

# KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

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## ESTABLISH NATIONAL MEMBERSHIP COUNCIL

### Patton Warns Reactionaries Would Divide

In Convention Address States Efforts Will Be Made To Part Labor and Farmers

Says Organized Labor Is Fully Aware Their Best Ally Is the Working Farmers of the Nation

Warning against the forces of reaction which seek to divide labor and agriculture, James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, told the delegates to the 38th Annual Convention that this was the formula of Hitler in his effort to conquer the world.

President Patton's address was heard by a crowded auditorium, perhaps the largest to attend any session.

He also outlined administrative and legislative proposals for the National Farmers Union's program for 1943. These were included as part of the 1943 program adopted later by the convention.

"This is the world's oldest formula for tyranny—divide and conquer. It is Hitler's formula. He used it first in miniature in Bavaria when the country folk were set against labor. It was used in Germany; it was used in Austria, always deliberately and consciously.

"There are many in this country," Patton continued, who seek to divide the two great productive groups to set the farmers against the wage earners, and then, if they set the prairies, the cotton fields and the small farm regions of both coasts aflame with blind hatred, to set the wage earners against the farmers.

"Today, in the axis countries, both farmers and workers wear the same iron collar of slavery. They work and live under the same whip of terror."

Continuing his warning against division between labor and agriculture, Patton further said:

"Organized labor is fully aware that the working farmers of this nation are the best and most reliable allies that labor can have.

"They are, in the last analysis, labor's only allies, just as the industrial wage earners are our only allies when all the chips are down. If one goes down, the other will go down, too. Democracy, then, would be succeeded by Fascism."

President Patton warned the delegates, however, against trying to separate the farm problem from the greatest problem of today—the survival of freedom and democracy.

"Unless free men stay free throughout the world, unless millions of others now in slavery are liberated to join us in a worldwide democratic order, no American family can be secure," he continued.

Creation of a War Mobilization Council was urged by President Patton. He also proposed a detailed governmental program to bring agriculture more effectively into the war effort. These included, among others, the following:

To extend credit for land, equipment and supplies to low income under-employed farm operators.

To supervise the steady employment of the experienced farm laborers under fair wages and labor conditions by moving them about as needed.

(Please Turn to Page Three)

### CIRCULATION

December 17, 1942

12,053

### GREETINGS and BEST WISHES For CHRISTMAS and a NEW YEAR

The officers, directors and employees of the Kansas Farmers Union wish to send to the membership the Season's Greetings, with the hope that the Christmas season and the coming year may be one of achievement, enriched by the blessings of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Many of our holiday family reunions this year will be saddened by the absence of men and women who are on the world's far flung battle fronts, fighting this war for the freedom of the common man.

Maintenance of the "four freedoms" described by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress on January 6, 1941, is the reason our armed forces are fighting this war. And at this Christmas season it does not seem amiss to consider them again—freedom of religion, freedom of expression, freedom from the fear of secret police—and freedom from want.

These privileges are worth every sacrifice which we may be called upon to endure.

#### KANSAS OFFICIALS

Ernest K. Dean, President  
William Goeckler, Vice-President  
George Reinhardt, Secretary  
Esther Ekblad, Director Junior Education  
John Tommer, Conductor  
John Scheel, Doorkeeper  
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### The 1943 Job For Farmers Is Outlined

Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard Announced New Schedule Recently

Wheat Farming to Suffer a Two Percent Decrease; Dairy Farming Given An Increase of Two; Egg Production Increased Eight Percent.

The 1943 job on the farm was outlined this week by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, when he announced the department's 1943 food production goals. The 1943 goal, this year's production of acreage, the percentage of increase or decrease, and the price support, respectively, by commodities, includes:

Wheat—52,500,000 and 53,427,000 acres, a decrease of 2 percent. Price to be supported at not less than 85 percent of parity through loans.

Rye — 3,600,000 and 3,868,000 harvested acres, a decrease of 7 percent. No price support announced. However, the support of wheat and other grains is expected to be reflected in rye prices.

Corn Increase  
Corn—95,000,000 and 91,098,000 acres, an increase of 4 percent. Price to be supported at not less than 85 percent of parity through loans.

Oats—37,300,000 and 40,600,000 acres, a decrease of 8 percent. No price support announced.  
Barley—18,000,000 and 18,193,000 acres, a decrease of 1 percent.

#### MRS. RILEY IS MUCH IMPROVED

Mrs. A. T. Riley, associate editor of the Kansas Union Farmer, who recently underwent an operation at St. Margaret's hospital in Kansas City, Missouri, is convalescing at her home in Salina. Mrs. Riley says she feels much better and "will soon be in there pitching again." Mrs. Riley is the wife of A. T. Riley, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association branch office in Salina.

Prices to be supported at not less than 85 percent of parity.  
Grain sorghums—10,000,000 and 9,221,000 acres, an increase of 8 percent. Price to be supported at not less than 85 percent of parity.  
Hay—71,100,000 and 72,710,000 acres, a decrease of 2 percent. No price support announced.

Soybean Acreage Out  
Soybeans for beans—10,500,000 and 10,900,000 harvested acres, a decrease of 4 percent. Price to be supported from \$1.60 to \$1.75 per bushel, depending on oil content. U. S. average farm price for yellow or green soybeans of high oil content.

Peanuts—5,500,000 and 4,173,000 harvested acres, an increase of 32 percent. Price to be supported at a level which would assure growers of an average return of between 80 and 85 percent of parity. On the basis of October 15 parity prices, this would mean an average price of \$125 per ton.

Dry beans—2,800,000 and 2,376,000 acres, an increase of 18 percent. Prices to be supported at not less than \$5.35 per hundred for No. 1 beans and \$5.20 for No. 2 beans.

Cotton—22,500,000 and 24,005,000 acres, a decrease of 6 percent. (Continued on Next Page)

### Patte Patton Tells of Trip To Capital

Thrilled by Visit to Washington; Sees Senate and House in Action

Describes Her Trip to New York And A Big City Dim-Out; Statue Of Liberty As Awe Inspiring. Daughter of President and Mrs. Jim Patton

#### BY PATTE PATTON

Meeting the Vice-President, and the Secretary of Agriculture, were of course, the highlights of my thrilling trip. I was greatly impressed by these gentlemen who have such responsibilities during the present pressing times. I was fortunate enough to have the opportunity to renew my friendship with Mr. Paul Appleby who is Undersecretary of Agriculture and his wife. I enjoyed getting acquainted with the fine families of Gardner Jackson, Paul Sifton (the Farmers Union labor and public relations director in Washington, D. C.), Bob Handschin, and Mr. B. Baldwin.

It was through the kind generosity of these people that it was possible for me to see Washington as it should be seen. I got to see the Senate and House in action, mingle with people in the restaurant of the Capitol, visit the unique Library of Congress, the gorgeous Supreme Court Building, the Building of Agriculture, the Smithsonian Institution, the lovely Arlington Memorial, where the tomb of the Unknown Soldier is, the marvelous (Please Turn to Page Seven)

### New Group Composed Of Members

Officers and Directors Not Eligible for Appointment on New Committee

Group To Meet With President Patton Every Three Months; New Appointments Made For Each Meeting

Establishment of a Farmers Union Membership Council upon a nationwide basis will soon be an accomplished fact! President James G. Patton has recently announced that the first meeting of the membership group is to be held in January. The place and the time has not been definitely decided upon, he said, but will be announced shortly.

Under the plans for the Membership Council, the group will meet with President Patton each three months. This council will be composed of new people each time it meets, thus bringing to President Patton and other national officials the ideas of new people at each meeting. The Council, according to the plan approved at a recent meeting of the National Board of Directors, will consist of people who are neither officers, directors nor employees of the Farmers Union. In other words it will be a council from the very "grass roots" of the Farmers Union, from the rank and file of our large membership.

There will be seven in the Council meeting each time. For the first session, President Patton has asked for one member upon the council from the following states: Oklahoma, Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Montana and Nebraska. The second session will see Council members selected from other states, until the rounds have been made. Thus, it can readily be seen that in the course of a few months, the national office will have a very complete picture of the thinking of our entire membership upon all problems which we face.

Watch future editions of the Kansas Union Farmer for announcement as to whom the Council members will be, the place of meeting and of course a report of the meeting in January.

#### HONOR ROLL NEXT WEEK

The Junior, Juvenile and Leader Honor Roll was forced out of the paper this week, but will appear in the next issue of the Kansas Union Farmer.

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A full Page Advertisement from the Russell Milling Co., of Russell, Kansas.



## War Production Board Calls On Farm Papers To Help In Scrap Drive

**PRESIDENT E. K. DEAN RECEIVES TELEGRAM URGING THE COOPERATION OF THE KANSAS UNION FARMER IN NATION-WIDE SCRAP METAL COLLECTION**

**Telegram States That Length of Fight and Outcome Depends Largely on Adequate Scrap Metal To Meet the Demands of American Industry in the Making of Guns, Tanks and Planes**

The Kansas Union Farmer was urged recently by Donald Nelson, head of the War Production board, to join with the rural newspapers and other farm papers in the nation-wide drive to "pile the scrap high over the heads of Hitler and Hirohito." The telegram received at this office asks the support of this newspaper in the year-end drive to intensify rural scrap collections.

The importance of this great drive cannot be overstated. For on the production of guns, tanks and planes rests the responsibility of victory, not only the final victory, but also how quickly it may be brought about. The farmers of Kansas have already done much in this great drive, and the Kansas Farmers Union feels assured that they will meet this additional request with generous and immediate response.

The telegram received at this office reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C.  
ERNEST K. DEAN, PRESIDENT,  
SALINA, KANSAS.

AT PRESIDENT PATTON'S SUGGESTION WE ARE ADVISING YOU THAT: DONALD NELSON IS CALLING ON ALL COUNTRY WEEKLIES AND FARM PAPERS IN THE NATION TO LEAD THE WAY IN A YEAR-END DRIVE TO INTENSIFY RURAL SCRAP COLLECTIONS. URBAN COLLECTIONS HAVE RESULTED IN AN ABUNDANCE OF LIGHT HOUSEHOLD SCRAP. BUT HEAVIER SCRAP FROM RURAL AREAS SUCH AS IS ALREADY FLOWING TO STEEL MILLS IN GOOD QUANTITIES WILL BE MUCH NEEDED BEFORE SPRING. THIS CONTINUED PUBLICITY IN THE RURAL PRESS WILL FEATURE THE IMPORTANCE OF HEAVY FARM SCRAP. WE ARE AWARE OF YOUR FINE EFFORTS IN THE PAST AND I KNOW WE CAN COUNT ON YOUR CONTINUED COOPERATION IN THIS YEAR-END EFFORT TO BUILD UP STOCKPILES OF RURAL SCRAP AGAINST THE POSSIBILITY OF A WINTER SCRAP FAMINE.—LESSING J. ROSENWALD, DIRECTOR, CONSERVATION DIVISION, WAR PRODUCTION BOARD.

The need for metal scrap remains unabated, as the Nation's mighty steel industry, with production figures reaching astronomical proportions, enters the second year of the war.

Indeed, it can be said that the length, if not the outcome, of our struggle with the Axis powers hinges, to a very large extent, upon our ability to supply scrap iron and steel in sufficient quantities to keep our steel mills operating at full capacity.

The demand for steel in this war far exceeds that of any previous war. In World War I, it required ninety pounds of steel for every American soldier. In this war every man in Uncle Sam's armed forces must be backed by 4,900 pounds of steel. Multiply that figure by ten million (the number of men we expect to have under arms before the war is over,) then add the tonnage of metal that is being used to produce warships, cargo vessels, shipyards, war plants, machine tools, etc., and you have a fair idea of what steel means in modern warfare. Without an adequate supply of steel no nation has a chance of survival, the way wars are fought today.

Steel is normally made up of melting together:

1. Pig iron, about 50 percent.
2. Scrap generated in the steel mill in the process of steelmaking, about 25 percent.
3. Scrap purchased from outside

sources, about 25 percent.

Every ton of scrap takes the place of one ton of pig iron. To make one ton of pig iron requires 2 tons of iron ore; 12 tons of coal; and a half ton of limestone. To produce 90 million tons of steel entirely from pig iron, without scrap, would require:

180,000,000 tons of iron ore  
108,000,000 tons of coal, and  
45,000,000 tons of limestone.

There simply are not enough mining, transportation, and blast furnace facilities to supply and handle this huge tonnage. The deficiency must, therefore, be supplied with scrap.

Recent scrap drives have brought forth an abundance of light household scrap, but not enough heavy scrap. Light scrap in its original state, cannot be used economically in an open-hearth furnace. First, because it is so light it would burn up like paper; and secondly, because the weight is too small and the bulk too great to charge the furnace to capacity. Heavy scrap is, therefore, needed to mix with the light scrap.

American industry and American farms are our most prolific sources of heavy scrap. Industry provides most of the heavy scrap, but not enough, leaving a large tonnage to be supplied by the Nation's farms. That's why farm scrap is so important.

Industrial scrap is more or less concentrated, and is therefore easier to collect, load and ship. But farm scrap is spread thinly over the face of the earth, and requires vast manpower and transportation facilities to collect and move it into centrally located stock piles.

This big job has been undertaken by an army of more than 300,000 volunteer civilian workers, who have patriotically offered their services and trucking facilities to the local salvage committees, and they have done an outstanding job. Thousands of tons of high quality farm scrap have already been collected and sent to scrap dealers' yards, where it has been sorted, processed, loaded and shipped to the steel mills.

But the surface has hardly been scratched. Farmers have been too busy meeting their Government's call for increased crop production in the face of acute shortages of manpower and machinery. They have not had time to get out and really hunt for the "hidden" scrap that lies concealed in the tall grass or weeds, along fence rows and hedges; in gullies, creek beds and other hidden places. In many cases, they have not even had time to collect the "visible" scrap, such as old tractors, steam engines, threshing machines, disc harrows, plows, cultivators, mowers, manure spreaders, etc.

The winter months offer a challenge to red-blooded volunteers. Gathering scrap at this season of the year is not easy. But neither is it easy for the boys in the fighting forces to face the enemy and discharge their duties in the Arctic atmosphere of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands. They will carry on, no matter what the weather may be. So will our civilian scrap hunters.

The steel furnaces must be kept operating at capacity throughout the winter months, and to do that they must have a vast reservoir of scrap on which to draw. There is no cause for concern in the piles of scrap we see in scrap yards and collection depots all over the country. That scrap is where the Government wants it... where it will

be available for shipment when needed. But the absence of such piles is something to worry about.

Every American citizen should make it his personal concern to see that HIS scrap is turned in. Uncle Sam does NOT want salvageable repair parts. They should be removed and saved. Every useable machine should be repaired, because new farm machinery is now being rationed. But everything that cannot be used should be scrapped at once.

Every pound of scrap on every farm is needed NOW. Our job is to see that it goes to war! The boys at the front are fighting for us... are we worth fighting for?

### AN OPEN LETTER TO STOCKHOLDERS

Dear Stockholder:

THE RACE IS OVER.  
YOUR HORSE WON.  
THE PRIZE IS YOURS.  
YOUR HORSE "LOYALTY" WON THE RACE WITH FLYING COLORS.

This creamery will close its books on November 30, for the biggest and best year in all its history.

Your directors and Manager, as trustees of YOUR company, have tried to play the game very safe for you, realizing it is YOUR company and you would want to keep it intact when the war is over. We have purchased \$30,000 worth of Victory Bonds as a safe-guard against the dropping market that may come later when we are back on more normal times. In other words, friends, in addition to giving you a full cent per pound on your butterfat shipped us during 1942 and 3 percent interest on your capital stock, you will also have a part share in this Victory Bonds we have purchased, for the good and simple reason that this is YOUR company and we want you to treat it as such.

We are hoping to get this pro-ration out to you before Christmas, but the family is large and we will ask you to have patience because we are a little short-handed as the rest of you are, but it will be coming to you as quickly as possible.

May I now, as your humble Manager, in behalf of the Directors and all employees of this company, be permitted to express my great appreciation of the loyalty you have shown this company the past year; for the long hours you have put in milking and doing other heavy work. We really want you to know we appreciate everything you have done and we hope to merit your continued confidence and patronage in the Golden Years to come.

Very sincerely yours,  
Farmers Equity Co-op Cry. Assn  
Ole Hanson, General Manager.

### THE 1943 JOB FOR FARMERS IS OUTLINED

(Continued from Page One)  
Price to be supported at not less than 90 percent of parity through loans.

Potatoes—3,160,000 and 2,845,000 acres, an increase of 11 percent. Prices to be supported at not less than 90 percent of parity.

Sweet potatoes—757,000 acres or the same as this year. No price support announced.

Vegetable Crop Cut  
Commercial vegetable and truck crops—1,720,000 and 1,738,000 acres a decrease of 1 percent. No price support announced.

Hay crop seeds—4,709,000 and 3,339,000 acres, an increase of 41 percent. No price support announced.

Hemp—300,000 acres. No appreciable acreage planted this year. No price support announced.

Fruit—14,610,000 and 15,271,000 tons, a decrease of 4 percent later.

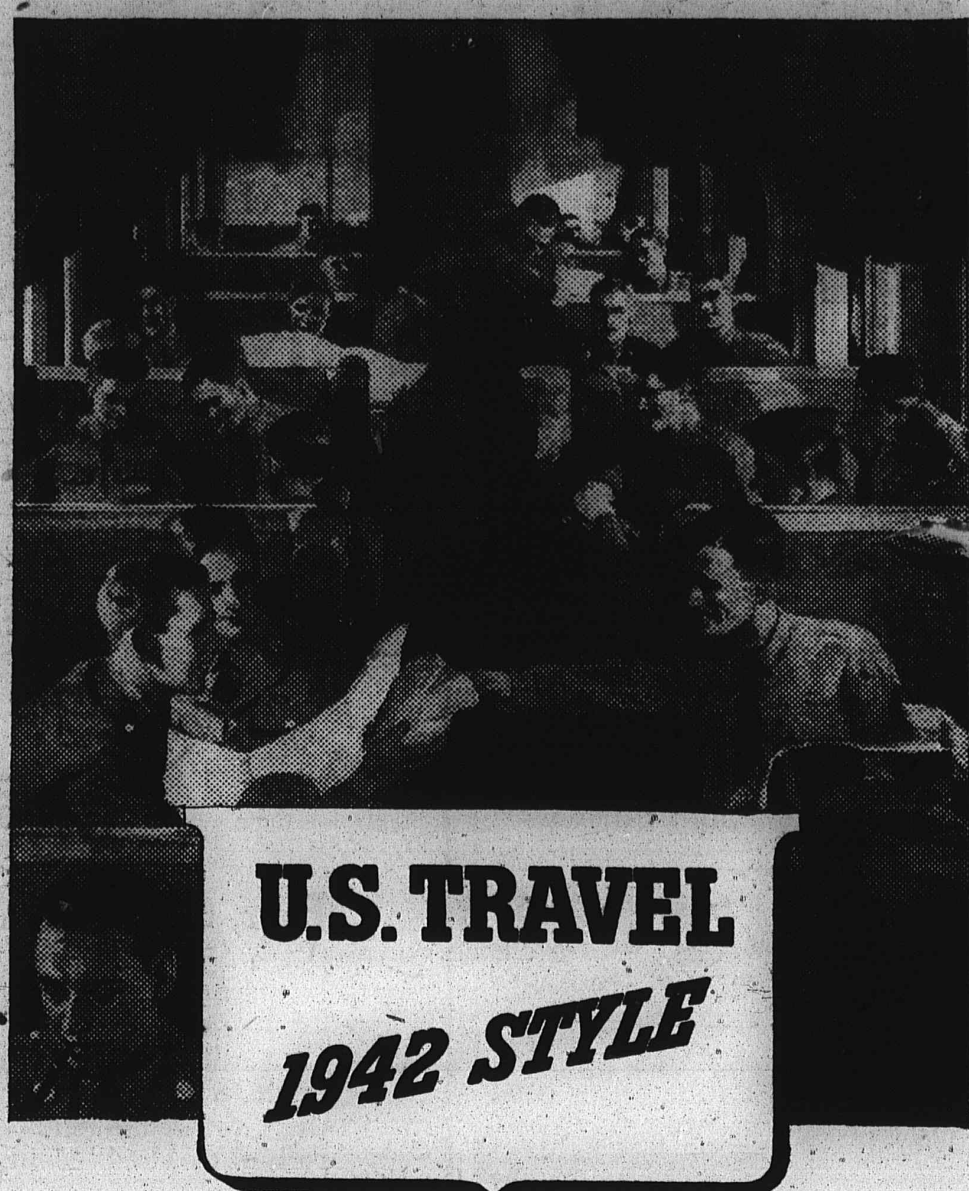
Cattle and calves—10,910,000,000 and 10,160,000,000 pounds, an increase of 7 percent. No price support announced.

Sheep and lambs—990,000,000 and 1,009,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 2 percent. No price support announced.

Hogs—13,800,000 and 10,800,000 pounds, an increase of 27 percent. Prices to be supported at not less than \$13.25 per hundred pounds, Chicago basis.

Lard—3,400,000,000 and 2,500,000,000 pounds, an increase of 36 percent. No price support planned inasmuch as this is a product of hogs.

Milk Increased  
Milk (for fluid use and for making dairy products)—122,000,000,000 and 120,000,000,000 pounds, an increase of 2 percent. Butter price to be supported at not less than 46 cents a pound for 92-score, Chicago basis; cheese at not less than 27 cents a pound for No. 2 Ameri-



**U.S. TRAVEL**  
**1942 STYLE**

In the months since Pearl Harbor the railroads of the United States have carried three times as many soldiers as in the same months of the last war.

Of the 6,800 Pullman sleeping cars and 17,500 passenger coaches on the railroads today, a great part are assigned to military movements — and the armed forces have first call on all the rest.

Beside troop movements, there are those who must travel on essential war business. There are service men on furlough. There is the shortage of tires and the rationing of gasoline — all adding to the demand for space on the trains.

That demand must be met with the cars we have — other war needs make it impossible to get any more.

So please help the other fellow who must travel — and help yourself — and help us to get the best use out of what we have.

**DON'T WASTE TRANSPORTATION.** Plan early. Make reservations and buy tickets as far in advance as possible. Avoid week ends. Do your traveling in the middle of the week whenever possible. Travel light. Limit your hand baggage to actual requirements. Other baggage can be checked. Plans changed? Cancel your reservation promptly if your trip is deferred or called off. It will help the other fellow.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★  
ASSOCIATION OF  
**AMERICAN RAILROADS**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

can, Plymouth, Wis., basis; spray process dry milk at not less than 14.5 cents a pound; roller process dry milk at not less than 12.5 cents and a comparable price, to be announced later, for evaporated milk. The present OPA ceiling price of 23½ cents a pound for cheese will remain, with the department pay-

ing the difference in the form of subsidy.

Eggs—4,780,000,000 and 4,414,000,000 dozen, an increase of 8 percent. Prices to be supported at not less than 30 cents a dozen in the flush spring and early summer producing season and at an annual average price of not less than 34 cents.

**Cooperative Auditors**  
**KANSAS FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE AUDITING ASSOCIATION**

Write for Rates

WE WRITE ALL KINDS OF BONDS

SALINA, KANSAS

PHONE 570



# The Nazi Mad Dream of World Empire

## Farben's Firms Established In South America

Far Reaching Contacts of German Company Well-Founded In Latin Countries

(Editor's Note: This is the last of a series of articles depicting the various and ramified attempts that have been made for a world domination by Nazi and related economic powers.)

In Chile, I. G. Farben's firms are Cia General de Anilinas Productos Quimicos and Bayer Westcott & Cia. Among the major employees was Werner Siering, Nazi Party secretary nas, La Union Quimica S. A. and organizer of the German intelligence service in Chile, and Werner Schorr, field chief of the German Secret Service in that country.

In Mexico, the principal centers were Cia. General de Anilinas Bayer S. A. The principal figure here was Byron von Humbolt, chief of the Gestapo in Mexico.

The head of the Farben expeditionary force in Latin America was Alfredo Moll, director of Anilinas Alemanas in Buenos Aires. Moll, a naturalized citizen of Argentina has never concealed his pro-Nazi sentiments, and was known as one of the most prominent followers of Hitler on this continent. He had direct supervision over all other Farben agents in Latin America.

Only diplomatic pressure by Argentina has saved Moll from Treasury Department black-listing, along with other Axis adherents. Moll, as the son-in-law of Dr. Prebisch, director of the Banco Central de la Argentina, has excellent connections with the Argentine government.

Arnold Magerie was director of the Bayer Company in Venezuela. He also was "Lanresgruppenleiter"—Regional Head—of the Nazi Party in that country. He also was "Stuetzpunktleiter"—Point of Support Leader—of the Nazi Party for all of the West Indies.

Erwin Grosser was head of the German Bayer in San Jose, Costa Rica. At the same time, he was Nazi "Ortsgruppenleiter"—Local Leader—in San Jose, receiving instructions directly from Otto Reinebeck, the Nazi Minister for Central America in Guatemala.

War Preparations And thus it went throughout Central and South America. In every one of those countries Farben agents served as Nazi propagandists. And Farben subsidiaries served as the paymasters and directors of the highly-skilled men who formed Germany's intelligence service in this part of the world.

During the first few months of the war—and, in fact, even after the fall of France—Farben's subsidiaries and representatives here worked at feverish tempo to protect their interests in the event of spread of the conflict to this hemisphere.

Hugh S. Williamson, native-born American who was removed as vice-president and treasurer of General Aniline only a few days ago, made two trips to Switzerland, Frankfurt and Berlin to confer with officials of Farben—once in the spring of 1940 and once in the fall of 1940.

In 1940 and in 1941, General Aniline shipped millions of dollars of chemicals and dyes to Farben units in South America.

Sterling Products, Inc., through American Bayer and Winthrop Chemical, shipped more than a half million dollars of pharmaceutical and semi-manufactured materials to Farben units in nearly every country in South America.

Credit Facilities Arranged In addition, during the first year of the war, Sterling Products, Inc., transferred to Farben in Germany more than \$1,200,000.

In February, 1931, General Dyestuff Corp.—sales agent for General Aniline—established through the National City Bank a letter of credit amounting to 2,382,795 Swiss francs. It was made out to the Credit Suisse of Basle, in favor of Farben.

And in November, 1941, General Dyestuff Corp. sought to have Chemical Bank & Trust Company of New York arrange credit guarantees with the bank's Buenos Aires correspondent for the benefit of Alfredo Moll, in contempla-

tion of the shipment of substantial quantities of dyes to Moll.

The bank asked for clearance by the Treasury and Justice Departments. Although the departments never approved or disapproved, they kept the request under consideration for so long that the bank finally backed out of the transaction.

In the spring of 1941, the Federal Government obtained an indictment against Rudolph Ilgner, head of Chemynco and brother of Max Ilgner, in connection with an investigation of the identities of interests controlling nitrogen and other vital chemicals used in the munitions in the U. S.

Data Destroyed The destruction of all the records of Chemynco was ordered by Ilgner while the FBI still was pursuing its investigation.

Then, in Federal Court, Ilgner pleaded guilty and was fined \$1,000!

Records that might have been invaluable to American authorities in discovering damning facts about the German "business" set-up here were gone.

On June 14, 1941, President Roosevelt issued his black-list of Nazi and pro-Nazi firms.

Meanwhile, a little export firm in New York City called Fezandie & Sperrie had been reorganized. To it had gone Gerhard Neisser, General Dyestuff's export manager and a German equipped with a Chilean passport.

And through this dummy firm, General Aniline shipped chemicals and dyestuffs to similar dummy companies in Latin America.

On September 19, Fezandie & Sperrie made a shipment of chemicals to A. R. Cunha Jr., a Farben dummy in Rio de Janeiro.

On September 25, 1941, a supplement to the American black-list of Nazi and pro-Nazi firms was published. Among the names was A. R. Cunha, Jr.

In the fall of 1941, Sterling Products Inc.'s cooperation with Farben in Latin and South America caused the Federal authorities to institute legal proceedings under the anti-trust laws.

Thomas G. Corcoran defended Sterling and on September 5, 1941, Corcoran obtained a consent decree which dissolved the Sterling Farben agreements but which permitted the breaking of the contracts without publicity.

No Farben representatives were brought into court, placed on witness stand and asked questions about the intricate business relationships.

The consent decree that terminated the litigation also imposed these penalties: a fine of \$5,000 each for Sterling, Winthrop and Alba Pharmaceutical and a fine of \$1,000 each for W. E. Weiss and A. H. Diebold!

Incidentally, Corcoran's brother, David, occupies a high position in the Sterling Products, Inc., set-up. He was vice-president of the Sidney Ross Company when that company, an important link in the Sterling Latin-American chain, was acquired by Sterling in 1938.

The facts about Farben's relations with various business interests here and in Latin and South America are just coming to light. The interlocking directorates are nothing short of bewildering.

The involvements frankly are too complicated to follow. Every fact discovered leads to other stories indicating an unbelievable mass of corporate control by Farben in this hemisphere.

As investigations of the Farben trust here and abroad are continued, additional information undoubtedly will be uncovered—suggesting other points in the Farben plan for world domination.

But even a superficial analysis of the Farben organization, the largest which ever has existed anywhere, makes it unmistakably clear that Farben's rulers have prepared for investigations, are ready to battle American authorities with every subtle device they can find.

Every stratagem of subterfuge and delay, every force of the legal and accounting professions undoubtedly will be employed by the trust.

Every trick will be used—that we may be sure—to keep the U. S. authorities and American citizens from realizing the full scope of Farben's program.

SEND IN YOUR NEWS

The Kansas Union Farmer asks that all its friends over the state send in any items that they believe would be of interest to farmers, or cooperators.

## Patton Names War Council

National Convention Made a Provision for the Forming of the Group—Will Help in Handling Problems Created by War

Thatcher, Huff, Cheek, Edwards and Talbot Are Appointed for This Important Committee By The National President—First Meeting Will Be Held In St. Paul, Minn.

The National Convention at Oklahoma City made provision for a war council to be appointed by Jim Patton, National President, to take the place of all standing committees originally provided for by the by-laws.

M. W. Thatcher, C. E. Huff, Tom Cheek, Gladys Talbot Edwards, and Glenn Talbot were appointed by President Patton as members of the war council.

The duties of the council are to advise with President Patton as a means of streamlining the National Farmers Union and making possible quicker action on important issues.

The council will meet with the National Board following the annual stockholders' meeting of the Farmers Union Cooperative in St. Paul, Minnesota.

M. W. Thatcher is general manager of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, at St. Paul, Minnesota, the largest cooperative grain marketing organization in the world. He has for several years served as chairman of the National Farmers Union legislative committee.

C. E. Huff was formerly Kansas state president and national president of the Farmers Union. Mr. Huff is now serving as general manager of the new cooperative set-up in Colorado.

Tom W. Cheek is chairman of the National Board as well as state president of the Colorado Farmers Union.

Gladys Talbot Edwards has for several years been director of the National Farmers Union educational service and also was re-appointed to that position this year.

Glenn Talbot, who is state president of the North Dakota Farmers Union, has served as a member of the legislative committee, the organization committee, and social and economic planning committee of the National Farmers Union.

## PATTON WARNS REACTIONARIES WOULD DIVIDE

(Continued from Page One) To relocate farm operators on better land.

To throw small uneconomic farm units together, and to break up other units that are too large for economic operation under war conditions.

To give farm cooperatives a fair opportunity to participate in the expansion of dehydrating and other processing facilities to meet the needs of war.

To increase the production of vital foods and fibers when necessary by decreasing the production of commodities that are surplus or that are not essential.

"There are many in this country—and they have great power—who say that this is not the way to win the war. They say that democracy must be suspended that inequities and exploitation must be frozen, and that we must submit to new inequities and exploitation.

"They say that farmers who are not now 'essential' can have the choice of going to work as farm laborers under threat of being drafted into the armed services.

"They say that to assure farm labor a bare minimum wage, tar paper shacks, one privy for each 25 workers, and other minimum sanitary needs constitutes a 'social revolution' that is being 'perpetrated' upon the nation 'under the guise of war.'

"They say that the wages of industrial workers must be cut—not frozen, but cut—and at the same time they propose that price ceilings shall be lifted so that work-

ers paid less will have to pay more for food, clothing and shelter. "At the same time they are deaf, dumb and blind about profits which are four times 1939 profits, and are still rising.

"I pointed out months ago that the forces of reaction were doing their post-war planning early, that to them Pearl Harbor did not mean the suspension of the attack upon Farm Security Administration, for example, but rather a pretext for intensifying that attack, using the new and wholly false excuse that war had made Farm Security unnecessary, when as is now plain, its expansion is more vital than ever before.

"The National Farmers Union, with the assistance of the other farm groups and with the united support of all organized labor—the American Federation of Labor, the CIO, the great Railway Brotherhoods—and of leaders of the two religious groups, defeated the first attack. In this, we had the support of our President and Commander-in-chief, Franklin D. Roosevelt. We had the final support of an aroused public opinion.

"But we knew then, and we said, there would be another attack. It came swiftly and was again defeated in the successful drive to enact anti-inflation legislation, stabilizing farm prices and wages.

"This attack was hardly ended when a third was launched, using the manpower crisis as an opening. The forces of reaction have made gains in this third attack, but they are not yet victorious! they have been wholly successful in obtaining the worst tax law in our history, a soak-the-poor, and spare the rich schedule that is a cruel caricature of the treasury recommendations. We have yet to taste the full bitterness of its fruits.

"In the course of this convention, these attacks and others which may be expected in the coming year, will, I hope be discussed thoroughly, so that each and every one of us may know just what the working farm families of this country are up against in their

effort to participate with maximum efficiency in the war effort, and survive to participate in the making and the enjoyment of a decent peace."

## PAUL STEELE REPORTS THE YEAR'S BUSINESS

Mr. E. K. Dean, President Farmers Union of Kansas. P. O. Box 296, Salina, Kansas.

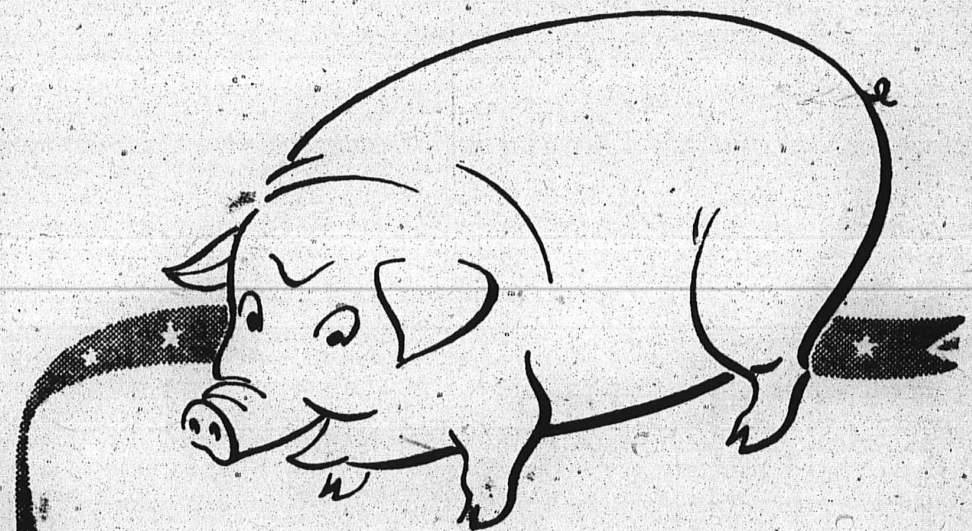
Dear friend: As the year 1942 draws to a close, perhaps your readers will be interested in the gains and short comings of our live stock selling agency on this market.

For the first eleven months of 1942 our profits total in the commission business \$19,513.72, which is equivalent to a patronage savings of 33.70 percent. Serum sales have been active all through the year and for the first eleven months of this year net profits amount to \$1,946.94, equivalent to a patronage savings of 14.59 percent. In the Farmers Union Credit Association, while outstanding loans show a sizable decrease from the same period a year ago, profits show a small increase.

Next month our directors will convene in their annual meeting, at which time they will pass upon the percentage of refunds to be paid from profits derived from the operations of the commission business and the serum account.

There is only one way in which our profits for the year 1943 can be increased and that is through increased volume of business. It is up to all farm organization members to turn their patronage to their own house and influence their friends and neighbors to do likewise whenever the opportunity presents itself. No firm on any market can out sell or give better service than your own selling agencies. They deserve and should have your undivided support and patronage.

Very truly yours,  
Farmers Union Live Stock Commission.  
Paul Steele, Manager,  
St. Joseph, Mo.



## SWEET CURVES

... are in style

Hogs don't need restricted rubber girdles—it's patriotic for them to bulge in the right places. . . . And they'll quiver like jelly in a few weeks after you've given them the right diet. Those round, fat hips bring in the cash—so fatten your hogs and fatten your bank roll by supplementing your corn with

## KFU HOG SUPPLEMENT

Ask for it at your local Farmers Union Dealer. It is cooperatively manufactured by

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

Kansas City, Mo.

Topeka, Kansas



# Day by Day with F U J A

By HELEN DENNEY

## Ploughing Back Wartime Dividends

Patrons of cooperative G. L. F. Exchange have been ploughing back into their organization this fall the better part of \$1,600,000 in patronage dividends. They are doing it for the same reasons that a great many of them also are buying War Bonds—in order to help provide the sinews of war.

In a supply co-op the immediate sinews of war are feed, seed, fertilizer and the other farm requirements necessary to meet 1943 production goals. Higher prices, plus the necessities of buying ahead and of keeping bigger stocks on hand, call for increased amounts of money. That is why G. L. F. directors decided—for the first time—to return savings on last year's \$65,000,000 business in participation certificates instead of cash.

At the same time patrons were urged to leave the certificates in the business; not to cash them. The situation was put up to them at some 600 community meetings throughout New York, New Jersey, and Northern Pennsylvania.

That the patrons are "leaving them in" is a tribute to their business judgment. It is also somewhat of a tribute to the clear-cut "reasons why," as they were presented at the series of annual meetings. These "reasons" why were analyzed point by point from an outline on large-size attention-compelling cards. Each district manager used the cards as a basis for his own talk in the meetings in his territory.

"What is the No. 1 weapon in World War II?" asked the first of the cards.

"You've heard a lot about secret weapons in this war," District Manager A. W. Masterman answered. "Each has had its day and each was going to win the war; hands down. First it was screaming dive-bombers, then magnetic mines, then cannons on airplanes, then flame throwers. Next came torpedo planes that could sink the big dreadnaught. These are just a few of the secret weapons that were to be the No. 1 weapon in the war."

"All of these have had their part to play. But not one of them has ever been the No. 1 weapon of this war... The No. 1 weapon of this war, as in all wars, is FOOD!"

The boys on Bataan were broken in surrender, it was then explained, not because of lack of guns or ammunition, but because of lack of food. "Man has not yet evolved a weapon that will win a war by itself. The best weapon is only a tool to be used by highly trained, strong, fighting manpower. It takes food to keep the men in fighting trim... all kinds of food... carrots for the eyes of the night flyer... milk and fruit to build and keep nerves steady... meat to keep blood red..."

"Hitler has used food, or rather the lack of it, to keep control over conquered peoples..."

"And the soldiers at the front are only one part of the army fighting for democracy."

The third card introduced the theme of 10 people working behind the lines to keep one soldier at the front. "Ten people to provide one active soldier with the arms, the ammunition, and the food to carry on the fight. And the men on the production line—they must be fed too. And that is where you come in."

Focusing the picture back into the home territory of the G. L. F. patrons, the lecture-cards guided the speaker to the role of the individual farmer.

"Here in the northeast, as throughout the Nation," they were told, "farmers have answered the Government call... are producing more milk, more eggs, more meat, more fruits, and more vegetables than ever before."

"A survey shows that the average G. L. F. patron today is producing enough food for 70 people. Carrying this further—140,000 G. L. F. patrons are producing enough food for 9,800,000 people—more people than live in New York City, Washington, D. C., Buffalo, Albany, Syracuse, Schenectady, Rochester, and several other towns in the vicinity."

"Some of this food, especially

May the Christmas Prayer in the hearts and on the lips of every American be granted—that soon again there will be

## "Peace On Earth, Good Will Toward Men"



Directors and Secretary-Manager of the

## Farmers Union Jobbing Association

J. C. GREGORY  
HOMER TERPENING  
C. B. THOWE  
D. O. WANAMAKER  
JOE ERWIN  
PAT NASH  
H. E. WITHAM

the canned foods, goes direct to the Government for use of the armed forces. A lot more of it goes to the workers in the defense industries, the people who are on the production line to supply the soldier at the front. There's a lot of them..."

At this point was introduced the subject of money and the terrific expense of war. Modern armies, it was pointed out, are mechanized. It has been estimated that the equipment investment per average soldier is around \$10,000—and it's a lot more than that for the fellows up on the front line. Yes, it's taking a lot of money to fight this war—but there's a lot at stake and we know it will cost a lot more if we don't win it.

"That's why the Government has called on you to buy war bonds—and that's why you are buying them. You don't want to lose this war and you don't want your boys at the front without the proper fighting equipment."

"Fighting a war, whether on the firing line or on the home front, takes a lot of money. Let's look right here at home a minute..."

To do a job of providing supplies for food production, stated Card No. 6 G. L. F. bought ahead, carried bigger stocks, and built more facilities. Specific illustrations were given under each of these headings, and the discussion was tied up with the statement that "all these take money."

"Whose money?"

"Your money, of course, for G. L. F. is yours. It belongs to you and 139,999 other farmers here in the Northeast. You own it and you control it. But remember, you'll control it only as long as you own it—and that means putting up the money to make it run."

"Right now you're asking G. L. F. to render more services than ever before. To render these services takes money—a lot of money. That's why this year, for the first time, your elected G. L. F. directors, after studying the problem from all angles, voted to pay patronage dividends in Participation Certificates. Like your own Government, which is asking you to buy war bonds to equip the soldiers at the front, your G. L. F. is asking you to leave in the business for the present your share of the earnings on your last year's purchases, so that your cooperative can continue to render you services that are taking more and more money because of rising prices, inventories, etc."

Following the foregoing "reasons why," there was given a brief analysis of the certificates. They are (1) interest-bearing at 4 percent; (2) negotiable instruments that can be sold; and (3) they are subject to call and convertible after January 1, 1943, into G. L. F. stocks.

"This year G. L. F. earnings were unusually large," it was stated in conclusion. "All of them were not saved on operations or volume buying—some resulted from the upward trend of the market. A rising market has to fall sometime. How many remember what happened to prices after the last war? You want your G. L. F. to be sound. There's no point in fooling yourselves. You would not want an unusually large patronage dividend to impair the strength of your entire organization."

"Your G. L. F. directors could have handled the situation this year in either of two ways: They could have set up a large amount for reserves and paid no dividend or paid a small dividend in cash. The other way—and I believe you will agree that it is the soundest, fairest way—was the Participation Certificate plan which gives you your full dividend now in a form that later may be converted into common stock or into cash."

G. L. F. patrons, for the most part, are ploughing their savings back in.—From News for Farmer Cooperatives.

## FARMERS FACE NEW THREAT TO CREAM

With the arrival of cold weather the farmer must take steps to safeguard his cream against a new threat—freezing. Freezing changes cream so that it yields a mealy, oily, undesirable butter. Frozen or partly frozen cream is not good cream, no matter how sweet and clean it may be.

No less than in summertime, it is important right now to keep cream held on the farm as cold as possible—without permitting it to freeze. Keeping the cream in a milkhouse or a cool place indoors is most helpful. Where spring or other running water is available, the problem of cooling and holding it without freezing is easily solved by piping water to the milkhouse and allowing it to flow through the cooling tank. On farms where running water is not available, the cream should be placed in a tank of fresh water where it will not freeze, and the tank emptied as soon as the cream is removed. There is no worse place for keeping cream in winter than in a warm kitchen.

## Farmer Cooperatives Have A Three-Fold Job In 1943

Principal of These Is the Furnishing of Foods and Fibers To Further the War Effort; Second in Importance Is the Retirement of Debt and Then Buying Bonds for Defense, Says J. E. Wells, of FCA.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—"Farmers and their cooperatives have a three-fold job in 1943. First, all out production of essential fibers and Food for Freedom; second, retirement of debts; and third, buying War Bonds to build financial reserves and to finance the war," J. E. Wells, Jr., Deputy Governor of the Farm Credit Administration said at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association.

"The most important task for farm families is the maximum production of essential foods and fibers for our armed forces and Allies, and ourselves," Mr. Wells went on. "There is a critical need for all that we can possibly produce as long as the war lasts, and at least a year or two thereafter."

"It is also vital to have a smooth-running assembling, storing, processing and distributing system. That is where farmers' cooperative associations fit into the war goal effort. After the production goals are met these precious foods and raw materials must be preserved, processed, and transported to the places where they will do the most good."

"As a result of the war, there has been a substantial increase in organized operations. It is partly due to higher prices and partly due to the fact that longer inventories must be maintained. It is good business to use the credit necessary for intensive operations but debts should be kept at the lowest point that will permit efficient business operations. Heavily indebted farm families should use the major part of their increased income to reduce their debts to conservative levels so they can withstand bad years which may come later."

"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, through the payment of patronage dividends in the obligations of the association instead of payment in cash."

"The third task of farm families and farmer cooperatives is to invest in War Bonds to help finance the war and build financial reserves. Those who are out of debt can begin at once by investing all of their available income above necessary business and living expenses in War Bonds. Even though farmers and cooperatives owe some debts, they will wish to own some War Bonds in order to feel a more personal part in the war effort."

"During this war period the production of automobiles, farm tractors, combines, elevators, processing and marketing equipment, will be greatly reduced because of the need for steel and other critical materials to make war goods. A part of the money received by farmers and their cooperatives is to pay for the wearing out of all types of farm and cooperative equipment. This is not income but is a return of working capital for depreciation on buildings and facilities. The money that would ordinarily be used to replace such equipment should be invested in War Bonds as a liquid depreciation reserve which will be available to replace worn out equipment after the war."

## "YOU HAVE NOW BEEN SELECTED TO SERVE..."

Day after day hundreds of young men receive notice that they have been selected to serve their country in this most devastating of all wars. And serve they will, bravely and patriotically. The routine of that many men, some of whom were established in their own homes and at what they had hoped to be their life work, cannot be so radically changed without affecting their families and the or-

ganizations with which they work.

This Christmas finds thousands of farms short-handed. Lack of manpower has seriously crippled many services extended by local farmers cooperatives. Letters from former employees of FUJA come from Australia, California, Solomon Islands, and from the Navy Station at Gardner. Latest selectees from the office is Lawrence Witham who has been a floor salesman for the Association since 1938.

Responsibilities of the women left behind have increased, but the women have met capably whatever emergencies arose and in many instances have taken over the work of the men. Men not yet called who were familiar with one line of work have tackled difficult new jobs and at the same time taught inexperienced employees their former work.

All up and down and across this land of ours people are working together amicably and with greater efficiency than ever before. Why? Is it just to add to personal income? Or even because we realize the importance of keeping up the farm, or the production line, or the business? We think not. All of us are anxious to do something beyond "our share" in this busy wartime world. We want to prove worthy of the great sacrifices of those gallant men who have enlisted in our army, navy, or marines, and those who "have been selected to serve."



they won't

TURN UP THEIR NOSES at

## KFU HOG SUPPLEMENT

Hogs like it because it tastes good and is good for them. It has just the right proportion of proteins, vitamins, and minerals, when fed with your farm-grown grains, to keep your hogs contented while they're putting on those extra pounds that mean extra profits.

KFU Hog Supplement is manufactured at your own cooperative FEED MILL by FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION  
Topeka Kansas City



# 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.

## "PEACE ON EARTH"

"Peace on earth," the plea of pleas  
Echoes through the centuries  
Since a Star as Heaven's gem  
Stood above old Bethlehem  
Smiling through the dewy chill,  
Peace, not war, is Heaven's will.

Men who follow paths of fame  
Into war's infernal flame  
Are, when all is said and done,  
Converts of Apollyon  
Who commands, "Destroy and kill."  
Peace, not war, is Heaven's will.

"Peace on earth!" How vain it seems  
In this age of broken dreams,  
Chaos, tumult, war, unrest;  
Yet this truth is manifest:  
Christ and Love shall conquer still,  
Peace, not war, is Heaven's will.

—John Davis Harvey.

## CHRISTMAS THOUGHTS

Christmas 1942 and the world is at war. More than a year has passed since Pearl Harbor, and during that time there have been many changes made in our everyday living. People everywhere are working hard, and many members of our families are scattered to the far corners of the globe. It will not be Christmas as usual.

Where do we find the Farmers Union after a year of war? Have we been inclined to forget our organization? No, we think not. Adult members and young people are still taking part in the work, and thankfully we note that the evaluation of the Farmers Union is going up and not down. We hear from Juniors who are in the Service and they express appreciation for what past Farmers Union experiences mean to them now. The fellowship and knowledge gained through group study and cooperative recreation helps young people to develop clear thinking and stability, and they are recognizing these values as difficult problems arise. Yes, we will cling to the Farmers Union, not only for its immediate program of practical action, but also for what it gives us in a philosophy of brotherhood and cooperation.

May the living story of "peace and good will" this year give us vision and courage to move forward. Results in our work may come slowly, but we will remember, "It is better to light a candle than to curse the darkness."

Sincere Christmas wishes to all of you.



Esther Ekblad

## Juniors of Pottawatomie County Enjoy A Banquet

SUNDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29TH, MARKS THE REALIZATION OF "A DREAM COME TRUE" AS THE JUNIORS ENJOY LONG ANTICIPATED EVENT

Near 140 Juniors, Juvenile and Friends Are in Attendance; State President and Mrs. E. K. Dean, Esther Ekblad, State Education Director of Salina; Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Nash, Ellsworth, Attend—4

By REGINA LENHERR

On Sunday evening, November 29, the St. Marys Juniors had a dream come true. What dream?—a Junior Banquet. Through the untiring efforts of Mrs. Immenschuh, our Junior Leader, our teacher, Fr. Finucane, S. J., and Mr. White, S. J., and the sincere co-operation of our parents, this event was made a great success.

The Hall was decorated with Junior colors and the tables were set with blue and gold candles. Our gold chrysanthemums were grown at the Farmers Union Hardware Store, and the yellow flower pieces for the tables were arranged by Mrs. Yocum.

It was most gratifying to see nearly 140 friends enjoying the two-course banquet with us. We were honored by the presence of several well-known F. U. friends, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Dean and Miss Esther Ekblad of Salina, and Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Nash from Ellsworth. Bill Bode, our first Torch-bearer came from Kansas City to be with us.

An interesting program followed the banquet. Bob Stockman told of the aims of F. U. Juniors. Bob Pearl spoke of the achievements of the St. Marys Juniors, and Mary Pat Immenschuh, told about "The Torch." Mary T. Erbacher favored us with several accordion selections; Mrs. Ryan played for our group singing. Messages were given by Rev. J. A. Berens S. J., Fr. Finucane, S. J., Mr. J. T. White, S. J., and Rev. C. C. French. Mr. Dean, Mr. Nash and Miss Ekblad all gave us inspiring and encouraging talks. Mr. C. M. Yocum, manager of the elevator, and Mr. Ju-

lius Immenschuh, president of the elevator, also gave us a few words of encouragement. We St. Marys Juniors are indeed indebted to these two men who have done much to promote Junior work in this community.

Lastly we had a Quiz Contest on the "Triangle." The final questions were given that evening to the surviving contestants, Mary C. Lenherr, Kent Pearl, Bob Pearl, and Francis Lee Blane. Lucille and Anna Mae were Quiz Masters. After the banquet we spent the rest of the evening folk dancing.

Ed. Note: The following Address of Welcome and 4-minute talks were given by Junior Reserves at the St. Marys Banquet. We are happy to share these fine talks with KUF readers.)

### ADDRESS OF WELCOME by Regina Lenherr, Toastmistress

It is scarcely necessary for me to extend to you—parents, teachers, and friends—a most hearty welcome to this our first Junior Banquet. Rather it is fitting that I thank you, one and all, for joining in our efforts to make a success of it. Perhaps we can repay you in some way if both you and we can go away a little richer for having spent our Sunday evening together. We are frankly flattered

that Fr. Berens and Rev. French should put aside their usual occupations to be with us; that Mr. and Mrs. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Nash, and Miss Ekblad, should travel all this distance at a time when travel is reduced to important occasions only, in order to make our gathering worthwhile. You may be sure that we Juniors are not unappreciative of your kindness. Likewise we know that much of your interest and kindness springs from the realization that these are terrible times and that the future holds in store for us trials that will call for all the encouragement and guidance you can give us. We gladly accept this guidance and encouragement, and with it hope to develop leadership that will be equal to the trials. This we feel is sincere proof of our gratitude.

### AIMS OF FARMERS UNION JUNIORS by Bob Stockman

I am glad of this opportunity to place before this gathering, the aims of the Farmers Union Juniors, but I must ask their indulgence if our achievements fall short of these aims. We are like the man hunting ducks; he aims at the duck and, only get feathers, but if he aimed at the feathers, he would get nothing. Hence our aims are high. We hope through our Junior work to develop ourselves, so that when we come of age, we will be ready to take our places as competent members of the Farmers Union, prepared to lead, to cooperate and to follow in our local meetings.

In order to attain this final goal, we must have other aims which are subordinate, but necessary. We must develop a desire for the final goal. We must develop the skills necessary for its attainment and the knowledge which goes hand in hand with the skill and desire.

What is this desire—what these skills—what this knowledge?

If we are to be members of the Farmers Union, we must first become farmers; consequently we must develop an attitude of appreciation of the dignity of life on the land, and the desire to improve, and to protect it by active participation in the programs of the Farmers Union.

All of us know by sad experience that desires result in heartaches, unless we have the skills to carry them on. Hence, the Juniors aim to develop:

1. A skill in running a successful meeting.
2. The ability to take part in a meeting that is run by someone else.
3. Forcefulness in expressing our ideas through effective speaking and writing.
4. The ability to cooperate with others.

Even we Juniors are aware of the fact that skill can be dangerous unless it is guided by wisdom. Therefore, we are careful to study the history of the Farmers Union, and the principles of cooperation which it teaches.

We strive to bring the general principles of the moral law directly to bare on the problems of our daily lives, so that what we do with the skill that we have developed will be a credit to the noble men who passed on to us the heritage of the Farmers Union.

This then is our aim—to become men who will see clearly the problems of our day, face them squarely with the courage of a good preparation, and solve them to the betterment of our community and nation.

### THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF ST. MARYS JUNIORS by Bob Pearl

It is a great honor for me to have the opportunity tonight to tell you something of what we Juniors have done, but we can't boast about our achievements.

Our progress is very similar to that of a person in a Model T traveling across the prairies of Kansas, his destination being Denver. It is a long, hard trip for this type of car, but it is well worth the trouble to see the mountains. The driver can't see the mountains when he starts, but by reading the roadmarkers along the highway, he is able to find his way without any difficulty. Our class is not ex-

actly a Model T, but we are watching the roadmarkers along the highway to success, and we are following these in the order in which they come.

The first roadmarker represents our Junior class in which we gain knowledge of the Farmers Union and how to conduct meetings according to parliamentary procedure. We have taken up the study of the Triangle, written by Mrs. Edwards, our National Leader. This book is on the history and achievements of the Farmers Union movement, and one which every member should know. You will hear later in the evening the Quiz Kids who will be questioned on the Triangle.

We hold our weekly meetings in the Immaculate Conception High School with the encouragement of the faculty. At these meetings we usually have a four-minute speech given by a senior member, and a short speech given by another member. This is the training our Juniors have to become leaders and speakers, so when they are twenty-one years old they won't be tongue-tied in their home locals. We are not only learning how to conduct a vital local, but we are learning how to participate in and attend the local meetings.

Several of our Juniors have taken part in the Minuteman Project. Bill Bode, who is now employed at the Farmers Union Jobbing Association office in Kansas City, has won the awards of the Minuteman. Other Juniors have taken part and are gradually drawing closer to these awards.

With the assistance of Miss Ekblad, our State Leader, we have developed the art of folk dancing. Sixteen Juniors learned the dances and presented them in costume at the Farmers Union Jobbing Association banquet held in Kansas City last February. We also presented these dances at different entertainments held here in St. Marys.

Through the kindness of our Junior Leader, Mrs. Immenschuh, we have been able to send delegates to the annual Farmers Union Junior Camps. At these camps classes are taught on cooperation, leadership, speech, and other subjects pertaining to F. U. education.

The state conventions play an important part in our program. Every year several Juniors attend the annual meet and bring home much enthusiasm and many new ideas.

Last February when the St. Marys Credit Union held one of its meetings, some of our Juniors conducted a panel discussion which was both educational and entertaining. This type of discussion will prove helpful to us in the coming years. We Juniors are very prominent in the Immaculate Conception High School Sodality, and even more so in the Majoe Co-op. The majority of members in this co-op are F. U. Juniors. Under the direction of Sister Mary Teresa, this co-op was formed to supply schools and sodalities all over the U. S. with flags and pennants. The business is growing larger year after year.

Last of all we have a paper, The Torch, published monthly during the school year. You will hear more about our paper from another speaker. In conclusion, since we are drawing closer to adults, perhaps we should have achieved more. But we have had a good start and we hope that our achievements will be even greater in the future.

### "THE TORCH" by Mary Pat Immenschuh

Since the Writers Project is one of the activities of the Farmers Union Juniors, two years ago the Juniors here began to publish their own magazine. We call it The Torch, because the torch is a symbol of living ideals. It was to be an encouragement for the Juniors to express in print the doings and happenings of the Farmers Union, not only locally but in the Nation and State as well.

We know that the greatest enemy of democracy and right living is Lady Ignorance and her two children: Miss Information and False Propaganda. By a monthly publication of the Juniors we added our bit to preserve our family

type farming by explaining good Christian principles.

Now what have we accomplished in the last two years? Perhaps not as much as we hoped. It has not always been easy to get news together on time. Sometimes it's hard to gather news from our locals, elevators, and national sources.

Many times realizing the responsibilities of a publisher—we yearn for a miracle that is a genius who can solve these difficulties. However the breeze of common sense blows our smoke dreams into oblivion and we stand face to face with truth. We must prepare ourselves to be ready to face these and other issues with courage.

No one can definitely say in what specific ways the world of tomorrow will be different from the world of today. Assuredly there will be decided changes in our mode of living, our methods of transportation, and in the products, commodities, and services which we use today. Indeed many types of products and many kinds of businesses may dissolve and disappear permanently and completely. Yet there are institutions we know will live forever. For instance the citizens of America will never lose their zest for sport news, truthful information, accurate knowledge, and wholesome recreation, now supplied by our publications.

These newspapers, magazines, and bulletins, such as our Torch, are essentially "vehicles of information," yet they are even more important and more significant in their functions as "guardians of Liberty."

Our American way of life would not last very long without the freedom of the Press. And so we Juniors by publishing The Torch hope we are doing our bit to preserve this way of life, and to prepare ourselves for our work of the future. To be sure we have not made a great success of publishing for our circulation only runs from one hundred to two hundred copies an issue and most of these to people in the neighborhood. However one consolation is that we have sent some to our friends in other parts of the country, especially to our State and National offices, to Msgr. Liguette of the National Catholic Rural Life Council, and to F. U. folks in Kansas City.

Like all papers our venture rests on advertising and circulation. This year on account of rising costs of paper and supplies we faced another difficulty—this we met by asking five cents a copy instead of three as in former years.

### COWLEY JUVENILES RECEIVE AWARDS

At the December meeting of the Kellogg Local, Cowley county, all of the Juvenile members gave reports on "Destroy Weeds," the study unit they have just completed, and all were presented with achievement awards. The second year Juveniles, Martha Nixon, Francis Payne, Francis Groene, Tommy Groene, Ruth Bonewell, Shirley Ann Craig, and Kathleen Groene, received pencils and clips; Lucille Bonewell, first year, received the Juvenile pin. Mrs. Ruth Craig, Juvenile Leader, has completed two years of service as a Leader, and was given a Leader's pin.

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## The Kansas Union Farmer

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

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

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

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### IT IS YOUR FIGHT—

The announcement by the National Union of the forming of a national membership committee again opens the door of opportunity for all Farmers Union members to get into the fight. It is needless to repeat the importance of membership. It is not necessary to get out on the stump and battle with bated breath to gain the attention of farmers over the nation to tell them the necessity for them to band together.

It is not necessary to do these things, because the people of this great country of ours have seen the strength of unity in so many glorious victories that they need no explanations. But yet, why then is it necessary to ask them to join together under the banner of the National Farmers Union to help in their common cause?

Does it not seem odd that anyone should have to

## Governor Ratter Warns Wickard

Kansas Executive Writes Secretary Wickard Concerning Plowing Up of Volunteer Wheat

Warns Head of Agriculture Department That It Is A Risky Business—Farmers Always Faced With Loss By Pestilence and Drought.

Present prospects are that Kansas will have next year a volunteer wheat crop almost as large as this year's, which was estimated at about two million acres.

You will doubtless recall that, in the interests of the war effort and on behalf of our farmers, I wrote you last December, requesting that AAA regulations be modified to permit the harvesting of the 1942 volunteer wheat without penalty.

The desired modifications were approved by your department, and the crop was utilized instead of plowed under.

I am now making the same request with regard to the 1943 crop, for the same reasons advanced a year ago. Again we have exceptionally favorable weather conditions which are producing volunteer wheat. Our farmers are still faced with a critical labor shortage, and farm machinery is difficult to obtain. Yet, under present regulations, it will be necessary to use precious labor and materials to destroy an actual growing crop. Coupled with these considerations is the increased need for food, both in this country and abroad.

As I pointed out last year, we are constantly losing precious food when our ships are sunk on the high seas. Our farmers can never count on immunity from pestilence and crop diseases. The deliberate destruction of potential food, when America and the world need it so badly, would be a severe blow against our war effort. In addition, our farmers should not be forced to expend scarce labor and critical materials for anything but constructive purposes.

The situation in Kansas holds

be urged to help themselves. To defend themselves! To defend their home and their way of life! But that in reality is all that it simmers down to.

The forming of this committee should be a big step in the right direction. By naming different people for each quarter, they are bound to get new ideas. Some of these ideas will have been tried, some, of course, will not be possible. But we may all rest assured that there will be some good ones.

When these are brought out and tried, ultimate success or failure will depend entirely upon each state group, each county organization, each local and each individual. Like an army going into battle, victory will depend upon the efforts of all, regardless of how insignificant your part may seem.

Consider the success of the labor unions. Think of the progress they have made in recent years. There have been things that seemed unfair and even a bit radical. There have been instances when one felt that labor unions were doing wrong. That is a natural thing to expect. No organization can operate without errors. No individual can do things which effect others without bringing criticism upon themselves. But, regardless of these things, the labor unions have done a lot of good for their members so large as to be impressive in any company.

The path to complete and ultimate success of the farmers' plans is straight and the only bump that can possibly detour them, is the failure of the farmer to stay with his organization. Membership of every farmer in this organization would make it the biggest, strongest force for good in the nation.

No one, not even the most severe critic of the farmer, could possibly claim that the program of the Farmers Union is anything but fair and equitable. Come, then, you farmers, let's get out in the middle of this fight. Strike a blow for farm victory by getting a member. Machinegun the opposition with a torrent of words defending yourselves and the rights of American farmers. Join together and you—all of you—will win.

Men and women cannot be really free until they have plenty to eat and time and ability to read and talk things over—Henry A. Wallace.

### GAS RATIONING MUST NOT STOP ACTIVITY

Gas rationing is now in effect. Does this mean that we must stop our Farmers Union activities? Before we say yes, let's do a little sound thinking.

Long before the average farmer owned an automobile, there was a Farmers Union in the United States. Did those early pioneers in organizational work throw up their hands and say, "It's no use"? They did not. And we can thank them for that.

We owe those early pioneers a debt of gratitude. They fought and suffered for us. They were not weaklings. Had they quit, the lot of the farmer would be much harder today. To their credit, it must be said that they worked for posterity. We must also work for those whom we have brought into this world.

Frankly, there is a greater need today—and particularly tomorrow—for a militant farm organization than at any time in history. Not only must we win the war, we must also make certain that we win a sound and lasting peace. We must make sure that never again will men kill men over the food and fibre of the world.

To do this requires an organization. Therefore, we must be strong enough to see to it that representatives of working farmers sit in at the peace conferences, along with the representatives of other producing and consuming groups.

We also need an organization to assist in post-war planning. Our sons and relatives can win the war on the battle fields. But they cannot be here to help plan their future. If we—who are at home—fail to do this planning now, what will their lot be? Will it be unemployment, bread lines and economic misery, or will it be economic security and an opportunity to make up for the years which they lost while fighting for us?

Members of the Wisconsin Farmers Union, this question lies in your hands. Are you going to let the problem of gas rationing stop you from doing your duty to your posterity? If you are, then you have no right to look your relatives in the armed forces in the face when they return home.

One gallon of gas should take care of your Farmers Union meetings each month. And to what more worthy cause could you devote this gallon of gas than to fighting not only for your own welfare, but that of your relatives in the armed forces. Instead of going to a show, or some other place, where you will contribute little toward the nation's future social and economic welfare, why not use it where it will count.

So, let's make our Farmers Union local meetings mean something. The sacrifice will not be too great. —Wisconsin Farmers Union News.

## Ellsworth Co-op Reports Another Successful Year

Financial Report Shows Net Savings for All Departments—Volume of Business Reveals the Continued Growth of the Organization

Will Hunter Elected to Board of Directors—Herman Kohls Is Re-elected

The annual stockholders meeting of the Ellsworth County Farmers Cooperative Union was held at the Farmers Union hall in this city last Saturday.

Due, perhaps, to a shortage of farm labor and to the necessity of getting out of the way of approaching winter, the fall harvest of a heavy feed crop only a small percentage of the stockholders attended the meeting. Some fifty of the four hundred stockholders attended.

Bert Harmon, president of the board of directors, presided at the meeting. Harry Kline, Emil Stroede and Ernest Palmquist were appointed to the resolutions committee. Herman Kohls, secretary read the minutes of the last annual meeting and also minutes of special meeting held in May. Grant Gwinner, bookkeeper of the organization read the audit and explained the year's business to those present. The audit showed the organization to have current assets of \$45,677.34 as compared with the current liabilities of \$12,098.11, or the very favorable ratio of 3 3/4 to 1. For every dollar of capital stock outstanding the organization has \$1.25 of surplus set aside. Net worth of the company is \$62,509.13; sales for the organization for the year amounted to \$591,328.95, which does not give the picture of the volume because wheat handled for government loan is not shown in sales. Net savings for the year amounted to \$25,408.00. Deductions from this amount for federal and state taxes and surplus reserves left \$16,984.99 for distribution. The sum of \$1,542 was paid out as interest on stock; one-half of \$15,442.99 for prorate on stockholders business was deferred at the special stockholders' meeting held in May and the other half was distributed last Saturday.

The deferred rebate was set up to the stockholders patron's credit and is to be paid out at the discretion of the directors. The reason for deferring one-half of rebates was to keep the organization financially strong enough to stand any unforeseen emergency that might befall it due to the war.

P. J. Nash, elevator manager, spoke on the present state of business and on some of the possible results the war effort might bring upon cooperatives. The resolutions committee brought in a resolution opposing the present ceiling price on flour, because such a ceiling in effect would set a ceiling price in the open market on wheat below the ceiling price legislated by congress, because in its final effect, it would probably destroy our marketing system, bring about government marketing of wheat and result in a fixed price on this commodity to the farmer below 100 percent parity ceiling fixed by congress.

The resolution was approved by the meeting. The other resolutions approved were: appreciation to the board of directors, the managers and employees for satisfactory manner in which the business was conducted during the past year. A resolution endorsing the rubber conservation program and a resolution asking the secretary to make a record of some suggestions on membership problems for future reference were also adopted.

Election of officers was the concluding order of business. Henry Scheuch and Herman Kohls were members of the board whose term expired at the meeting. Due to a ruling passed at the 1942 annual meeting limiting the service of a director to three consecutive terms, Mr. Scheuch was not eligible to succeed himself. Will Hunter and W. L. Reed were nominated to the directorship vacated by Mr. Scheuch and Will Hunter was elected. Herman Kohls and H. E. Kline were nominated for directors to fill the directorship, and Mr. Kohls was elected to succeed himself.

At the close of the meeting a standing vote of thanks was ac-

corded to Henry Scheuch for the fine service he had rendered the organization as a director.—Ellsworth Reporter.

## PRESIDENT PATTON NAMED BY M'NUTT TO NEW COMMITTEE

National President Notified That He Has Been Appointed As Member of Management-Labor Policy Committee

Announcement was made this week by Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the nation's manpower commission, of the appointment of James G. Patton as a member of the management-labor policy committee of this commission.

The appointment notice was received by President Patton of the Farmers Union as he was presiding over the annual convention of his organization. It is another signal honor for our Farmers Union president, one richly deserved and which will be given every attention by the recipient. Patton is also a member of the President's Economic Stabilization Board, the chairman of which is the former Justice Joseph Brynes.

## PATTON TELLS OF TRIP TO WASHINGTON

(Continued from Page One)

impressive memorials to Lincoln and Washington. The Pan-American Union with its real patios and live birds was a novel building. There was also the Mellon Art Gallery. The market streets were new to me, and I loved eating good fish on the water front. I was able to see from the outside, the famous White House, which has at the present soldiers constantly pacing outside its fence. Too, I saw the Embassies and a beautiful, unfinished Cathedral with a "Bishop's Garden" that contains every flower mentioned in the Bible and Shakespeare. It was nice to go to the theater in Washington. We saw "The Pirate" with Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontaine. The vivid colors were magnificent. It is an education within itself to live with and watch the government swell, but Washington was, to me like an unfinished sentence. People are doing everything in a hurried unfinished way. None of my Eastern friends seems to enjoy the peaceful relaxation I know here in the easy going Rocky Mountains.

My week-end in New York was a full and pleasant one.

Somehow during a New York dim-out I assumed people would not rush madly to and fro as in the light of day, but this was incorrect. What seemed like millions of people tripped along, pushing and yelling, as they went on their noisy way. Taxies swarmed the streets. Fenders scraped because the parking lights and only half of each street globe gave with light.

I walked the streets of New York for one prolonged day. I gasped at the tremendous size and beauty of the well-constructed buildings. There was the Empire State and Rockefeller Center which my interest circled. Many others, too numerous to mention.

The subways were loud and fast, but fun. Wall Street was close, narrow, and tall. Because of a holiday being celebrated Chinatown was exciting. Grand Central Park is certainly ideal. It has everything. It is five miles long and two and one-half miles wide. New York streets were filled with the old time cabbies. I had never imagined so many horses in a city of its type and size.

Broadway was thrilling but black. My father and I saw "Let's Face It," a hilarious musical. It is one of the best I've seen.

The Statue of Liberty was grand. As we came back in the ferry I could not help but think of the great sensation an immigrant must have when safely passing this massive lady. More or less like a guardian. She is an emotion, but in metal.

## ALADDIN HOTEL

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HEADQUARTERS FOR THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION Rates—\$2.00 Up

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# LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, KANSAS CITY

## Neighborhood Notes

### GOOD ATTENDANCE AT McPHERSON CO. ANNUAL MEETING

Gather At Morning Star Schoolhouse for Covered Dish Luncheon and Business Session. Officers Elected

Monday evening, December 7, the McPherson County Farmers union held its Annual Meeting with a covered dish supper at the Morning Star schoolhouse. A large crowd was in attendance to enjoy the fine supper.

Later the meeting was called to order by President David Train. Two songs were sung by the group. Miss Lloyd from the Red Cross office, at McPherson was introduced and she gave a short talk. A report on the State Convention was given by Walter Arnold of Lindsborg, who was the county delegate. A report on the National Convention was given by Richard Spence who was a Torchbearer from Kansas. Richard is going to help with recreation in McPherson County this year, so it is hoped that the locals will call on him for help. Each Torchbearer was asked to select a project to develop following their attendance at the National Convention. A report on the educational and Junior work in the county was given by Mrs. Chas. Olson, County Education Director.

Gas rationing was discussed. Then the amendments to the By-Laws were explained by Mrs. Chas. Olson, and were discussed to some length. The election of officers was next in order. David Train was re-elected for the fifth year as president; Vice President Adel Peterson of the Johnstown Local; Homer Spence reelected Secretary-Treasurer, and Mrs. Chas. Olson, Education Director. The meeting closed with group singing.

Mrs. Chas. Olson.

### KAW VALLEY LOCAL HAS GOOD MEETING

The Kaw Valley local held its last meeting for the year 1942, December 4th. Our meeting was opened with Christmas songs. Those present answered to roll call following the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting. The minutes were accepted as read. We had some reports from our

delegates who attended the state convention at Beloit, Kansas. We gather by these reports that their time was well spent.

I wish to say that we all should attend our local meetings each month and keep them active. We should cooperate and work with Mr. Dean as our state president. Mr. Dean has worked hard in boosting our Farmers Union in Kansas.

We are happy to have Miss Esther Ekblad as our junior director, and Mr. E. K. Dean as our state president for the coming year.

Miss Irene Soelter read the 1943 program of the Kansas Farmers Union which was discussed and explained by the president and members.

Voted our approval on all three of the amendments to the constitution which were up for approval or rejection.

The election of officers was as follows: Bert Wilson, president; Ed Soelter, vice president; Albert Clawitter, secretary-treasurer; Otto Greeshaber, conductor and Frank Steele, door-keeper.

The message to the local was read by Mrs. Keith Weeks.

This was our last meeting for the year 1942. Our next meeting will be Friday, January 8, 1943. Members are asked to answer the roll call at the next meeting with—What is your best purchase in the Farmers Union the past year. We will serve chili for lunch, for which every family will be asked to share in the expense. Start your New Year right, Attend your local meeting And keep the United States On the side that is bright.

Irene Soelter, Reporter.

### WAR EFFECTS THE LOCAL F. U. MEETINGS

Clay Center, Kansas.

Mileage rationing and lessened interest cast a sense of foreboding over the Four Mile Farmers Union gathering, December 2. But a full vote of confidence was given the reelected officers.

The musical talent of the group, led by the Stromires, featured the program. This followed by the annual treat, made the evening well worth while.

All farm families, members or otherwise, are invited to attend the next program to consist of group singing and playing favorite games.

Mileage rationing permits some pleasure driving. Farmers Union meeting CAN be made the most pleasant event of the month.

Samuel R. Stewart, Reporter.

## The Open Forum

### HOLD THE LINES AND ADVANCE

With mileage rationing, Farmers Union attendance may be inclined to slump. But keep the light burning in your Farmers Union schoolhouse on meeting night.

In order to help bring the war to a close and throughout the reconstruction period following, the farmer will find himself desperately in need of a voice in national and world affairs. To be effective that must be the voice of a determined group. And your Union can be made to act more quickly and effectively for your needs than any other organization.

### CLASSIFIED ADS

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### Help Wanted

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### "Feathers Wanted"

New Goose and Duck Feathers positively bring highest prices and prompt payment from us. Send today for our latest prices and shipping labels. Established 1917.—Northern Feather Works, 1523 Kingsbury St., Chicago, Ill.

## RECENT REPRESENTATIVE Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company  
KANSAS CITY

### CATTLE

Chas. Hall, Lyon County, Kan., 20 steers.....	1444	\$14.50
Lawrence Davis, Osage County, Kan., 27 steers.....	1120	14.00
W. R. Mochamer, Osage County, Kan., 16 heifers.....	900	13.75
Herman Falk, Wabaunsee County, Kan., 31 steers.....	1041	13.50
C. W. Rothrock, Saline County, Mo., 22 heifers.....	694	13.35
Forbes & Kaff, Osage County, Kan., 115 steers.....	946	12.90
Earl Wagoner, Lafayette County, Mo., 27 steers.....	867	13.10
W. G. White, Ray County, Mo., 30 steers.....	992	12.75
Walter Helphrey, Lafayette County, Mo., 13 heifers.....	700	12.50
Jacob E. Babcock, Allen County, Kan., 25 calves.....	292	12.25
J. W. Urbanek, Ellsworth County, Kan., 30 calves.....	485	12.00
R. T. Sims, Saline County, Mo., 15 heifers.....	700	12.00
Arnold Thowe, Wabaunsee County, Kan., 15 heifers.....	806	12.00
Henry Burr, Jackson County, Mo., 29 steers.....	680	11.60
R. M. Jones, Osage County, Kan., 18 heifers.....	697	11.25
L. R. Wright, Clay County, Mo., 20 heifers.....	907	11.00
Elmer Derr, Rush County, Kan., 26 heifers.....	715	10.75
J. E. French, Wyandotte County, Kan., 17 cows.....	1107	10.15
J. U. Hooper, Rush County, Kan., 13 cows.....	1140	9.65
Henry Burr, Jackson County, Mo., 22 cows.....	1022	9.25
Henry Burr, Jackson County, Mo., 31 cows.....	907	8.50
Chas. Burton, Johnson County, Kan., 19 cows.....	807	8.35

### HOGS—240 lbs. up

Harold Foss, Bates County, Mo., 12 head.....	254	13.60
H. E. Doverspike, Chase County, Kan., 14 head.....	300	13.50
F. K. Goetz, Miami County, Kan., 16 head.....	274	13.50
Frank Hageboeck, Henry County, Mo., 12 head.....	272	13.50
Clifton Hartsel, Jewell County, Kan., 18 head.....	313	13.50
L. A. Jacoby, Saline County, Mo., 37 head.....	310	13.50
John F. White, Pottawatomie County, Kan., 30 head.....	290	13.35

### 240 lbs. Down

John L. Robertson, Henry County, Mo., 17 head.....	203	13.60
A. Wittman, Franklin County, Kan., 10 head.....	221	13.60
Lorenz Miller, Cass County, Mo., 17 head.....	210	13.55
R. D. Campbell, Lafayette County, Mo., 13 head.....	200	13.50
H. W. O'Neill, Pottawatomie County, Kan., 21 head.....	232	13.50
E. W. Richie, Henry County, Mo., 17 head.....	228	13.50
Victor Hatcher, Sullivan County, Mo., 16 head.....	221	13.45
Dave Louder, Caldwell County, Mo., 23 head.....	216	13.45
O. N. May, Chariton County, Mo., 30 head.....	220	13.45
S. L. Zentner, Anderson County, Kan., 14 head.....	189	13.45
J. N. Brown, Grundy County, Mo., 13 feeders.....	166	13.35
C. C. Gerstenberger, Douglas County, Kan., 20 head.....	230	13.35
Robt. Kinder, Ray County, Mo., 19 head.....	182	13.35
Forest Mower, Johnson County, Kan., 30 head.....	231	13.35

### SHEEP

V. L. Johnson, Sullivan County, Mo., 25 head.....	100	15.10
Elmer Kaiser, Cloud County, Mo., 65 head.....	88	15.00
Jack Rohrer, Dickinson County, Kan., 11 head.....	75	15.00
R. P. Ralston, Cass County, Mo., 16 head.....	99	14.75
H. W. Scott, Lafayette County, Mo., 26 head.....	88	14.75

### PARSONS

#### CATTLE

Robert Price, Labette County, Kan., 2 heifers.....	995	13.35
Leland Bradshaw, Neosho County, Kan., 3 steers.....	1026	13.25
Lawrence Claussen, Crawford County, Kan., 7 steers.....	875	12.50
Ben Bradshaw, Neosho County, Kan., 7 steers.....	893	12.35
Lawrence Claussen, Crawford County, Kan., 7 steers.....	975	12.00
George Rumbach, Neosho County, Kan., 7 steers.....	827	12.00
M. H. Huning, Crawford County, Kan., 5 heifers.....	527	11.50
C. C. McKelvy, Neosho County, Kan., 9 steers.....	471	10.00
L. E. Tallman, Labette County, Kan., 7 heifers.....	752	9.25

#### HOGS

C. J. Neis, Labette County, Kan., 10 head.....	244	13.40
F. Feathergill, Montgomery County, Kan., 15 head.....	213	13.40
Park Lewman, Labette County, Kan., 26 head.....	154	13.25
F. C. Snow, Neosho County, Kan., 12 head.....	208	13.20
Geo. W. Smith, Wilson County, Kan., 16 head.....	215	13.15
John Tersinar, Crawford County, Kan., 10 head.....	272	13.15
Geo. Heit, Labette County, Kan., 28 head.....	275	13.15
Harley Robb, Allen County, Kan., 11 head.....	242	13.15
R. O. Deming, Labette County, Kan., 15 head.....	262	13.10
Elmer Nelson, Neosho County, Kan., 11 head.....	236	13.10
Oscar Carlson, Neosho County, Kan., 10 head.....	303	13.10
Lloyd E. Prather Estate, Wilson County, Kan., 21 head.....	208	13.10
Basil Canny, Labette County, Kan., 14 head.....	220	13.10
B. F. Ditmus, Neosho County, Kan., 12 head.....	200	13.10
Glen Huff, Labette County, Kan., 12 head.....	225	13.10
Joe Casaletto, Crawford County, Kan., 19 head.....	241	13.10
Lloyd E. Prather Estate, Wilson County, Kan., 21 head.....	207	13.10
Ray Johnson, Neosho County, Kan., 17 head.....	250	13.10
J. W. Deideker, Labette County, Kan., 16 head.....	209	13.10
Sidney Baxter, Labette County, Kan., 23 head.....	188	13.00
O. L. Oakleaf, Labette County, Kan., 17 head.....	221	13.00
John Bebbington, Neosho County, Kan., 10 head.....	196	13.00
Arle Burton, Labette County, Kan., 34 head.....	165	12.60

#### SHEEP

E. L. McCan, Neosho County, Kan., 82 head.....	85	14.50
Geo. Gartner, Montgomery County, Kan., 42 head.....	87	14.00

Mileage rationing will slump other types of meetings also. Why not aim that the Union meeting shall become the community gathering to fulfill neighborhood social needs? Invite non-members to share equally with members. Discard neighborhood dissensions.

Some have suggested that our meetings at present should consist of group singing and playing of games. By singing and playing together we come to realize our neighbors are better than we thought. Select a good song book and if several locals work together (perhaps through the county union) these books can be purchased more cheaply in larger quantities. I would not recommend the Farmers Union song book for this purpose. For in this instance you will be striving to share with your non-union neighbor and you will have to share something he will readily accept. Most Farmers Union songs have failed to attain the smoothness of rhythm equal to

popular American folk songs. So do not try to force such on your non-union associates.

Not as an advertisement but because we find it cannot be equalled in quality and low cost, I recommend The Golden Book of Favorite Songs used widely in our schools. Its selections stand the test of time far better than any other similar work.

The opinions of those who disagree should be taken home and thought over for a month rather than permit heated discussions while playing.

Mileage rationing permits some pleasure driving and by making your local community pleasure center, you can increase your membership and hold your group for the time when both union and non-union farmer will realize the terrible need for the union.

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

## Farmer Willing To Produce the Necessary Goods

OKLAHOMA CITY—Outlining a program for the full mobilization of more than a million underemployed family farmers in the United States, Administrator C.B. Baldwin of the Farm Security Administration told delegates to the national convention of Farmers Union that if America fails "to produce the food we need, it will not be because our farm people are not willing to produce it, but because we have failed to provide them with the opportunity to produce it."

"No one would think of countenancing a 7½ million man army in which half of the soldiers have neither equipment or training," Mr. Baldwin said. "Yet that is virtually the situation right now among our farm forces."

"It is estimated that on our small farms we are wasting every day enough man hours of labor to produce 250 million pounds of pork, or 35 millions gallons of milk or 2½ million dozen eggs," he said.

"The larger farmers—those whose production is in excess of \$900 a year—face a labor shortage in 1943. On the other hand, there will be in the spring of 1943, after allowing for additional losses to the armed forces and industry and for new FSA loans, more than one million small farmers not on FSA program who are underemployed, and whose labor could be more fully used for war needs than is now being done."

Present limitations will not permit the Farm Security Administration to work toward this full mobilization, he said, pointing out that what the agency could do depends on many things as yet undetermined. He said, however, that plans were "in the making."

Of the more than one million underemployed farm families, 400,000 could be profitably assisted through an expanded Farm Security loan program designed to eliminate their operating deficiencies while and additional 200,000 could be best aided through loans to enable them to enlarge their farms to full economic family-type units, he added.

"Up to 100,000 would be available, if needed, to move from submarginal or poorer areas into better farming sections as replacements for year-round hired hands or operators," he continued.

"The labor supply needs for war-vital seasonal crops will, of course, be much greater next year than this," Baldwin said. "Unless provision is made for this supply, our total production will fall short through inability to harvest what we plan. More than two million seasonal workers of all types will probably be needed, and of this number 200,000 or more will have to be transported by the federal government. Such a program requires a more thorough survey of seasonal labor supplies and a greatly expanded program of transportation and housing than we have undertaken thus far. It also contemplates bringing into the country a large number of workers—much larger than this year—from Mexico and possibly from other outside sources."

Among the factors which he said must be considered in the operation of an "all-around manpower supply program" were an expansion of the FSA farm labor shelter facilities, continued dependence on local part-time labor and a training program "for about 100,000 workers not normally used in farming."

Baldwin expressed disapproval of "work or fight" slogans and proposals to "freeze the farmer where he is" while defending the federal government's first attempts to transport workers to areas of farm labor shortages as successful.

"This program has been carried on with definite success and satisfaction both of growers and the government," he said. "If you have read the statements of some obstructionists in the press, you may well think that the government has clamped down innumerable unreasonable requirements on growers as a condition to provide them with labor. These charges are readily refuted by the facts."

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I am taking this opportunity to tell you the sales of your product have been very satisfactory. We have built a large flour trade with Russell's Best Flour and would certainly recommend it to any Cooperative who wishes to handle a really fine product.

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"We started using Russell's Best Flour two years ago. In this time we have increased our flour sales 100% as well as having more satisfied customers than

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"Farmers Union women all over the state are bragging about the good results they are getting with Russell's Best Flour. Many have said it is a pleasure to bake with Russell's Best. My wife's first experience baking bread, was with Russell's Best Flour, it was such a success she will never use any other. Your local Cooperative can get Russell's Best Flour through the Farmers Union Jobbing Association."

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**R**USSELL'S BEST FLOUR is not what you would call a new product to the members of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. For the past five years we have been servicing most of the Farmers Union Elevators and stores from Salina to the Colorado line. From the reports we received from the dealers, and consumers during this time we know that we have a product to supply the baking needs of every housewife in the United States.

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We realize the heart ache and suffering experienced in this great state of ours to raise a product that is about as unsure as any product produced in the United States, and we pledge to you that we will make a flour to justify all the efforts you have put into growing the raw material.

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