

# KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

VOLUME 36

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1943

NUMBER 10

## Forces Exposed Behind Farm Betrayal

Thatcher Describes Raw Deal American Agriculture Is Getting from So-Called "Farm Bloc," In Radio Addresses over 14 Northwest Stations

(Here is the first real expose of the raw deal American agriculture is getting from the so-called farm bloc in congress. M. W. Thatcher, general manager of Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association and legislative counsel for the National Farmers Union, names names and calls the turn. It is all part of the federal record, now buried in the congressional archives. The data is quoted from the testimony of the House agricultural appropriations committee. This expose was prepared for a series of three radio addresses to be delivered over the network of 14 Northwest stations on the GTA "Food for Freedom" programs, May 2, 9 and 16.)

In my last Sunday's broadcast I stated that I would make a factual report based on the printed record of the House of Representatives to give you the story of the double-dealing on the farm front.

Mr. Edward O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Mr. Oscar Johnson, president of the National Cotton Council of America, were named by me as double-dealers on the national farm front.

First I must give you the background of this report on a planned double-cross to American farmers.

### Decade of Progress

During the past 10 years national farm programs have been provided by our national government under the law to give soil protection, price protection, crop insurance on wheat and cotton, farm storage of surplus crops, production credit, cheaper farm mortgage credit, crop loans, parity payments, soil practice payments, loans to marketing and farm supply co-operatives and very particularly as well as for the first time in history the services of a farm security administration program for low-income farmers.

These programs, which have been provided for the farmers during the Roosevelt administration, rescued farmers from certain bankruptcy. These programs have not been perfect. They have cost the taxpayers of this nation several billions of dollars. Those billions of dollars of course were subsidies. But they were necessary subsidies to save American agriculture and the nation.

In my close association with the legislation at Washington during the past ten years, I know about these programs, where they came from, and the farm leaders who supported them. Mr. O'Neal and Mr. Oscar Johnson, amongst others of us, supported most of the farm legislation written during these last ten years and supported appropriation bills for the billions of dollars of subsidies out of our federal treasury to carry out these farm programs.

### Farm Pressure Group

As a matter of fact and history Mr. Edward O'Neal's Farm Bureau, which was nearly on the rocks in 1932, has grown to be the strongest political pressure group in all organized agriculture. They gained their present strength by falsely stating that their Farm Bureau was responsible for the farmers' receiving all these billions in subsidies. Further through their alliance with the banks, Chambers of Commerce and their control of some Extension Service county agents the Farm Bureau has used hundreds of county agents with free postage under the franking privilege to make it appear to the farmers that the Farm Bureau pressured out of the congress and the national treasury

these billions of dollars in subsidies paid to farmers.

Thus thousands and thousands of splendid farmers in an effort to show appreciation of the Farm Bureau's alleged success as a political pressure institution unwittingly became members of the Farm Bureau Federation.

The real strength of the Farm Bureau is in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, where corn and hog production is concentrated, together with most of the cotton states.

Farm Bureau O'Neal joined with Johnson of the American Cotton Council in a farm-bloc-political coup.

O'Neal and Johnson are po-

## Discusses International Wheat Situation

John H. Parker, Director Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, Reads Paper Before Joint Meeting of Millers and Chemists

Phases of the international wheat situation were discussed in a paper read by John H. Parker, Director Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, at a joint meeting of the Association of Operative Millers and American Association of Cereal Chemists, at Manhattan, Kansas, early in April.

Beginning his paper with the quotation "If the Husbandry is Neglected, the soldiers must starve," by Socrates, Mr. Parker stated:

"The 'international wheat situation is now so complex and so important that it is difficult to discuss even some phases of it in a paper of reasonable length. Books have been written about it, and every day, week and month new information comes to hand or action is taken that changes the picture. The action may be political or legislative, as for example the release of 100 million bushels of wheat for feed; it may be military as in the invasion of North Africa, or the change in control of the Ukraine; it may be industrial, as in the increasing use of wheat, flour and bread for food, or of wheat for grinding alcohol and making alcohol; it may be the action or inaction of the elements, as in the recent strong drying winds in central and western Kansas that depleted soil moisture, or the lack of winter and early spring precipitation in large areas of the hard red winter region from Nebraska to Texas; it may be biological as in the weevil damage to

wheat in the 'ever-normal,' abnormal granaries or the delicate biological balance between green bugs and their lady-bug enemies in the wheat fields of Texas.

All these phases of the International Wheat Situation are interesting and important. Some of them are explored by quoting well known authorities in the world of wheat, others are almost common knowledge, still others represent the view-point of the writer.

### World Wheat Survey and Outlook in January, 1943

Summarizing the "World Wheat Survey and Outlook in January, 1943," M. K. Bennett and his associates of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, California, state that: "the tide of warfare turned in favor of the United Nations during September-January." The shifting of territorial control only slightly curtailed wheat supplies immediately available to Axis-controlled areas of Europe, but German prospects for future supplies from southeastern Russia are vanishing. To Soviet Russia the shifting meant greater immediate stringency of bread supplies but a gain of resources for the future. The shipping situation remained tight. The volume of overseas trade in wheat and flour during August-January foreshadows a crop-year total as small as in 1941-42.

The four chief exporting countries had unprecedentedly large wheat supplies available for 1942-43. Only in the United States are these disappearing with unusual rapidity. The outward carryover, while likely to be the largest on record, will be smaller than was earlier expected. Wheat is being economized in the British Isles, but shortage is not in prospect. In Continental Europe, the supplies of 1942-43 were the smallest in four years of war, and many countries struggle increasingly with shortages. The supply position of Soviet Russia, now uncomfortable rather than desperate, seems likely to worsen before the next harvest unless numerous problems of transport can be solved. Wheat shortages are reported in the Middle East, India and China, in considerable degree a result of disturbances of transport and hoarding.

Market prices of wheat in the United States, already far above

## F. U. to Urge Farmers Be Given War Contracts For Production of Food

All-Out Support of Membership Needed to Prevent Farm Bloc from Creating Chaos Through Annihilation of Agencies; Leaders to Appear Before Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON—The National Farmers Union and its allied friends of common people are making a last ditch stand today in Washington to save the nation's farm programs from butchery and obliteration and to save war food production.

National President James G. Patton, who has been in Washington throughout the month to lead the legislative drive against the most unfavorable, powerful and sinister Congressional situation in years, has appealed to Farmers Union people everywhere to give their all-out support by writing, wiring or telephoning their senators and congressmen to consider the nation's, the Allies' and family farmers' welfare before they yield to the Farm Bloc's program to enrich commercialized agriculture at the expense of food production.

### WRITE OR WIRE

If you want continuation of a soil conservation and AAA program run by farmers themselves—

If you want FSA continued with adequate funds to help low income farmers boost food production—

If you believe crop insurance should be available for farmers the same as unemployment insurance is available for laborers—

If you believe non-recourse loans and incentive payments will encourage shifts to war-vital crops—

If you want parity payments as long as the price of wheat is below parity—

Then write or wire Senator Arthur Capper, Senator Clyde Reed, Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D. C. Congressmen:

W. P. Lambertson, (First District), U. S. Guyer, (Second District), Thomas D. Winter, (Third District), Edward H. Rees, (Fourth District), Clifford Hope (Fifth District), Frank Carlson, (Sixth District), all of whom are addressed at "House Office Bldg., Washington, D. C."

Ask them to fight to restore these things in the Agricultural Appropriations bill.

As the bill now stands, it ends parity payments after this year, eliminates crop insurance on wheat and cotton, and cuts the payments for soil conservation practices.

Radical changes by the Senate in the House bill would mean the measure would go to conference between the two houses.

Kansas is taking a leading position in the situation, because four members of the congress from this state, are on the interested committees. Senator Reed is on the Senate Appropriations committee; Representative Lambertson on the similar committee in the House.

Senator Capper is on the Senate committee on Agriculture. Representative Hope is on the House agricultural committee.

those in competing exporting countries, fluctuated in reflection of an intragovernmental controversy about the level of wheat prices appropriate for a ceiling Flour-price ceilings were fixed by the OPA at a level which would reflect to wheat less than parity price reckoned on the accepted formula. But this action failed to close the controversy. Legislative elements continue to press for wheat prices no lower than accepted parity plus labor costs.

### United States

Revised statistics recently issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that during the period 1929-1942 the total acreage planted to wheat has ranged from 52½ million acres sown last fall, the lowest for the period, to almost 81 million acres planted in the fall 1936 for harvest in 1937. During this period production of all wheat ranged from the bumper crops of 941 million bushels in 1931 and 981 million bushels in 1942 down to 526 million bushels in the drought year of 1934. The average yield of 18.7 bushels per acre (Please Turn To Page Three)

A group of Farmers Union people, representing all sections of the nation will be called to Washington to testify before the senate agricultural appropriations subcommittee.

### Will Propose Contracts

President Patton will appeal to the subcommittee himself to provide each farmer in 1944 with a war contract for his production of a type as practical as has been provided to business and industry for munitions and other war supplies.

Every effort will be made to convince the senate group that it is possible to give the farmers the same guarantee of returns, of production materials and labor, and of credit, as has been extended to industrial producers on contracts totaling scores of billions of dollars.

Mr. Patton will propose that provision be made that in instances where farmers make exorbitant profits the government will be permitted to recapture the excess, just as in the case of industry. Just as \$15,000,000 in new plants have been built for private companies to operate so the Farmers Union will ask that unlimited funds be made available to finance additions to our farm plants, in terms of equipment and livestock, by methods successfully used and proven by the Farm Security administration. Further, Farmers Union will urge that farmers be fully insured against war crop losses to the extent of all costs incurred, at government expense. Pending establishment of such insurance, FU will insist that non-recourse loans should be available through War Bond loan representatives.

### Wants Contracts Kept

Farmers Union will ask that the \$500 limit on government benefit checks, passed by the House of Representatives, be retained. It will demand that the United States government keep its word and fulfill its contracts which have already been made covering this year's crop, which includes \$400,000,000 for crop payments, \$100,000,000 for incentive payments and authorization for parity payments if they are needed.

This program, designed to increase production, will be presented in opposition to the Farm Bloc "just-boost-prices-clear-out-of-sight" proposals, which is coupled with a demand that Uncle Sam go back on his word, repudiate his agreements with farmers and terminate crop insurance.

Where the national administration will go in the senate hearings, is, after two years without consistent basic policy and non-support of the Secretary of Agriculture, one of Washington's enigmas.

### Davis Plans

Food Administrator Chester Davis is expected to support the Farmers Union program in many respects, but is known to be wavering on his all-out support for FSA and farmer-run AAA. He intends to stick to both, contrary to current newspaper reports, but he also intends to establish new county and state offices to coordinate present activities and handle new problems rapidly coming up.

Instead of inflationary prices, the Farmers Union will ask that guaranteed minimum prices be put (Continued on Next Page)

## Attend National Farmers Union Conference

Three Kansas County Education Directors and State Director of Education to Aid In Planning Wartime Education Methods

SALINA, Kans., May 17—Three Education Directors, Mrs. Charles Olson, McPherson; Mrs. Rollo Henningsen, Jewell, and Miss Hubertine Mog, Ellsworth, and State Education Director, Esther Ekblad, will attend the National Farmers Union Education Conference, at Brook Forest, near Denver Colorado, May 18 to 23.

Mrs. Gladys Talbott Edwards,

National Education Director, is in charge of the conference. The program for the week will include the planning of education techniques to be used during the War.

Mrs. Bernard Immenschuh, Pottawatomie County Director, was also invited to attend, but pressing home duties made it impossible for her to go.



# Fattened Farm Fortunes Now Want Underemployed Majority Choked Off

America's top 1,954,000 for ten years have been enjoying a New Deal—benefit payments, controlled markets and other governmental aids needed to build farmers back to parity of income with other groups.

The income of this upper third in agriculture has been built until in 1942 they grossed an average of \$7,370.

Now their spokesmen in Washington—against the wishes of thousands of them—are battling to see that the lower two-thirds approximately 4,000,000 family farmers—get "No Deal" and that programs which might build the production of this great majority of farmers are butchered or abandoned.

The fact that the nation is at war, that agricultural manpower is scarce and that shortage of food is the greatest Allied weakness, apparently means nothing whatever to the Hunger Bloc.

## Shortages Pressing Now

While they battle in Washington to kill off FSA and RACC credit for small farmers who have the manpower to increase milk production but lack the cows, an Associated Press story has announced to the nation that the milk shortage is so acute more stringent rationing is being planned. Similarly, an incentive payment program for dairy production, which could help increase production, has been blocked.

A study of 1942 farm income, by groups, has just been completed by the nation's most competent agricultural economists.

It reveals that the upper group of farmers in the nation including 1,954,000 operators, had an average income of \$7,370 this year, including their government benefit payments which ran from 7 to 30 times more than the government checks received by less fortunate farm families.

## Gross Drops to \$1,640

The next group of 1,824,000 farmers showed an average income of only \$1,640, including home used production, and the two lowest groups dropped to an average gross income of \$800. They included 2,019,000 farm families.

A full table on this situation is reproduced elsewhere on this page, breaking down the income into sources. More briefly, this is the picture:

1,954,000 averaged \$7,370 gross.

1,824,000 averaged \$1,640.

2,019,000 averaged \$800.

"In 1942, the average Group II farmer (the \$1,640 class) was still not fully employed and still not in a position to expand production without outside assistance," the study revealed.

—National Union Farmer

"After three years of spectacular price rises, he was making a gross income of only about \$1,640, including returns from the sale of farm products, the value of home use goods, receipts from government payments and income from off-farm employment.

"Actual records of farmers shows that this income allows little money for expansion after current demands are made on it.

"A total income of \$1,640 in 1942 would probably be used by the average Group II farmers about as follows:

\$1,640 less  
375 value of home use products

1,265 less  
645 farm operating expense

620 less  
390 family living expense

230 less  
160 for debts, taxes, etc.

70—total available for capital expenditures, expansion and saving.

"These figures based on actual farm records are typical of group II farmers. It is obviously impossible for the average Group II farmer, with considerably less than \$100 available for expansion of his operations, to do this job without additional financial assistance."

To date, nothing has been done by our national government to get necessary financial assistance in adequate quantities to the Group II, III and IV farmers—two-thirds of all—to get them into increased production. Only a tremendously expanded loan program, with supervision where needed, would reach them.

Sponsored by the Ed O'Neal Hunger Bloc, legislation is now before Congress to end Farm Security Administration aid and the RACC non-recourse loan program.

Big farmers, their debts forgiven and their plight relieved, have turned on, have concluded in the midst of a national crisis that the government programs which helped them for ten years should end with their own recovery and that the bulk of the farmers of the nation should not even have credit with which to produce food for Victory and Freedom from Want.

## F. U. TO URGE FARMERS BE GIVEN WAR CONTRACTS FOR PRODUCTION OF FOOD

(Continued from Page One)

under production for the 1944 crop, of season or longer if necessary as in the case of livestock. It will urge consumer subsidies if that is necessary to keep the lid on retail prices at the same time. First among the farm groups to stand four-square for price floors when others were yelling for price ceilings at 110 per cent or 120 per cent of parity, the Union can now again take satisfaction in again being right.

The position appears so correct that the Farm Bureau Federation in some states is trying to take credit for price floors. Extension Director R. K. Bliss of Iowa, in a recent issue of the Farm Bureau Magazine, claimed the hog floor for the extension bedfellow, in face of all the records.

Food Administrator Chester C. Davis is sold on the Farmers Union approach and will support the Farmers Union demand.

Farmers Union will also support, in its testimony, the merits of the farmer-committee system to administer the tremendous war food job—National Union Farmer.

## This Is How Farmers "Shared" 1942 Gross Income

Groups	Number of Farms	Cash Receipts				Government Payments		Receipts for Off-Farm Work		Value of Home Used Production		Average Total Income
		Livestock and Livestock Products Sales		Crop Sales		Total	Average Per Farm	Total	Average Per Farm	Total	Average Per Farm	
		Total	Average Per Farm	Total	Average Per Farm							
		1,000 Dollars	Dollars	1,000 Dollars	Dollars	1,000 Dollars	Dollars	1,000 Dollars	Dollars	1,000 Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
I	1,954,000	7,722,033	3,952	5,027,998	2,573	591,748	303	179,768	92	879,300	450	7,370
II	1,824,000	986,847	541	937,473	514	84,000	45	299,136	164	684,000	375	1,640
III & IV	2,019,000	284,484	123	518,736	257	21,000	10	383,610	190	444,180	220	800
U. S. Total	5,797,000	8,957,364	1,545	6,484,207	1,118	696,748	120	862,514	149	2,007,480	346	3,279

## FORCES EXPOSED BEHIND FARM BETRAYAL

(Continued from Page One)

that the big subsidy and parity payment days for corn and cotton were over and that corn and cotton prices were up to parity anyway. So why not dump Roosevelt overboard and build new political programs on the farm front, make new political alliances in congress, and thus perpetuate and increase their political control in organized agriculture?

## Here is the Record

I stated a week ago that I would prove the case which I am presenting from the official printed record of congress. Well, here is the record:

Mr. O'Neal, as president of the Farm Bureau, appeared before the House Committee on Appropriations on March 13, 1943. His testimony begins on page 1482 of the official hearings.

On page 1498 he stated, "But I will say that the record shows that in this congress, for the past twenty years, where you have unity of thought and action, between the corn belt and south, you get action, and I am a literal politician you know. In the corn belt they have got 137 votes, and in the south we have got 120, and if we get together on a program which we have, we win, you see."

Congressman Tarver of Georgia, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, said this, "I have frequently argued for such unity and such cooperation."

Mr. O'Neal answered, "It has been fine. In other words, there is no purpose whatsoever in the corn belt now, and these gentlemen will say they are officials of my organization."

Here Mr. O'Neal's statement was cut off because Chairman Tarver of Georgia said, "Let me make a statement."

Tarver is Statesman Here and now I want to make it perfectly clear that there is no imputation of double-dealing by

Chairman Tarver of Georgia. I consider him one of the outstanding statesmen in our congress. He is judicious and courageous, a real gentleman. He is the chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations for Agriculture, and the one outstanding friend of all farmers on that committee, which, in my opinion, is antifarm.

There are seven members on that committee.

I believe that the congressional records are adequate proof that Congressmen Cannon of Missouri, Lambertson of Kansas, Dirksen of Illinois gave American agriculture the worst double-cross that any Committee on Appropriations ever dealt the farmers of this nation.

Going back to Mr. O'Neal, president of the Farm Bureau, his testimony can be summarized as follows, based on pages 1482 to 1520, and beginning again on page 1541. Although Mr. O'Neal has campaigned for Farm Bureau membership for 10 years by falsely leading farmers to believe he was their Moses in pressuring billions of dollars in subsidies for the farmers to support farm income, he now testifies that subsidies are bad business, we must economize, let the farmer alone, get the OPA off the farmer's neck, so the farmer can get his price in the market place.

## O'Neal Wanted Loans

Yet O'Neal asked for 90 per cent commodity loans. He and his state Farm Bureau presidents asked that the administration of these national farm programs be turned over to the Extension Service in the states and the county agents. This would give the Farm Bureau, in many states, a strangle-hold on farmer membership, a company union.

He presented this emasculated program on the promise of less bureaucracy, less administrative expense, less cost to the government, more farmer-control of programs.

No other farm organization in the United States supported or would support such a di-

bolical self-serving, butchered Farm Bureau program, except Oscar Johnson and his clique of big cotton plantation overlords, who are in cahoots with O'Neal in this shenanigan program. O'Neal and Johnson tried to destroy Farm Security Administration.

They did not support crop insurance. They opposed soil conservation and agricultural and incentive payments aggregating five hundred million dollars sought by Secretary Wickard, and approved by President Roosevelt and the budget bureau as part of the war effort for increased farm production.

## Quoting From the Record

In my previous broadcasts I reported to you the diabolical effort of President O'Neal of the Farm Bureau and President Johnson of the American Council to double-cross the farmers of this nation, the Secretary of Agriculture and the President of the United States.

Further, the O'Neal-Johnson plot working with Congressmen Dirksen, Lambertson and Cannon on the Agricultural Appropriations committee to emasculate national farm programs built during the last 10 years—built in the interest of the farmers and the public.

Now to analyze the double-cross on the National Farm-Bloc Front as it relates to the historic fight in the House of Representatives concerning agricultural programs and appropriations for next year.

Oved the protest of their chairman, Congressman Tarver of Georgia, the House Committee on Agricultural Appropriations attempted to carry out the programs sought by President O'Neal and his Farm Bureau cohorts, Johnson and his plantation overlords and the American Bankers' Association. The political coup de grace was to be completed.

## Testimony Is Held Up

As usual, this Appropriations committee did not release the 1,800 pages of testimony to members of Congress until a few hours before the debate began. So the House of Representatives acted

as a jury on the farmers' national programs and the appropriations thereof without knowing the testimony of witnesses recorded in 1,800 pages of small print.

House members voted their politics and prejudices and thus the farmers were double-crossed, thanks to the testimony and the political pressure of Farm Bureau O'Neal and Cotton Johnson on anti-Roosevelt Democrats and most of the Republicans.

O'Neal and Johnson and Appropriations committee members Lambertson of Kansas, Dirksen of Illinois and Cannon of Missouri made one fatal mistake—they ate too much raw meat.

## Overestimated Power

They were so overwhelmed with prospective success that they attempted one chore too many.

That fatal mistake—that final fatal chore relates to the effort of the Agricultural Appropriations committee (Lambertson, Dirksen and Cannon) to get a gag rule from the House Rules committee. This rule would bar members of the House from their constitutional right to question and vote on separate important millions of dollars in the appropriations bill, their right to throw out of the appropriations bill such parts of the bill which properly belong to other House committees.

The House Committee on Agriculture, led by its great fearless leader, Fulmer of South Carolina, charged into the big office of the Rules committee and staged war against the Appropriations committee. The Rules committee stood by the properly constituted committee on Agriculture which handles all fundamental legislation for agriculture and turned down the Appropriations committee's request for gag rule.

O'Neal and his cohorts made a second effort with the Rules committee to get a gag rule to save the Farm Bureau plot to take over American agriculture. Farm Bureau O'Neal even had the gall to write a letter to the House committee which handles fundamental farm legislation asking that

committee to recant, to back down and let O'Neal and his cohorts have a gag rule for the Appropriations bill so Corn-Cotton Farm Bureau O'Neal, Cotton Johnson and the American Bankers' Association could complete their effort which would destroy ten years of gains on the farm front.

The Rules committee stood by the House Committee on Agriculture, and no gag rule was provided.

## Worst Farm Bill in History

The House finally passed the worst Appropriations bill for farmers in ten years. But the leading members in the House of Congress had a field day on Farm Bureau O'Neal, Cotton Johnson, the American Bankers' Association and the House Committee on Appropriations. Here are some of the wallops as recorded in the Congressional Record.

I quote from the Congressional Record of April 15, 1943, page 3,471. I quote: Mr. Fulmer of South Carolina, chairman, Agricultural committee:

"Organizations, various groups to some instances, in the interest of their own selfish interests, much prefer legislating through the Appropriations committee, realizing that if the item in which they are interested in is placed in the bill it will be protected under a closed rule when it reaches the House. There is a certain leader of a certain farm organization who I believe is absolutely responsible for certain items being placed in this bill. Why, they are in the gallery right now watching."

(Continued on Page Five)

## CLASSIFIED ADS

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

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



## What the Locals Are Doing

### "I Will Attend My Local Meetings"

#### MANKATO LOCAL IN REGULAR MEETING

Mankato Local held their meeting May 5, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Will Pair. Because of the rain, and the prospect of more, attendance was not large.

Two new members joined the Local. George Wharton was asked to see about getting twine and coal for the Local.

At our next meeting we will have a contest — the losers of which will put on the program the next time.

Esther Ekblad was our guest. Ruby Henningsen had her class meeting. She is obtaining quite a few youngsters to teach—so far, Raymond Wharton is in the lead, with "points."

We wish all our members would attend every meeting—we hope this goal will be reached soon.

After the business meeting, the president adjourned the meeting, and the rest of the evening was spent in visiting. A lunch of cookies and coffee was served. We departed for home about midnight, all saying that we had had a good time and lunch.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Howell, on May 19. Members are all urged to come and bring a neighbor. Mrs. Tom Howell, Mrs. Will Lagergren, Mrs. Clarence Moore, are our next Refreshment Committee members. Sandwiches and coffee will be served.

Mrs. George Wharton, Reporter.

#### TURKEY CREEK LOCAL HAS REGULAR MEETING

Turkey Creek F. U. Local No. 1868 had its regular meeting May 12, with ten members and five guests.

A report on Vincent Reding as getting along nicely was read, and everyone agreed to write a small note to be sent in one envelope as we did the last meeting.

Vincent wrote that he enjoyed them very much and they were passed from patient to patient, and they all had good laughs from people they have never seen.

Mrs. Child was one of the "bond drivers" and she sold \$1600 worth of bonds in this community.

Gloria Gale Ogle and Helen Justice, Miss Ahern and Miss Embert gave musical numbers that were enjoyed by all.

The evening was spent by visiting, writing letters to Vincent or better known by all as "Punch," and eating cup cakes and coffee. Dorothy Bernritter, Reporter.

#### ALLEN CENTER LOCAL HAS MAY MEETING

Allen Center Local No. 2155, met Tuesday evening May 4th.

The meeting was called to order by the Vice President. We had a good interesting meeting after which group singing and a general good time was enjoyed by all.

Refreshments, and coffee were served at a late hour.

Gertrude E. Crowell, Reporter.

children with Mrs. Dortha Dorman and Mrs. Viola Pickett enjoyed "Bingo". Free prizes of candy bars and salted peanuts were given. The local plans another meeting for May 26th. Mrs. Viola Pickett, Reporter.

#### DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL WHEAT SITUATION

(Continued from Page One) seeded acre in 1942 was the highest in this period of years.

Director Parker next pointed out the fact that the output of flour in the United States in 1942 was the heaviest since 1930, due to increased use of bread by civilian population. And the earmarking of a third million bushels of wheat for livestock feed, will not be approved by the American people, probably, for a given quantity of grain will feed more people than the meat products that can be made from it. For instance, the demand for food by China's great population is so enormous that the farmers cannot afford to feed four to six pounds of grain to an animal in order to obtain one pound of meat. A large amount of wheat will be converted into granular flour for the production of industrial alcohol this year.

From these facts, Director Parker stated that it is not logical to anticipate any excess of wheat supplies under existing wartime demand conditions.

Touching upon Government wheat loans on 1942 wheat, Parker suggested caution in being too confident that wheat prices during the new crop movement in July-August, 1943, will equal the loan value.

After a discussion of the various wheat regions, and the statement that authentic reports have been received a severe winter injury to fall wheat in the Pacific Northwest, the wheat situations in Canada, Argentina, Australia, Soviet Russia, China, India, Great Britain and the continent of Europe, were described.

#### International Wheat Agreements

At the Washington Wheat Meeting, new international wheat agreements were reached in mid-1942. These were: (1) commitments by the five countries to make donations to a "relief pool" of wheat, and by the four chief exporting countries to adopt or maintain positive measures to control their wheat production; (2) the establishment of an international wheat council to administer these international arrangements and others.

### Farmers Union Box Socials

#### Net \$557.12

The following Locals have been added to the list of those cooperating in Farmers Union Funds Raising Box Social Program, on March 18, which was printed in the Kansas Union Farmer of May 6.

It is suggested that Locals which have not taken part in this event, plan now to add their

Locals' name to this list. Your Local can aid your State Union in increasing its educational, organizational and legislative work.

Cooperative Business organizations are asked to make contributions to this General Fund of the State Farmers Union. Present this matter at the next Directors' meeting of your Cooperative.

Local	Type of Entertainment	Amount Sent to State Union
Turkey Creek No. 1868	Dance	\$ 49.36
Black Wolf No. 925		35.00
Contributions Sent Previously		472.76
Total		\$557.12

#### SPRING GLEN NO. 1976 MEETS AT SILVER LAKE

We are enclosing a check to pay state dues for James Petty, and myself.

We met at the school house April 6 and decided to meet regularly again on the first Tuesday of each month.

We had a good meeting with seven present. Jim Petty told us that K. F. U. hybrid seed corn was now available at the elevator at Maple Hill. Mrs. Petty also called attention to the blood bank in Topeka.

An old member of ours, Harry Schwanke, who is now Senior Inspector of Engineering materials (Aeronautical), at Douglas Aircraft Company, and is moving from St. Louis, Missouri, to Los Angeles, gave a short talk. However, there were not many things that he could say about this work, because of the war.

We would like to receive some material of timely interest to be used in discussions at our meetings.

Sincerely yours,  
Chas. J. Holtwick,  
Secretary.

#### SHERWOOD LOCAL OF CLAY COUNTY PASSES RESOLUTION

CLAY CENTER, Kans., May 6—At the regular monthly meeting of Sherwood Local of the Farmers Union the following resolution was submitted and unanimously adopted, and motion made that copies of said resolution be sent to Congressman Lambertson, Senator Capper, National President James G. Patton, and the Kansas Union Farmer.

BE IT RESOLVED, That we are opposed to any incentive or subsidy payments on any farm products.

Whereas, such payments will put a big percent of the burden on the boys in the armed forces through taxes when they return

#### DON'T FORGET NEWS OF YOUR LOCAL MEETING!

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

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

from the battlefields and we therefore urge Congressman Lambertson and Senator Capper to vigorously oppose such legislation. What we want is parity on the competitive market.

Sherwood Local of Farmers Union,  
Ervin Oelschlager,  
Secretary.

#### BUNKER HILL LOCAL TO MEET MAY 25

The Bunker Hill Farmers Union Local at Glen Elder will have a regular meeting Tuesday evening, May 25.

Esther Ekblad, State Education Director, will be the special guest on the evening's program.

A potluck supper will be held at eight o'clock.

#### POTLUCK SUPPER

The East Wolf Local met at the I. O. O. F. hall in Lucas Wednesday evening, April 28th. There was a large crowd to enjoy the supper. The evening was spent in playing various games. The

## BUYING CATTLE?

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

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

FARMERS UNION  
LIVE STOCK  
CO-OPERATIVE  
Stock Yards

Kansas City, Wichita, Parsons

that may come into effect and (3) the publication of a draft of a fairly comprehensive international wheat agreement. It is believed that for a peacetime world, this system of restrictive regimentation seems out of harmony with evolving principles of international economic relations appropriate to a world rededicated to freedom and progress, Director Parker stated.

#### Invite 38 Nations to Post-War Food Conference

The State Department announced on March 30, 1943, that thirty-eight nations have been invited to a conference in the United States May 18 on post-war food problems.

The meeting will be concerned with long-range food problems rather than the immediate post-war relief needs. Exploratory in nature, it will consider the possibilities of international agreements designed to assure efficient production of essential agricultural

products of equitable prices to both consumer and producer.

Each government was invited to send "a small number of appropriate technical and expert representatives."

In a recent letter from Liverpool, Broomhall makes this comment, "from many points of view, we deplore the fact that, among the numerous schemes for post-war construction, which have already appeared, or are in course of preparation, there is no plan for the wheat industry which has the sanction of the trade itself."

"Normally speaking, the wheat trade needs no control. In fact, the history of many hundreds of years past shows clearly that trade prospers and the peoples of the world are happier and better fed in times when governments keep out of the wheat trade and allow the natural law of supply and demand, working through a free and unhampered trade, to correct local abundance and scarcity."

## FOOD FOR VICTORY



Eight million American fighting men are depending upon us for food.

Thirty-five million families working to win at home must be fed.

And our Allies, busy with battle, need all we can add to their food supplies.

So the world is looking to the American farmer.

And to the railroads as well. For this food must be taken where it is needed — must be moved swiftly and constantly to city and seaport.

And along with it, planes, guns, tanks and other war goods to back up American courage on every front.

It adds up to the fabulous total of a million and a third

tons moved a mile every minute, day and night.

To move it, a heavily loaded freight train gets started on its run every four seconds.

It means that 1942 freight movement exceeded that of 1941 by 34% — with very little new or additional equipment.

This was made possible because railroad men — in the offices, in the shops, in the yards, and on the road — have been working to get the most service out of railroad plant, power and equipment — realizing that, while this victory will be won first and above all by fighting men and fighting equipment, these must be backed up by transportation that's doing a fighting job.

Association of  
**AMERICAN RAILROADS**  
Washington D. C.



# Day by Day with FUJA

By HELEN DENNEY

## KNOW HIM?



PAUL McMANIGAL

### MANAGES FUJA FINANCED ELEVATOR DEPARTMENT

You may know that he is the manager of the financed elevator department at the Kansas City office of Farmers Union Jobbing Association—

BUT did you know that he started to work on a milk route at nine years and has been working ever since—mornings and evenings and vacation days during school years and came to FUJA in 1930 as an office boy?

You may know that he has worked in the merchandise department, the bookkeeping department, the wheat loan department and the option department—

BUT did you know that he is married and has a young son named Paul Russell who is 20 months old?

You may know that he served three years in the Missouri National Guard, leaving the service as a corporal with several medals for shooting merit—

BUT did you know that his hobbies are hunting and fishing, and Paul Russell?

You may know that many farmers elevator associations use the operating agreement offered by FUJA after years of successful

operation under experienced management—

BUT did you know that this method of operating a local elevator is a real safeguard to farmer members who this year are giving inexperienced men an opportunity to take over the responsible job of managing their elevators?

Write the FUJA office about this for complete information.

An American applied at a Canadian recruiting office to enlist.

"I suppose you want a commission," said the officer.

"No, thanks," was the reply. "I'm such a poor shot I'd rather work on straight salary."

### MONEY, TOM, DICK AND HARRY

Money has a devastating effect on cooperators, and their attitude toward cooperatives. Enjoy a good year, make a little money and—well, cooperatives are a fine thing and all y'know, but I'm just too busy to bother right now—that's what they'll say.

Well, brother, the principles of cooperation haven't changed and the conditions which make cooperatives necessary haven't vanished from the face of the earth forever!

When this world debauch is over, cooperatives are going to be badly needed. They won't be there, though, if Tom, Dick and Harry have been too busy to look after them.

Let's look a little farther ahead than the end of our noses.—Washington State Grange News, Seattle.

### CONFIDENCE AND POPULARITY

When we ride into a town where there is a successful local cooperative we immediately note a solidarity that is very evident. We find that the successful cooperative is a popular affair, and popularity means a lot. Popularity is usually not attained until after a cooperative organization has proved its worth and has justified its existence.

In order for a cooperative to be popular, not only the members and patrons of the organization, but the people of the town must have confidence in the board of

directors, in the management, and confidence in the membership of the organization. Where the confidence exists, popularity is sure to come and it is a wonderful asset to any cooperative concern.

After this confidence and popularity has been built up, it is entirely possible to lose it. If the wrong step is made in a change of management, if unsound policies are brought in, the members and patrons will soon lose confidence, and when they lose confidence they lose interest and are apt to begin to patronize the other fellow. Sound public relations policies must be laid down so that both members and patrons will retain their confidence in the organization.—Colorado Potato Growers Exchange, Denver.

### ECONOMIC WEATHER

What kind of economic weather will the war precipitate? What economic climate will prevail when war ends? How can we trim our sails, both individually and as organizations, in anticipation of the probably bad economic weather ahead? Perhaps there is little we can do to ward off economic chaos, but there is still time—although not too much time—to get ourselves in the best possible position with regard to paying off fixed obligations, collecting receivables, doing business for cash, and increasing our capital. Trim your sails to the economic weather!"—"Co-op Reporter" of the Ohio Farm Bureau, Columbus.

Compact cabinet-type food dehydrators for home use will soon be available so that the housewife can do her own drying of the foods. The new units are inexpensive and are easy to operate.

Leaders of the free cooperative movement in Norway have been placed in concentration camps by the Quisling government. All of the property of the movement will be confiscated.



## Oh Yea...

Who sez I'm too young?

I may be small now, but it won't take me long to grow into a big, healthy laying hen if you give me a clean place to live and plenty of good feed. Of course, I mean

### UNION STANDARD and CHICK STARTER GROWER MASH

Manufactured cooperatively for you by

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

Kansas City Topeka  
Girard—Wakeeney

## Kansas Wheat To Grow in Russia

President E. K. Dean Represents Farmers Union on State Committee Campaigning to Send Two Carloads Prime Kansas Seed Wheat to Russia.

World-famous Kansas wheat will be growing green on the plains of Russia next year, say Kansas farmers as they join in the campaign to send two carloads of prime Kansas seed wheat to bring life to Russia's scorched earth.

Working together in this seed drive are farmers, elevator men, millers, grain dealers, and others who plan to raise \$6,000 by subscriptions by June 15.

"Several states have sent corn, oats, barley and other seeds to war-torn Russia as a result of seed campaigns," reports J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture and chairman of the Kansas Seed Wheat Committee for Russia. "But there is a double meaning for Kansans in sending seed wheat. It is a patriotic weapon for fighters on the food production front, and it is a 'thanks' to Russia. Nearly a quarter of a century ago, hard red Turkey wheat was brought to Kansas from the Crimea. Today, Kansas enjoys the reputation of leading producer of this kind of wheat in America."

Eleven well-known Kansans are helping in the appeal to raise funds for the two carloads of seed. Sacked and ready for shipment, Mohler says the grain will cost approximately \$6,000. Organized farm and grain groups are receiving contributions from members and other interested individuals.

Members of the state committee are C. C. Cogswell, Master of the

State Grange; E. K. Dean, President of the State Farmers Union; Dr. O. O. Wolf, President of the State Farm Bureau; Dean H. Umberger, Extension Division, Kansas State College; John H. Parker, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement association;

A. L. Clapp, secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement association; Dean McCammon, secretary of the Cooperative Grain Dealers association; J. R. Moyer, secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers association; Raymond Gilkeson, editor of Kansas Farmer; L. L. Longsdorf, extension editor, Kansas State College; J. E. Hayes, president First National Bank, Manhattan.

### We Manufacture—

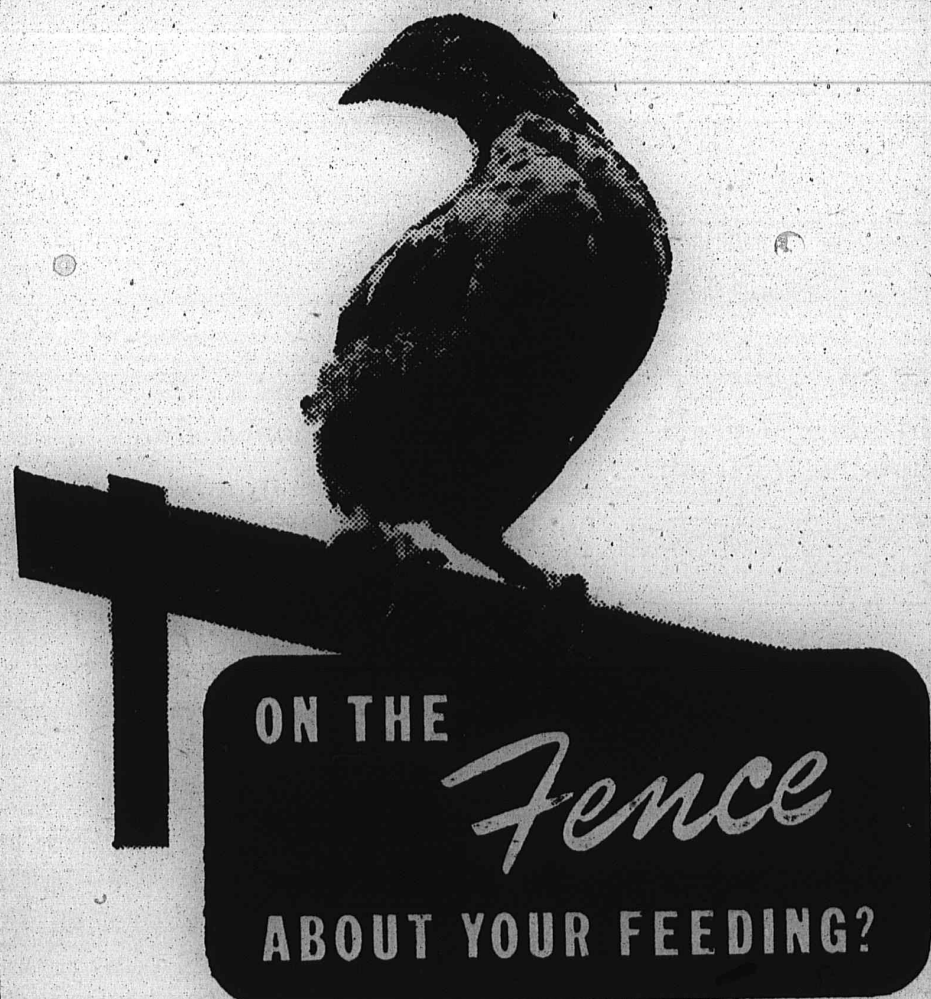
#### Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association

Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery,

Office Equipment, Printing

—the C  
**CONSOLIDATED**  
printing and stationery co.  
SALINA • KANSAS



ON THE

Fence

ABOUT YOUR FEEDING?

• There's no need to worry about getting your poults off to a sound, fast start when you select a feed that is properly balanced to build bone, flesh and feathers. You'll make no mistake when you choose

### KFU TURKEY STARTER

Manufactured and Distributed by

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

Kansas City—Girard—Wakeeney—Topeka



## Watch your TELEPHONE BATTERIES ...they're hard to get

Jim Wagner, farm line chairman, says:

"Farm telephones need good batteries and a ship-shape line. So try to fix little troubles on your line when they first happen. It makes batteries and materials last longer—which is important now that zinc and copper are needed out where the boys are fighting.

"If you have to get new batteries or other telephone materials to repair your line, the government allows priorities to folks who own their lines.

"How do you get a priority? Well, if the Southwestern Bell switches your calls, they will either have the necessary form for you to sign or can tell you where to get one.

"But if you'll just fix the little troubles when they first happen, you'll find you won't need a great deal of material."

SOUTHWESTERN BELL



TELEPHONE COMPANY



# THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

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

Juveniles 8-12

Juniors 16-21

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

## HOW THE WORLD IS FED

Hundreds of grains, solid and round,  
Are put in the drill and sown in the  
ground;  
Soon there are tiny sprouts to be seen,  
Then the field becomes velvety green,  
Soon the grain ripens and the field  
becomes gold;  
Next the grain's harvested, threshed  
and sold;  
Then it is ground by roaring machines.  
Then it goes through the last of the  
scenes,  
The flour is baked and made into bread,  
And that is the way the world is fed.  
—Phillip Elvrum

## CONFERENCE IN COLORADO

Something new in conferences will take place when State Education Directors, Fieldworkers, and others from the states go to Brook Forest, near Denver, Colorado, May 18-23. This will be strictly a conference for Farmers Union workers in education, and much of the time, during those five days, will be spent in mapping out educational plans for the current wartime days. Your State Director is extremely pleased that County Education Directors from Kansas will go to Brook Forest to learn and to share. We have four officially appointed County Leaders, Mrs. Chas. Olson, McPherson, Mrs. Bernard Immenschuh, Pottawatomie, Mrs. Rollo Henningsen, Jewell, and Miss Hubertine Mog, Ellsworth. All through the trial and error method, are experienced in our program, and will have worthy contributions to make toward programs affecting many states. We are sorry that as plans stand now, Mrs. Immenschuh will not be with us. With some of the family finishing their school terms soon, and with heavy farm work, home duties are simply calling too loudly at this time.

## OUR CHILDREN

With the last days of school young folks in early teens are being urged into employment—in all shades of desirability. Farm boys and girls will have no time to wonder what they are going to do

this summer, the gardens and fields are issuing a loud cry for attention, and town boys and girls will probably find this the busiest summer they've ever known.

In addition to farm youth, we will be hiring many city and town bred boys, and perhaps girls, on our farms this summer. That is good; there can be no better training for them. The physical exertion is a muscle builder, and the associations will give a better understanding of life out on the farm. But in employing urban young people there are a few things that we need to keep in mind. One is that they haven't had opportunity to get gradually accustomed to the strenuousness of farm labor. The rural boy begins in early childhood to learn the rules of farm work. Another point is that the average working hours of farmers are too long for the new and young recruits. Overtiring will bring discouragement and a lessening of efficiency. Also farm equipment should be in good working order to be a precaution against accidents to inexperienced hands. Then, as every farm housewife knows, plenty of wholesome food does much to keep the "tiller of the soil" happy, and when it comes to the boys—a snack between meals will help them keep a reserve of pep.

Young folks, wherever their homes may be, are willing and enthusiastic workers, but we must always keep in mind that they are the men and women of tomorrow, and their physical and mental well being is of tremendous importance.

## THE ROLL CALL OF LEADERS

A list of all Farmers Union Education Directors and class teachers was given to you in the May 6 issue of the KUF. It is an impressive list to read for it spells the heart of and the accomplishments of the Junior movement in the Kansas Farmers Union. The only regret that I had in publishing the list is that some names are omitted. Those are of folks who have been faithful leaders, but who for numerous reasons, have left the work officially. Remember, co-workers, wherever you are, on the roll call or off, the contributions you have made and are making, are felt, recognized and appreciated.

we patronize a Farmers Union cooperative.

The publication of this pamphlet is made possible by the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, which gave to the Education Service the \$200 refund on dues from the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, when the GTA withdrew from the Council.

This new publication is now in the hands of the printer and should be ready for distribution by the time this is published.

## "Dollar a Share"

This is a live and interesting story of a group of Junior high school students who want to buy uniforms for a football team. They haven't any money and they organize a cooperative sporting goods store to get it. They have all the troubles common to cooperatives, plus all the trials of the teenagers. The influence of the Kent Junior Co-op in character building is plainly shown but not in a preaching manner.

The book sells for ONE DOLLAR and every Farmers Union family should own a copy. Every member will enjoy it and it will make an excellent addition to any local leader's library for Reserves.

## New Cooperative Reference

The April JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY is devoted entirely to cooperatives; cooperatives in general and specific types of cooperatives.

An exceptional article is "Recreation in Cooperatives" written by Ruth Chorpennin Norris. She shows the influence of childhood recreation on character development and also points out that undirected recreation among the youngsters clearly indicates the kind of environment in which they are being reared. Folk materials are stressed as the first reservoir to be tapped.

A chapter entitled "Credit Unions Mold Character" by J. Orrin Shippe, is also outstanding. Mr. Shippe says:

"The Credit Union is a cooperative thrift and credit organization. It has three objectives: (1) to encourage thrift (2) to provide a source of credit and (3) to educate in the democratic control and management of finance."

The article goes on to show the multifarious functions of a credit union, and is very worthwhile reading.

The other chapters are: Cooperatives, an American Pattern; The Consumer's Cooperative as a Community Educational Force; Cooperative store Personnel as Educators; The Place of Consumers' Cooperation in The School Curriculum; Can Cooperators Go To

School?; and Next Steps in Cooperative Education.

This issue is excellent reference material and single copies may be ordered from the National Education Office for 35 cents.

## Social Action

The April 1943 issue of Social Action is a number you will want to read. An article on food production, "Democratic Issues in Food Production," by Elizabeth Herring of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., is an outstanding achievement. If you have been questioned as to the difference between farm organizations and their stands on various issues, then read this article by Miss Herring.

The National Education office will furnish you with a copy of this issue. The price is 15 cents.

## YOUR DOLLAR By Consumers Union

### Candy Bars Break Price Ceilings

Candy bars—if you can get them—still sell at the same 5c price. But there has been a hidden price rise of up to 78 percent, Consumers Union reports, after comparing present and pre-war weights of 20 brands.

Forever-Yours weighed 4 ounces in 1939. Now it weighs 2½ ounces. Baby Ruth has slimmed from 2½ to 2 ounces. Rockwood's Sweet Chocolate with Fruit and Nuts, which used to be 7 ounces for 5c, is just 5 ounces now. The one brand compared which has not changed in weight is Tootsie Rolls.

OPA has taken action against Mars, Inc., manufacturers of Forever Yours, for reducing the size of its candy bars last May, without corresponding reduction in price, after price ceilings had been set. So far one judge has ruled against OPA and in favor of Mars, Inc. Unless this ruling is reversed on an appeal, price control will be seriously threatened, for other manufacturers will feel entitled to cut down on quantity without reducing price.

## JUVENILES MAKE SCRAP BOXES

Juveniles of the Smoky Hill Local, Lindsborg, are busy making scrapbooks for their "Birds Are Good Neighbors" unit. And a prize has been offered by Juvenile teacher, Mrs. Leroy Norberg, to the Juvenile who writes the best Junior song. Many entries are expected from the enthusiastic juveniles.

## Your Medicine Cabinet

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of articles on Home Nursing prepared by the Public Information Service of the American Red Cross. These articles we are presenting cannot be considered a substitute for class work, in which both discussion and actual practice in bedside care take place. Nor can they more than hint at the good to be gained from the textbook itself. We hope, however, that they will be of interest and help to our readers.)

DON'T keep medicines on the same shelves with toilet articles such as toothpaste, hair tonic, mouth wash and nail polish. Doing so can result in tragic mistakes.

DON'T save old prescriptions. Many drugs deteriorate with age, become actually harmful or too weak to be effective.

DON'T choose your remedies by guess. You can't afford to gamble with health.

DO keep all medicines in a special place and high above the reach of children.

DO keep all poisons apart from other medicines and mark them well.

DO keep labels clean so they can be read distinctly.  
DO consult your doctor to learn what emergency remedies he prefers.

DO keep your emergency medical shelf or cabinet clean, in good order and properly supplied. The list would include:

An antiseptic for cuts and scratches.

An application for burns.

A stimulant for fainting or shock.

A laxative—for occasional use only.

A tube of white vaseline

A roll of adhesive tape

A small box of absorbent cotton.

A few packages of finger dressings.

A few sterile gauze squares.

A few gauze bandages of different widths (or clean white cotton cloth strips may be used if ironed with a scorching hot iron as they are rolled, and then wrapped in oiled paper.)

A pair of tweezers to remove splinters.

A fever thermometer.

A medicine glass.

A medicine dropper to two.

(The second in the series, entitled "Safety Measures for the Home," will appear next week.)

## WILL ATTEND STUDENT CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS CONFERENCE

State Education Director Ekblad Plans to Attend Southwest Council Meeting in St. Louis, May 28. Esther Ekblad, State Farmers Union Education Director will attend a conference of the Southwest Council of Student Christian Associations, St. Louis, Mo., May 28 to June 4.

She has been invited to take part in a panel discussion concerning problems of post-war reconstruction, on May 29.

Members of the panel chosen will represent the farmer, industrial labor and management.

## FORCES EXPOSED BEHIND FARM BETRAYAL

(Continued from Page Two) ing the efforts of their friends, certain members of the Agricultural Subcommittee on Appropriations. . . .

In relation to subsidies, Mr. Thatcher further stated:

Who Opposes Subsidies?

I quote: "Mr. Turner of Georgia: 'Talk about being opposed to subsidies and incentive payments. I questioned the representatives of the farm organizations carefully regarding that subject matter. They did not announce that they were opposed to subsidy and incentive payments, without this qualification in each case, 'In lieu of fair prices in the market place.'"

They are opposed to subsidies and incentive payments in lieu of fair prices in the market place. But we do not have fair prices in the market place, and we have no assurance that fair prices in the market place are going to be provided in the near future.

"No member of the House can rely upon the evidence of representatives of these farm organizations, saying that they were opposed to these subsidy and indemnity payments in lieu of fair market prices, as justifying him in voting to eliminate all payments, which might be under some construction called subsidy or indemnity payments in the pending program." End of quote.

The abolition of Farm Security Administration was described by Mr. Thatcher, in the following manner:

Burdick Reveals Facts I quote: Mr. Burdick of North Dakota:

"Behind this move, written in every line of the bill is a conflict of philosophies. The one represented by the Farm Security Administration being to put the down-and-out farmer and his family back on the

soil with the Government aiding him to aid himself. The other philosophy is the selfish business view that says let him shift for himself and protect the banking interest of the nation.

"THIS VIEW IS WELL REPRESENTED BY THE FARM BUREAU FEDERATION WHICH WAS ORIGINALLY STARTED BY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM BANKS, RAILROADS, AND INSURANCE COMPANIES, AND WHICH HAS ALWAYS CATERED TO THE BIG FARMERS AND HAS NOT ATTEMPTED TO RAISE UP THE FALLEN FARMER."

"Who wrote this bill? The gentleman from Georgia, chairman of this subcommittee is an able, genial, and conscientious member of this House. In his speech he openly stated who wrote every amendment to the bill—the Farm Bureau Federation. He admonished some members of that subcommittee that some of these amendments would start a controversy, but the Farm Bureau held to its purpose.

Bureau Has Own

"In this work of abolishing this great agency of the Government, the Farm Bureau had its own notice that in transferring the work of the agency, the Farm Bureau saw to it that the transfer was made to the extension agents of the country. Last year it was the same plan; in the bill to supply farm labor it was the same thing. The Farm Bureau wrote in the provision that the extension agents were to do this work.

"The Farm Bureau has been fortunate in having a member of Congress—one of the very ablest members—represent their interest in this Congress. That member is not only a member of Congress, but a member of the Appropriations committee and a member of the subcommittee which attempts now to wipe out the entire Farm Security Administration.

Gentleman From Illinois

"Who offered the amendment in the committee to place the extension agents in control of this agency? The gentleman from Illinois. Who offered the amendments which the gentleman from Georgia advised would start trouble? The gentleman from Illinois. Who had in mind the total annihilation of this agency? The gentleman from Illinois. Who knew exactly what the Farm Bureau wanted this function turned over to the extension agents for? The gentleman from Illinois. Who attempted to wipe out this great rural health service? The gentleman from Illinois.

"If this Congress had followed the gentleman from Illinois, the production of food (Please Turn to Page Seven)

## At Your Service

A Monthly Service To the Farmers Union Newspapers from the National Farmers Union Education Service, Denver, Colorado.

## "Education—A Debt Due from the Past to Future Generations"

### "Out of the Depths"

This story by Barren B. Beshoar tells of the tragic human drama which was played in the coal mines of southern Colorado during the years 1913 and 1914. It is also the story of John R. Lawson who became the chief organizer of the workers prior to and during the strikes of 1913 and 1914.

It was on the field of Ludlow, Colorado, where the blood of strikers, their women and their children was shed, that labor finally established its right to share in the American principles of religious and political liberty, free speech and free assembly and economic freedom.

John R. Lawson stood for the best in the Union movement and through the years has remained a personification of honest, intelligent and capable leadership.

Every man and woman who is seriously concerned in serving the working farmers and industrial workers should own "Out of the Depths." Though it is tragedy, it is comedy, too, and triumph.

This book may be purchased from the National Education Office, 3501 East 46th Avenue, Denver, Colorado for \$1.50, or may be borrowed from the rental library at the above address for 15 cents for 4 weeks.

## Education Conference

State Education directors, their assistants and as many state education committee members as possible, will take part in a leaders' conference at Brook Forest Lodge, Colorado, May 18 to 23.

A good attendance is assured by present registration, and this group will study and outline new techniques of education to be used during the war era. Upon their return to their respective states, the directors will submit the results of the conference to the county leaders.

## "Your Dollars and Your Voice"

This is the title of the new pamphlet written by Harold V. Knight, editor of the North Dakota Union Farmer. This gives a clear picture of the reasons why



Is This Iowa Pattern Why O'Neal Wants Millions Diverted to Extension Service?

# It's 'Not Proper' for Extension to Organize Bureau, But,.....

## Rules of Propriety Are Scraps Of Paper Where Tall Corn Grows

by  
BENTON J. STONG

Editor of the National Union Farmer and Formerly Public Relations Director, Iowa Farmers Union

Congressmen who think that Ed O'Neal's sudden desire to throw appropriations to the Extension Service is founded on a zeal for economy should make a thorough investigation of Farm Bureau-Extension Service relationships in Iowa, as an example of the Farm Bureau heaven which might be created.

In that state Department of Agriculture regulations forbidding employees helping to organize general farm groups, as well as the state's own sanctimonious "Memorandum of Understanding" declaring it "not proper," are treated as non-existent scraps of paper. Extension employees, whose program is supported by the federal government, are virtually the back-bone of the Farm Bureau organization.

County agents the length and breadth of the state—many of them unwillingly—conduct Farm Bureau membership campaigns. They edit and peddle Bureau propaganda. They participate in the programs of Farm Bureau commercial companies, although supported by competing taxpayers' money. They even frequently participate in campaigns directly related to federal legislation. Many of their offices are labeled "Farm Bureau Office." Thousands of people who enter do not realize that the federal, state and county governments—not the Farm Bureau—are the real donors of the educational materials which the agent dispenses. There are other thousands who do not enter the "Farm Bureau" offices at all to get Extension information because they are not members, they are denied participation in many programs and consequently do not know that they are entitled to the agent's services and the educational materials published at federal, state and county expense.

Years of almost complete disregard for "proper" conduct (the Iowa Extension Service's own words) have left the federally-supported organization calloused from top to bottom about its improper relationships.

### Some Concerned

Some people of Iowa State College, outside the Extension division, are concerned about the situation and are quietly studying

it. The Iowa State Board of Education claims to be moving toward a divorce. The latest such "move" was to change the County Agent's name from that to "Extension Director," which some Iowans called "dolling them up in caps and gowns to give them greater dignity as they do a private master's political errands."

But regardless of some concern

about the situation the Iowa Farm Bureau declared publicly that relationships were "never better" and that the Iowa Bureau Farmer blithely uses the name of Extension Director R. K. Bliss for organizational purposes to establish a highly questionable claim, with no protest.

### Ignore Rule

With such an example, the coun-

ty agents use their own names in publicity stories, identifying themselves with Farm Bureau membership drives. Iowa county papers

### THEY EVEN SOLICIT UNION MEN

Ed Roelofs, director of public relations for the Iowa Farmers Union, considers the height of something or other the fact that his own county "Extension Director" (in Sioux County, Ia.) solicited him to join the Farm Bureau.

"It simply illustrates the complete disregard for propriety from top to bottom in the Iowa Extension Service," Roelofs said.

John L. Urban, director of Farmers Union Organization work, is a former county agent who has devoted years to disavow the two groups and establish a semblance of decent conduct in the farm field in Iowa.

carry scores of stories like these although the "Memorandum of Understanding" between the State College and County Farm Bureaus plainly states:

"They (County Extension Directors) may not properly act as organizers for farmers associations, solicit membership, edit organization publications, manage cooperative business enterprises, engage in commercial or political activities, or act as financial or business agents."

The counties, the state and the

federal governments all contribute to the Farm Bureau-Extension machine in Iowa. At one time, the Chicago Board of Trade, which had a part in organizing the national federation, gave \$1,000 donations to Farm Bureau chapters in the state. These donations went to the first 100 bureaus organized in the nation, according to the Board itself.

Years ago, the Iowa legislature passed an act attempting to encourage the establishment of co-operative extension and home economics work in the counties of the state.

The act provided that "county farm aid associations" should be given county appropriations of \$3,000 to \$5,000 when they attained specified membership. Many of the county farm aid groups were formed and took advantage of appropriations. Then the Farm Bureau came along and organized them into a state federation, which affiliated with the national political pressure organization.

The appropriations of Iowa counties mandatory under the state law, which were originally intended to encourage extension and home economics educational and demonstration work in the counties, has thus now been diverted to the additional uses of a private pressure group.

This situation is being studied by Iowa attorneys. The Iowa law specifies the purposes of the farm aid groups and makes expenditure of funds for other purposes a felony.

# Probers Neglect FSA Food Showing

## Eye Inherited Projects With Great Concern

And They Are 1 Per Cent of Program Which Is Now in Liquidation

WASHINGTON — The Cooley Committee of the Senate, investigating the Farm Security Administration, adjourned its hearings indefinitely after exposing a pre-determination of the leadership to spotlight the resettlement projects—1 per cent of the total program—and pay comparatively little attention to the agency's vast food production capabilities.

Chairman Cooley, who vaulted to national fame recently by exposing the fact that some of the Capitol's anti-aircraft guns were wooden dummies, was very stern about 13 FSA cooperatives with 450 families (as compared with 1,500,000 families assisted by FSA.) He determined that it is very un-American to give people only a lease on the land. The American way is to encourage ownership of land.

### Selling Farms Fast

Cooley gave his definition of the American way at his committee's opening session, after C. B. Baldwin, FSA administrator, had finished a statement showing that FSA was promoting operator ownership of farm land at top speed, was selling family units in resettlement projects at the rate of \$50 a month, decreasing the total held by the government from 10,000 to 3,700 at the end of the current fiscal year, and to less than half that number by June 30, 1944.

Baldwin pointed out that 98 per cent of the agency's work and money were devoted to rehabilitation and farm tenant programs—not the projects—and that they accounted for 99 per cent of the families aided other than migrant workers.

But Cooley was chiefly interested in the 1 per cent.

### Flannagan Too

John Flannagan of Virginia likewise was pretty concerned about what he called "these un-

American proceedings," and wanted to know who started the co-operative farming projects. He served notice he would do everything he can to stop them.

The FSA major program—rehabilitation—is a war production program that should be expanded to meet rising food needs. Mr. Baldwin said FSA is now helping about 450,000 families to increase food production; that budget estimated for 1944 permit FSA to help 75,000 families more, and then he added:

"Our analyses, however, indicate that there are at least 750,000 additional farm families who could greatly increase their production of war essential crops if their resources could be increased through loans and their farming skill supplemented by supervision."

### Dislike Co-ops

The most disquieting feature of the opening session was the apparent intent to pass over the 99 per cent of FSA work, now the nation's best hope for increasing food production and to pounce on the resettlement projects which FSA inherited, and is liquidating. The congressmen showed an antagonism toward "cooperatives" that went beyond dislike of the leasing arrangements, to farmers' membership in marketing and supply cooperatives.

Baldwin, faced with the charge that FSA had required borrowers to belong to grain cooperatives and that FSA money was used for dues, replied with a flat statement that there is no justification for any charge that the farmer has had to join a grain cooperative in order to be sure of the FSA loan. He stated that many cooperatives have been organized by the Farmers Union.

Asked whether it is true that part of the FSA loans can be spent in joining cooperatives, Baldwin said, that, while no farmer is compelled to join to get a loan from FSA, farmers wishing to join local grain elevator cooperatives have used the FSA loans to do so.

Farmers who slaughter animals only for their own use are exempt from the meat restriction order, the office of price administration has advised. However, no one may slaughter and deliver to others any cattle, calves, sheep, lambs or hogs, without keeping a record of such slaughter and sales available to OPA.

## Farm Lobby, Long Aided by President Roosevelt Now Challenges His Anti-Inflation Program

By THOMAS L. STOKES

(This is the second in a series of articles by Mr. Stokes, explaining what the farm lobby is, how it operates, and giving the background on the present fight in Congress.)

WASHINGTON, March

The country is finding out how powerful is the farm lobby as it peeks away at the Administration's anti-inflation program, thus far with minor successes in Congress, but with a growing threat of breaking through the cost-of-living defenses.

Representatives of the major farm organizations are busy at the Capitol, pulling wires, marshalling pressure, from farm constituents, consulting their friends in Congress.

The farm lobby has become big business within a period of about 20 years. It is one of the most highly organized pressure groups in Washington and, as events are proving, one of the most effective.

The farm organizations began to move into Washington just after the first World War. The farmers needed help. The artificial prosperity of war days was beginning to crack and crumble. Inflated prices dropped sharply as markets dried up with the end of the war and surpluses of basic crops piled up.

The farmer had over-extended himself in land at high prices during the war boom, and now couldn't meet his mortgage payments on his dwindling income.

The farm lobby invasion was recorded in a little book, "Uncle Reuben in Washington," by the shrewd and diminutive Charles S. Barrett of Georgia, then president of the National Farmers Union. Mr. Barrett defended the right of the farmers to organize a lobby in Washington. He paid his respects to the business lobbies, naming names and describing their operations.

"We often call attention," he wrote, "to the fact that the farmers have an aggregate wealth in excess of the steel

corporations, the railways and the lumber interests.

"Why, then, are they so weak in political strategy? The answer is simple. They have not organized their forces and have failed to train men for the gentle art of lobbying."

"Now that they have gone in force to the National Capitol, it is only natural that the entrenched interests would take alarm, that eminent statesmen unaccustomed to interference would criticize them, and that even the President of the United States (then Warren G. Harding) would be induced to say something about the 'unwisdom' of trying to carry a government through groups and 'blobs'."

Mr. Barrett continued, ironically:

"Party government is all right and even surreptitious lobbying may be tolerated, especially if carried on by famous lawyers who are able to make their approach through exclusive social or financial avenues, but the creation, right under the Capitol dome, of an organization which firmly and even loudly demands legislation for the farmer, is not only evil, but a peril."

The American Farm Bureau Federation opened legislative headquarters here and it was in their offices, in 1921, that the Congressional farm bloc was organized with a group of Senators and House members.

Only four members of the original farm bloc still are in Congress—Senators McNary (R. Ore.), Capper (R. Kans.), Smith (D. S. C.), and Rep. Steagall (D. Ala.). The Farm Bureau had been organized in 1919, gathering together in a national organization numerous county farm bureaus which had sprung up here

and there since 1912.

The farm organizations plagued President Harding, and his Administration. Trailing into the White House, buzzing about the Capitol corridors, were representatives of the Farm Bureau; the Farmers Union, organized in 1902, and the National Grange, the oldest, founded as a secret fraternal society in 1867.

The movement grew stronger as depression spread thru the farm country, long ahead of its inroads into the business structure. Finally, the business house was pulled down when the underpinnings of agriculture rotted, and the dark days of the Hoover Administration gave birth to the Roosevelt Revolution, so-called.

Farmers had much to do with that. The farm organizations had gained experience and power in the long battle. They moved into Washington, then, in real truth. They became adjuncts of the New Deal. Farmers plumped for President Roosevelt at the polls, swelling his sweeping majorities.

"Uncle Reuben" had really arrived—a respected, and feared figure.

He has done exceedingly well under the New Deal. Agency after agency has been created, most of them under the Agriculture Department, to assist and inform him. He gets service in Washington. His income has been boosted. One authority estimates that at least \$2,500,000,000 of the \$15,000,000,000 income of American farmers last year came directly from Government—cash benefits, protection of prices through loans and the like.

But there came a rift in this happy relationship with the outbreak of the present war and the necessity for imposing controls, including price restrictions, under agriculture. The major farm organizations, with the single exception of the Farmers Union, now are bucking the Administration, and even the Farmers Union is critical of some policies.

The farm organizations have a tight grip on Congress.

Can President Roosevelt break it by appealing, over their heads, to the mass of the Americans as consumers?



# LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, KANSAS CITY

## Kansas City Livestock Markets

### Steer Market

L. O. Martin, Salesman. We had a liberal run of fed steers on today's market and our market is about steady with last week's close especially on good cattle, cattle that you can sell from \$15.25 on up. Cattle from 15c a pound down are slow and hard to move. Stockers and feeders fully steady on all classes.

### Butcher Market

Johnnie Hannon, Salesman. We have been having fairly satisfactory butcher cattle markets the past two weeks. All classes of fed heifers, mixed yearlings and killing cows show some improvement over the low time two or three weeks ago. The bulk of the fed heifers and mixed yearlings are selling from \$14.50 to \$15.50, with outstanding kinds bringing from \$15.75 to \$16.25. Cows have been pretty active sellers, with canners from \$7.50 to \$8.75; cutters up to \$10.75, bulk of the beef cows \$11 to \$12.50. Bull market has a practical top of \$13 with a few outstanding heavy bulls up as high as \$13.25. Stock cows and heifers selling about as high as any time this season.

### Hog Market

W. F. O'Neal, Salesman. With fairly liberal hog receipts around the circuit last week the market was rather mean and showed a slight decline with the closing top of \$14.20 the low point of the year, however, due to weather conditions and light receipts today the market reacted some and was 10c to 15c higher, with choice hogs selling up to \$14.35. Practically all wts. of fat butcher hogs selling very close together as 190 to 400 lb. averages are selling mostly from \$14.25 to \$14.35. Fat underweight lights, weighing 140 to 180 lbs., bringing \$13.85 to \$14.25. Bulk of the better kind of packing sows \$13.75 to \$14 depending on their weight. Demand continues very

good for underweight feeder lights and most of the 140 to 170 lb. weights just in feeder flesh selling from \$14 to \$14.25. Hardly enough choice quality light weight stock pigs coming in to test values, choice kind quotable around \$14.

We feel as though that with better weather and an improvement in the roads that hog receipts will pick up materially and in face of this we are quite sure that the market will do very well to hold its present level and it is quite likely that prices will work a little lower. We are of the opinion that if hogs are ready for market, that is, showing good finish and weighing above 200 lbs., it would be just as well to market them as to hold them back for any higher prices.

### Calf Market

Cecil David, Salesman. Stock calves fully steady with a top of \$17 for calves weighing under 500 lbs., choice quality and thin. Majority of them selling \$14.50 to \$16. Same quality heifers selling from \$15.50 to \$15. Killing calves fully steady, extreme top \$15.50. Choice quality kind selling from \$14.50 to \$15, with the medium to good kind selling from \$12 to \$14. Heavy calves are fully steady with a top of \$14.50. Medium weights selling from \$13 to \$14.50. Boning kind of veals selling from \$10 to \$11.50 with the heavy boners selling from \$8 to \$9.50.

### Sheep Market

Fred Grantham, Salesman. Market steady. Top native lambs \$15.85. Medium fleshed natives \$13 to \$14. Cull natives \$11 to \$12. Fat ewes \$7.25 to \$7.65. Cull ewes \$4.50 to \$5.50. Clipped lambs \$14. Clipped yearlings \$13. Cull clipped lambs \$10.

One of the most remarkable achievements of the present war is the ability of Great Britain to step up food production under fire. With young men gone, older men spending part time on home guard duty, and with other handicaps, Britain comes nearer feeding herself than ever before.—GTA Digest.

## FORCES EXPOSED BEHIND FARM BETRAYAL

(Continued from Page Five)

in this critical wartime would have gone down, but the membership of the Farm Bureau would have gone up. Gone up for the reason that in many states the extension agents are the solicitors for membership of the Farm Bureau. If you do not believe it, listen to this letter:

"Co-operative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics  
"United States Department of Agriculture and State Land-Grant Colleges Cooperating  
"Natchitoches, La.,  
February 16, 1943.

"Dear Leader: You are invited to be present at a meeting held Monday evening, 7:30 p. m., Training School for the purpose of organizing a chapter of the Farm Bureau. This meeting will be under the auspices of the Extension Department and will be conducted by a member of the State office, assisted by the county agents.

"Amelia J. Lewis,  
"Local Home Agent.  
"Not only that but I have a mountain of evidence that in a great many sections of the United States the extension agents collect the membership dues for the Farm Bureau by holding it out of Government payments that are cashed through the extension office. The gentleman from Illinois is too wise and too close to the Farm Bureau not to know this practice. If he did not know he is using his great talents for an or-

ganization that not only knew it but accepts the money from the extension agents.

"In this terrible war, let us not let personal grievances direct our course, let us not grant favors and privileges to any farm organization, let us build an army of production including farmers who are too poor to struggle along but who know how and will produce . . .

"It is an axiom of the law that a person intends the natural results of his own acts, and there can be no doubt but what this committee took its orders from the Farm Bureau, through its willing and able agent on the committee, the gentleman from Illinois. This action was apparently deliberate and intentional for the committee now say they were 2 months working on this matter.

Who Runs Congress?  
"This committee totally overlooked the fact that they were an appropriations committee and

seized upon a golden opportunity to write the laws of the country while they had an able advisor to direct their course.

"If this procedure can go on unchecked, what is the use of having a Congress? Why not turn the duties of Congress over to the Farm Bureau Federation, and make their 'prime minister,' the gentleman from Illinois, the official directing head of legislation of the people—the role which he has unceremoniously acted in this bill?"

In closing, Mr. Thatcher said: On my next Sunday's broadcast I shall attempt to summarize this series of broadcasts which I have made on this all-important subject of the national farm programs—the appropriations therefor—and the double-dealing by national leaders and members of congress on the National Farm Front at Washington, D. C.

KEEP PRODUCING, AMERICA, GIVE US FOOD FOR FREEDOM.

## Cooperative Auditors

KANSAS FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE AUDITING ASSOCIATION

Write for Rates

WE WRITE ALL KINDS OF BONDS

SALINA, KANSAS

PHONE 570

## RECENT REPRESENTATIVE Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company  
KANSAS CITY

CATTLE			
E. E. Wickstrom, Marquette County, Kan., 19 str. and hfs.	866	\$16.00	
R. P. Ralston, Cass County, Mo., 25 str. calves	547	15.30	
Walter Neil, Stafford County, Kan., 17 steers	570	15.25	
Frank Garrett, Osage County, Kan., 27 steers	960	15.25	
Irvin Proctor, Lafayette County, Mo., 23 steers	1082	15.00	
Jake George, Woodson County, Kan., 18 heifers	727	15.00	
Steve Myers, Marquette County, Kan., 28 steers	1145	15.00	
H. C. Baile, Johnson County, Mo., 21 steers	1053	14.85	
A. G. Schneider, Rooks County, Kan., 13 steers	1065	14.75	
A. G. Schneider, Rooks County, Kan., 21 steers	1022	14.75	
J. F. Shoemaker, Henry County, Mo., 10 str. and hfs.	728	14.50	
R. P. Ralston, Cass County, Mo., 13 heifers	537	14.50	
Walter Neil, Stafford County, Kan., 11 str. and hfs.	897	14.50	
Paul Klass, St. Clair County, Mo., 11 str. and hfs.	801	14.35	
R. P. Ralston, Cass County, Mo., 10 heifers	568	14.25	
D. E. Jones, Henry County, Mo., 19 str. and hfs.	680	14.25	
H. W. Fellers, Kiowa County, Kan., 29 steers	1051	14.25	
Geo. Knobbe, Ford County, Kan., 69 steers	905	14.10	
G. A. Slagle, Ness County, Kan., 19 steers	1036	14.00	
Walter Whitehair, Dickinson County, Kan., 18 steers	967	13.75	
J. E. Markley, Douglas County, Kan., 19 str. and hfs.	798	13.60	
C. A. Harris, Johnson County, Kan., 17 cows	1201	12.40	
R. H. Hart, Clay County, Mo., 14 cows	917	11.25	

HOGS			
Henry Hildebrand, Clay County, Kan., 37 hogs	223	14.50	
N. R. Steinbruck, Clay County, Kan., 37 hogs	229	14.45	
Dan Stamm, Washington County, Kan., 16 hogs	255	14.40	
Geo. Kent, Sullivan County, Mo., 30 hogs	266	14.40	
P. B. Kauman, Henry County, Mo., 15 hogs	253	14.40	
E. J. Jennings, Henry County, Mo., 30 hogs	261	14.40	
Chester Proett, Lafayette County, Mo., 61 hogs	248	14.40	
Oscar Lefman, Lafayette County, Mo., 49 hogs	247	14.35	
Walter Wesche, Washington County, Kan., 19 hogs	251	14.35	
E. E. Davis, Saline County, Mo., 34 hogs	249	14.35	
D. P. Dyer, Lafayette County, Mo., 18 hogs	249	14.35	
F. C. Flory, Douglas County, Kan., 17 hogs	306	14.35	
George Baker, Coffey County, Kan., 25 hogs	227	14.35	
E. W. Wren, Anderson County, Kan., 35 head	296	14.35	
J. F. Shoemaker, Henry County, Mo., 30 hogs	239	14.35	
F. W. Towner, Johnson County, Kan., 30 hogs	202	14.30	
Clyde Summitt, Washington County, Kan., 22 hogs	210	14.30	
John Stehwein, Henry County, Mo., 15 hogs	287	14.30	
Harold Riekhof, Lafayette County, Mo., 24 hogs	264	14.30	
Ernest Wiley, Lafayette County, Mo., 22 head	275	14.30	
Wm. KeKedy, Saline County, Mo., 30 hogs	171	14.30	
B. C. Nelson, Franklin County, Kan., 20 hogs	217	14.25	
M. L. Beckman, Clay County, Kan., 29 hogs	299	14.20	
U. R. Scott, Henry County, Mo., 22 hogs	260	14.20	

SHEEP			
Dickinson Co., Farm Bureau, Dickinson Co., Ks., 56 sheep	90	15.85	
Haskins Bros., Johnson County, Kan., 176 sheep	84	13.90	
Richard Funk, Dickinson County, Kan., 21 sheep	79	13.75	
George Glenn, Osage County, Kan., 24 sheep	77	13.00	
Frank Cooper, Grundy County, Mo., 18 sheep	72	13.00	

## Increase Your Corn Yield

## by Planting Farmers Union

## Hybrid Seed Corn

THE FOLLOWING COOPERATIVES ARE DEALERS FOR FARMERS UNION HYBRID SEED CORN:

Kansas Farmers Coop. Assn.	Hutchinson	Farmers Union Elevator	Maple Hill
Dodge City Coop. Exchange	Dodge City	Farmers Union Elevator	Walnut
Farmers Union Elevator	Girard	Farmers Union Elevator	Manhattan
Farmers Union Elevator	Ellsworth	Farmers Union Elevator	Glen Elder
Farmers Union Coop. Produce	McPherson	Farmers Union Elevator	Carlton
Farmers Union Elevator	Marquette	Farmers Union Elevator	Randall
Clyde Cooperative Elevator	Clyde	Farmers Union Elevator	Courtland
Farmers Union Elevator	Clifton	Agenda Cooperative Elevator	Agenda
Farmers Union Elevator	Morganville	Farmers Cooperative Elevator	Pauline
Farmers Union Elevator	Lindsborg	Farmers Union Produce Assn.	Clay Center
Farmers Union Elevator	St. Marys	Farmers Union Elevator	Solomon
Farmers Cooperative Elevator	Miltonvale	Farmers Cooperative Elevator	Tescott

ASK FOR FARMERS UNION HYBRID SEED CORN AT YOUR LOCAL COOPERATIVE ELEVATOR, STORE OR PRODUCE STATION

Farmers Union 606—an improved U. S.—35-type of corn

Farmers Union 707—an improved U. S.—13-type of corn

Farmers Union 404—(an Early Variety)

DELIVERED } \$5.50 per bushel for Hill Drop  
PRICES: } \$7.00 per bushel for Edge Drop

If your local cooperative doesn't handle this corn—order it direct, through your Local.

OR—you can order this corn through the State Office of the Kansas Farmers Union, at Salina.

Kansas Farmers Union—Salina, Kansas



## The Kansas Union Farmer

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

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

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

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

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.

### KANSAS OFFICIALS

Ernest K. Dean, President ..... Salina, Kan.  
William Goeckler, Vice-President ..... Clay Center, Kan.  
George Reinhart, Secretary ..... Parsons, Kan.  
Esther Ekblad, Junior Director ..... Salina, Kan.  
John Tommer, Conductor ..... Waterville, Kan.  
John Scheel, Doorkeeper ..... Emporia, Kan.

### DIRECTORS

Bert Harmon, First District ..... Ellsworth, Kan.  
C. L. Hance, Second District ..... Stockton, Kansas  
George Reinhart, Third District ..... Parsons, Kan.  
Reuben E. Peterson, Fourth District ..... McPherson, Kan.  
Ray Henry, Fifth District ..... Stafford, Kan.

### NATIONAL OFFICERS

James G. Patton, President ..... Denver, Colo.  
Herbert Rolph, Vice-President ..... Joplin, Mont.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, 218 Journal Building.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—719 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. H. E. Witham, General Manager; T. C. Belden, Manager Merchandise Department; Roy Crawford, Head Grain Salesman; A. T. Riley, Manager Salina Grain Office; Merchandise Warehouse: Central and Water streets, Kansas City, Kan. Harry Neath, Manager; Wakeeney, Kan. M. M. Gardner, Manager; Farmers Union Terminal Elevator, Santa Fe and Union Pacific tracks, North Topeka, George Bicknell, Manager.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.—Room 100 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Parsons, Kansas.—W. G. Bernhardt, Kansas City, General Manager; L. J. Alkire, Manager, Wichita Branch; W. L. Acuff, Manager, Parsons Branch.

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION—Room 308, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., E. C. Broman, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

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

### FARMERS UNION DIRECTORS' AND MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION

Don Wilcox, Bennington ..... President  
Emil Samuelson, Randolph ..... Vice-President  
Merle Tribbey, Kellogg ..... Secretary

### "PEOPLE IN GLASS HOUSES" - - -

Congressman Lambertson, from Kansas' First District, is probably fully aware, by this time, of the truth of the old saying, "People in glass houses—shouldn't throw stones."

It will be remembered that Representative Lambertson has criticized last winter the war service of President Roosevelt's sons. He asked in the House whether Mr. Roosevelt's sons were not "jerked" from war zones when the going became

tough. He said Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., and "his DuPont wife were doing the night clubs of New York," at a time his "magnificent soldiery" was being extolled on the radio.

Subsequently, Col. Elliott Roosevelt wrote his member of Congress, Representative Lanham, of Texas, asking that the critic of his brothers "lay off" and adding, "For God's sake, let us fight without being stabbed in the back for the sake of politics."

### Asked for Noncombatant Duty

It is now disclosed that Congressman Lambertson's son, Milan W., age 20, had asked his draft board for noncombatant duty on religious grounds, "but has now had a change of heart." Explaining that the request had been made without his knowledge, Mr. Lambertson told a reporter:

"He's a deeply religious boy and an independent fellow. He went to school in Washington last semester and got his 1-A classification last February. We have been wondering ever since why he wasn't called up.

"I didn't know until today that he had made the request to the draft board. When I found out about it, I talked to him right away and now he has written a letter to the board rescinding his request. He is now ready to go into the Army straight."

### The Cause of Politics Must Be Served

It is interesting to note that because of the stand taken by his father, in regard to the military records of President Roosevelt's sons, Congressman Lambertson's son is now being put into a position which, from all appearances, does not coincide with his true convictions.

It is not our intention to criticize in any way, Congressman Lambertson's son, in his attempt to keep out of active combatant military service. In this matter, there are many who honestly find that, for religious reasons, military service on the field of battle, is impossible.

We are pointing out that, because of Mr. Lambertson's ill timed and unfounded charges made against President Roosevelt's sons several months ago, Congressman Lambertson is now put in a position where he must, for political reasons, force his own son to become an active combatant, in order that his father's "reputation" may be upheld.

### INTERDEPENDENCE OF FARM AND CITY PEOPLE ILLUSTRATED ON CARCARD

A carcard, released by the Wrigley Company, which will be used on metropolitan transit lines, recognizes the importance of the farmers' work to the nation's war effort.

The card's illustration shows a farmer at his work, using a hand-drawn hand plow—a farm implement symbolizing hard work, which city dwellers will quickly recognize. The city buildings in the card's background serve to symbolize the closeness and interdependence of farmers and city people.

Several months ago at a food meeting in New York City, conducted by O. W. I., Mort Salisbury of the Agricultural Department raised the point that very little was being done to make city people aware of the vital importance to the war activity of the farmer, and his food production.

The Wrigley Company decided to help the farmer get the credit he so greatly deserves by devoting their carcards to this purpose, in practically every street car and bus in the United States.

It is believed that this carcard—and others which will follow—will be helpful in getting millions of city people thinking about and sympathetic to the farmer and his efforts.

Printed on the card is the following:

"He's one of our best important war workers—THE AMERICAN FARMER! In the city—on the fighting fronts—we all depend on him. Give him your wholehearted cooperation. HE DESERVES IT."

### Our Letter

## From Washington

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

### Children Hurt First

Food Administrator Roy Hendrickson may have done a service to the nation when he issued an order providing for the termination of free school lunches for children.

The Farm Bureau Bloc set the stage for the order with a clause in the agricultural appropriations bill, as reported to the House, prohibiting use of certain funds to continue projects started by WPA. There's no doubt that the Hunger Blocers were after the kids, and although an indignant house threw the item out on a point of order, Hendrickson proceeded to issue the termination plan.

Public indignation over this attack on the children has grown until Senator Russell, chairman of the senate committee which will hear testimony on the measure, says he has received more protests about the children's lunches than any other item in the Bureau Bill.

We hope the senator and his colleagues in the house and senate will keep this in mind!

The attack on the kids is a good index of the social viewpoint of the authors of the whole measure . . . they don't care who suffers from food shortages, they don't give a hoot about war consequences, toll in human health and life,

just so long as they get power, price and plunder.

### Everybody Come Kick!

In his presentation of the Farm Bureau demand for the Farm Security Administration's abolition, Pres. Ed. O'Neal testified:

"We therefore recommend

... 5. That resettlement projects and collective farming projects of the Farm Security Administration be liquidated now when land prices are high."

Thereupon, Mr. O'Neal revealed a basic attitude of the Farm Bureau leadership. He might just as well have said:

"Poorer farm people exist to be exploited. Don't give them a chance. Burn them while prices are high. Unload at their expense."

That is the old philosophy of "Man down, everybody come kick!"

We wonder how many rank and file Farm Bureau members, Ed O'Neal actually represents in this philosophy.

Certainly not many.

We also wonder why Francis Johnson has not advised congress that his Iowa Farm Bureau Federation rank and file passed resolutions which found merit in FSA. He had a chance, but he didn't mention how his members felt when he was on the stand.



The Well-Balanced  
Wholesomeness of BREAD  
Is a Most Important Part  
of Your Wartime Diet!  
When You Bake Your Bread

ALWAYS USE

# "RUSSELL'S BEST"

The All-Purpose Enriched Flour

Ask for "Russell's Best" Flour at your Farmers Union  
Co-Op. Elevators and Stores.

Handled by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association  
Feed Warehouse in Topeka

**RUSSELL MILLING COMPANY**  
RUSSELL, KANSAS

FROM THE FOX-HOLES AT THE FRONT THEY CRY:

# DIG IN AND SCRAP!

MAKE THAT 3,000,000-TON QUOTA BY JUNE 30

If you could just see your scrap going into the furnace . . . and then into a gun-mold . . . if you could see that gun being rushed to lay a barrage for an attack at a bloody angle . . . if you could see the blast of the discharge and hear its roar, and if you could think . . . "That's my old iron and steel doing its duty!" If you could experience all this, you'd listen to the voices from the fox-holes . . . you'd dig in and scrap!

### 1,000 Pounds—Your Quota

Donald Nelson set the farm scrap goal at 3,000,000 tons by July. That means 1,000 pounds—half a ton—for every single U. S. farmer. Have you collected yours? Have you combed every nook and cranny for every last ounce of precious iron and steel—yes, and even more vitally needed copper, brass and bronze? Even though you have, there's more where that came from.

Today the Front is flaming. In that hot glare men and metals are being consumed. The more guns and armor, the fewer men we'll lose. Surely you have someone there—someone you'd give a lot to help. Then give your scrap! That's so little . . . yet it may mean so much. Do it now!

### Here's How to Turn in Your Scrap

FIRST pile up every piece of scrap metal on your place.

NEXT sell it to a junk dealer. If you can't find one who will come and get it, call your Local Salvage Committee, or your implement dealer, or your nearest newspaper. And by all means donate your scrap free if you want.

FREE—Send for these booklets, "Scrap and How to Collect It," and "National Scrap Harvest."

### FARM PRESS SCRAP COMMITTEE

Room 1310, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

This space contributed to National Defense by the Kansas Union Farmer