers Union.

I was put on the committee for Torchbearer and Study Packets. Here we tried to bring in something that would make the election of Torchbearers uniform nationally—for as it is now, each state has a different way of electing delegates. Also, Mrs. Edwards, the National Education Council—and some of the rest of us—have felt that the Torchbearer project was not progressing constructively, after the National Convention, so that was discussed.

Study packets—are they satisfactory? Are they being used? Are we giving our members something they can understand? These and similar questions were discussed.

Then, there were other committees to take up other phases of the educational work of the Farmers Union, and bring recommendations to the National Education Council.

I have never attended a conference where so much earnest discussion occurred among those in- (Please Turn to Page Six)

What the Locals Are Doing

"I Will Attend My Local Meetings"

LADIES NIGHT DRAWS CROWD AND RAIN AT SANDY HOOK

Ladies Night—That was the answer to Sandy Hook's program problem for our May 5 meeting. There were so many people at the meeting, that there wasn't enough room for them inside—then it rained outside.

The meeting was opened by President John Pearl, but as it was Ladies Night he turned it over to the vice-president, Mrs. Paul Lenherr. Clarence Meyer's application for membership was accepted. Tentative plans were discussed for the Pottawatomie county meeting to be held at Sandy Hook in June. Paul Lenherr reported on the last county meeting which had been held at Elbow Local. Mrs. Immenschuh, reporting on the Junior meeting held at Elbow that night, told that the Juniors there were finally organized.

Our visitors, Father Faherty, Fr. Loehr and Preston Hale, said a few words.

Mr. Yocum spoke for a short time concerning the corn shortage and urged farmers to plant as much corn as possible.

Then the ladies of the local took over with their program. If you would like to know more about our Ladies night program write to Mrs. Immenschuh.

Regina Lenherr
Sandy Hook Reporter.

MANKATO LOCAL ADDS FIFTIETH MEMBER

Mankato Local No. 1848 had its regular meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Howell, on May 19.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Pair, and roll call was answered. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The message to the local was read by Raymond Wharton, a Juvenile.

A very good crowd attended the meeting, although the weather was threatening.

Several gave orders for twine, which is sold by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

Leonard Kinder is a new member, bringing the membership to a total of 50 paid-up members.

After the business meeting, Rollo Henningsen put on a contest of ten questions, about the Kansas Farmers Union. Men were chosen on one side and women on the other. The losers were put on the entertainment committee for next meeting. While we hate to admit it, the men were the smartest. The women replied correctly to only two questions, and the men were right on eight. So, the women will have charge of the program at the Lamb schoolhouse on June 2nd.

Donna Gildersleeve and Violet Lagergreen each read a poem.

On the program committee are Mrs. William Pair, Mrs. Tom Howell and Mrs. J. F. Williams. The "Eats" committee are Mrs. Bolinger, Mrs. Ortman and Mrs. Davis.

Everyone is asked to bring pie, plates and forks. Coffee will be served.

After the business meeting and contest, a lunch of sandwiches and coffee was served. Everyone left for home about one o'clock.

Members are urged to be sure to attend the next meeting on June 2nd at the Lamb school house.

Mrs. George Wharton,
Reporter.

BURR OAK F. U. MEETS

Burr Oak Farmers Union met May 11 with twelve members and some visitors present. One new member joined.

W. G. Decker gave a report of Mr. Patton's speech also a legislative talk on material furnished by our state president. Several members reported having received dividend checks from the Farmers Union Creamery at Superior, Nebraska.

They paid all Farmers Union members 2c per pound on all butterfat sold last year. It pays to cooperate. "Message to the Local" read by Lloyd Ogellierie.

Music was furnished by Hughes Pettit, Billie and Wayne Yetter.

After lunch we adjourned to meet at the school house west of Burr Oak on the second Tuesday in June.

Mrs. Glenn Paul.

Rural Life Sunday

St Mary's Juniors Hold their Second Annual Rural Life Sunday Breakfast

Sunday May 16, the St. Marys Juniors observed their second annual Rural Life Sunday with a breakfast for themselves and their parents.

Miss Anna Mae Rodenbaugh acted as toastmistress. Guests included our five teachers, Fathers Finucane, Faherty, White Darnier, and Haeger.

Other visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Jim Petty and Margaret from Maple Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Bert Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Seele from Kaw Valley; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Yocum, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Ryan from St. Marys; Keith Peterson, Ralph Sjostrom, and Carrol Rossander from Lindsborg. In all there were about sixty-five present.

Mass and Communion at 8:00 a. m., were followed by breakfast in

the basement of the Immaculate Conception Church, at St. Mary's. The Breakfast program follows:

Toastmistress—
Miss Anna Mae Rodenbaugh.

Grace—
Rev. Fr. J. Foley, S. J.

Christian Farmers—
Rev. T. Finucane, S. J.

Song by All—
"Men of the Soil"

Remarks—
Rev. R. Dornier, S. J.

Song by All—
"Onward We Go"

Prayer—
Mr. Dan Banchen

A VETERAN AT 22

Major Theaters of War Not Hear-Say to Sergeant Barr.

In his three and one half years of action with Uncle Sam's Marines, Tech. Sgt. William C. Barr has seen much action. He is a veteran of such engagements as Palamya, New Hebrides, Guadalcanal and Pearl Harbor. In most of those war theaters he served as rear seat gunner on a bomber. Now, while visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Barr, 717 South Eleventh, Salina he is standing by for change of orders which will permit him to attend flight school.

Twenty-eight of Sergeant Barr's months of service have been on foreign fronts and he wears the bars of the Marine expeditionary force in the American theater of war, the star of the American defense of Pearl Harbor, and the star of action at Guadalcanal. Sergeant Barr's squadron had the distinction of receiving presidential citation for action on Wake Island. In addition, the young Marine, who is 22 years of age, is the holder of a card signifying his membership in the "ancient order of the deep, having been initiated as a trusty shell-back after crossing the equator, southward, into the war zone." Sergeant Barr was wounded several times by machine gun fire but declines to discuss either his wounds or experiences in detail. Of his Jap opponents he says, "They are well trained, air trained."

Something of the difficulties to be encountered on the home front was discovered by Sergeant Barr on his first day at home when he found a filling station attendant non-plussed to have him present a single coupon in exchange for a tankful of gas.

Ben Barr, Sergeant Barr's father, is a member of the auditing staff of the Farmers Union Auditing Association.

Bunker Hill Local

A covered dish supper was first on the program at the Bunker Hill Local Meeting, Mitchell County, Tuesday evening, May 25. Later the meeting was officially opened by Mr. Porter, Pres. with Arnold Schellinger in the secretary's chair. Esther Ekblad of Salina was present to discuss the functions of locals and the Junior program.

After adjournment the young people went out in the schoolyard for a few games directed by Miss Ekblad. Since Mitchell and Jewell are neighboring counties, an announcement was made of plans for a county camp near Mankato, and the local was invited to send boys and girls to the camp. There was immediately much interest expressed by the Juniors and Reserves present.

Headquarters Local

Meets June 5

Headquarters local at Salina, will have the June meeting in Kenwood Park Saturday night, June 5, it is announced by Alfred Rensmeyer, President of the local.

The local will celebrate the event with a chicken fry. Visiting Farmers Union members are cordially invited to attend—the time is 6:30 o'clock.

IS IT "ONLY A COLD?"

(Editor's Note—This is the second in a series of articles on Home Nursing prepared by the Public Information Service of the American Red Cross. For complete details about the standard course, inquire of your local Red Cross chapter.

Remember that what you call a simple cold is a communicable disease! Over-heated dry air, chilling of the body surface, wet feet, loss of rest and sleep, over-eating and poor elimination help to lower resistance to cold infection. If you would avoid colds, protect yourself against these conditions.

As in all communicable diseases, much of the danger of the cold lies in its possible after-effects. If symptoms of a cold make their appearance, begin treatment at once.

Several days of early care may prevent many days of illness and absence from work. Since the early stages of a cold are the period in which germs are most easily passed to other people, be very careful that you do not give your infection to members of your family or business associates.

The best treatment for a cold is to go to bed when the first symptoms appear. Keep the room comfortably cool at an even temperature, with provision for air circulation. Drink abundantly of water and fruit juices, eat lightly and sleep as much as possible. If the throat is sore, gargle a pint of hot salt water (half a teaspoon of salt to one pint of water) every hour or two.

If symptoms are severe, temperature is high or persistent, or if any kind of skin rash appears, call a doctor at once. Failure to do this may mean that you are giving a dangerous communicable disease a chance to take advantage of your carelessness. So many communicable diseases begin with symptoms similar to a cold that such an illness should always be regarded with suspicion and treated with respect.

DON'T FORGET NEWS OF YOUR LOCAL MEETING!

While we have been receiving, here at the State Office, more news of Local meetings than we did formerly, we still have room for many more.

Be sure that YOUR Local meeting is reported. If your Local doesn't have a reporter, see that one is appointed at your next meeting. And remember, your reporter should send reports of your Local's activities, not only to the KANSAS UNION FARMER, but to your local newspaper, which will be glad to receive news of your community activities.

COUNTY EDUCATION LEADERS SEND REPORTS ON F. U. LEADER'S CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page Five)

attendance. Each one was really striving to make our Farmers Union program workable. I know I received much value from attending and I do wish everyone working for the Farmers Union, in educational work, could attend such a meeting, to receive the inspiration so badly needed in these times, to keep our educational program in front of the members at all times.

I would like to thank all those who made this trip possible, and I hope I may be of service to the Farmers Union for many years to come.

Mrs. Charles Olson,
McPherson.

JUVENILE RESERVE REPORT

Mrs. John Heyen, Leader, Corn Valley Local, Stafford County, writes: "We are making a scrapbook of weeds in our group now and I think we will take flowers also as there are so many pretty ones out for us to study. Our group put on the "Negro Wedding" the other night at Union meeting, the one in the Farmers Union Program Service. They surely had a nice time and put it on in swell style. I'm surely proud of my class members. We have two new ones added to our list. I'll send you their names so they can have cards. We have twelve now."

FIRST SUMMER CAMP

The Elevation Local, Shawnee county, will hold a local camp for Juveniles and Junior Re-

serves at the Elwyn Engler farm, June 8, 9 and 10. The camp will open at three o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, June 8, and continue through Thursday evening, the 10th. The camp will close with a welner roast and a program for parents and families of the campers. Mrs. Elwyn Engler, Local Education Director, is in charge of arrangements. Esther Ekblad, State Director, will supervise the camp.

NORTH DAKOTA ENACTS LAW

Would Provide for Teaching of Co-Ops in Teachers Colleges

BISMARCK, N. D. (SLNS)—The Twenty-Eight Legislative Assemblies of the State of North Dakota has enacted a law to provide that a course of instruction in cooperatives, including their business methods, history, principles, organization and operation shall be taught in teachers' colleges of the State of North Dakota and in the teachers' college at the University of the State of North Dakota. Such courses in cooperatives shall be offered to students in teachers' colleges of the State and credit for work done in such courses shall be given according to semester hours and graded in the same manner and at the same rating as in other subjects taught in said schools and colleges.

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Cooperative Auditors

KANSAS FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE
AUDITING ASSOCIATION

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SALINA, KANSAS

PHONE 570

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

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

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LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, KANSAS CITY

Kansas City Livestock Markets

Steer Market

L. O. Martin, Salesman. We had a very light run of fed steers on today's market and our market is 15 to 25c higher on all classes of fed steers. Good cattle still selling from \$15.50 to \$16.50, in between kind from \$14 to \$15. Stockers and feeders steady and active.

Butcher Market

Johnnie Hannon, Salesman. We have been having very uneven butcher cattle markets the past four weeks, however, the general trend has been downward. Cows going to the packers show a loss of around \$1.00 per hundred as compared to three weeks ago while fed heifers and mixed yearlings are 50c off. Our bull market has a top of \$12.50 on bolognas. All classes of stock cows and heifers have held fully steady and are selling about as high as they have any time this season.

Calf Market

Cecil David, Salesman. Killing calves steady with an extreme top of \$15.50. Good to choice kind selling from \$14 to \$15, with the medium to good selling from \$12 to \$14, with the plain boners selling down as low as 9c a pound. Medium weights steady, good to choice selling from \$12.50 to \$14.50, with the plainer kind selling down as low as \$10. Heavies steady, with a top of \$14.50. Stock calves fully steady with choice steer calves under 450 pounds, \$17, with the good to choice kind, same weight selling from \$15 to \$16.50. Heifers selling \$1 lower with the red cattle of the same weight, same quality, selling from \$14 to \$16, with the plainer kind selling down as low as \$12. Heifers selling \$1.00 less.

Hog Market

W. F. O'Neal, Salesman. In spite of heavy receipts at most all markets the past two weeks, hog prices have shown very little weakness as compared to two weeks ago. Strictly choice quality butchers still selling up to \$14.25. Practically all weights continuing to sell within a very narrow range as desirable kind of 190 to 350 pound weights are selling mostly at \$14 to \$14.10. Underweight lights, 140 to 180 pounds \$13.65 to \$14. Better grade packing sows \$13.65 to \$13.90. Due to high water conditions in this territory, the demand for feeder lights dropped off rather sharply last week and prices on this class showed a rather decided decline. Best 140 to 170 pound weights in just feeder flesh quotable at \$13.50 to \$13.85. Hardly enough strictly choice quality stock pigs offered to test the market, best light weight pigs quotable around \$14.

We look for hog receipts to continue fairly liberal for the next several weeks and it is quite likely that hog prices may show a slight loss. For this reason it is our opinion that if the hogs you have on hand are ready for market it would be advisable to sell them rather than wait for any advance in prices.

Sheep Market

Fred Grantham, Salesman. Market steady to 25c higher. Top native spring lambs \$15.65 to \$15.85. Medium fleshed natives \$14. Cull natives \$11. Top fat ewes \$7.90. Cull ewes \$5.50 to \$6.50. Fat clipped lambs \$14.50 to \$15. Cull and medium clipped lambs \$10 to \$12.

When the Farmers Union Central Exchange, St. Paul, took over the operation of the Independent Refining Co., at Laurel, Mont., March 1, it became the operator of the largest of the cooperative refineries. The investment, including supplies, equipment, plant, and working capital will total \$1,250,000. The 1942 volume of the plant was 42 million gallons.

A Pacific coast outlet for Montana grain has been obtained by the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association through the leasing of a subterminal elevator at Spokane.

RECENT REPRESENTATIVE Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company

KANSAS CITY

CATTLE

E. B. Wickstrom, McPherson Co., Kan., 10 str. & hfs.	742	\$15.65
M. J. Watson, Clay Co., Kan., 10 heifers	773	15.25
R. C. Donald, Anderson Co., Kan., 10 str. & hfs.	820	15.00
John Grother, Miami Co., Kan., 11 str. & hfs.	790	15.00
H. L. Canady, Anderson Co., Kan., 16 str. & hfs.	791	15.00
Lawrence Oberle, Osage Co., Kan., 16 str. & hfs.	779	14.75
Geo. Whitehair, Dickinson Co., Kan., 94 steers	985	14.50
Wil d. Williams, Ray Co., Mo., 19 steers	1090	14.60
D. R. Neier, Kiowa Co., Kan., 49 steers	992	14.50
D. R. Neier, Kiowa Co., Kan., 39 steers	1025	13.85
D. C. White, Haskell Co., Kan., 34 heifers	771	13.25
D. C. White, Haskell Co., Kan., 22 heifers	735	12.50
H. E. & D. C. White, Haskell Co., Kan., 25 heifers	723	12.25
R. E. Wright, Clay Co., Mo., 14 cows	1177	12.15
D. C. White, Haskell Co., Kan., 27 cows	1041	11.75
D. C. White, Haskell Co., Kan., 10 cows	896	11.25
H. R. Barr, Johnson Co., Kan., 13 cows	907	9.35
J. J. Wren, Johnson Co., Kan., 11 cows	900	9.15

SHEEP

J. F. Komarek, Saline Co., Kan., 24 sheep	89	\$16.00
Fritz H. Meenen, Clay Co., Kan., 15 sheep	86	15.85
R. L. Young, Clay Co., Kan., 10 sheep	89	15.75
J. W. Homrighausen, Miami Co., Kan., 13 sheep	83	15.75
Dickinson Co. Farm B. Dickinson Co., Kan., 342 sheep	84	15.65
Geo. F. Heidrick, Mitchell Co., Kan., 18 sheep	104	15.65
Frank Kean, Dickinson Co., Kan., 35 sheep	91	15.50
R. D. Burger, Jewell Co., Kan., 24 sheep	101	14.65

HOGS

B. D. Wilds, Ray Co., Mo., 34 hogs	266	14.45
Howard Steele, Franklin Co., Kan., 25 hogs	255	14.45
Carl Schwannholt, Lafayette Co., Mo., 20 hogs	216	14.45
F. Humbrock, Henry Co., Mo., 61 hogs	325	14.40
Henry Braum, Henry Co., Mo., 21 hogs	309	14.35
R. B. Jennings, Henry Co., Mo., 27 hogs	238	14.30
John Flegenbaum, Lafayette Co., Mo., 27 hogs	224	14.25
Dean Hughes, Johnson Co., Kan., 19 hogs	214	14.20
Claude Neilsen, Osage Co., Kan., 18 hogs	226	14.20
Elmer Slavens, Henry Co., Mo., 16 hogs	291	14.20
F. D. Cox, Linn Co., Kan., 16 hogs	276	14.20
Max J. Kettler, Miami Co., Kan., 15 hogs	233	14.20
C. B. Oyler, Grundy Co., Mo., 23 hogs	260	14.15
C. N. Reed, Osage Co., Kan., 29 hogs	219	14.15
John H. Vogelsmeyer, Saline Co., Mo., 32 hogs	303	14.15
H. W. Brandt, Pettis Co., Mo., 34 hogs	246	14.15
Floyd O'Conner, Miami Co., Kan., 15 hogs	219	14.10
W. N. Minden, Miami Co., Kan., 22 hogs	256	14.10
Roy L. Lee, Miami Co., Kan., 34 hogs	242	14.10
Ralph Hatcher, Sullivan Co., Mo., 16 hogs	266	14.10
I. R. Taylor, Sullivan Co., Mo., 23 hogs	247	14.10
Wm. Wahlbrink, Riley Co., Kan., 32 hogs	198	14.10
Ernest Biggs, Pettis Co., Mo., 15 hogs	213	14.10
Penokee Farmers Union, Graham Co., Kan., 52 hogs	219	14.00
James Bros., Linn Co., Mo., 29 hogs	86	14.00
Wm. Voigts, Johnson Co., Kan., 79 hogs	88	13.85
Sam Jones, Johnson Co., Kan., 265 hogs		

WICHITA

CATTLE

Joe Schiffner—Alfalfa Co., Oklahoma, 2 Cows.	930	\$10.50
L. M. Sallee—Alfalfa Co., Oklahoma, 3 cows	985	12.00
A. J. Reed—Barber Co., Kans., 1 heifer	670	15.00
Margaret Cohoe—Barber Co., Kans., 1 bull	1190	11.50
F. W. Newby—Kiowa Co., Kans., 26 steers	580	16.00
Geo. Borrell—Marion Co., Kans., 4 heifers	830	13.00
Sam Haas—Alfalfa Co., Oklahoma, 9 steers	930	14.25
Chas. T. Wright—Sumner Co., Kans., 39 steers	1060	15.00
Bering McFadden—Kiowa Co., Kans., 11 steers	802	13.00
B. W. DeWitt—Meade Co., Kans., 8 steers	930	13.65
L. E. Butts—Grant Co., Oklahoma, 24 steers	1070	15.00
Ben J. Lambert—Alfalfa Co., Oklahoma, 24 steers	1070	14.60
J. T. Koehn—Sedgwick Co., Kans., 5 calves	390	12.00
Ted Winsky—Harvey Co., Kans., 9 steers	880	13.00
Anlicker and Gruber—Coffee Co., Kans., 25 steers	1150	14.50
Art Riggs, Sumner Co., Kans., 9 steers	420	15.00
F. W. Newby—Kiowa Co., Kans., 17 steers	580	15.00
W. A. Bezdek—Marion Co., Kans., 20 steers	850	13.25

HOGS

Bruce Sibley—Russell Co., Kans., 16 hogs	230	\$14.30
H. A. Penner—Harvey Co., Kans., 34 hogs	193	14.20
C. A. Underwood—Butler Co., Kans., 6 hogs	260	14.25
Mrs. Nellie Clothier—Marion Co., Kans., 18 hogs	228	14.30
Roy Howard—Barber Co., Kans., 19 hogs	240	14.30
Bert Brennenman—Butler Co., Kans., 22 hogs	240	14.20
E. P. Desmarais—Meade Co., Kans., 48 hogs	200	14.10
C. W. Boone—Butler Co., Kans., 54 hogs	230	14.30
E. H. Helmke—Pratt Co., Kans., 20 hogs	230	14.25
Geo. Fry—Sedgwick Co., Kans., 25 hogs	225	14.25
Glen Klinkerman—Harvey Co., Kans., 22 hogs	255	14.25
O. C. Highsmith—Butler Co., Kans., 24 hogs	280	14.10
W. C. Pierce—Sedgwick Co., Kans., 21 hogs	250	14.10
H. D. Daughenbaugh—Barton Co., Kans., 26 hogs	241	14.10
John H. Rupp—Russell Co., Kans., 25 hogs	275	14.25
E. G. Tharp—Comanche Co., Kans., 22 hogs	295	14.25
Margaret Abt—Barber Co., Kans., 32 hogs	240	14.35
M. V. Gorver—Hodgeman Co., Kans., 24 hogs	275	14.35
Walter E. Niles—Sedgwick Co., Kans., 16 hogs	244	14.35
Frank Cheneworth—Sumner Co., Kans., 20 hogs	205	14.35
Clint Hoath—Harper Co., Kans., 25 hogs	223	14.15
Bill Hacker—Grant Co., Oklahoma, 22 hogs	262	14.20
Geo. H. Johnson—Texas Co., Oklahoma, 18 hogs	230	14.05
B. F. Pechanec—Rush Co., Kans., 18 hogs	300	14.00
F. F. Phenix—Ellis Co., Oklahoma, 52 hogs	210	14.00
J. E. Rodgers—Cowley Co., Kans., 39 hogs	290	14.00
Howard Thach—Harvey Co., Kans., 23 hogs	300	14.10
Harry Ostlund—McPherson Co., Kans., 35 hogs	280	14.10

SHEEP

R. E. McGready—Alfalfa Co., Okla., 17 sheep	88	\$14.5
Paul Brooks—Sumner Co., Kans., 5 sheep	114	15.15
Alfred Traylor—Sumner Co., Kans., 2 sheep	90	15.50
J. E. Hitchman—Marion Co., Kans., 6 sheep	80	15.15
Willard E. Garber—Sumner Co., Kans., 21 sheep	80	15.15
E. P. Dudley—Sumner Co., Kans., 12 sheep	80	12.50
Harry Lamb—Butler Co., Kans., 3 sheep	100	14.00

ASKS "A REAL WAR BUDGET" FOR ALL AMERICAN AGRICULTURE

(Continued from Page One)

tion, would not only be un-American but it would be the greatest folly we could commit in this emergency. Even the economy pretext, under which it has been proposed to assassinate FSA and divide its remains between two agencies, is transparently an agricultural 'power politics' move which disregards the nation's best interests. It is proposed that two men—a loan agent and a supervisor—replace one FSA supervisor in the handling of each borrower. "Our under-equipped, under-financed and under-employed farm families are the reinforcements we need to win the food battle. The National Farmers Union recommends that the FSA be continued and expanded by increasing its loan authorization to one billion dollars in this bill, and that legislation be enacted to place it on a permanent basis. We cannot afford to leave a tremendous food production army idle and unequipped another year.

"We also recommend that the tenant purchase authorization be increased to 100,000,000. When the program was inaugurated, modest appropriations were made for a test period. No agricultural program has received such universal acceptance and approval as has this one which bears the name of one of our great leaders—Senator Bankhead. Payments of maturities to date stand at 98.9 percent and borrowers are already becoming full owners of their farms out of agricultural income. The time has come when we should begin to make fuller use of this solution to the tenancy problem. It can be especially useful now, for it will make possible the consolidation or subdivision of farm units now inefficiently operated and underproductive.

A Second "M" Day

"A second 'M' Day is coming in this nation—the day when we must mobilize our resources to establish an orderly peace. It is not too soon to begin preparation for that day. We recommend that you add to the Tenant Purchase Fund at least \$5,000,000 to set up a Veterans' Farm Bonus program in connection with the Tenant Purchase, or Farm Ownership division, which will begin now to locate, option and plan farm units which can be developed and made available to our service men when peace comes. Such an agency may find a stockpile of land, available in defense plant safety areas. The immediate optioning of farms now operated by elderly people who want to retire at the end of the emergency could save many millions of dollars for veterans in a post-war period of inflated land values. It could help to reduce such inflation by removing part of the post-war demand for land from the reality markets and by the very fact that reasonably-priced farms. In efficient units, were available. Speculative promotions at excessive prices could not get far against such condition.

Urge War Food Production Contract

"Finally, we propose on behalf of ALL farmers a war food production contract. We are convinced that it is practicable, that it will remove much of the uncertainty and confusion now existent both in Washington and out on the farms and that it can achieve maximum production of the commodities which are needed by the nation and her Allies.

"When this war began, contracts were pumped into industry as rapidly as they could be absorbed. Financial and technical assistance were extended by the Government to industry with such imagination, daring, speed and volume that today, with all the mistakes that have been made, our industrial war production leads the world.

"We have actual surpluses of some munitions and weapons of war. Cutbacks in industrial war production have been ordered. An industrial war program totalling \$246,100,000,000 was authorized by congress between June, 1940, and March 31, 1943. The War Department has received \$126,000,000,000 authorizations; Navy, \$64,400,000,000; Lend-Lease, 18.5 billions; RFC and subsidiaries, 15.9 billions

and other war agencies, 13.6. Breaking this down another way, there have been allocations of 56.8 billion for aircraft, 37.2 billion for Navy and Army vessels, 33.8 billion for ground ordnance and signal equipment, 34.9 billions for non-munitions items, 23.3 billion of 'miscellaneous munitions' 18.5 billion for industrial construction, 17 billion for such non-industrial construction as private housing and army post construction, machinery and equipment.

"In agriculture, about all we have done is divert a few of our normal peacetime expenditures to the production effort. Agricultural authorizations from July 1, 1940 to March 31, 1943, totalled 14.1 billion, but that includes \$3,341,287,000 of Lend Lease funds used to buy foods, 2 billion for the normal parity, conservation and crop payment programs, about 4 billion normal CCC funds, the usual 77 million for Extension, about 100 million for research and plant pest and animal disease control—all the other 'business as usual' funds.

"How can farmers be given the same kind of help industry receives? We have attempted to analyze it out on the farm instead of here in Washington and many of us are convinced that war food production contracts to get commodities needed for the war—contracts which will let all farmers, big or little, know exactly where they stand—are a solution.

"The farmer, on his part, would agree to plant stated acreages of the needed, high-risk war crops such as soybeans, peanuts, dry beans, canning peas and tomatoes, flax hemp, and potatoes and to undertake to produce increased quantities of pork, beef, mutton, fowl and milk, or any other needed foods or fibers.

Assurance for Produce

"The government, through the Food Administrator, would in consideration of the farmers effort and risk assure the farmer four things:

"1. A minimum price on each of the items for a period extending to the end of the production cycle into the marketing period.

"2. An insured income, through war crop insurance, equal to the income he would have received from an average yield of the normal crop in his area.

"3. Necessary credit to begin production, and advances, as part payment for the crop, as needed during the year.

"4. Necessary technical and supervisory assistance, and supplies of labor fertilizer, seed, feed, machinery, tools and fuel necessary to get the job done.

"There will be no wrangling about incentives, no distrust of promises which might be altered or repudiated, but a democratic, binding agreement between the government and the war food producers.

"Of course, we believe that war crop insurance, adequate feed at feed prices, adequate credit to get into production, advanced pricing—the elements of the contract we have outlined—are implements and assurances to farmers which must be provided."

BUY BONDS EVERY MARKET DAY

Lincoln, Nebraska—The Nebraska War Savings Committee devised a unique yardstick to guide "Cornhuskers" in their 1943 investments in War Bonds, by suggesting the amount to be set aside from returns of their various products.

Some of the items are: Corn sold in 1942, five cents per bushel; wheat sold in 1943, six cents per bushel; soybeans, 15 percent of gross sales; alfalfa and wild hay, 15 percent of gross sales; cattle and hogs raised, two cents per pound; hogs and cattle bought-fed, 15 percent of return less cost of feeding; lambs sold in 1943, one and one-half cents per pound; lambs bought-fed 15 percent of return less cost of feeding; eggs, two cents per dozen; cream and milk—butterfat, two cents per pound; replacement fund—machinery and equipment, 15 percent; agriculture and conservation payment, 50 percent other 1943 income 15 percent.

The Kansas Union Farmer

E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas Editor

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

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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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The Cooperative Movement

Why Sweden Has No Black Market

Raymond Clapper, who seems to have given up prognostication as a way of life since that unhappy day last year when he predicted, right out in public and in front of everybody, that Italy would be knocked out of the war by Christmas of 1942, has turned newspaperman again. The change is somewhat becoming to him.

Clapper has left Washington and is picking up his facts from other sources than crowded cocktail lounges and socialite dinners. He is on a tour of Europe—that is, that part of Europe Hitler has left for an unfriendly national to tour. One of the few countries still open to foreign visitors is Sweden, whose rulers for some reason have failed to recognize that war is part of human nature.

Clapper has been to Sweden and, casting aside the myopic vision he employed as an "expert" in Washington, he has been looking at things through his re-discovered reporter's eye. As a consequence he's been saying things in his syndicated column that will need some explaining when he gets back to his dinner club friends in the nation's capital.

Clapper Discovers the Co-ops

One of the things that Clapper was interested in when he was in Sweden was the operation of the black markets which have sprung up there because of the shortages resulting from drastic shipping curtailment. "There is some black market activity," Clapper reported, "but cooperatives are so widespread that marketing is all pretty much under control."

The cooperatives must be doing a magnificent job in Sweden to get even that grudging admission from a man who, judging from the number of times he has mentioned the co-ops in this country in his column, has been entirely oblivious to their existence.

Marquis Childs, who is also in Sweden and who is an astute student of the cooperative movement, is doing a splendid reporting job on the part the co-ops are playing in Sweden's economic crisis. Nearly half the population of Sweden is affiliated with the co-ops, he reports, and that almost without exception Swedish farmers belong to marketing co-ops. "This is the big reason why almost no black marketing exists."

Private Business Benefits

Childs presents some interesting data on how the co-ops have been bailing out private industry during the current crisis. In 1939, he reports, the co-

ops bought 12 million dollars worth of strategic materials on the world market.

Under the wartime laws, they had to share their reserves with the private retailers whose "individual initiative" somehow wasn't clicking in this instance. As a result, nearly one-half of the co-op coffee supply, for example, was turned over to the private merchants.

Childs also reports that the Swedish government, not sharing the prejudice our government holds toward cooperators, was quick to call on the co-ops for experts when rationing and government controls became necessary. In this field, as well as in the field of army and civilian wartime training, Childs reports, the cooperators have made important contributions.—The Progressive.

Remember: All War Heroes Not Found On Fighting Front!

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Damon Runyon, well-known author and playwright, has, in our estimation, written a superb defense of American workers against the castigations of the Rickenbackers and other tools of the National Association of Manufacturers. Clip it out, and read it to the first anti-union scissorbill you run across.)

By DAMON RUNYON

Now let us consider the problem of the war workers after the war.

I am insisting on legislation to take care of the soldiers but I think that post-war provision for the war workers is just as important, because we are going to have more of them than soldiers.

They will be out of jobs and out of money, because taxes and the cost of living preclude the possibility of them saving anything. I hope to see legislation adopted to give the soldiers and all other service men pay continuance for at least a year after discharge, and to see them given their former jobs back, but what of the war workers who will be knocked off the payrolls when the gunfire ceases and who will get no bonuses of any kind?

They will get none of the sympathy that attends the man in uniform, none of the admiration and praise, none of the benefits in after years in the form of pensions and medical attention, though I say to you that the war workers are just as sure soldiers in this war as the man in the front lines. Without the war workers the soldiers could not carry on the fighting.

YET OUR WAR WORKERS are the most abused class in the United States today. The shortcomings of a few have been magnified until many persons accept them as the faults of the many, though the record proves that our war workers as a whole have reached a production unsurpassed in the history of the world. Surely that could not have happened if all our workers were guilty of the sins attributed to them by their critics, either through ignorance or deliberate misrepresentation.

ABSENTEEISM EXAGGERATED

"Absenteeism," I believe, is one charge against the war workers that has been exaggerated by these persons into an evil far beyond the truth. I agree that there has been more of it than is absolutely necessary, and that it has been quite harmful in many respects, but the production record does not jibe with the magnitude of the "absenteeism" alleged by the severest critics of the war workers.

Service men get furloughs from their camps in the United States and even from the fighting fronts abroad because they are sick or tired, and there is no criticism of them and no reflection on the service as a whole, yet when the war workers who get just as tired and just as sick want a little rest they are berated as wrongdoers.

NO PICNIC FOR TOILERS

MILLIONS OF THESE war workers have left their homes and families behind them the same as the service men, to go long distances to take jobs and it is conceivable that they sometimes get as lonely and as homesick as any soldier in a foreign land. Others have taken their families with them only to find that their wives and children must live under the most frightful conditions.

The means of relaxation and amusement provided the soldiers is denied them in most places, though a few towns and factories endeavor to supply some entertainment for them. But in the main the war workers are so neglected and badly treated that most of the men would be glad to chuck their jobs and join the service.

I am aware that this is a picture slightly different from that which is fixed in the public mind, but I think it is a true one. The high wages you hear about are seldom discussed with reference to the deductions—taxes, rents, bonds, insurance, household expenses and doctors' bills and the like. The sum total left in the hands of war workers is often not as great as that which remains to the man in the service.—Farmer-Labor News.

SPENDING 2 BILLION TO SAVE 8

If by spending up to two billion dollars for so-called subsidies, the Federal Government can cut eight billion dollars from the cost of the war, it would seem good business, even if you don't like that word subsidy.

That, in effect, is what the OPA and the FPA (Brown and Davis) propose to do under the program to "roll back prices" to consumers and to give "support prices" to farmers. Actually these are two programs, one to keep prices down to consumers and the other to give farmers an assurance of price and an incentive to put in an extra effort after they "have done all they can" to increase production. It wouldn't take much of a general price rise to cost the government eight billion dollars more for its supplies, to say nothing of the inflationary effect of continuing cost of living increases to all the people.—North Dakota Union Farmer.

METAL CHECK LIST

Here's what you do:

1. Check every item of scrap on the following list that you can release for the war effort. Make a note of any other scrap you have which this list brings to mind.

2. Start at once to gather the scrap in your attic, basement, garage, implement shed, barns, barn-yard, orchard, fields, along the fence rows, creek beds, woods, gullies, and other places around your farm where there may be an ounce of idle scrap. Save all the usable parts and scrap the rest.

3. Keep your eyes open for the scrap that you forgot to put on the list.

METALS

Field and Barnyard

Old Plows
Old tractors
Old planters
Old mowers
Old rakes
Old hay loaders
Old harrows
Old spreaders
Old feed mills
Old Shellers
Old binders
Old threshers
Old trailer parts
Old combines
Old corn pickers
Old silo fillers
Old sub-soilers
Old sprayers
Old dusters
Old listers
Old middle-busters
Old bedders
Old potato diggers
Old beet lifters
Old scrapers
Old ditchers
Old sprockets
Metal wheels
Gears
Axles
Shafts
Harrow pikes
Rake teeth
Cultivator shovels

Plow shares
Diskblades
Mower blades, sections, guards
Scythe blades
Water troughs
Windmill parts
Metal fence posts

Home

Old stoves
Pots pans, skillets
Old sinks
Old binders
Hardware—door knobs, hinges, etc.
Old boilers
Pails and buckets
Fireplace equipment
Washing machines
Lawn mowers
Furnace grates
Miscellaneous
Garden tools
Shovels
Iron pulleys
Old car bodies and chassis
Old steel cable
Anvils
Picks
Water pumps
Old radiators
Tin roofing
Kerosene cans
Old irons
Old chains
Metal tanks.

Remember—it's your responsibility, as a Patriotic American, to clean your farm of scrap! Get your scrap rolling to the steel mills today.

4. Haul your scrap to the nearest salvage depot or scrap dealer today.

5. If you can't transport your own scrap, pile it in a convenient loading place, and then call your local salvage committee. They will arrange to pick it up at the earliest opportunity. Don't forget—your farm implement dealer, REA Cooperative or Local Salvage Committee, will be glad to help you.

Don't delay another day! Iron and steel scrap, and other materials are vital to the war effort. Start today—get your scrap in now!

WHAT IS PARITY?

The farmer, in order to honestly weigh the merits of various legislation which would forbid fixing of price ceilings on farm products at less than full parity, or the dangers of legislation which would include the cost of farm labor in computing parity, must first of all understand how parity works.

Parity is simply an exchange formula with manufactured goods applied to farm prices.

Parity seeks to establish a fair value for the things the farmer sell as against the things he must buy.

It is as though the commodities the farmer sells were put in one pan of a huge balance scale and the articles he buys were placed in the other pan. Parity keeps the scale balanced. Prices may fluctuate, but they fluctuate evenly, so that a balance is maintained.

We must remember this, that parity is a sound formula. The farmer's price troubles have not been due to parity or any failure of the formula, but have been due to the inability of the farmer to achieve parity for most of his farm products until recently.

To reach a fair value for both the commodities the farmer sells and the items he buys, the Congress selected a period 1909 to 1914 as the base period. This was when the prices the farmers received for their commodities were considered fair in relation to the articles they bought.

To establish a balance, the Congress drew up a list of 86 articles the farm family uses, added another 88 items that are used by farmers in prod-

uction, and added interest and taxes. Next it decided how much farm products, such as wheat and corn, and beef and milk, was required to buy all these 174 items and meet taxes and interest, in this base period from 1909 to 1914.

For example, let us say that between 1909 and 1914, the farmer had to sell 100 bushels of wheat to buy a half-dozen items to run his farm. If wheat were selling at parity today, he could still buy the same half-dozen items for 100 bushels of wheat.

The parity formula would be adjusted so that the price of wheat, as one of the basic commodities raised by farmers, would rise and fall just as much as the 174 items which are used to compute parity.

Keep in mind that parity is the goal of American agriculture. It ignores how much prices rise and fall, and tries to stabilize the exchange-value of farm products. It makes the things the farmer grows the real medium of exchange, rather than gold and silver and bank notes.

It may require occasional adjustments. But these should be wisely made, and for long-range benefits, not immediate and shortlived gains.

PLAY IT SAFE

Don't let Wild Bill Jeffers give you any wooden nickels. From the available evidence, OWI Director Elmer Davis has reported correctly on the lagging rubber situation. Increasing demands for highest gasoline further cut the prospect of getting much butadiene from the Standard Oil petroleum monstrosities.—Spade.