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Organization

Education

Co-operation

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Farm Security Must Be Expanded To Get Food Production, FU Insists

LOT TO KILL FARM AGENCY MUST BE DEFEATED, LEADERS DECLARE

Patton Pledges Redoubled Efforts to Get Adequate Appropriations to Increase Production; Thatcher Sets Off First State Action in North Dakota

The Farm Security Administration must be expanded to meet the war food needs of the United Nations and of the countries we are pledged to restore to the ranks of free men. It must not die.

This is the No. 1 item of the National Farmers Union legislative program, President James G. Patton declared, following the Kansas City conference with his executive council and the NFU board of directors, and after three days spent in Washington, Feb. 5-7.

"A quiet assassination is being plotted for the Farm Security Administration by spokesmen for commercial agriculture and the 'economy bloc' in both houses of Congress," President Patton said. "For five million American working farm families the FSA program has, more than any other, offered some hope that our government would someday work out a land policy in which farmers will come before property and dollars."

"Since Pearl Harbor, FSA has shown that it offers the best hope for expanding our food production to meet the daily rising food needs in this total global war."

Proof Disregarded

The figures published in the February 1st issue of the National Union Farmer and now released by the Department of Agriculture prove this contention, which the NFU has been emphasizing ever since Pearl Harbor. Yet today this experience is being disregarded.

"The National Farmers Union will not abandon the fight. We will redouble our efforts to ob-

tain an appropriation at least six times the present appropriation for FSA, in order to mobilize and equip one million low income farm families with credit, farm management service, machinery, fertilizer, feed seed and livestock and other facilities they must have to do an all-out food production job. At least six hundred million dollars must be made available for this task of conversion to war production. This is less than a week's cost of running the war. A dollar invested in this way will get a dollar's worth of food within a year. The public already knows that food is more precious than dollars and the Congress is going to know it before June 30, 1943, when the appropriation fight is over."

We Have Allies

"Shoulder to shoulder in this fight for more abundant food production by working farm families will be organized millions of American consumers in the ranks of labor, in the great religious organizations and in community and welfare groups. FSA is not going to be taken up a back alley and

Farmers Union One Day Schools Well Attended

Meetings Sponsored by Farmers Union Arouse Much Interest—Montana Director of Education Mildred Stoltz Inspires School Attendants—President E. K. Dean Discusses Legislative Program.

The Farmers Union one-day schools, sponsored by the Kansas Farmers Union and its Department of Education, were at St. Marys on February 15, Clay Center, on February 15, Marys on February 15, Clay Center, on February 16, Ellsworth on February 18, and McPherson, February 19.

Mildred Kay Stoltz, a worker for the Education Department of the National Farmers Union, and Montana Director of Education for the Farmers Union, was a featured speaker at all school sessions.

President E. K. Dean of the Kansas Farmers Union attended several of the meetings and discussed legislative problems. At St. Marys and at McPherson, President Dean gave school attendants an opportunity to write their questions connected with legislative matters on slips of paper. The questions were then answered by President Dean during the school period.

State Director of Education Esther Ekblad was present at the meetings and assisted Mrs. Stoltz in her capacity as teacher, and in the group recreation periods.

Many Attend Schools

An average number of a hundred or so persons attended school sessions which began at 10 o'clock each morning. In the discussions Mrs. Stoltz outlined step by step the things which make a good local meeting—how to carry on a membership drive within the ter-

ritory of one local—how to build sound cooperatives.

She stated that every local and county must have Education Directors, if the Farmers Union is to live. Education Directors are as essential to a local or county, as the president or secretary, Mrs. Stoltz declared.

Splendid Evening Meetings

In the evening meetings, Mrs. Stoltz inspired and challenged school-goers with discussion on "The World in Which We Live." Her statements described economic changes throughout the world and the fundamental reasons for the existence of cooperatives.

Each evening finished with group recreation and the closing ceremony of Viva La Campagne, and Taps.

Covered dish suppers were served at noon and judging from the good food, the "specialty dish" of each woman attending the school, must have been supplied.

Kansas Locals Plan Box Socials

Official Date for Kansas Box Socials Is March 16—Financial Support of Farmers Union More Imperative Today Than Ever—Our Organization Must Be Strengthened

NEW MAILING LIST

Members with Dues in Arrears Will No Longer Receive Kansas Union Farmer
The State office is busy this week compiling a new mailing list for the Kansas Union Farmer. The names of those members whose dues are one year in arrears, will be removed from the mailing list to which the Kansas Union Farmer is sent.

The new list will include only those who have paid their 1942 or 1943 dues. See your Local Secretary this week—you won't want to miss even one issue of your organization paper.

put to death in the name of a false economy.

"FSA will live and grow. It has in its principles and ideals, in its methods, its experience and its trained personnel, the best hope for the survival and eventual prosperity and security of the working farm family."

"FSA, small and limited though it has been thus far, comes closest of all agricultural agencies to meeting the basic FU principle:

"The security of the farm family on the land in an economy of abundance brought about by the free exchange of goods and services."

"I call upon every member of the NFU, every local, county, state and regional organization, every officer and paid employee to go all-out in this fight."

"Agriculture must not make a blood sacrifice of I.A.A. Abraham was not permitted to sacrifice Isaac, his first born and best beloved son."

Thatcher Sets Off

Action in Dakota

North Dakota Farmers Union folk, in session at a state school in Jamestown, "kicked off" the Farmers Union drive for adequate FSA appropriations in the state of Senator Gerald P. Nye, minority leader in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

M. W. Thatcher, in an address to the school, declared the task of seeing that FSA gets adequate funds to get all-out food production the Farmers Union's most important legislative objective—and received unanimous support from the delegates.

North Dakota Senators and Congressmen will be informed forcefully of Farmers Union views on the subject, leading off a nationwide drive by Farmers Union organizations at all levels to present their view to members of Congress.

Child Labor Group

Is In the Fight

The National Child Labor Committee, through its Secretary, Courtney Dinwiddie, has called for "emergency help" to save the Farm Security Administration.

Reactionary interests are determined to wipe out this valuable service completely," Dinwiddie has written. "It's friends must act promptly."

"It would be difficult to imagine anything more foolish,

SCRAP VITAL TO WAR EFFORT

One 35,000 ton battleship uses 17,500 tons of scrap.

One 10,000 ton Heavy Cruiser uses 5,000 tons of scrap.

One 7,500 ton Light Cruiser uses 3,750 tons of scrap.

One 20,000 ton Aircraft Carrier uses 10,000 tons of scrap.

In Kansas, our quota in tons is 78,000. This will build six Destroyers, One Heavy Cruiser and Seven Aircraft Carriers.

Collect your scrap today—see your local Scrap Salvage Committee and plan to get it in your community Scrap pile NOW.

Security on the land and the health and living standards of American farm families engaged in tilling the soil are at this time alarmingly endangered by the ever-increasing lobbying at Washington of big landholders and commercial-minded farm operators who demand that all Federal agencies designed to assist small farm owners and tenants such as the Farm Security Administration, be abolished.

A recent statement by National President James Patton and the National Farmers Union Executive Board, points out that it is now necessary for the farm families who belong to the Farmers Union and for the millions of farm people who do not belong to it, to give every possible financial support, to the end that we may enlarge and strengthen our organization, so that it may still better serve and defend the farm—family home.

Box Social Night

With this end in view, the Farmers Union of Kansas has planned the third annual Box Supper night, on March 16.

Box Social funds will be divided as follows—80 percent to the State Farmers Union, and 20 percent to the Local Union. The percentage received by the State Union is to be used for legislative, organizational and educational work in the state. The funds retained by the Local Union should in part be used to pay local expenses in holding a Social.

Registration Cards Sent Out

Registration Cards and detailed information as to Box Social Night have been sent to each Kansas Farmers Union Local Secretary. At this writing it is too early to give complete registration returns but from those received to date, it is felt that cooperation among Kansas locals this year will be even more enthusiastic than in previous years.

Among registration cards received at the State Office before March 1, are: Corn Valley Local at Stafford, Kansas, whose secretary, Henry Knoche advises that the local has planned a pie social, to be held at a Schoolhouse 3 miles north and 3 miles west of Stafford, as their contribution to the event. Sherwood Local No. 1158 of Clay County, at Clay Center, Kansas, will have a Sack Lunch at Dry Creek, according to President Fritz H. Meenen.

Local Chooses Entertainment

Feature
If it is not possible to arrange a

uneconomical and unpatriotic than to cut off this source of production. The Farm Security Administration's enviable record has proved that it is the best agency to help the small farmer speed up production."

—National Union Farmer.

ODD JOBS

Due to labor shortage, it is necessary to pay more than usual attention to odd farm jobs that can be done in winter. Such jobs in-

meeting date on March 16, a date shortly before or after that time can be chosen. This year, it has been impossible to plan a statewide broadcast, as has been the custom in former years. But it is hoped that all locals will plan meeting dates within a few days before or after the official date, March 16.

Advertise Your Fund Raising Night

Local newspapers should be given a notice of your meeting date and entertainment feature, whatever it may be, and this notice should be followed by another shortly before the event. Posters and hand bills should be placed in cooperatives, stores and schools and each Local should appoint a telephone committee, whose duty it is to call every farm family which can be reached in this manner. Those families without telephones should be contacted personally by some of the Local members. After the Social, be sure to send a news report to your local newspaper, and to the State Office at Salina.

Farmers Union Is Needed

Our 1943 Box Social night can be made the most successful and widely attended event which the Farmers Union of Kansas has sponsored. It will be a success in your community if every Local member gets behind it, works for it, and talks about it to every farm family in the vicinity. This year, more than ever before, rural America needs the Farmers Union—this event can serve to introduce our organization to some of your non-member neighbors.

clude servicing and repair of farm machinery, seed cleaning, seed treatment for disease, testing seed for germination, and the procuring of new seed when it is necessary to buy seed. All the foregoing jobs should be done, if possible, before spring field work opens. Field work need not then be delayed while such work is being done. The success or failure of many field crop enterprises depends upon the timeliness of the field work.

A Call to

ACTION

The Kansas Farmers Union campaign for adequate funds to carry on the fight for family farmers is on.

Box Suppers, carnivals and other entertainments are being held on March 16, or on dates close to this time—to help arm your state organization with the money necessary to carry on the fight against measures which would forever blight family type farming in America.

Security on the land, the health and living standards of America's farm families, continuation of such agencies as the Farm Security Administration—even war food production—are at stake.

Every Farmers Union member has a part in the fight—a part to do in the financial campaign. Every friend of the Farmers Union can help. Every co-operative enterprise and its patrons should do their share.

Read the story on this page about Kansas Box Socials—then DO YOUR PART.

Wishful Thinking A Danger To War Effort, Says Thatcher

In Radio Broadcast, General Manager of FUGTA Says Government Is Not Giving All-Out Support to Farmer, to Aid in Increased Food Production.

Recent radio broadcasts by M. W. Thatcher, General Manager Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association at St. Paul, contain information of much interest and value to farm listeners. These broadcasts are made each Sunday afternoon over station WLOL, Minneapolis (1330 on your dial) and are carried by affiliated stations of the North Central Broadcasting System.

In his address on February 14, Thatcher points out the danger of wishful thinking and the fact that our rejoicing over the Russian victory is premature. Many people, Thatcher said, have not yet gone to war—the cocktail lounges are crowded and it is still "On with the dance," as usual. The only people really at war and who feel the war are the armed forces who left their homes, their jobs and their families. Stating that the Farmers Union has been urging an allwar risk-credit program for the farmer, to help him produce increased amounts of food, Thatcher said that the Government is not giving all-out support. He stated—

It's dumb support. It's unbelievably dumb. It's more than that—it's tragic.

To illustrate—take the war risk credit program, for which there appears to be about \$250,000,000 now available for all of the United States. Think of it—for all the United States. It ought to be ten times that—it ought to be two and a half billion dollars. And it ought to be put out to encourage and increase production with exactly the same

attitude by the Government, and with exactly the same treatment by the Government, as has been shown to Henry Ford with his automobile factory and other private manufacturing institutions in this nation.

In contrast to the total credit risk by the Government in the case of Mr. Ford and others, this is what the United States Department of Agriculture now offers farmers:

Partial war risk credit, limited to just a certain few crops, such as soybeans, flaxseed, hemp, certain vegetables, including potatoes, where the acreage is in excess of three acres.

But what kind of a credit program is it, as a war risk program? It is this:

The United States Department of Agriculture says to the farmer for these limited crops, "You put up your land and your labor and we'll lend you the money for seed, gasoline, oil, etc. If the crop does not come through, we'll cancel the note." That's good as far as it goes, but the farmer says to himself, "What about my

time and my land on which I pay taxes and interest on my mortgage?"

The second part of Thatcher's speech discussed the effort being made by the Farmers Union to remove restrictions against seeding natural wheat acreage again to wheat this year. These restrictions were removed on February 22, their removal being aided by Farmers Union efforts as stated in an editorial on page eight of this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer.

In a radio speech on February 21, General Manager Thatcher discussed farm production problems, stating that all farmers wish to produce every thing which they possible can, in support of the war effort. Two reasons preclude their doing so: (1) The national Administration is divided. (2) Politics and profits rear up like serpent's heads, seeking to gain their ends rather than to take the patriotic and statesmanlike view that our greatest danger today rests upon shortage in agricultural production.

Thatcher then stated:

These are hard statements to make. These statements offer a severe indictment of the Administration as a whole. This indictment does not at all direct itself towards our Commander-in-Chief of this nation. This indictment does NOT AT ALL direct itself towards Secretary Wickard, who is making the FIGHT OF HIS LIFE in the interests of the war effort and the farmers of this nation. It is not directed toward the Director of Economic Stabilization, Mr. Justice Byrnes, who is making the fight of HIS life to control the ugly serpent—inflation—which would wind itself around the body of the common people of this country and choke them to death if the serpent is not killed. This indictment DOES NOT direct itself to Director of O.P.A., Mr. Prentiss Brown, whose statesmanship was recognized in the United States Senate by both Democrat and Republican alike. As the head of O.P.A., he is doing everything he can to CONTROL THE LIVING COSTS OF THE PEOPLE AND TO WORK OUT PLANS TO DESTROY THE BLACK FOOD MARKET, which is developing and which, if it is not destroyed, will work great hardship on the people of this nation.

If the farmers are interested in a successful prosecution of the war, and in having a reasonable supply of food and clothing AT FAIR PRICES, Thatcher suggested that they write to their Senators at Washington, D. C. and to their District Congressman, with reference to the following:

First: We MUST HAVE ALL-OUT PRODUCTION on the farms of this nation. To have all-out production, we MUST GIVE THE FARMER THE TOOLS WHICH WILL MAKE PRODUCTION POSSIBLE. All-out farm production will be from the 1,000,000

Emphasis Put On Laborers

Will Use 70 Million To Recruit Force of Hired Hands For Larger Farm Operators

WASHINGTON — Department of Agriculture has started putting its arm on the farm manpower problem with principle stress being laid on hired labor rather than on increasing productivity of farm operators.

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard held a conference with national farm organizations Feb. 10th at which Robert Handschin, representing National Farmers' Union, urged the need for well equipped farm operators to get increased production in 1943. He suggested that as farm men are furloughed from the army, first attention should be given to getting farm operators back on their land as quickly as possible.

In order to supply laborers for existing farmers, a many-sided program will be proposed to Congress with an objective of recruiting 3,000,000 persons for peak seasons in addition to the 8,500,000 now on farms. As now developed, it will cost approximately 70 million dollars, or less than 5% of the farm wage bill for 1943, estimated at \$1,500 millions. This money will be for locating, training, moving, placing and housing workers.

Help Big Farmers!

If this recruiting campaign is coupled with an adequate program to help working farm families increase their production, there can be little criticism, provided, of course, the inexperienced labor force is efficiently handled and not permitted to depress farm labor standards. Organized labor is prepared to go a long way in co-operating to insure adequate farm labor provided it is properly handled.

The backbone of the recruitment plan calls for 275,000 year-round, migratory workers, who will make up a mobile army to harvest fruit and truck crops in the East and West Coasts and the Rio Grande and Mississippi Valleys. FSA will provide 300 labor supply centers to place them, and give them health and other services. In the west, 50,000 Mexicans may be imported, but elsewhere first recruitment will be from the 1,000,000

poorly employed persons in the Southern Appalachian mountains. For the first time migratory farm labor will have a chance to be employed full time, instead of being idle most of the time.

Second item in importance is the FSA plan to recruit, train and place 50,000 year-round farm workers from the South and cut-over areas in the North. Demountable housing at low rentals will be provided for them where needed. This number is not considered sufficient to meet all hired labor demands but will help greatly.

Extension Service will recruit 200,000 high school boys for farm work. They will put on 800 supervisors in the country's 3000 counties to place the boys at a small wage, or handle them in camps for gang work.

Government authorities are not convinced that the time has come to form a Women's Land Army such as has been used in England, although women are filling men's jobs driving tractors on many a farm today. The British experience has been favorable but depends upon their universal compulsory service for women, as well as requiring training.

Extension Service will immediately sign-up volunteers in 100 key counties, and add special helpers in most counties to handle volunteers. Opposition is still being voiced by some farm organizations to allowing the Farm Security Administration to handle any part of the labor program, although they have had several year's experience in such work, something which can be said of no other farm agency.

The Farmers Union has been urging more rapid training of livestock workers, and the full use of American labor before importing large numbers of foreign workers. The Union has also been urging the Department of Agriculture to put into effect a tenant promotion system, whereby small farmers could be shifted to better farms vacated through retirement or for other reasons.—National Union Farmer.

Driving to Meetings Of the FU Is Okay

WASHINGTON: Farmers Union members can drive their cars to and from union meetings without fear of a crackdown from OPA even in the 17 Eastern states in which pleasure driving has been forbidden, according to a ruling made upon the request of Dr. Robert R. R. Brooks, director of the Labor Office of OPA, by Charles F. Phillips, Director, Automotive Supply Rationing Division of the same agency.

"In response to an inquiry from your office," Mr. Phillips wrote, "I wish to confirm the fact that, under Amendment II to the Gasoline Rationing Regulations which forbids pleasure driving in the East Coast gasoline shortage area, driving for the purpose of attending union meetings is not considered pleasure driving. Union meetings fall within the category of 'Meetings directly related to the occupation or profession of the owner or person using the vehicle,' and driving to and from such meetings is therefore permitted as personal necessity driving."



The Time to Buy and Feed Nondescript Feeds Are Gone

Yes, Sir! The day when hens can be permitted to roam the farmyard, picking up their own feed, is gone. America's "Food For Freedom" drive makes it your patriotic duty to get the most from your flock by sound management and food feeding. And, remember, the sensible way is also the profitable way. Your hens will have something to cackle about when you feed them . . .

Manufactured at your Cooperative Feed Mills by
FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION
TOPEKA — GIRARD — WAKEENEY

FOR THE BEST SERVICE

Sell and Buy Your LIVESTOCK

Through

Your Own Firm

A Friendly Expert Heads Every Department

Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company

Kansas City Parsons Wichita



"HALF OF US SPENT HALF A DAY setting new poles on our telephone line"

Jim Wagner, farm line chairman, says:

"As soon as we realized it was going to be hard to buy new telephone wire, while the war shortages last, we checked over all the poles on our line to make sure a weak one wouldn't give way and break the wire we were using.

"While some of us fetched the poles we had seasoning over in the creek bottom, Ed Morris devised a lever contrivance so that we could use a tractor to yank out the old poles.

"It only took about half of us half a day to get the new poles set and the line braced and guyed. And are we cheery! A good telephone line's a big comfort with a war going on."

SOUTHWESTERN BELL



TELEPHONE COMPANY

F. U. Grain Terminal Repays Million Dollars to FCA

A Practical Demonstration That Cooperation Pays—General Manager M. W. Thatcher Points to Fact that Today We Work for a Greater Victory—To Win the War.

Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, the nation's largest farmer-owned marketing cooperative, has just paid off a million dollars on a \$1,350,000 debt contracted with the Central Bank for Cooperatives to build the three terminal elevators at Superior, Wis., and at Lewistown and Shelby, Mont., at a cost of \$2,134,725 in 1941.

The obligation was to run ten years, but the entire loan is expected to be repaid by 1944, M. W. Thatcher, general manager of Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, declared. The balance yet to be paid is \$350,000.

Congratulations Pouring In
Congratulations have poured in from cooperatives and Government officials on the excellent fiscal record achieved by Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association in its five years of existence.

Congratulations from Charles Egley, general manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, and from E. A. Syftestad, general manager of the Farmers Union Central Exchange, sister exchange of Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, cited this as a "practical demonstration that cooperation pays."

Shows Loyalty of Staff and Co-ops

"It is a great satisfaction for our Association to be able to pay a million dollars incurred on a debt for our new elevators at Superior, Shelby and Lewistown," Mr. Thatcher said. "There is the deepest appreciation and the sincerest recognition of what the field men of our organization were able to do less than two years ago to explain this program to our affiliated country elevators. And there is a deep pride in the loyal response of the cooperatives for buying preferred stock in our association to make this program possible."

"But these are past victories. Today we all are working for a greater victory. This is to win the war, to win the victory without which all cooperatives cannot survive. History has shown that co-operatives cannot exist in fascist states. So today our big fight is for full production of all agricultural commodities—food for victory—as our part in the war effort."

Farmers Run Own Business

The payment of this debt, in a private enterprise, would be a signal of financial stability and excellent management, but in a co-operative it is far more than that. It shows that there is a loyal membership supporting a growing institution. It reflects that farmers are in business for themselves, and that they are capable of managing their own affairs with real ability.

This all was reflected in a letter from S. D. Sanders, Cooperative Bank Commissioner. The text of the letter follows:

"Upon my return to the office after being absent for some time, I note your letter of January 21, in which you enclosed check for \$1,000,000 to be applied on account of your facility loan."

Farmers Union Shows Vision

"A payment of this size which has been achieved through a savings in your operations, demonstrates quite clearly the fundamentals involved in the farmer-owned and farmer-controlled cooperative movement of this country. I have said, and still say, that the farmers' products have always paid their way to market plus, and that the co-operatives, if properly managed, are in a position to minimize the plusses. The savings your organization effects each year represent some of the plusses. However, in your case, such plusses belong to the members, and represent their equity of ownership in their own cooperative which can serve them in many ways each year."

Bigger Savings for Future
We trust that you will continue to improve the operations of your organization in such a way that it will accomplish substantial savings from year to year."

"S. D. Sanders, Cooperative Bank Commissioner"
This letter shows the high esteem in which the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association and Mr. Thatcher are held by federal agencies.

The role these agencies played in assisting the cooperatives here and in the Northwest is related in the following letter by Mr. Thatcher:

"We are happy and proud to be able to enclose, herewith,

our check for \$1,000,000.00, as payment on account of the facility loan made to us during 1941, for the building of the terminal elevator at Superior, Wisconsin, and the two sub-terminal elevators built in Montana. Cost of these three facilities amounted to \$2,134,725.00.

Paying Off Future Obligations

"As you will recall, we felt that we were taking on quite a lot for our institution, which was than not quite three years old, to go into debt to the extent of \$1,500,000.00 for the building of these large grain elevators."

Farm Credit Gives Help

"Crops came through. We have been able to use the facilities to full capacity, to the great benefit of the producers who support them. We barely got in ahead of priorities. Additional facilities were never so needed as at the time these were available for use. Looking back, I just don't know what we would have done without them. The elevator program has been a boon to the producers who support the cooperative movement and the unusual success has been one of the most encouraging experiences that our loyal farmers have ever experienced. Everywhere I go, the attitude of our patron members is that we are on our way."

GTA Comes Through Again

"I know that you, because of the responsibility and even some risk that you took in supporting this program, will be glad to share with our directors, stockholders, patrons and myself the immense satisfaction that comes through this successful undertaking by farmers in their own cooperative marketing institution."

Sincerely yours,
"Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association."

"M. W. Thatcher, General Manager."

WISFUL THINKING A DANGER TO WAR EFFORT, SAYS THATCHER

(Continued from Page Two)
duction, total capacity, NOW, this year—NOT A YEAR OR TWO FROM NOW—when it is too late.

(A) Under this first point, INSIST that the farmers be GIVEN THE MANPOWER OR THE HIRED MEN TO HELP THEM PUT IN THE CROPS, or to maintain their live stock, poultry and dairy business, even to the extent of giving a furlough to experienced farm hands or farm boys now in the service and yet in this country.

(B) INSIST that the War Production Board increase the amount of materials that are NECESSARY to furnish to the farmers the machinery and the machine repair parts—without which THEY CANNOT PRODUCE THE SUPPLY WE MUST HAVE.

(C) FULL CREDIT, which means sufficient financial assistance through loans by the Government to the farmers, to enable them to increase their production, provided that IF THROUGH NO FAULT OF THE FARMER, the increased production does not materialize because of drought, hail, diseased live stock, etc., that the farmer's note, given for the money bor-

FARMERS UNION GRAIN TERMINAL ASSOCIATION		No. 1452
The Farmer's Sales Agency - Cooperative -		
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA		
PAY TO THE ORDER OF \$1,000,000.00 AND 00 CTS		
DATE	TO THE ORDER OF	AMOUNT
23 43	THE CENTRAL BANK FOR COOPERATIVES, KANSAS CITY, MO.	\$1,000,000.00
Payment on debt of \$1,350,000.00 loaned to us for building the new grain elevator at Superior, Wisconsin, and the two sub-terminal elevators at Lewistown and Shelby, Montana. Total cost \$2,134,725.00. Balance yet to be paid \$350,000.00.		
TO AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK SPECIAL ACCOUNT 22-7 ST. PAUL, MINN.		
J. F. O'Neil Veronica L. Boesell		

PAY TO THE ORDER OF THE
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF KANSAS CITY
FOR DEPOSIT TO THE CREDIT OF
THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES
IN PAYMENT OF THE DEBT OF THE
CENTRAL BANK FOR COOPERATIVES

PAY TO THE ORDER OF
ANY BANK, BANKER OR TRUST CO.
PRIOR ENDORSEMENTS GUARANTEED
JAN 23 1943
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
18-KANSAS, CH. 18-4

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
JAN 25 1943
ON ANY FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
PRIOR ENDORSEMENTS GUARANTEED

Here is a facsimile of the million dollar check issued by Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association to the Central Bank for Cooperatives in payment of a \$1,350,000 debt contracted in 1941 to build the terminal elevators at Superior, Wis., and Lewistown and Shelby, Mont.

rowed to increase such production, THAT LOAN SHALL BE CANCELLED.

These three things that we ask for the farmer have been given to private industry which converted its operations to the war effort.

Second: FORBID general strikes which would adversely affect the war effort and the civilian population; require labor to use the processes of protective labor laws, established in the interest of labor as a means to protecting their rights and fair pay for their work.

Third: GUARANTEE all industry, efficiently supporting the war effort, against loss, plus a 3% return to the stockholders, and, conversely, TAX ALL SUCH INSTITUTIONS ALL OF THE PROFITS OVER AND ABOVE A NET RETURN OF 3% FOR THE STOCKHOLDERS.

Fourth: Tax all individuals an amount that will permit NO MORE than 25 thousand dollars net left in the hands of any individual, after paying all income taxes.

Fifth: Provide stiff prison penalties for any officials connected with corporations, partnerships, or solely operated institutions, where such officials are found guilty of defrauding the Government or sabotaging the war effort. A few thousand dollars in fines will never stop the activities of such people. Fining a corporation 10 thousand dollars will not stop this worst sort of racketeering and sabotage.

Sixth: Reinstate income tax exemptions for the head of the family and non-heads of families and the allowance for legal dependents back to the 1941 level. Also, allow as deduction on Federal Income Tax returns actual expenditures for health. We can win the war—and at the same time PROTECT THE CHILDREN AND THE HEALTH STANDARDS OF OUR PEOPLE. There is plenty of excess money available during these times to be paid in the form of income tax to the Federal Government, without reaching down to the poor people and taxing them so heavily that they CANNOT PAY DEBTS ON HOMES, or provide minimum health protection to the family.

Seventh: Finally, and this one we want you to write down so that there can be no question about it—insist that your Senators and your Representative in the lower House of Congress support changes in the agricultural laws WHICH WILL REMOVE FROM THE STATUTES ALL AGRICULTURAL LAWS WHICH RESTRICT THE FARMER FROM PRODUCING ON HIS ACRES TO THE FULL CAPACITY OF HIS FARM. These laws of another year were written to cut down agricultural production when we had alleged surpluses of agricultural products. But now, we are SHORT of agricultural production. Therefore, we want these old restricted laws repealed.

Exchange Buys Million Dollar Montana Refinery

Independent Plant at Laurel, Montana, Becomes World's Largest Co-op Refinery

At 11:59 p. m. on the night of February 28 the million dollar refinery of the Independent Refinery Co., at Laurel, Montana, will stop operating and at 12:10 a. m., one minute after midnight, it will resume operations with the same operating personnel, but as the world's largest cooperative refinery division of the Farmers Union Central Exchange.

This announcement has been made by E. A. Syftestad, general manager, and the purchase of the refinery carried out the mandate of the stockholders at their recent annual session held in December at St. Paul at which they authorized the expenditure of a million dollars for this purpose. The investment in the refinery division of the Exchange including supplies, equipment, plant and working capital will total \$1,250,000.00.

The purchased refinery is at Laurel, 15 miles from Billings. It refines crude oil from Wyoming and Montana; gasoline and fuels for the western half of North Dakota and Montana patrons of the Exchange have been purchased from it for a number of years. It will serve now substantially the same territory. Adequate supplies of crude oil are assured so that the refinery may be operated at capacity.

In 1942 the refinery made over 25,000,000 gallons of gasoline. Its daily capacity is 6,000 barrels of crude oils, which will yield approximately 96,000 gallons of gas. It is one of the largest refineries in Montana.

It will be the largest refinery owned by a cooperative anywhere. The Farmers Union Central Exchange, with headquarters at St. Paul, is one of the largest farm supply cooperatives, serving principally North and South Dakota, Montana, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

"The refinery, declares J. L. Nolan, Manager of the gas and oil department of the Exchange, "is modern in every respect."

"It consists of a modern thermal cracking unit licensed under Universal Oil Products cracking patents and a new and modern poly plant which produces an extremely high octane gasoline ideal

for blending purposes. This poly plant will also be used to produce Codimer, which it will deliver to the government as a component part of 100 octane aviation gasoline.

"The refinery will also produce large quantities of other products which are essential in the prosecution of the war and which will go to the government."

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Day by Day with FUJA

By HELEN DENNEY

Most Important Farm Task Is Maximum Production

FCA Deputy Governor J. E. Wells, Jr., Addresses FUJA Stockholders at Meeting in Kansas City February 5; Praises Accomplishments of FUJA General Manager H. E. Witham

Stating that the most important task for farm families is the maximum production of essential foods and fibres for our armed forces, our Allies and ourselves, J. E. Wells, Jr., Deputy Governor, Farm Credit Administration, addressed the annual Stockholders' meeting of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association at Kansas City, Missouri, on February 5.

He stated that farmers, in order to fulfill their obligations for maximum food production, must endeavor to develop and maintain efficient farm business and in order to attain this, the following suggestions were made:

1. Keep in touch with your county Triple A Committee in order to learn what is anticipated from your individual farm.
2. Watch local sales in order to increase your farm dairy herds to the limit of your capacity to handle them efficiently.
3. You may be able to farm more acres of land, so keep in touch with your county committee for information concerning farms that may be abandoned.
4. You may require additional financing for expansion programs. The Farm Credit Administration, through its production credit associations, emergency crop and feed loan fieldmen, and the national farm loan associations in your locality can assist you in obtaining reasonable loans for production or farm mortgage loans. Also Farm Security Administration may have facilities which will assist you. These credit agencies of the Department of Agriculture are available to assist and advise with you. The Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation is also now prepared to make loans through the county war boards.
5. Insofar as possible make provision to store your grain on your farms. Take advantage of the loan and other Triple A programs. By doing these things you are assisting in the storing and distributing of these grain crops and also in most instances increasing your farm income for the reduction of your debts and for the purchase of war bonds.

Now in regard to the Farmers Union Jobbing Association in this war goal effort. It is vital to have a smooth-running assembling, storing, processing, and distributing system. After the production goals are met, these precious food raw materials must be preserved, processed, and transported to the places where they will do the most good.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association has been on the alert by assisting in saving damaged grain, providing storage facilities and developing wheat distribution. In regard to debt reduction, Mr. Wells said:

In this period of higher farm incomes it is also important to strengthen the financial position of essential farm cooperatives to withstand bad years.

This can be done by reducing debts, and by increasing their net worth through increased investment by their members by the payment of patronage dividends in obligations of the association instead of in cash.

It is recommended that farmers hold to a minimum requests for credit advances from their local cooperative and that they reduce existing accounts to the barest minimum.

Country elevator members should follow a similar policy with the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. Notes given by country elevators to the Farmers Union Jobbing Association when the terminal elevators were built

should not only be kept current but installments should be made in advance in order to repay these debts.

Also, the Farmers Union Jobbing Association should increase its net worth by not paying all its savings in cash dividends. I wish to say that the credit standing of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, as a borrower of the Farm Credit Administration, is excellent. The Wichita Bank for Cooperatives has advanced large sums to your cooperative. This shows our confidence in your operation and in your general manager. Capable management and sound operations are more important than collateral in lending money. We must never forget that good management is the most important success factor in any business. It must be supported and protected.

A third task of farm families and farm cooperatives, Mr. Wells stated, is the investment in war bonds to help finance the war and to build financial reserves. Those who are out of debt should begin by investing all available income above necessary business and living expenses in war bonds.

In discussing "incentive reward," the demonstration of appreciation in regard to a well performed task on the part of employees, Mr. Wells concluded his remarks as follows:

"In this regard I should like to suggest one bit of incentive reward for your general manager, H. E. Witham. He has been on the alert. His accomplishments for you during 1942 have been well demonstrated by higher incomes and better services for you—you all know that.

"So in your praise to him for these actions will you add something real—something of far greater value than a money bonus? Will you give him some tools to work with when he confers for you with the Government officials and others? Will you let him know that he can assure these people that you pledge your efforts to the largest possible production of essential foods and fibres, the reduction of your debts, and the purchase of war bonds and to back him up in his efforts to serve our country and you? What is your answer?"

CO-OPS ARE BOLSTERING MAN-POWER

Farm co-ops are bolstering the manpower of a fighting democracy today with thousands of former employees who are in the armed forces. At the same time they are bolstering their own depleted manpower in many instances by "woman power."

Women have always comprised an important proportion of cooperative personnel, but in the present emergency they are taking over jobs that formerly were filled almost exclusively by men. They are driving trucks, working in warehouses, filling executive positions, and acting as managers of local units.

In addition to filling gaps in the ranks of employees, women are making another contribution to cooperatives, reports the Eastern States Farmers Exchange. "We find in the operation of our local warehouses," says the organization, "that women are better housekeepers than most men. The 'feminine touch' is an antidote for disorder and confusion, and the supply and display rooms are improved in attractiveness. The displays of the merchandise itself, when arranged by a woman, are apt to have more pulling power than when arranged by the average male."

In some cooperatives, at least, women are taking over and maintaining some of the specialized services of the organizations, leaving the men free for the heavier and more immediate tasks. Members of the community service committee of the Farmers Oil and

Supply Company of Clifton, Kansas, for example, are women. Their husbands are their assistants.

In some specialized fields now dominated by men, women are showing particular aptitude. One of these is dairy herd improvement work. In Pennsylvania four of the dairy herd improvement associations are now supervised by girls and other girls are in training for the work at Pennsylvania State College. There is no reason, it is pointed out, why the activity cannot be as effectively carried out by girls as by young men. One official hazards the opinion that the girls, with their speed and accuracy in figures and their deftness in manipulating testing equipment, may even outclass the men who heretofore have generally done this work.

Although no figures are available on the number of women workers in co-ops, the Washington Egg and Poultry Association, as an example, reports its present percentage at 47, with the proportion constantly increasing. In this co-op women grade sacks, make ravioli, operate canning machines, kill poultry and operate picking and waxing machinery.

In the matter of manpower a number of cooperatives have come to the assistance of their members in working on draft deferment for essential farm workers. Even with the directive from the Manpower Commission and the setting of standards for "essential farms," there may be opportunity in this direction, as indicated by H. R. Leonard, Manager of the Twin City Milk Producers Association.

"We believe that this is a type of service which many organizations, dealing with farmers, can well give," stated Mr. Leonard. "It helps both the farmers and the Nation. We have found that many of the difficulties come because the draftee does not give the Draft Board all the facts. He is not accustomed to filling in complicated blanks and much information which a trained investigator would give is omitted."

"Our organization does not sign statements asking for deferments but we do help prepare affidavits which will be signed by neighbors or relatives of the draftees stating all the facts, and our experience in making out these, we believe, has helped us to secure for the local draft boards a clearer statement of facts in the reports which we make including our recommendations."—News for Farmer Cooperatives.

LEE RILEY, SR.

Father of A. T. Riley, Manager Salina Branch FUJA, Dies at St. Margaret's Hospital

Lee Riley, Sr., father of A. T. Riley, Manager of the Salina office of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, became suddenly ill Saturday, February 13 at his home in Kansas City, Kansas, and died Sunday morning, February 14, at St. Margaret's Hospital.

Mr. Riley was 80 years old and until his retirement fifteen years ago he had been a waterworks engineer, employed since the age of 16 with what is now the city-owned water system for Kansas City, Kansas. At the time of his retirement he was superintendent of the city-owned plant, formerly owned by the Metropolitan Water company.

JOHN BAKER BEGINS FLIGHT TRAINING

SALINA, Kan., March 1.—John Baker, former manager of the Farmers Elevator at Tescott, has arrived in Salina to begin an eight-weeks Service Pilot course in the Airforce Enlisted Reserve. Upon completion of the course in Salina, he will have three other eight-weeks courses at various flight schools, the entire course being 32 weeks in length. When completed, he will be in the service as an instructor, or a ferry pilot.

Pvt. Baker is taking his ground work at Kansas Wesleyan University and his flight training at the Dawson Air Service in Salina.

Isaac Nelson has replaced Pvt. Baker as Manager of the Farmers Elevator at Tescott.

After their first discovery in 1568, the Solomon Islands remained unvisited by Europeans for two hundred years.

Co-op Makes Market For Damaged Wheat

By

Ralph Harmon, Information Agent, Farm Credit Administration of St. Paul

Cooperative action is saving wheat farmers of the Northwest hundreds of thousands of dollars this fall, and wheat farmers of the United States several million. It is providing new demonstration of the value of producers' cooperatives. It has stabilized the most speculative of all crops—wheat.

Cooperative action, in a word, has succeeded in putting a bottom in the market so that the farmer is assured at last of getting a guaranteed floor price for his crop. It is a feat hailed as a turning point in the farmers' economic position. The accomplishment is vividly realized by farmers of the Northwest, but it is also of vital importance to farmers everywhere.

Taking Out the Gamble

It is an axiom among the growers of Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana that "the farmer has to gamble on the weather." From this they take another step and conclude that the farmers after all are gamblers—including his taking a "gamble" on the market.

But this year much of the gamble has been taken, out of both weather and the market for wheat, through an arrangement made by the Minneapolis office of the Commodity Credit Corporation with the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association of St. Paul. The terminal association is the largest cooperative farmer-owned grain terminal association in the United States and serves hundreds of elevators and many thousands of farmers in the many grain states that market their grain in the Twin Cities and Duluth.

When the unprecedented wet weather of last fall's harvest time pounced on the farmers' wheat, it looked as though disaster would counteract an unusually fine growing season in which good weather, absence of grasshoppers, and absence of rust had given promise of a debt-lifting crop. The market did not want wheat that would get moldy, and might heat or sour in the elevators. And by the time the earliest threshings of durum wheat were ready for market, the grain was sprouting in the shocks and had been attacked by "black-point" fungus.

Ever since the wheat-loan program was instituted many farmers had been putting loans on their

wheat soon after the threshing, thus getting cash without breaking the market by dumping their crops during a few months of heavy selling. But this wheat was too damp and too heavily infected with "black" and sprout damage to be eligible for loans. The only thing they could do to realize the cash was to ship it to the market—where it was certain to be heavily discounted by the grain trade. A year before, grain in similar condition sold at 20 to 30 cents a bushel below the market price.

Quick Survey Spots Danger

It was at this critical time, when first reports of the widespread damage began to trickle in from the early threshing operations, that the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association took action. A quick survey confirmed the probability of losses, and Manager M. W. Thatcher immediately arranged for a series of radio broadcasts warning farmers of the disastrous market they would face if they shipped damp or sprouting wheat, and urging them to hold it back temporarily until something could be done. He promised that their co-op would do all in its power and hoped that some solution would be found. These broadcasts, going on the air from many stations in small towns and cities throughout the grain area, slowed down and almost stopped the flow of grain to market.

Simultaneously the co-op went (Please Turn to Page Seven)



Don't Trust to LUCK

INSIST ON QUALITY

chicks and give them proper care; take no chances with poor equipment and inadequate feed. Provide the essential nutrients for sound, vigorous growth by giving your chicks

KFU CHICK STARTER

Manufactured Cooperatively by
FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION
TOPEKA — KANSAS CITY — GIRARD — WAKEENEY

THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

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

Juniors 16-21

Juveniles 8-12

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

FINDING GOD

Dear heart, perhaps you can not find God's hand
Or see His face through some hour of despair.
Do not be grieved, go seek the good, clean land,
And you will find Him there.

He is a part of every wind that sweeps
Across the furrows, down their upturned length.
Breathe deeply of it—here is where God keeps
Stored healing and stored strength.

Wander awhile down some still wooded way,
Stoop to the lichen, dig through the mossy sod.
Stir in the leafmold—and the feathery spray
Of a fern can show you God.

You can touch Him as you touch the bark of a tree,
You can hear His voice in the voice of the singing
birds.

Dear God, may we listen—God, may we look and see
Thy face, and hear Thy words.

—Grace Noll Crowell.

BOX SOCIALS

Locals everywhere are busy preparing for funds raising programs. This is an indication that Kansas members appreciate the need for funds. All good intentions and worthy programs can fall short of completion without the money for travel, publicity, educational materials, and personnel. The pennies, the nickels, the dimes, quarters and dollars contributed in Box Social Programs will be investments for a more effective State Union.

SCHOOLS WERE FINE

County and District schools for Farmers Union members are the thing. So we are convinced after the week of four one-day schools February 15 to 19. On those days we were extremely fortunate to have Mrs. Mildred K. Stoltz, Education Director of the Montana Farmers Union, as guest instructor. Her keen knowledge and wide experience and study in Farmers Union work make her teachings sound and valuable. Kansas members were challenged to make greater sacrifices and to give more loyalty to the one farm organization that seeks the "security of

the farm family on the land in an economy of abundance brought about by the free exchange of goods and services."

YOUR OPINIONS NEEDED

Does it pay to write letters to Congressmen? Yes it does. Congressmen read their mail carefully and the writer's opinion is respected. Why, you ask, do we bring this subject up now? Simply because there are letters that need to be written. So fill your pen and write.

The Farm Security Administration has made and is making a big contribution toward keeping farm families on the land. Now during the war the FSA is working to place people on the land who know something about farming, and it is doing a job in training farm workers who can be used on family-type farms. It is also helping small farmers, who are really the backbone of American farming, to increase their production through credit, farm management, machinery, livestock, feed seed, and other needed facilities. In other words FSA is really doing the job in manpower and production. In Congress there is a movement on foot to destroy this valuable agency. Write to our Kansas Senators and the Representative from your District about it.

Another valuable governmental agency is being contested in Congress, and that is the Rural Electrification Administration. Nothing that I know of has given farmers more pleasure and more release from dutiful chores than electricity. It is a time saver, and it is a labor saver. Now with new developments in cold storage, lockers and dehydration plants it can be invaluable to wartime food production. Write letters in behalf of R. E. A.

The drafting of women for war work has moved to Congress. Mrs. Edwards writes: "Your pen must still have in it some of the ink with which you wrote me about the draft of women. It was stopped in the Manpower Commission. It is now in Congress. You know your Congressmen and Senators. You have the right of free speech. Let them know your feeling about a draft for women." It is the contention of many, that at least on farms, women should be used only as a last resort.

looking than the was a few years ago, but her four sons are in active service and her only daughter is on the west coast where danger may flare suddenly. It is only when Mrs. Roosevelt's face is in repose that we are reminded of these things. When she is speaking her vivid interest in people and the things that must be done for them, lights her face with an inner lamp. Her talk on what is being done for the children of war time England and the many problems faced there was of great interest to the Commission.

One story told by Mrs. Roosevelt illustrates one great problem. Slum children are placed in homes of wealth. They live there for months and despite the deprivations under which England is suffering, they find a different world and their former standards change.

This story was told Mrs. Roosevelt by Lady Ismay in whose baronial mansion thirty-five children are now housed.

Lady Ismay, on a train going up to London, noticed a small shabby woman weeping quietly and steadily. Her ladyship recognized her as a mother who had come down to visit one of the children in her charge. She went to her and asked if there was not something she might do. The mother held up a crumpled brown paper sack containing a few pieces of candy and a few cheap toys. Sobbing bitterly, she said, "My child is different now. He no longer wants the 'sweeties and little pretties' I can buy for him. He has so much."

This is a tragedy which any parent will appreciate. Yet, out of that heartache, perhaps there will be born a new and better day for England. These children will learn to know of good things which should be theirs, not just as a part of peace. They will know how to use the institutions of modern, decent living—the bath tub, the equipment of recreation and games. They will learn the pleasure of regular meals—of sitting at a table rather than snatching food wherever it may be. Learning this, they will seek it for themselves in later life.

60 by 30 feet. It is good to close in the court by the rock wall, not a high one, but one to protect the court from washing by the rain also to make it look nice and neat. The rest is all fun. Mother and Dad will get you a nice croquet set, and they are cheap too. But now don't be surprised if Mother and Dad and older folks also want to play. They will play because it is great fun for all.

ELEVATION LOCAL REPORTS

The meeting (Juniors, Reserves, and Juveniles) was held at Mrs. Elwyn Engler's home January 22, 1943.

Present were Charles Engler, James Corbitt, Kermit, David, and Jacqueline Palmer. Our Leader, Mrs. Engler, told us what to collect for our scrapbooks. Mrs. Engler gave Jacqueline Palmer the Farmers Union Creed to learn. She also gave Kermit and David poems to learn so sometime they could say them at a meeting. Mrs. Engler told us what we could do

to get points. And how many points you would get for doing these things. Mrs. Engler asked a few questions out of "The Live-oak Tree" book.

All that were present sang songs out of the Farmers Union Song Book. Charles Engler moved that we adjourn the meeting. The motion was seconded and carried. Refreshments of sandwiches, cookies and coffee were served after the meeting.

Jacqueline Palmer, Secretary.

DIRECTOR TO COUNTY MEETING

Esther Ekblad, Education Director, will be guest speaker at the Stafford County Meeting Tuesday afternoon, March 2. The meeting will open with a covered dish dinner at noon.

On Wednesday evening, Miss Ekblad will attend a Pie Supper at the Corn Valley Local, also in Stafford County. The Social is being held at the Local's fund-raising night.

ALONG THE F. U. TRAIL

—with—
Esther Ekblad

Meetings and schools have been going along at such a rapid pace that no time has been left to tell you about our travels. The one-day schools which we held last week with Mrs. Mildred K. Stoltz of Montana as guest instructor, were dandies, and if it were possible, I'd like to fill this page with the inspiration, the enthusiasm, and the learnin' of those few days. We started out at St. Marys the morning of Monday, February 15. St. Marys Juniors even left their classrooms to join us there, and I'll bet the things Mrs. Stoltz talked about helped them in that Economics quiz next week. Yes, besides the usual topics of how to get folks out to local meetings, how to plan good programs and carry on a membership drive, yes, besides those things, we talked about the real economic reasons why farmers belong to the Farmers Union and through the Farmers Union build cooperatives. We are helping to build an economic system based on equality and justice to all.

From St. Marys we went to Clay Center for another school that included a lot of cramming. Wednesday Mrs. Stoltz and I spent the day in Salina. Mrs. Stoltz needed a day of relaxation, and then there were many odd jobs that accumulate when one is traveling day after day. Thursday, the 18th, we were Ellsworth bound and Friday it was McPherson. At every place a few Juniors managed to attend, and in the evenings they came out in round numbers to enjoy the final discussions and the folk dancing. And there isn't a Junior or Reserve, especially former campers, who do not enjoy the dancing and the big circle at the close of the evening for Viva La Compagnie and Taps.

Mrs. Stoltz didn't have to leave for Colorado, her next stop, until Saturday evening, so we drove to Leonardville, my home town, for the Annual Meeting of the Farmers Union Cooperative Association. Mrs. Stoltz addressed the meeting that afternoon, and before returning to Salina we had opportunity to spend a few minutes at my home near Leonardville. As any one of you will say, it is always good to get home even though the visit may be short.

It was hard to say goodbye to Mrs. Stoltz at the train Saturday night. We had enjoyed such a profitable week, and it seemed such a shame that we couldn't start out again the next Monday on a new series of schools so that more of you could have met and learned from our Montana neighbor.

Last week Jewell county was my stopping place. Meetings Monday through Thursday at Ionia, Burr Oak, Mankato, and Webber made for a busy and interesting week. Junior activities are going nicely at Mankato with County Education Director, Mrs. Rollo Henningsen, teaching the classes. At Burr Oak and Webber Education Directors are to be appointed in a few days. While at these meetings we talked about the possibility of holding a one-day county school at Mankato. Many were heartily in favor of such a plan, and we hope to make a definite announcement soon. The locals in Jewell county are having well attended meetings and all members are taking an active part in the Union work. A spirit is shown that is good to find.

While in the county I made my home with Rollo and Ruby Henningsen. We had such nice times—talking Farmers Union mostly. We almost ate Farmers Union along with Ruby's delicious meals. And just one more word about those meals; most every dish was home grown and home canned. What more could anyone ask for a treat?

Late in Jan. there were a few days in Clay county, and in the early part of Feb. Pottawatomie and Wabauunsee counties were on the list. In Clay county I visited the Pleasant View, Lincoln, and Sherwood Locals. There in those locals Junior work is getting some attention. At Sherwood Mrs. Phillip Young Sr. has been appointed Ed-

ucation Director, with Mrs. Ira Thornton and Vera Mae Carlson as assistants. At Lincoln the two Mrs. Kings, have consented to help Harold Swanberg, the acting Education Director there. Mrs. Ruah Schonewels at Pleasant View is no stranger to many readers of the page. She is busy with classes of Juveniles and Reserves. The fine attendance of 80 to 100 at the Clay Center School surely proved that Clay county is on the map.

In Wabauunsee County it was pleasant to make a return visit to the Turkey Creek Local, February 10. Union work is moving along nicely there with Mr. Brown, who is principal of the St. Marys High school, as president, Miss Dorothy Bernitter, as secretary, and Mrs. M. T. Childs, Education Director.

Thursday morning, February 11, I visited the Junior Class Meeting at the Catholic Highschool in St. Marys. The class meets at 11:30 every Thursday morning with Father Finucane S. J. of the St. Marys College as their instructor. During the fall the Juniors studied "The Farmers Union Triangle;" now they are studying Credit Unions. That was a fine meeting; I only wish that more of our groups could have highschool class meetings. That helps to solve our time and driving problems.

To find time for Farmers Union discussion classes is extremely important today. As young people a part of our necessary equipment for living is to know how to cope with everyday economic problems, and how to best help ourselves through cooperative action.

ELLSWORTH LEADER WRITES

Wilson, Kansas,
February 7, 1943

Dear Esther:

Just a few lines to let you know how we are getting along. My Juveniles in the Black Wolf Local are starting on another unit on "Birds are Good Neighbors." We are going to review our book "Destroy Weeds" and study them in connection with the birds unit. We have two new members in the Juvenile class.

I am planning to have an organization meeting of the Ellsworth County Juniors after the County Meeting Supper Tuesday night (February 9).

Sincerely,

Hubertine Mog,
Local Juvenile Teacher
and County Education Director.

WAYS TO RAISE MONEY

(Mrs. John Heyen, Education Director, Corn Valley Local, Stafford County, sends the following suggestions for money-makers, some of which may give local committees ideas which may be used on Farmers Union Box Social night on March 16.)

1. Plant or transplant potted flowers or tomato plants, as a Farmers Union project and then sell them.
2. Give a sock and apron party. (Each girl to pay a penny for each inch around her waist and each boy a penny for each inch in his foot.)
3. Have a rummage sale. Gather up a lot of old clothing, etc., and sell cheap.
4. Have an old hat party. Each bring an old hat as a price of admission and then auction off the hats. (They will all bring a good price if they know what the money is going for.)
5. Sponsor a "Wedding Party," find all the old wedding gowns and then have the girls wear them in a parade. Have all the games appropriate for a wedding. Even decorations if inside. A small admission may be taken.
6. Gather up and sell old papers.
7. Have a lemon party. Each person bring a lemon and sugar. Then each person pays a penny for each seed found in his lemon. The lemons and sugar are used for drinks.
8. Sponsor a "Major Bowes Amateur Night" program. Work up a fine program and sell tickets (5 or 10 cents).
9. Have a "Silver Tea" on an afternoon. Serve Tea and have a musical program going on. Silver offering may be taken.

BEAUTIFY YOUR OWN YARD

By
Mary Pat Immenschuh,
St. Mary's F. U. Junior

Is there some part of your yard that just persists in being a rubbish pile? Is there some place that old cans and broken glass and what not seem to gather? If there is, why not make it a bit of playground, say, a croquet court? We boys and girls can find some old hole or ditch to be filled. So first we carry off the rubbish. Then we get our hoes and rakes and set about leveling off the big humps and all unevenness. Maybe we will need Daddy's help, so when he comes in from the field in the evening, we can ask him to run the drag over our little field or maybe even plow part of it. When we have it leveled, we can then stake out the length and width of our choquet court, say

What the Locals Are Doing

"I Will Attend My Local Meetings"

JEWELL COUNTY NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Will Pair, Mr. and Mrs. Rollo Henningsen, and Mr. George Wharton attended the one-day co.nty school at Clay Center, February 16.

Ionla Local Meets

The February meeting of the Ionla Local was held Monday night at the Rollo Henningsen home. Miss Esther Ekblad was present with some very interesting information on current legislative matters and what the Farmers Union is doing now in the interests of the farmer. During the evening everyone wrote cards to the state senators and representatives regarding three bills which have been introduced into the legislature. The program also included the "Message to the Local" by Ruby Henningsen and a poem read by Mrs. Elsie Railsback. New members present were Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Havice and visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Walter Railsback and Ruby Lee. The meeting was adjourned and everyone enjoyed sandwiches and coffee. The next meeting will be March 3 at Preston Berrys'.

Rose Hill Local Elects Officers

The Rose Hill Local had a very well attended meeting February 25 at the Rose Hill schoolhouse. The following new officers were elected: President, Tom Sweet; Vice President, Emit Rothchild, and Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Mary Dahl. Then action was taken on bills of interest to farmers that are now up before the state legislature, and letters were written and signed by all the members present to be mailed to the senator and representative. Miss Ekblad attended this meeting and presented useful and informative instruction. Mr. and Mrs. Rollo Henningsen were visitors. Some plans were made for a junior educational program in the local. Most of the members and children wore new Farmers Union pins home. The group enjoyed sandwiches and coffee after the meeting was adjourned. Rose Hill Local's regular meetings are held the last Friday of the month during the winter.

Other meetings held by Miss Ekblad in this county this week were at Burr Oak Tuesday evening and at Mankato in the afternoon and evening Wednesday.

Mrs. Ruby Henningsen

BURR OAK LOCAL

The Burr Oak Local, Jewell county, met Tuesday evening, February 23. Early in the evening the

Legislative Action Letter from State President E. K. Dean was read and thoroughly discussed. It was decided that the secretary, Mrs. Glenn Paul, write letters to the county representative and senator stating the member's approval of the Farm Bureau Extension Bill, and their opposition to the filled milk bill.

A Box Social Funds Night was discussed and it was decided that a program be planned and that the local contribute through cash donations from members.

Mr. Platte, President, gave a report of cooperative purchasing activities. Grease and twine is being purchased by the local from the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. Chicken feed has been bought through the same channels, and it is hoped to repeat that arrangement again this year.

Rollo Henningsen of the Ionla Local was present and announced that he has Farmers Union Hybrid Corn to sell. Mrs. Henningsen, County Education Director, was also present at the meeting.

Esther Ekblad, Education Director, led a discussion regarding Farmers Union Educational work. All enjoyed the reading from the Program Service by Vernon Paul, and the cornet solo by Arlene Platte.

A LARGE CROWD AT PLEASANT VIEW LOCAL MEETING

Pleasant View Local No. 1843 met February 17th for its regular meeting. A large crowd was present. There was a great deal of discussion and plans were made for our "Social Night" on March 17th.

We plan to have a covered dish supper and program. Mrs. Roy Carlson, Mrs. J. W. Whittington and Mrs. Clifford Steele are chairmen of the program. We are inviting our friends to come and have supper with us.

Clara Grieshaber,
Sec'y-Treas.

NEWS FROM MANKATO

Wednesday afternoon, February 24, seven ladies of the Mankato Local met at the Farmers Union Cream Station in Mankato for a discussion with Esther Ekblad, State Education Director. The Farmers Union educational work for Juniors was the topic of those afternoon hours.

In the evening the Local held its regular meeting at the Legion hall. After rollcall and group singing

the Legislative Letter sent out by Mr. Dean was discussed. It was decided that letters be written that evening to the county representative and senator and that all the members present sign the letters. There was much interest shown in all the bills and the letters urged support of the Farm Bureau-Extension bill and opposition to the legalizing of filled milk.

The local decided to have a Box and Pie Social for a funds raising program. Local President Will Pair said that committees would be appointed soon.

Brief comments and reports were given from the one-day school held at Clay Center by George Wharton, and Will Pair.

Esther Ekblad led a discussion on organizational topics—what makes a good local meeting program and up-to-date action programs in the State and National Farmers Union.

During the meeting Mrs. Rollo Henningsen, County Education Director, taught a class of Juveniles using "Destroy Weeds" as a study unit. The youngsters make scrapbook covers as preliminary work to their weed notebooks.

Late in the evening refreshments of sandwiches and coffee were served.

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

Additional Junior News

BOOKS YOU WANT TO READ

The following books can be borrowed from the library of the Farmers Union Education Department, Box 296, Salina, Kansas. Each book may be kept for a period of three weeks.

THE ROAD WE ARE TRAVELING, 1914-1942 and GOALS FOR AMERICA, both by Stuart Chase. These books are the first two in a series being published by the Twentieth Century Fund as guide lines to America's future.

OLD McDONALD HAD A FARM by Angus McDonald. This is a very fine and readable story of a farmer who believed in taking care of land and people. Every farm family will enjoy and appreciate the book.

ILL FARES THE LAND by Carey McWilliams. Here is a story of America's land and the struggle of people to make a living and homes on the land.

A DOCTOR FOR THE PEOPLE by Michial A. Shadid, M. D. A fascinating story of the cooperative hospital at Elk City, Oklahoma.

MASTERS OF THEIR OWN DESTINY by M. M. Coady. Another story of cooperation and the inspiring accomplishments of people who are in the

very lowest of the income brackets.

THE MOON IS DOWN by John Steinbeck. To renew faith in people is to read this book. Steinbeck in simple language tells that a free people cannot permanently be conquered.

THE FINE ART OF PROPAGANDA by the Institute for Propaganda Analysis. Do we understand all that we read and hear?

MEN WHO LEAD LABOR by Bruce Minton and John Stuart. Read this to make a better acquaintance with labor leaders, who have been in the headlines.

FLIGHT TO ARRAS by Antaine de St. Exupery. This book portrays the collapse of France. The experiences and the profound thinking of an airman flying over Arras makes it timely and worthwhile to read.

Sergeant and Mrs. Puett Announce Birth of Daughter

An announcement of the birth February 4, of a daughter, Karen Louise, to Sgt. and Mrs. John D. Puett of Ogden, Kansas, has been received by the State Office.

Mrs. Puett was formerly Helen Tegtmeyer, Assistant to the State Secretary of the Farmers Union, at Salina, Kansas.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Per Word, 1 Issue..... 3c
Per Word, 4 Issues..... 10c

COLONIAL CHICKS. World's largest production means lowest prices. Leading breeds. Catalog Free. Colonial Poultry Farms, Wichita, Kansas.

Food Will Win the War and Write the Peace

Agriculture Colleges and other authorities interested in producing more food are recommending that farmers plant hybrid corn. By raising hybrids, corn yields can be raised without increasing acreage.

The Kansas Farmers Union has cooperated with the Iowa Farmers Union, who have been producing hybrid seed stock for years, and now offer for sale choice hybrid varieties. Produced in Kansas and Iowa.

FARM UNION
HEART OF THE
FIELD
IMPROVED
HYBRIDS

Farmers Union 606—an improved U. S.—35-type of corn
Farmers Union 707—an improved U. S.—13-type of corn
Farmers Union 404—(an Early Variety)

These varieties all developed from inbreds, developed by your own U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Our hybrids are not hard or flinty, but have

feeding quality like Reid's Yellow Dent. Compare these yield results of U. S. 35 and U. S. 13 in your own official Kansas College tests. THIS IS THE PROOF:

KANSAS

Table 6. Results, Kansas Corn Performance Test, District 1, Three-Year Average 1939-1941, Atchison County, 1939, Brown and Atchison Counties, 1940, Atchison County, 1941

Variety	Bushels Yield	Percent of Open Pollinated	Stand	Percent of Open Pollinated	Plants Lodged	Moisture Percentage
1. U. S. 35	66.09	142	86	136	13	8
2. Funk G-94	65.49	141	84	124	12	9
3. Illinois 960	64.82	139	89	101	28	4
4. Jewett 11	64.04	138	53	76	37	5
5. U. S. 13	63.88	137	83	122	13	12
6. Missouri 47	62.03	133	89	101	26	8
7. DeKalb 816	61.36	132	82	121	15	9
8. Pioneer 307	60.80	130	79	116	14	2
9. Funk G-244	60.58	130	71	104	28	3
10. U. S. 44	59.72	128	86	126	12	4
11. KK-77	59.67	128	87	128	11	10
12. Kansas 1104	54.73	118	83	122	9	6
13. Pride of Saline	51.90	112	67	99	16	2
14. Iowa 939	51.54	111	74	109	22	13
15. Kansas 1466	50.16	108	78	112	8	2
16. Midland (A)	44.91	97	76	112	7	4
17. Reid Yellow Dent	44.06	96	64	94	20	9
18. Hays Golden	44.00	96	64	94	20	1
Ave. of 18 Entries	57.27		75		17	6
Ave. of 4 O.P. Varieties	46.52		68		16	4
Ave. of 14 Hybrids	60.34		77		18	6

HYBRID CORN PRODUCES \$160 MORE CORN PER BU. OF SEED

Hybrid corn produces \$160 more corn per bushel of seed. See the official Kansas tests. (One bushel planting eight acres.)

Our type corn produced twenty more bushels per acre. That means 160 bushels more corn from a bushel of our seed. You can't afford not to plant Farmers Union hybrids.

Ask for these hybrid varieties at your local

Farmers Union Co-Op. (Managers are requested to write for wholesale prices.)

In territories not serviced by cooperatives, we invite locals or farmer dealers to take orders for this corn.

Write today for more information. Why not produce one-third more corn on same acreage?

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—SALINA, KANSAS

See Our Display at Stockholders' Meeting, Farmers Union Jobbing Assn., in Kansas City, Feb. 5

Whether It Says A B or C On Your Gas Ration Card YOU STILL NEED AUTO INSURANCE

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

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

INSURANCE AGENTS Names and Addresses

Titus W. Fredrickson,	Baltz Altman, Elmo, Kansas
Robert E. Palmer, Topeka, Kan.	Ervin Oelschlager,
W. G. Decker, Burr Oak, Kan.	Clay Center, Kan.
Cecil Boehner, Glen Elder, Kan.	James L. Petty,
Lindsborg, Kan.	Maple Hill, Kan.
Leo G. Reding, St. Marys, Kan.	W. E. Roesch, Quinter, Kan.
Lawrence Clausen, Girard, Kan.	Henry Hagen, Clifton, Kan.
Rollo Henningsen,	E. K. Dean, Salina, Kan.
Mankato, Kan.	Emil Samuelson,
George Reinhart, Parsons, Kan.	Randolph, Kan.
Charles J. Holtwick,	James O. Schields,
Silver Lake, Kan.	Miltonvale, Kan.
Clarence Morrison,	A. W. McNeil, Idana, Kan.
LaHarpe, Kan.	Leslie Merle Tribby, Win-
Carl S. Holloway, McPherson,	field, Kan.
Kan.	Wilfred W. Taylor, Enter-
C. G. Joslin, Parsons, Kan.	prise, Kan.
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Kan.	Kan.
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	ter, Kan.

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Journal Bldg., Salina, Kan.

LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, KANSAS CITY

The Open Forum

A DAY OF LEARNING

Mildred K. Stoltz has come and gone. But IS she gone? In the memory of all who heard her, she will remain for at least a few days, in the minds of many for weeks or months, and with some perhaps for a lifetime.

The manner of delivering her messages is uniquely her own. She copies no one. Much of the time she received the greatest applause an audience can give, that of enrapt, silent attention. There were moments when the sound of her voice was, little above a whisper, yet those at a distance caught her words.

If in the Union because you desire the welfare of humanity, you will become a more active member for having heard her. If you are in the Union for strictly selfish purposes, her words may have made you angry, which also will work for good. You then will start to think or act. If you think carefully and honestly, you will likely conclude her position was right. Should you start fighting against the Farm Union leadership and the direction you think it is moving, you may soon find yourself

outside and the Union will be a better, more human organization, because you have left it.

I returned for the evening. Needed at home with the baby, my wife, Anna could attend only in spirit.

From what she heard and say in the daytime, she too admires Mildred greatly. I, somewhat skeptical, also wished to witness the games and folk dances, led by Esther and Mildred. I am convinced. Childish in ways? Yes. But these games are for youth and children and it is well for all of us to become children at times.

Singing, developing a sense of rhythm, while dancing to music, yet done in such a way that even the most strict Puritan could find no fault. Very noticeable was the eager joy of lassies of seven to ten years, caring naught whether their partners were children of their own age or grandmothers. Often it was as if April and November were dancing together, but it was all fun to them. (It brings the wish to improvise even better folk dances.) Then "Vi-vala" and "Taps." Quite impressive.

In parting, it was a pleasure to learn that the morrow would be free from school work, bringing a well earned rest to the speaker, who has given her energies so wholeheartedly. And a few grate-

ful thoughts were sent Montana-ward for the family, who could spare her for a time to do this work. Then a report at home to the one who "waited up" to learn of the evening.

I wish I might end this write-up of a "school day" at this point. But I cannot do so, and feel that I have done right by the Union and more especially by the youth of the world. Though there is good in the Farmers Union education work, I still must ask, What avails it all, if this generation of youth is to be slaughtered by the millions, and another war seemingly is waiting to destroy the babies of today when they grow up?

This war is not just the result of Hitler's ambition as many are led to believe. Hitler could not have prevented this slaughter, had he thrown all his energies against it.

Desiring and needing profits in order to carry on their present methods of industry, the oil, steel, rubber, coal and chemical interests of ALL the leading nations, would have pushed fully as hard for wartime profits, had Hitler never been born. (That someone else might have filled Hitler's place, see page 3, KUF, August 20, 1942, or NUF, August 1 issue.) They would then have found someone else to use as a "front" in Germany and as a scapegoat for those in England, the United States and elsewhere; to thus hide the equal guilt of everyone who believes in, and supports the profit-taking or Capitalistic system. The cause of the great slaughter, and waste of badly needed supplies, lies wholly within our present method of producing and distributing wealth. Were the producing masses of the world, paid enough to buy their products, there would be no wars in order to make markets, by destroying the wealth which they cannot now buy, because of being underpaid.

The cause and curse for wars can be readily understood by the Reserves, the Juniors and the elders in our Union, if properly presented. I am sure National President Patton, and Montana Education Director Mildred Stoltz, understand these matters clearly, and other officials can learn. Why, then, at a time when the horrors of war are upon us, why is not this matter brought into the open so we all can understand? Why is it not presented clearly to these Juniors and Reserves, so they will have, at least, a fighting chance to ward off the next war, which otherwise will engulf them? If we elders will do nothing to save them, why shouldn't we teach them the truth so they will have some opportunity to save themselves?

Why should not the facts about these economic causes of war be told often in our Farmers Union papers, and in clear straightforward language; rather than at times being expressed in terms, seemingly intended to veil the truth?

The Farmers Union educational system accomplishes some good yet it leaves out a whole lot that needs badly to be included. It would seem that this matter is squarely up to the officers, the educational directors, and the far seeing members of the Union, and NOW.

Fraternally,
Samuel R. Stewart,
Route 5, Clay Center
Kansas.

COOP MAKES MARKET FOR DAMAGED WHEAT

(Continued from Page Four)
to the Department of Agriculture with the problem. A plan was worked out whereby the Commodity Credit Corporation was authorized to buy damaged grain that was too damp, sprout-damaged, and fungus-infected to be eligible for government wheat loans. The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association was made its agent to do the buying.

Within the first 2 days after the buying program started, the coop had purchased 450 carloads of grain on the Minneapolis and St. Paul markets. Nearly all of this grain was below No. 3 grade and would not have been bought by any regular dealers except at heavy discounts. Some estimated that the discounts would have been 20 to 30 cents a bushel; oth-

RECENT REPRESENTATIVE Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company
KANSAS CITY

CATTLE		
John Werner, Pawnee County, Neb., 25 steers.....	1098	\$15.50
Geo. Branson, Osage County, Kan., 26 steers.....	998	15.40
C. J. Chambers, Geary County, Kan., 20 steers.....	1281	15.25
N. H. Nielsen, Morris County, Kan., 14 steers.....	1116	15.00
Virgil Lindstedt, McPherson County, Kan., 14 steers.....	1162	14.90
John & Gordon Livengood, Dickinson Co., Kan., 41 steers.....	1205	14.65
Hugh Wiggington, Thomas County, Kan., 27 steers.....	1030	14.50
John Q. Adams, Anderson County, Kan., 24 steers.....	984	14.50
Everett A. Sweet, Republic County, Kan., 24 steers.....	993	14.50
John Q. Adams, Dickinson County, Kan., 18 steers.....	1010	14.50
Walter Whitehair, Dickinson County, Kan., 34 steers.....	1014	14.50
Warren Holtz, Allen County, Kan., 11 heifers.....	870	14.50
Ralph Myers, Nemaha County, Kan., 13 steers.....	1032	14.50
Wm. Skonberg, Osage County, Kan., 45 steers.....	918	14.25
Arthur G. Jones, Lyon County, Kan., 23 steers.....	863	14.00
Frank Hanzlick, Republic County, Kan., 11 heifers.....	880	14.00
J. E. Born, Coffey County, Kan., 31 steers.....	988	14.00
Walter Whitehair, Dickinson County, Kan., 24 steers.....	943	14.00
Roy Means, Jackson County, Mo., 27 heifers.....	803	14.00
C. J. Chambers, Geary County, Kan., 31 heifers.....	540	13.50
H. D. Nichols & Son, Osage County, Kan., 18 heifers.....	692	13.50
Willard F. Logan, Atchison County, Mo., 14 heifers.....	805	13.50
U. H. Myers, McPherson County, Kan., 54 heifers.....	730	13.50
Irvine Clabine, Montgomery County, Kan., 37 steers.....	962	13.25
J. H. Vogelsmier, Saline County, Mo., 14 heifers.....	600	13.00
E. L. Hyde, Lyon County, Kan., 26 yearlings.....	925	12.60
Hugh Wiggington, Thomas County, Kan., 14 cows.....	1172	11.65
J. A. Gunnels, Thomas County, Kan., 14 cows.....	993	11.50
R. E. Wright, Wyandotte County, Kan., 27 cows.....	871	9.80
Chas. Burton, Johnson County, Kan., 33 cows.....	917	9.25
HOGS		
Hoover Bros., Clinton County, Mo., 38 hogs.....	285	15.35
Stanley Beatty, Miami County, Kan., 22 hogs.....	727	15.35
Dale Sisson, Linn County, Kan., 24 hogs.....	212	15.35
H. W. Scott, Lafayette County, Kan., 16 hogs.....	229	15.35
D. L. Barrett, Miami County, Kan., 19 hogs.....	262	15.25
C. A. Bergstrom, Republic County, Kan., 20 hogs.....	178	15.20
Ed Kaump, Riley County, Kan., 14 hogs.....	274	15.15
John W. Knoke, Miami County, Kan., 18 hogs.....	241	15.10
Ivil Salmon, Daviess County, Mo., 28 hogs.....	237	15.10
Charley Shaver, Clinton County, Mo., 16 hogs.....	258	15.00
Geo. A. Vohs, Sr., Miami County Kan., 15 hogs.....	243	15.00
C. E. Gerstenberger, Douglas County, Kan., 19 hogs.....	275	14.95
J. E. Whitehead, Anderson County, Kan., 12 hogs.....	255	14.95
Floyd Sperry, Henry County, Mo., 26 hogs.....	245	14.95
S. L. Zentner, Anderson County, Kan., 12 hogs.....	208	14.90
Karl Ozias, Nemaha County, Kan., 10 hogs.....	251	14.90
W. N. Oles, Chase County, Kan., 17 hogs.....	266	14.90
Ernest Nevels, Lafayette County, Mo., 24 hogs.....	243	14.90
R. A. Mitchell, Osage County, Kan., 13 hogs.....	248	14.90
John Ehlers, Mitchell County, Kan., 11 hogs.....	266	14.90
T. D. Simpson, Cedar County, Mo., 17 hogs.....	231	14.90
C. E. McCulley, Grundy County, Mo., 18 hogs.....	272	14.85
I. C. Anderson, Shawnee County, Kan., 13 hogs.....	211	14.85
A. G. Donham, Johnson County, Kan., 11 hogs.....	20	14.80
R. O. Hudson, Harrison County, Mo., 10 hogs.....	250	14.75

ers that they would have been 10 to 15 cents.

Weather conditions improved within the next few weeks and the proportion of damaged grain grew smaller in succeeding weeks, but the program has been in daily operation to the end of December.

Large Purchases Are Made

Up to the first of December the terminal association had purchased for the CCC more than 2,000 carloads of grain, much of it damaged. On this more than 3,000,000 bushels—if the saving per bushel was no more than 10 cents—the farmers got \$300,000 more than they would have otherwise, just for the grain they shipped to the cities. If the saving was 25 to 30 cents a bushel, their cooperative saved for them—and for other farmers whose grain was sold during that period—upward of a million dollars.

But that is not all. The farmers gained, not only on the price received for their tough wheat at the terminal markets, but several cents a bushel on all other grades at the terminal and in the country. This was because the support given to the market sustained the entire wheat marketing structure. It applied not only to durum wheat, but to spring wheat as well, and for all grades from No. 1 down to sample. The CCC, through its co-op agent, has been on the market to take all wheat offered at a basic price of \$1.16 a bushel for No. 3 grades with differentials for other grades.

Overflow Would Have Resulted

Had this support price not existed in the Minneapolis and Duluth markets, the great onrush of damaged and high-moisture grain would have had to overflow into the Chicago and other Eastern markets. The result in those markets would have also been large discounts and losses to farmers. It is fair to assume that such pressure on the general wheat market would have followed in other markets over the country. Thus it is plain, that by this floor which was established by the purchase program of Commodity Credit Corporation and the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, the

wheat market was sustained through a period of heavy receipts.

Ordinarily flour mills and other buyers do not care to buy wheat with more than 13.5 percent of moisture unless a great deal of dry wheat is available for mixing with it to bring down the percentage of moisture. But this year moisture was running up as high as 16 and 17 percent.

This grain containing in excess of 14½ percent, and up to 16 percent of moisture, is extremely hazardous to handle, and deteriorates rapidly at great loss in storage. However, the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association has ample facilities for turning this grain, that is, running it from one bin to another, drying and cooling it. In fact the grades of wheat are often improved by the handling and mixing—and in the case of all grain handled through this cooperative, the increased value is reflected back to the growers in patronage dividends.

Another important byproduct of the damaged wheat buying program is that the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, through its modern facilities, was able to condition and mix a considerable quantity of this grain and ship it to farmers and other buyers for sale under the feed wheat program.

It may well be that this new program for the wheat growers—the placing of a floor under prices—will permanently usher in a price stabilizing factor that farmers have long sought and save them from the disaster of having to dump their product on a bottomless market that is responsive largely to current and temporary conditions.

Whether a similar method or an improvement upon it is established for future marketing years and for other crops, or whether this is an emergency measure that will pass with the emergency, this much is certain: A farmers' cooperative organization stood ready—and stands ready—to handle this tremendous enterprise, with the business organization, the facilities and the leadership to make it a success.

The Farmer and the City Worker

Industry Spends Millions to Create Imagined Friction

By A. F. WHITNEY, President
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen

(This is the Second of Four Articles)

"Do selfish business and financial interests really try to cultivate a hatred among farmers and city workers? No one who reads the propaganda of Big Business could doubt that millions of dollars are spent annually for this purpose.

For twenty-five cents a year, these selfish interests send to the farmers their propaganda magazine, THE FARM JOURNAL. The subscription price does not pay for the paper, ink and postage costs, of the magazine; its real returns come from creating among farmers a hatred for city workers. Although many propaganda publications profess to represent the farmers, no one more closely resembles a farmer than a Chamber of Commerce "gentleman farmer" or a Southern plantation owner enters their editorial offices.

In railway wage movements, farmers are told that lower wages for railway workers will benefit the farmers, yet in all history the railroads never based a claim for lower wages on a promise to reduce freight rates for farmers. And farmers know how railroads levy geographic tariffs against them.

Farmers Not Helped
A few years ago during a wage movement it was brought out that a 10 percent change in the wages of all railroad labor would amount to a mere twelve hundredths of one cent on a sack of flour shipped from Minneapolis to Chicago. But the important consideration is that farmers never benefit from any savings that are taken from the pockets of industrial workers.

Our entire economic history proves that prosperity for the farmers and the workers go hand in hand. Likewise, depression for the one group inevitably means depression for the other group. The workers are the farmers' customers and the farmers are the workers' customers. Inadequate purchasing power of either means low incomes and inadequate purchasing power for the other. In the nature of things, the welfare and interests of the farmer and city worker are identical. Neither group has the power to exploit the other. The exploiters of both are selfish financiers, manufacturers and

distributors. It is they who bravely say to the farmer and city worker, "Let's you and him fight."

If the farmers and the city workers achieve a common basis of cooperation, economically and politically, they will vote their exploiters out of power. Although the farmers and industrial workers have accomplished for too little political cooperation, the consumers cooperative movement bypasses the exploiters. Through this movement farmers and industrial workers are learning they have no antagonistic interests.

They are also learning about the "Let's you and him fight," technique of their exploiters.

How It Works

As proof of how effective the selfish interests have been in this regard one needs only to glance at the statistics for the depression decade of 1930-1940. There was a comparatively small drop in prices of such things as steel and farm implements, produced by monopolies, but a tremendous drop in quantity produced. The situation respecting the farm industry was the reverse, that is, there was a comparatively small drop in the quantity of farm production, but a tremendous drop in prices of farm products.

By organization the monopoly industries were able to maintain their prices even in the face of a tremendous drop in demand, because monopolies have the effect of abolishing the economic law of supply and demand. But the farmers, who are not effectively organized, are still subject to the ravages of the economic law of supply and demand. Although their production volumes were substantially maintained, their prices dropped abysmally. By such methods, the people's exploiters realize their goal of cheap food and fibre for cheap labor.

Thus do the selfish Wall Street controlled groups exploit farmers and city workers, while trying to make each believe that the other is his economic enemy.

Next: City Workers Want Farmers Rewarded Adequately for Their Work and Skill.

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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Our Letter

From Washington

By Paul Sifton and Bob Handschin, National Farmers' Union Washington Office, 430 Munsey Bldg. Washington, D. C.

Demand For Food May Save FSA

WASHINGTON — Watch for a reversal in the whole food production trend. Farm Security Administration, slated for death by the scattering of its vital organs to other agencies, may be accepted as the "pilot operation" that has demonstrated the best method of getting increased food production quickly. Indications are that commercialized agriculture is overreaching itself in program for keeping the lion's share of farm production in its hands, at same time assisting on immunity from price ceilings as conditions for maintaining 1942 output.

On the Farm Labor Front

WASHINGTON — Recent Army turn-down of proposal to furlough men back to the farms carried suggestion that Army units might be detailed to farm work in emergencies. Plan is to have large-scale farmers pay into U. S. Treasury, "prevailing wage rates" whatever that may mean. While Wickard beats the drum for 3,500,000 women, youths, white-collar workers and other experienced hands, Major John Walker is sawing wood, using tested FSA methods, planning to DELIVER 50,000 farm hands who will know which side a cow is milked from and 285,000 for truck and fruit farms. Walker has passed the horrors and the headaches of recruiting green hands to Extension Service Director H. L. Wilson. But the Farm Bureau is already slamming Walker's set-up as promoting trade-union standards in farm labor (meaning cash payment of prevailing wages—not less than 30 cents an hour and one primitive privy for every twenty-seven human beings). Farm Bureau is ex-

pected to play up demands for factory workers and soldiers, Mexicans and Bahamians, hoping to replenish own hoarded labor force and keep wages down, hours up and decency out.

Top Fourth of Farmers Averaged \$2,380 Savings In 1942

WASHINGTON — Spokesmen for commercialized agriculture argue that farm prices must be allowed to float upward in order to meet higher labor costs. They do not point out that the top layer of farm operations got nearly all the net savings in 1942, nor do they point out that the 1942 labor costs of 1.2 billion dollars were less than 1/3 of the net savings of 4 billion dollars of the top fourth of farm families, kept after paying all labor costs.

Tax Prospects

Here are official USDA figures that make it perfectly clear why the few big business farmers at the top are saying to the government, "you shall not give special aid or

RESTRICTIONS ON WHEAT PRODUCTION LIFTED

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard has ordered all restrictions on production of wheat lifted. This "full speed ahead" order for wheat production, plus new ceilings on five major fresh vegetables, were planned as an aid to the new system of "point rationing" which was put into effect March 1.

Due to canned goods rationing and weather damage to Florida fresh vegetable crops, it has become evident that the grain and cereal larder will feed American families in the months ahead.

Secretary Wickard's order makes wheat farmers eligible for Agricultural Adjustment Administration payments even though they exceed their wheat allotments, revokes the 60 cents a bushel penalty on marketings of excess wheat, and releases wheat for feed or market, which has been held from the market because of quota limitations.

The ceilings on fresh vegetables set prices at the highest charged between February 18 and 22 and apply only to fresh tomatoes, snap beans, carrots, cabbage and peas. However, the OPA officials have indicated that the ceilings will be extended as other vegetables reach parity.

A Great Farmers Union Victory

The effect of this victory is well stated in the North Dakota Union Farmer:

For many weeks, Farmers Union leaders on the radio and through the press, have demanded that all acreage restrictions on wheat be suspended. Thousands of Farmers Union members have written their Congressmen, demanding that the ban be lifted.

There can be no such thing as a surplus of wheat in war when it can be used for livestock feed or shipped to starving Europe, when such a course is possible. The war effort would be hindered if western wheat land, unfit for other crops, were allowed to lie unused.

It will, of course, be more profitable with non-recourse loans and incentive payments, for farmers who can do so, to raise flax, potatoes and soybeans rather than wheat—but in some areas these crops cannot be raised.

At first, it was claimed that it would require an act of Congress to lift restrictions on wheat acreage but when the pressure became strong enough, the Department of Agriculture found that quotas could be lifted under the present law.

This is a Farmers Union victory and make no mistake about it! The Farm Bureau fought lifting the ban, for it fears competition with corn. However, you may expect in a couple of weeks or so, that it will be claiming that the Farm Bureau did this job, too.

Egg Ceilings

OPA has also announced permanent wholesale egg ceiling prices which are expected to result in some immediate reduction in prices to consumers, with an average year-round price of one to two cents a dozen higher than at present. The average wholesale ceiling across the country for March, April and May will be approximately 40 cents a dozen, with the margin to the consumer yet to be fixed. The wholesale price will advance to about 48 to 49 cents next November.

subsidies to the small farmers. They need it but we want it. All you must do is to keep hiking farm prices, and we'll take in the lion's share of the increased money farm products will bring."

Cash income for farm family living in '42 was \$8.4 billion from farming and 3.2 billion from other sources. After certain adjustments, they had 11 billion dollars for family living. Of that 11 billion dollars:

the top 1/4 of farmers got 7.0 billion

the next 1/4 of farmers got 2.5 billion

the whole lower 1/2 of farmers got 1.5 billion.

Family income for the lower half (cash income) was \$1,000 at the top, nothing at the bottom, and average \$490 per year.

Of the 4.8 billion dollars net savings, after family living expenses were paid:

the top 1/4 of farm families got 4.0 billion

the next 1/4 of farm families got 0.8 billion

the lower 1/2 of farm families got 0.

The top fourth's 4 billion dollars of savings, spread among 1,730,000 families, averaged \$2,380 per family. Sixty percent of all American families didn't have that much as gross income in 1942, before meeting their living expenses.

Tax Prospects

Levy of from 15% to 20% on all incomes, starting at about \$524 with sales tax again an added menace. At least 6% of whatever levy is laid should be earmarked

for Social Security enlarged to include farmers and farm labor and medical care and disability as well as unemployment and old age. Ruml plan for cancelling 1942 taxes has been knocked out but may come back with its face lifted. Randolph Paul, Treasury General Counsel, showed the House Ways and Means Committee that sixty taxpayers with million dollar incomes in 1942 would, under the Ruml plan, "each receive a benefit of at least \$854,000. At one stroke, the Ruml plan would add to their wealth more than they could save in six years, even if they saved every cent of their income after taxes." Paul said the Ruml plan would be a "psychological deterrent to the war effort" because it would show soldiers "economic gain rather than economic sacrifice on the home front."

Farm Bureau's Win-War Slogan Ignores Half Nation's Farmers

WASHINGTON — Farm Bureau spokesmen have let the cat out of the bag. Professing new love for Natural price levels in a free market, a "pay-as-you-go" policy on food production costs, J. J. Lacey, FB press agent, now admits that Farm Bureau war food production program is based on ignoring two million lowest-income farmers, giving some attention to the million immediately above and concentrating attention upon three million top farms that produce 86% of commodities going to market. He doesn't carry his statistics far enough to show that the top million farmers produce 65% of the total. Lacey's admission is contained in telegram published in TIME magazine Feb. 15 (p.4):

"Sirs: 'You say, (Time, Jan. 25) 'Pari-

sius had a good and tested idea: draw a million small farmers into the nation's critical food production battle by providing them supervision and credit for needed equipment, feed and fertilizer.' Bureau of Agriculture Economics reports the 2,000,000 low-income farmers produce only 3% of farm products going to market. Every farmer knows that needed food increase can come only from 4,000,000 farms producing 97% of commodities going to market and mainly from 3,000,000 top farms that produce 86%. All credit to Practical Farmer Claude Wickard for rejecting Parisian plan."

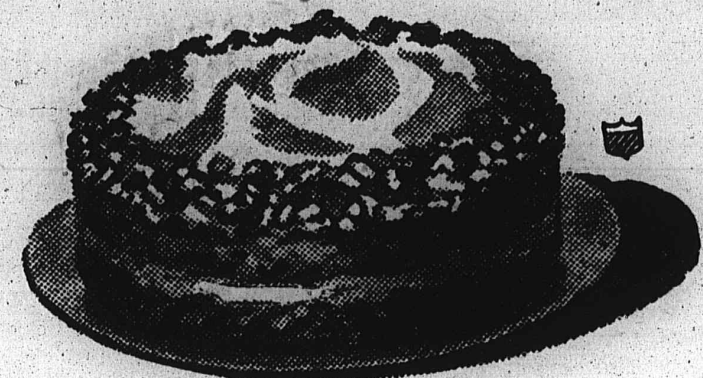
J. J. LACEY,

Director of Information

"American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago."

In reply, TIME cited figures on FSA production increases which, as released by Wickard, show that FSA borrowers, only 7.6% of U. S. farmers, produced in 1942 36% of the total increase in milk production, 9% of the increase in pork, 7% of beef, 10% in chickens and eggs, 10% in peanuts, 27% in dry beans and 7% in sugar beets, all deficit commodities. Farm Bureau intention to rub half of the nation's farmers out of war food production picture is made doubly plain in latest FB magazine statement that "the big increase in production last year came on the farms that were equipped and manned to do the job. These are the farms that will carry the burden this year, too." The FSA figures disprove this statement. The FB editor ducks the issue of increasing '43 production over 1942

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