Managers and Directors Meeting Program
—See Page 5

Kansas Union Farmer

Organization ▲ Education ▲ Co-operation

VOL. 37 THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1944 No. 18

TVA Doesn't Usurp Rights, Reinhart Finds

Authority Is a Corporation And Has No More Power Than a Utility; It Co-operates

This is the second of a series of stories written for Kansas Union Farmer by George Reinhart, secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, who recently inspected the Tennessee Valley to help determine if unified develop ent is best in the Missouri and Arkansas River valleys.

By GEORGE REINHART,
Secretary, Kansas Farmers Union

One of the biggest points of opposition to a Missouri River Valley Authority, to get unified development of ALL the river's possibilities and the region's resources, is the cry of invasion of state's rights.

The Tennessee Valley is proof that that cry is false.

The Tennessee Valley Authority has actually increased state autonomy, state revenues and state activity instead of diminishing it.

A Corporation

The Farmers Union committee on Regional Resources Development was especially interested in this question and made an especially close study of whether or not TVA was a federal "bureaucracy" imposing its orders on the people. It is not. It is a new and very interesting type of administrative agency which doesn't have the powers of government—only those of a corporation—and get's things done without issuing orders of regulations or ultimatums to anyone.

TVA is just that—a corporation. It has about the same

(Continued on Page 3)

Air Freight Tests Show Advantages

Fresh lettuce can be flown from California to Detroit, a large consuming center, at a cost of approximately 3.75 cents a pound above lettuce hauled by rail. It reaches market in 12 hours as against eight days by rail and is in better shape, bringing premium prices.

These are the conclusions reached by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics after experimenting with test flights.

Farmers Have Fewer Phones

The number of telephones on farms in Kansas has decreased in the last 20 years as the telephone industry was gradually changed over from community-owned enterprise to the giant telephone monopoly.

This amazing fact is revealed in a survey based on the 1940 census just completed by National Farmers Union, which will be published in full in the next edition of the National Union Farmer.

The survey reveals the following count of telephones on farms in Kansas:

1920	128,753
1940	79,666

The percentage of farm families in the state served declined from 77.9 per cent in 1920 to only 51 per cent in 1940.

An analysis of the growth of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, and the subsequent decline in telephone service to farmers, will be carried in the national paper.

Co-op Council Calls Meetings On Tax Fight

The Kansas Co-operative Council, an organization formed by state-wide co-operatives and farm organizations in Kansas to inform members and non-members about the fight that is being waged against co-operatives, has called a series of meetings for the week of October 18, at Beloit, Concordia and Clay Center.

The meeting dates and places are as follows:

Beloit, City Hall, Oct. 18, 1:30 p. m.

Concordia, City Hall, Oct. 19, 8 p. m.

Clay Center, City Auditorium, Oct. 20, 8 p. m.

Charles A. Richard, executive secretary of the Kansas Co-operative Council will be present at these meetings and present a story of why and how the enemies of co-operatives are attacking the co-operative principles of doing business.

Every director, employe, and member of a co-operative, living close enough to attend one of these meetings should make a special effort to do so. It is your opportunity to become acquainted with the tactics of the National Tax Equality Association, the organization set up by the enemies of co-operatives for the purpose of taxing them out of existence.

You will enjoy Mr. Richard's talk and will also receive some information that will be of much value to you in presenting the co-operative side.

Veterans Will Get Housing Priorities

To provide living quarters for war veterans, honorably discharged since Dec. 31, 1940, who are unable to find them, the WPB and the national housing agency offer immediate priorities assistance for construction, alteration or betterment of houses. Veterans should apply on Form WPB-2896 at the nearest federal housing agency office.

Tentative Program

Kansas Farmers Union 1944 Convention

**Assembly Room, Municipal Auditorium
Topeka, Kan.**

October 26—Thursday Morning

9:00 a.m. Registration (Convention Hall).
9:30 a.m. Convention called to order—President E. K. Dean.
Community singing.
9:45 a.m. Drawing for door prizes.
Invocation—Father Conway.
Address of Welcome—Mayor Warren of Topeka, Kansas.
Response—Ray Henry, director of the Fifth District, Stafford, Kansas.
10:45 a.m. Appointment and announcement of committees.
Credentials, Order of Business, By-Laws, 1945 Program.
Reading of Minutes of 1943 convention.
Nominations:
State officers: President, vice-president, conductor, and doorkeeper.
Directors: First, Second, and Third Districts.
Delegates to National Convention.
1944 Convention City.
12:00 Noon Adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION

1:15 p.m. Group singing.
1:30 p.m. Drawing door prizes.
Report of Order of Business Committee.
Announcements by committee chairman.
1:45 p.m. Auditors report—G. E. Creitz, Farmers Union Auditing Assn., Salina, Kansas.
Report of State Board—Rueben E. Peterson, chairman, McPherson, Kansas.
2:30 p.m. Educational Directors Report and Message—Esther Ekblad Voorhies, Director Group Singing.
3:00 p.m. Presidents Report and Message—E. K. Dean.
4:45 p.m. Co-operative Reports:
Farmers Union Jobbing Assn., Kansas City, Missouri.
Farmers Union Livestock Co-operative, Kansas City, Missouri.
Farmers Union Livestock Commission, St. Joseph, Missouri.
6:00 p.m. Greetings from visiting Farmers Union officials.
6:30 p.m. Adjourn.

EVENING SESSION

8:00 p.m. Group singing.
Drawing for door prizes.
Awarding 25 year membership badges.

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KFU Convention Program Filled With Interest

Managers Open Sessions Oct. 25; State FU in Session Oct. 26-27

A full program of interesting sessions has been scheduled on the tentative program of the Kansas Farmers Union Convention, to be held in Topeka Oct. 25, 26, 27.

Prominent outside speakers, careful consideration of a studied program, discussion of plans for expansion in 1945, election of officers and entertainment are combined in the schedule carried in another column on this page.

The state sessions will open with meetings of the Farmers Union Managers and Directors Association on Wednesday, Oct. 25. Charles A. Richard, executive secretary of the Kansas Co-operative Council, will address the first session which opens at 1:30 p. m. His address will be followed by a panel discussion of how co-operative managers can meet the National Tax Equality Association's attack on co-operatives.

The tentative program will be found on Page —.

KFU Starts Thursday

The Kansas Farmers Union Convention opens at 9 a. m. on Thursday, Oct. 26.

A program committee will then present, in mimeographed form, a tentative program on Farmers Union state and national affairs for the consideration of the delegates. They will thus have nearly two full days to consider, amend and add to the proposed program before it comes up for final adoption on Friday afternoon. Program suggestions should be sent to the state office immediately.

The morning session Thursday will include appointment of com-

(Continued on Page 3)

The Co-op Fight Is YOUR Fight

An Editorial

Business interests which are using every sort of smear and loose charge to destroy co-operatives are now apparently wooing the Kansas rural press to help build up prejudice among state legislators.

The Ellis County News at Hays, Kansas, for example, has reprinted some of the fulminations of Karl Kennedy, editor of the magazine KANSAS BUSINESS, which gets much of its revenue from the large oil companies and other big business institutions.

"They do not pay state or federal income tax," the Ellis County editor erroneously stated about co-ops in his headline. (Co-operatives do pay state and federal income tax on all business conducted for profit.)

As the KANSAS UNION FARMER pointed out in its last issue, no holds are barred in the Big Business campaign to destroy co-operatives completely. Innuendos about lack of patriotism and the charge that co-operatives are a "communistic' 'pattern, misstatements and even lies have already been used to smear the co-operative movement, which originated in England a hundred years ago, and has never been accepted in Russia for the reason that it promotes security, private ownership of property and is a form of capitalism.

The fight to defend and advance the co-operative movement cannot be won by a few farm organization officials in Washington and Topeka. The opposition is throwing millions of dollars into their lobbying campaign.

The fight can be won only if co-operators everywhere meet the false charges and take an active hand in seeing that their legislators, congressmen, editors and fellow-citizens are not mislead by orresponsible and desperate statements of greedy business spokesmen.

Co-operative managers should make it their business to see that editors who play with the city business interests know that they are serving interests which drain wealth away from rural communities, and doing a disservice to local citizens who get the savings from co-operative enterprises to spend and add to the wealth within their own community. Editors and legislators should be advised just how many citizens in each community are co-op members, who they are—and what they expect in the way of fair treatment for their institutions.

Patrons of co-operatives and directors, in turn, should stand ready to go with their co-op managers to call on all the editors, legislators and Congressmen in their district to acquaint them with the facts of the co-op movement.

The fight on co-operatives cannot succeed if they are defended at the grass roots.

It can succeed if co-operators at the grass roots do nothing but say "let George do it."

Every co-operative and every Farmers Union Local in Kansas should immediately take steps to see that a responsible individual or committee is watching the co-op fight and seeing to it that delegations meet with candidates, editors and citizens groups to give them the true story of co-operation.

Food Rationing Should End

An Editorial by F. V. Heinkel, President, Missouri Farmers Association

(This editorial, by F. V. Heinkel, who is on the Kansas Farmers Union Convention Program, appeared in a recent issue of the Missouri Farmer.—Editor.)

Farmers everywhere are wondering about what's going to happen to agriculture when the war ends. A great majority of them are old enough to remember what happened to agriculture after World War I, and most of them secretly feel that we are "in for it" again after this one.

This reasoning is by no means without foundation. No industry can claim a better war record than American agriculture. With no strikes or lock-outs or stoppages of any kind, and despite the help, machinery and other war-time handicaps, the Nation's farmers have produced so much food and raw materials that the prices of many products have actually been sagging. "I wish I knew what WFA is to do with the 100 million dollars' worth of surplus eggs," an official of WFA recently told a Senate committee. The Government alone possesses an entire year's supply of food!

Let's take a look at some of the items owned by the Government, and not including that owned by the Army and Navy, and not including the privately-owned stocks. The figures are in millions of pounds:

Cured meat, 105; canned meat, 196, frozen meat, 38; canned fish, 104; lard, 105; dried milk, 140; evaporated milk, 213; cheese, 54; sugar, 214; eggs, dry and frozen, 181; canned vegetables, 118; dried fruit, 112; dried peas, 413; dry beans, 422; rice, 142; and fresh eggs, 42 million dozen! These foods are reported to be in good condition.

What is to become of all the surpluses? It was natural for the armed services, as well as the entire Government, to accumulate ample food supplies during a time of war because the Government must always assume that the very worst might happen. Were it to assume otherwise and the war schedule be upset by some unforseen catastrophe we might lose the war. But now we have these enormous supplies at a time when it looks as if the European war might end soon.

There has been much speculation about having to feed Europe after the war, but our soldiers have been agreeably surprised to find that the people of France look well fed. Pictures in the daily papers show French people with plump faces, and the women seem well dressed. Poverty was supposed to be deep in Italy, but about all the Italian people asked for was macaroni and cigarettes. The hungry Chinese could undoubtedly eat everything America could produce and more, but the shipping problem precludes this possibility. On the other hand, given another crop year, European farmers will put Europe back on a self-sufficient basis so far as food is concerned. The people may not have all the meat and butter they could use, but they'll substitute other foods such as cabbage, potatoes, fruits, etc., until they get caught up.

For a long time, our armed services will doubtless be maintained at greater strength than ever before and will thus need more food. Lend-lease will no doubt extend aid to European countries for a year or so, until after next year's crops are harvested at least, as well as to the Chinese insofar as shipping will permit. But even so, the war's end will find America with huge surpluses of food. Besides this, machinery manufacturers will soon begin furnishing new farm machinery, and many farm boys will have returned home. Agricultural production can be materially increased next year and the years following without much effort. And so we have a real problem facing agriculture, and there seems to be only one way for farm prices to go, and that's downward! War-time prices and land values never have yet continued into peace time.

It is true that Congress has guaranteed a floor under farm prices at 90 per cent of parity for two years after the war, which means after the Japanese as well as the European war, although the money with which to do it has not yet been appropriated. Farm prices are now at a level of about 114 per cent of parity, and so we can expect a drop in the price level as soon as the war ends from 114 per cent to 90 per cent of parity, and be it remembered that this parity is an unfair one which does not even include the farmer's wages.

Assuming that Congress maintains the floor under farm prices at 90 per cent of parity for an indefinite period after the war, this is an unsound basis for agriculture.

For Government would undoubtedly do this through loans and food purchases which would cause new surpluses to pile up. It would be an artificial arrangement which would finally break down of its own weight. And along with it would come crop reductions and government regulations and, besides, crop reduction means a restriction of farm production, which in turn means a lower and lower standard of living for farm families. Farmers live by producing, and any reduction in production, therefore, means a reduction in farm income. It would mean a return to scarcity—"make things scare in order to force up prices"—and a scarcity program inevitably means that millions have to do without the necessaries of life. It means a compromise with poverty, millions of underprivileged, growing unemployment, under-consumption amid plenty, and a time will come when we shall once more be facing an abyss with its accompanying unpleasantries, to put it mildly.

We shall end this war with the biggest debt any Nation ever had. While this is a serious matter, our Nation is big enough to carry the load . . . provided there is full employment and a high enough price level. We can also live with the agricultural surpluses if there is full employment with the workers financially able to buy farm products. Unless this is possible, it would seem that we are in for mighty hard times after the war bonds have been spent, the people's reserves have been used up and we have bought everything we can on the installment plan. No one knows how long this will take after the war ends, but it shouldn't take many months.

And so what this Nation needs is full employment after this war, and that's a knotty problem for big business and Congress to deal with. Then we ought to be eating up all the food surpluses we can while the eating's good; therefore, it would seem to be high time to remove all food rationing. Finally, there are some things farmers themselves can be doing.

This is a time when farmers should be culling their flocks and herds. Gradually, we should be disposing of the low producing dairy cows, the poor quality beef cows, get rid of the old toothless ewes, the extra brood sows, keep only the best laying hens. We should aim to wind up next spring with only good quality young stuff on hand. What to do with the money received from these sales? Would it not be a good idea to rebuild the fences, paint and repair the farm buildings, and buy some modern machinery as it becomes available? We have neglected these improvements too long. With good improvements and good young livestock, and if we have paid our debts, we can weather quite a severe economic storm.

We must keep this thought in mind: Farm prices and land values will decline very soon! They always have after every war, and this one will be no exception. Therefore, to be forewarned is to be forearmed!

The Kansas Union Farmer

50 Cents Per Year

E. K. Dean, Salina, Kan. ..... Editor

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THIS IS AMERICA!.

Courtesy Appreciate America, In

At Your Service

A Monthly Service to Farmers Union Papers from the National Farmers Union Education Service

GLADYS TALBOTT EDWARDS, DIRECTOR

"Education . . . A Debt Due From The Past To The Future Generations."

"First Steps"

"First Steps for Leaders" is a pamphlet that gives short, simple form the things that new leaders will wa to know about the Farmers Union educational progra It tells the preliminary steps to be taken before stu classes are organized, and lists the study units and top for Reserves and Juniors, and tells something of what c be done in classes and camps. This pamphlet is for fr distribution and may be ordered from your state offi if you have one, or from the National Farmers Un Education Service.

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"Previews"

This attractive pamphlet is a complete catalog of the mate rial distributed through the National Farmers Union Educa tion Service. Besides being valuable to Farmers Union mem bers, it is an excellent way to acquaint outsiders with the scope of our education program. Our much-lauded study units for Reserves are pictured and reviewed; excellent references are listed for each unit of study; the Junior five-year study topics are reviewed, and short explanations of the projects are given Miscellaneous leader material, and books, are also listed and priced.

"Previews" are distributed free of charge upon request.

▲ ▲ ▲

"The Time Has Come"

This long-awaited printed edition of Unit V for Reserves now ready for release. Besides making a most fascinating stu for youngsters, it is attractively made up with a bright yell cover designated in silhouette, and is illustrated throughout w clever silhouettes by Gedge Harmon.

Price, 25 cents.

▲ ▲ ▲

"Mother Goose in the Co-operative Manner"

If you have been impatient at the delay in the release of this booklet, one glance at it and you will know that it was worth waiting for. It is an eye-catcher with its dark blue print ing on light blue paper, and Frances Butts' illustrations wil catch the fancy of even the very young.

We are now ready to fill orders for this booklet. It sell for 10 cents a copy.

▲ ▲ ▲

National Convention

The national convention is being held in Denver, Colorado the home of the National Farmers Union offices, beginning November 20. Convention headquarters will be at the Shirley Savoy Hotel.

If any Juniors in your state were elected to Torchbearer rank this year, do make every effort to bring them to the national convention. With the change in Junior study going into effect in 1945, this will be the last year that elected Torch bearers will have an opportunity to join in the present Torch bearer ceremony at a national convention.

▲ ▲ ▲

Mile of Pennies

Fall brings conventions, schools and institutes and the resur tion of all Farmers Union activities. A Mile of Pennies is our g for the centennial year of the co-operative movement. We h you will give your groups an opportunity to contribute to this fu for F. U. young people, by gathering up the stray pennies at ev Farmers Union gathering. Sixteen pennies make a foot, so easy to see that every small contribution takes us a step fo toward our goal.

The pennies may be sent to your state office, or you may them direct to the National Farmers Union Department of Edu

ocal Rights Are Not Infringed by TVA Type of Authority

. Does Not ave Powers f Government

n't Do More Than Other rporations; Gets Results by Co-operation

(Continued from Page 1)

wers as a public utility, inding the right to condemn nd just as a railroad or power mpany does, but no greater wer.

Consequently, when TVA does thing a citizen doesn't like, citizen can go to court, but s has seldom happened.

No Regulations

The TVA can't pass a law, nor e a regulation.

t has accomplished amazing d in the Tennessee Valley, by coercion or mandate, but the simple process of co-rating with town, county, te and federal government encies.

For instance, TVA doesn't stribute power in towns and ral areas. TVA generates eat amounts of electricity nstalled capacity is 2,800,000 lowatts), but it acts as a holesaler. The towns have eir local distribution systems d the farmers have their EA systems. They buy power om TVA wholesale.

Again, in the field of admin-ration, TVA doesn't tell any-what to do, it co-operates h existing agencies to help m do their jobs better.

Help Others

TVA's land conservation pro-is handled by the same encies we have in Kansas. The A simply helps them. It hires istant county agents to work h 20,000 demonstration farm-on terracing, contour farm-and proper fertilization of ms.

The unified agency turns over the forest service lands which t service can best administer, der contract.

t assists state conservation encies, by developing its lands the lake areas in accord with te recreation and conservation ns. It even holds the water dy in its tremendous dams week during the fish spawn-season because that increases number of fish which will be wned, thus giving a tremend-assistance to the state game fish departments.

No Orders

up and down the line, we nd that here was a govern-nt agency, without power to nand or require anyone to obey accomplishing great good by ply co-operating with local state governments—and the ple in the valley.

t is the purest democracy. When the TVA wants a farmer conserve his land, they do not er him to do anything. They p him. He can refuse if he oses. But, if he does as most rmers in the valley, he appre-tes the benefits of good land actices and accepts voluntarily, help which stems from the tral corporation.

Tax Payment

e relationships are like that the way, with towns, coun-s and states.

The authority pays more than 000,000 in lieu of taxes on its perties—more than its tax bill uld be under usual rates—to local governments and it has endously increased their in-by stimulating new indus-new activities and improv-the value of lands.

T: The fertilizer program.

Ten Water Use Projects Are Listed for Kansas

Development of the Missouri River basin's water resources for their fullest benefits would mean the construction of at least nine flood control and irrigation reservoirs in Kansas, putting 200,000 acres under irrigation and creating equivalent new opportunities for family farmers.

At the same time, the reservoirs would afford flood protection and improve municipal water supplies.

A complete Bureau of Reclamation plan for the Missouri Valley, as developed to date, has just been published and shows in some detail what developments would be possible with a Missouri Valley Authority in the northern half of Kansas.

The plan calls for nine reservoirs within Kansas, one irrigation unit served by wells, and an irrigation area served by a reservoir on the South Fork of the Republican River in Colorado.

Here is a summary of the suggested projects as they affect various counties in the state.

CHEYENNE COUNTY: Pioneer reservoir, backing water into Colorado; St. Francis irrigation unit served by Colorado reservoir and Republican river irrigation area served by well units.

NORTON COUNTY: Norton reservoir, serving irrigation unit on Prairie Creek extending to Long Island in Phillips County.

PHILLIPS COUNTY: Harlan and Kerwin reservoirs, with irrigation units in northwest and southeast of county.

JEWELL COUNTY: Small irrigation unit served from Harlan reservoir in Nebraska.

REPUBLIC COUNTY: Large irrigation area in western part of county served by Nebraska reservoir, extending into CLOUD COUNTY.

ROOKS COUNTY: Webster reservoir site.

OSBORNE COUNTY: irrigation area served by Webster reservoir.

MITCHELL COUNTY: Glen Elder reservoir and irrigation unit.

TREGO COUNTY: Cedar Bluff reservoir site and small irrigation area.

ELLIS COUNTY: irrigation unit served by Cedar Bluff reservoir.

RUSSELL COUNTY: Wilson reservoir site.

LINCOLN COUNTY: irrigation area served by Wilson reservoir.

ELLSWORTH COUNTY' completion of Kanapolis reservoir now under construction.

SALINE COUNTY: irrigation unit served by Kanapolis reservoir.

ELLSWORTH COUNTY: irrigation unit served by Kanapolis reservoir.

Kansas Farmers Union 1944 Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

8:30 p.m. Reports—National Farmers Union officials.
Address—F. V. Hinkel, President of the Missouri Farmers Association, Columbia, Missouri.
Address—A. R. Weed.
Announcements.
Closing song by audience.
Adjournment.

Friday, October 27, 1944—Morning Session

9:00 a.m. Call to order—E. K. Dean, president.
Group Singing.

9:15 a.m. Drawing for door prizes.
Invocation.

9:30 a.m. Farmers Union Co-operative Reports.
Farmers Union Auditing Assn., Salina, Kansas.
Farmers Union Creameries, Superior, Nebraska.

10:15 a.m. Farmers Union Convention recess for membership meeting of the Farmers Union Central Co-operative Exchange.
Meeting called to order—Wm. Goeckler, President, Clay Center.
Secretary-Managers Report—E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas.
Auditor's Report—G. E. Creitz, Salina, Kansas.
Panel discussion on proposed plans for expansion program, led by Ray Henry.
Miscellaneous business.

(NOON HOUR—POLLS OPEN FOR VOTING)

AFTERNOON SESSION

1:30 p.m. Group singing.
1:45 p.m. Drawing for door prizes.
Report of committees:
Credentials committee.
1945 Program committee.
By-Laws committee.
Election committee.
Unfinished and miscellaneous business.
Adjournment.

EVENING SESSION

7:30 p.m. All-Convention banquet.
Junior program.
Closing Fellowship hour.

KFU Convention Program Filled With Interest

(Continued from Page 1)

mittees and nomination of officers.

State Reports

Reports of state officers and President E. K. Dean's annual report and message feature the afternoon program, together with reports from the state-wide co-operatives.

The evening session will be featured by reports from National Farmers Union officials and an address by F. V. Heinkel, president of the Missouri Farmers Association.

Tom W. Cheek, president of the Oklahoma Farmers Union and chairman of the National Farmers Union Board of Directors will head the NFU group, which will include Director Hans Hansen of Nebraska; Russell Smith, legislative secretary at Washington, D. C.; Ben Stong, editor of the National Union Farmer, and Esther Erickson Sizer, assistant to Gladys Talbott Edwards, National Director of Education.

Exchange Session

After co-operative reports on Friday morning, the convention will dissolve itself into a meeting of the Farmers Union Central Co-operative Exchange members—including all members of the Kansas Farmers Union. Reports on the past year's successful operation and plans for the coming year will be discussed.

Balloting on officers will occur during the noon recess Friday, with reports of committees Friday afternoon and an all-convention banquet Friday night.

President James G. Patton of the National Farmers Union, who recently underwent a slight heart attack, will be unable to attend. His physicians have forbidden him attempting to make a public address prior to the National convention in Denver Nov. 20.

The convention program, announced tentatively in this edition, may be altered by the addition of other prominent speakers.

The banquet night entertainment will be supplied by the Juniors and Junior Reserves, under the direction of Esther Noorhies.

We Manufacture—
Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms
Auditing Association
Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Approved by Farmers Union
Stationery,
Office Equipment
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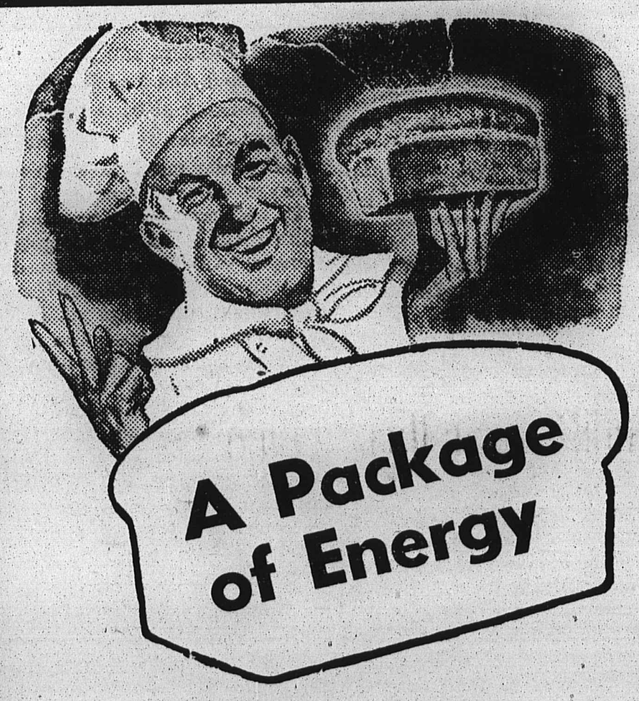
the CONSOLIDATED printing and stationery co.
SALINA · KANSAS

MRS. PAGE MANLEY

Democratic Nominee for State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Elk City, Kansas

Mrs. Page Manley, Democratic Nominee for Superintendent Public Instruction, has taught fourteen years, holds degrees and graduate hours. She believes the people should have a voice in redistricting. While a Farm Bureau member, she was accompanist for four years of the Rainbow Choral Club of Montgomery County. She understands the needs of rural and small town schools.



If Your Bread Is Made From Russell's Best All-Purpose Flour

Russell Milling Co.
RUSSELL, KANSAS
Ask For It At Your Co-op Elevators and Stores

Canadian Repair Co-op Proves They Can Serve and Sav

Vesecky Urges Kansas Farmers To Study Success in Manitoba As Pattern for Co-ops in State

By JOHN VESECKY

The writer has for many years advocated the setting up of co-operative repair and machine shops, where the farmers could have their automobiles, trucks, tractors and other farm implements repaired at reasonable cost and be sure of getting a good job done. We have a few co-operative repair shops operating now in Kansas, but as far as the writer knows, all of them are rather small and not well enough equipped to do all the farmer members' repair business. In the hope of interesting more of our farm communities in organizing and properly equipping co-operative machine and repair shops, we are reprinting an article from the Co-operative Consumer, Saskatoon, Canada. The reason the article is especially timely now is that a large number of our farm boys and even girls have had training in mechanics and in the machinist trade, so that much trained personnel will be available and looking for a job when we have finished with Hitler and Hirohito and their minions. Also, there will be tools available and the money to buy them, if we organize before the money is all spent for high-priced farm land.

When the farmers of Altona, Manitoba, are faced with a problem, they usually turn to the utilization of the co-operative technique in order to find a worthwhile solution. When, in 1931, they wished to improve their farm methods, they set about on an active course of study and formed an agricultural society. In the same year, in order to supply themselves with petroleum products at reasonable costs, they opened a co-operative oil station. This venture proved so successful that in 1937 a co-operative general store was established. In order to more effectively serve their credit needs, a Savings and Credit Union was formed in 1938. In 1940, a co-operative hatchery was formed, and in 1943 the Rhineland Farmers' Co-operative Machine Shop, Limited, was opened for business.

The Co-operative machine repair shop resulted from a number of meetings held by the farmers of the district to discuss the possibilities of meeting their needs for adequate farm machinery. It was felt that with the supply of new machinery, limited through war priorities, every attempt should be made to recondition and rebuild available farm machinery so that the farmers of the district might be enabled to carry on their operations in as economical a manner as possible. Some 150 farmers expressed their willingness to invest $10 each in share capital for a co-operative machine shop.

Financing

Thirty farmers agreed to make loans of from $50 to $500 each to assist in financing the new co-operative venture. The result was the formation of the Rhineland Farmers' Co-operative Machine Shop Limited. An existing garage employing two men and a machine shop employing the same number were acquired by the co-operative.

The machine shop was moved to the lot at which the garage was located in order that all equipment might be brought under one roof. A substantial loan was negotiated with the local credit union and by June 15, 1943, the shop was ready to begin operations on a suitable scale.

With from 10 to 15 employes working late and early, the machine shop got away to an excellent start. A large amount of regular repair work was done on farm machinery and a complete blacksmithing service was given. In addition, nine old binders were converted into grain swathers in time for the harvest. As the sugar beet harvest rolled around, five beet loaders, each capable of replacing nine men in the beet fields, had been made. Several combines were remodelled to take care of harvesting the sunflower seed crop. In addition to these, extensive repair work was done on all types of farm machinery.

Save $2,900

At the end of the first year's operation, the financial statement showed that sales had amounted to slightly over $24,000 with a net saving of $2,900. The reports also showed certain conditions had arisen during the year due to the fact that the new co-operative machine shop had been unable to acquire much initial information for its guidance and direction, as few, if any, co-operative organizations of a similar nature had ever been formed. Information as to fair ranges of prices was not available and the organization had felt that it would be advisable to overcharge rather than undercharge for work. Some difficulty was also experienced with inexperienced labor and management. However, the year's operations had demonstrated that the farmers could solve their problems by working together and could assist themselves through their machine shop in the task of producing more grain, more sugar beets and sunflowers, and more farm products from their land.

In 1944

During the year 1944, with better management and more experienced labor, the machine shop has been working at even greater advantage. Sales for the first two months amounted to double the sales in the same period of 1943 with no increases in the number of men employed. To promote increased efficiency, the machine shop department and the garage department have been set up under separate foremen who supervise the work and see that the office receives all work sheets from which the invoices to the customers are made and from which the sales and patronage dividend records are prepared. The two departments are working continuously at top speed and indications are that 1944 will be a very successful year.

Buildings and Equipment

The original cost of the buildings was $2,500. With new material such as lumber, electrical wiring, cement and labor the cost of buildings now amounts to $4,700.69, an addition of $2,200.69 above the original cost. The depreciation charged was 5 per cent on the whole. The original cost of the equipment was $5,383.26. The major additions were hydraulic hoist for $336.25, an air compressor for $300, a grease gun for $105.79, and sundries for $332 making a total of $6,457.50. The rate of depreciation was 10 per cent. The total purchases of shop tools amounted to $986.48. Due to breakage and losses a rate of 30 per cent depreciation was charged against this asset. The total amount added to the original cost of fixed assets was therefore $4,261.41.

Charges

A rate per hour is charged for labor in the machine shop. This rate is regulated in conformity with the salary paid to the individual employe who is working on the job. Parts and accessories used on trucks, tractors and cars are sold at regular retail prices. Material, such as steel, iron rods, and so on, are sold at a reasonable mark-up. Indications are that the standard of service is high and that the members of the co-operative organization are well pleased with the enterprise.

Federation

The Altona Co-operative organizations are members of the Federation of Southern Manitoba Co-operatives. This Federation has 15 members with total assets of $171,741.28 and a members' equity of $101,669.62. The net savings made by the co-operatives during the year 1943 amounted to $47,171.30. The Federation of Southern Manitoba Co-operatives has carried on a continuous program of education in co-operation among the membership and much of its progress in the last few years, both in extended service to the members and in increased membership and sales, are in no small measure due to this educational program.

East Wolf Local Holds a Dance

The East Wolf Local No. 726 held a dance at the Lodge Hall in Lucas, Sept. 29. A large crowd enjoyed the evening. At a late hour a lunch of sandwiches and coffee was served. The L plans to have another da sometime around Hallowe'en.

Viola Picket, Reporte

ALADDIN HOTEL
1213 Wyandotte
Kansas City, Mo.
HEADQUARTERS FOR TH KANSAS FARMERS UNIO
Rates—$2.00 Up
John N. Singleton, Manager

Co-operative Auditors
KANSAS FARMERS UNION CO-OPERATIVE AUDITING ASSOCIATION
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WE WRITE ALL KINDS OF BONDS
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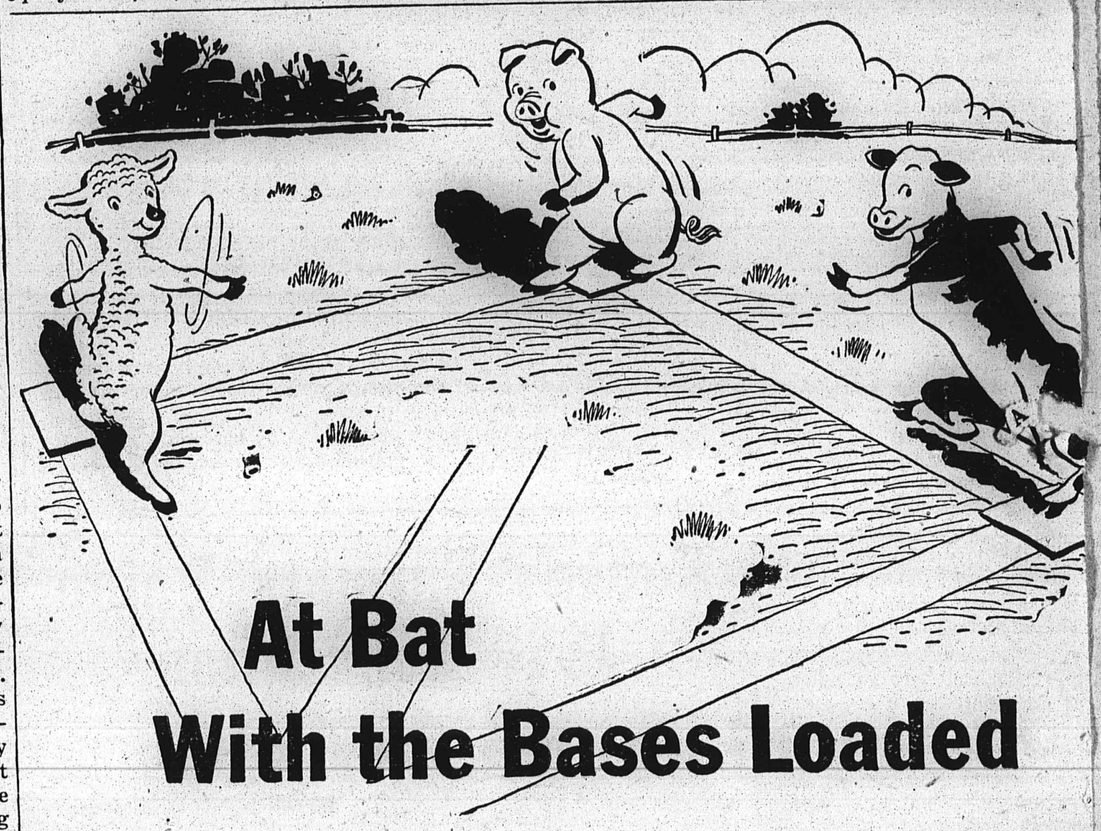


At Bat With the Bases Loaded

In the 1944 livestock production "game," the farmers and ranchers of America are certain to win another pennant for patriotic effort by an even wider margin than in 1943. An "official box score," with figures showing the numbers of livestock slaughtered in all meat-packing plants operating under federal inspection, tells the story:

1943 Totals (An all time record)	1st 7 months of 1944 (increase over same months of 1943)
Hogs—63,431,000	30.3 per cent
Lambs—23,363,000	3.3 per cent
Cattle—11,727,000	24.3 per cent
Calves— 5,209,000	55.9 per cent

During these first seven months of 1944, the meat-packing industry often found itself "at bat with the bases loaded." So many animals arrived that facilities for the handling of livestock and preparing of meats were taxed to the limit. When the bases are full, the batter is under a strain. Like the batter, Swift & Company found its capacity strained during the heavy marketings. In spite of this, however, we have bought and handled more livestock than in any similar periods in our history. This was done even with the shortage of experienced help, difficulty in obtaining conta and of finding storage space with co already filled to the doors.

We did our best "hitting in the pinches buying several days' supply of livestock al of slaughtering capacity. This was a practice—but an essential one.

We are proud of the meat production ords of 1943 and 1944. We had a hard jo do and we did it! But the greatest sha the credit goes properly to our team m the producers of livestock. For we know these outstanding records were made u difficulties and are the result of hard wor their part, long hours, and extra effort al way around.

SWIFT & COMPANY
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Livestock prices are the result of competitive buy ing by 3,500 meat-packing plants in the Unite States and 22,500 other concerns and indiv uals who slaughter livestock commerci

★ Buy more War Bonds—hold what you h

Committee Urges Maintenance of War Alcohol Industry

Senate Group Asks Study of Fuel Problem

Post-War Use of Government's Investment in Grain Plants

By RUSSELL SMITH
Special to Kansas Union Farmer

WASHINGTON — Is the production of alcohol from grain in peacetime economically feasible? The Gillette Committee of the Senate Agriculture Committee believes that it may be in terms of post-war farm production, employment, price levels, and national prosperity. The committee in a special report just published (Senate Document No. 240), concluded that "the problem is of such far reaching importance to the welfare of the nation (that) the committee invites the President to appoint a special committee of three or more outstanding persons to make an impartial study."

The committee says that "it is convinced that from a technical standpoint alcohol from grain can be successfully used as a motor fuel.

Is It Economical?

"In the view of the committee, the crux of the whole problem (is)—is it economic?

"The answer is not as simple as appears at first blush. It involves determination of such questions as

"(1) Whether the production of grains will be limited to the food and feed requirements with a plow-under dole to prevent an oversupply from ruination and bankruptcy of the farmer;

"(2) Whether unlimited and unrestrained production of grain to supply an industrial market as well as the feed and food market, is preferable to a restricted production;

("3) Whether that portion of the grain raised over and above the food and feed requirements of the nation should be subsidized by the government; or

"(4) Whether a dual pricing system be devised to permit the surplus grain to move into industrial markets,

"(5) Whether, in an overall way, it would be cheaper to turn our surplus grains into industrial markets,

"(5) Whether, in an overall way, it would be cheaper to turn our surplus grains into providing wide employment, the industrial market thus than to continue a policy of restriction to maintain prices."

Made Rubber

Alcohol from grain has been more immediately successful than alcohol from petroleum in licking the synthetic rubber production problem during the war, the committee report states, adding that "maximum production of synthetic rubber from grain should be maintained for — among many others—the following reasons:

1. About $150,000,000 of government money has been invested in plants for the production of butadiene and styrene from grain alcohol.

2. Millions more of public funds have been invested in grain alcohol plants for the production of grain alcohol for rubber.

3. Under present legislation the government is obligated to purchase some $2,000,000 worth of surplus grain in the next few years.

Cheaper Rubber

4. Thus, producing synthetic rubber in these government plants will actually cost no more than the processing charges, since the plants and raw materials will be bought and paid for, regardless. Grain rubber would thus actually cost less than petroleum rubber, and probably less than plantation rubber.

5. Not producing grain rubber would cost much more. The government investments in plants and grain would be lost; and, in addition, there would be no usable production to offset these costs.

6. Moreover, grain rubber could undoubtedly be sold at a price adequate to cover processing costs and return at least part of the government's investments in plants and grains.

7. Not only would a substantial part of our rubber requirements be met at minimum real cost—since we have the alternatives of getting rubber from our surplus grain, or nothing—but an economically sensible market for grain surplus would be created by grain rubber.

Helps Farmers

8. Producing rubber from grain, and thereby keeping men employed on the farm and in rubber factories is cerainly a better solution of our farm problem than paying farmers not to produce the grain, thus in effect buying unemployment on the farm and in the factory, or than buying the grain and letting it rot, with consequent unemployment in rubber factories, and no usable production in either case.

9. Moreover maximum production of rubber from grain would serve to keep international prices of crude rubber from becoming exorbitant, thus constituting a net saving to the nation. Grain rubber would save the American people the difference between its cost and what would otherwise be the international price for crude rubber and would stabilize rubber prices.

10. Synthetic rubber should be produced principally from grain rather than petroleum because grains are replaceable and in constant surplus, whereas petroleum reserves are irreplaceable and being constantly depleted.

11. From the standpoint of military security a grain rubber industry should be maintained to assure us of a source of supply of rubber and to assure us of maximum reserves of oil products in the event of war.

Now In Use

Alcohol is already being used for motor fuel in blends with gasoline, ranging from 10 to 15 per cent alcohol up to the practice in Cuba where, with an official formula of 35 per cent and 65 per cent alcohol (later changed to 25 per cent gasoline and 75 per cent alcohol) the actual use is 95 per cent alcohol. Because old low - compression motors are being used, instead of high compression motors that would have greater efficiency, the present mileage yield of the Cuban mixture is only 60 to 80 per cent of gasoline mileage.

The committee cites a 1936 letter by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace pointing out that the automobile threw out of use 35 million acres once needed to feed horses and mules and urging tests of manufacture of fuel from corn and other agricultural products.

Experts in the chemistry of farm products estimate that alcohol can be made from farm products (deteriorated grain and other "wastes") for prices competitive with gasoline and perhaps essentially less, taking into account by-products of high protein feeds, rough feeds, dry ice, etc.

In addition to possible immediate savings to grain producers and motor fuel consumers, the long-run national interest in conserving the naton's fuel supply lends support to the Gillette proposal.

Local and County

DELEGATE'S CREDENTIAL

Kansas Division

Farmers Educational & Co-operative Union of America

This is to certify that.....(Delegate)

Post Office Address.....Local No.....

and .....(Alternate)

are members in good standing of..... Local Union

Number.....State of Kansas, and were elected delegates to the Thirty-Ninth Annual Convention of the Kansas Farmers Union, which meets at Topeka, Kansas, on October 26-27.

.....
President

.....
Secretary

(SEAL)

PROGRAM OF

Farmers Union Managers and Directors Ass'n. Annual Meeting

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1944

1:30 p.m.—
Meeting Called to Order—Don Wilcox, President.
Minutes of Previous Meeting—J. O. Newbry, Secretary.
President's Report—Don Wilcox, Bennington, Kan.
Talk—H. E. Witham, Sec.-Mgr. Farmers Union Jobbing Assn., Kansas City.
Talk—"The Attack on Co-ops," Charles A. Richard, Executive Secretary Kansas Co-operative Council, Topeka, Kan.
Panel Discussion—"What Can or Should Co-operative Managers Do About the Attack Being Made on Co-ops by Trade Organizations and Publications?" Discussion to be opened with statement by panel leader, John Schulte, manager of the Mitchell County Farmers Union Co-op Assn., Beloit, Kan.
Panel Members: P. J. Nash, co-op. mgr., Ellsworth; Clarence Yocum, co-op. mgr., St. Marys; Harold Westgate, co-op. mgr., Manhattan; David Train, co-op. mgr., Lindsborg; Verle Moyer, co-op. mgr., Clifton.

5:30 p.m.—
Election of Officers—President, Vice President and Secretary.
Announcements.
Adjournment.

7:30 p.m.—
Banquet.

8:30 p.m.—
Reports of Committees.
Talk—Vance Rucker, Wichita Bank for Co-operatives, Wichita, Kan.
Adjournment.

Galbreath Asked 650% Profit

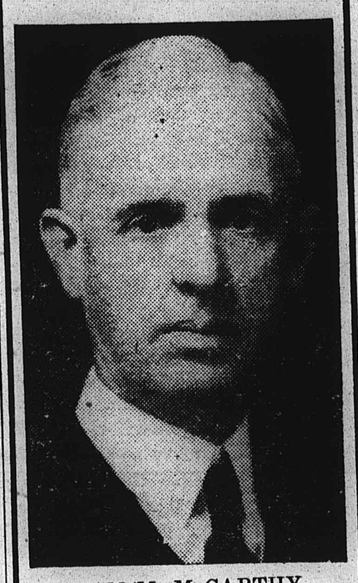
President John W. Galbreath of the National Association of Real Estate Boards—who said in Denver recently that the association is "willing to help" the U. S. to get rid of its war surplus lands, sought to hold the government up for $450,000 for land which he had bought for $60,000. The 29-acre tract is near Joliet, Ill.

That's the allegation of U. S. Assistant District Attorney Norman Littell, who got an order from a federal judge permitting him to deposit $75,000 in full payment for the land.

Actually, Littell said, it only cost Galbreath $10,000, the amount he paid down. He gave a $50,000 mortgage for it June 1, 1943. It has been used for a spare parts depot for the Seabees.

Galbreath, the National Association, and former realtors were prominent in the administration which Will L. Clayton, former surplus property administrator, sought to set up to sell surplus farm land through the RFC.

Congressional Candidate



DAN M. McCARTHY

Who He Is:

Dan McCarthy of Hays, Democratic candidate for Congress from the Sixth District, is a life-long resident of the district. He is a native of Jewell and practiced law there many years. He was county attorney two terms and also represented his county and Mitchell county as state senator. Mr. McCarthy now practices law in Hays with his partner, Kathryn O'Laughlin McCarthy, who formerly represented the district in Congress.

What He Stands For:

Mr. McCarthy is a farm owner, knows the needs of his district, is an ardent booster for soil conservation, flood and water control, rural electrification, adequate prices for farm products. He is opposed to inflation which, if unchecked, would bring ruin to the farmer and small business man. He advocates a simplified income tax system as opposed to the present act based on the Ruml tax plan.

He favors the all-war effort which is bringing victory quickly and will get our boys home from the war zones at an earlier date than many even hoped. He believes in jobs for the returning soldiers and the best of care for disabled veterans.

Support Him!

Mr. McCarthy will win because a great majority of the people of the district are behind the war effort and more interested in the welfare of the nation than in party politics or party labels.

Vote For

Dan M. McCarthy!

AROUND THE TRIANGLE

By Esther E. Voorhies
KFU Education Director

My Dog

I've got a dog, a mangy dog
That's what my folks all say,
But, gee, it makes me awful sore
To have them talk that way.

Why can't they see he's just as smart
As any dog can be?
And aren't his friendly ways worth more
Than any pedigree?

What if his hair is sort of thin
And lets his ribs show through?
And 'cause he's only got one eye
The other seems more blue.

Oh, you can have your brindle pups
And collies and the rest,
Of all the dogs in this whole town
I like my stray dog best.

—E. T. Megow.

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Guest Editorials

Those Funny (?) Papers

Some of you may have been reading that comic (?) strip called Orphan Annie. This is one of the most vicious means of propaganda used today. From the youngest to the oldest people follow the antics of the imaginary people in the comic strips. They thrill with the super-men of the earth and sky. They weep over the troubles of the beautiful blondes, and all the time they are being conditioned. The reason I mentioned Orphan Annie is because at this time it is carrying some of the deadliest propaganda it has ever used. "Daddy" Warbucks, that great capitalist who made this country, was sick. Annie told him about lying about her age so she could work. Daddy, that magnificent character, told her it was all right for her to break the Child Labor Laws because she was an honest, bright, and upright little girl and she had to take care of herself. Daddy says he raised Annie so she could work all her life if she needed to, and it was much more important to work—even at her age—than to go to school. Of course, going to school is all right if you have time, but it is more important to work and earn money.

Further than that, the characters in the strip support this line of thinking and say again and again that great capitalists like Daddy Warbucks are the kind who have made this country the great open free-for-all country it is.

By Mildred K. Stoltz in "The Pioneer," Montana County Leaders' Magazine.

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Vive La France

To those of us who remember the death of France in 1940 it seemed as though the last hope of democracy in Western Europe was lost. What could be done by a few escaped patriots and a little handful of loyal officers and men in the colonies, when the very homeland had been strangled by the Nazis, and when the government itself had degenerated to a corrupt and quarreling assemblage of politicians?

Now again, as in all times, the answer has come from the people. A strong and determined French Underground, which has held the hope of freedom, has kept alive the sparks through four long years of terror and oppression. Once more free people owe their freedom to a little group who kept faith with the ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity, and it may be that once again France will be the place of a new birth of freedom in Europe.

To the Maquis, the F. F. I., and to the people of the Underground, France owes her ability once more to stand alone as a nation among free nations. The people of France have added a new chapter to the book of heroes. Once again it has been shown that it is in the common people that the strength of a nation is found.

—Gene P. Voorhies.

▲ ▲ ▲

A Friend in Need—

A couple weeks ago while in Tennessee I got itching feet to walk around on some of the green, rolling Tennessee farms. Seeking satisfaction for by desire, I visited the Farm Security Administration office there, hinting that I'd surely enjoy accompanying someone out into the country. The day after my call the Farm and Home Supervisors took me with them on a two-hour field trip.

Besides seeing tobacco and learning something about that crop, I observed some of the "new lease on life" that the FSA is giving farm families. We stopped at two farms. One was being purchased by a young couple in their early twenties through a tenant purchase loan. The loan was given four years ago and after this year's crop is sold the last payment will be made. Through this helping hand by government a youthful farm family is being given the first essential to security on the land—ownership. The place was very attractive. The house had been recently painted. The yard can be beautifully landscaped as time permits. Modern conveniences of running water and a furnace were being installed. Electric wires, made possible by the TVA, already led to the house and farm buildings. So much was being accomplished in a short time that, without seeing, believing would have been difficult.

At the other farm we were ushered into the new house that FSA made possible to build. One glance at the cabin, still standing, which had once been home was enough to tell the story of added pleasure and comfort. When such evidence of better living, made possible to low income farm families, are to be seen, not only in print and pictures, but out on honest-to-goodness farms where these things are happening, it is hard to understand some of the criticisms made by public officials, Congressmen, business men, and even farmers. These are samples of true stories that are taking place not only in Tennessee, but in states all across the country, including our own Kansas.

Ballots Sent Out to Elect Torchbearers

Ballots have been sent out for the election of two Juniors as Torchbearers for 1944. The Torchbearers will be elected by the young people themselves and their leaders, and the two who are selected will be sent by the Kansas Farmers Union to the National Convention at Denver. The Torchbearers' local and county unions should see that it is possible for them to go to the state convention.

Following are the Juniors who are eligible for Torchbearer election. They have attended state camps and conventions. Some have assisted with county Junior Reserve camps, conducted programs at local meetings, given 4-minute speeches. Some have worked on a county magazine and officiated at banquets, parties, and other special activities. All have done outstanding work during two or more years of Junior classwork.

VANCE ARNOLD, Smoky Hill Local, McPherson County.

ANNA MAE RODENBAUGH, LUCILLE RODENBAUGH, REGINA LENHERR and MARY PAT IMMENSCHUH, Sandy Hook Local, Pottawatomie County.

IRENE and LUCILLE SOELTER, Kaw Valley Local, Wabaunsee County.

MAX SOUPENE, ETHLYN PARRY and MARJORIE TENNANT, Elbow Local, Pottawatomie County.

Reserves at Sandy Hook Finishing Up

Mrs. Paul Lenherr, local leader, reports that the Sandy Hook Reserves are finishing up the year's work.

At a meeting at the Sandy Hook schoolhouse Sept. 30, Mrs. Wild, class teacher, gave them a test on their study unit, "Destroy Weeds." They expect to complete their scrapbooks and notebooks within the next two weeks.

The high school Junior and Reserve class at St. Marys has been organized for the coming year and has thirty-two members. Fathers Clerkin, Scott, and Faherty, of the St. Marys College, are conducting the classes at an hour period each week. Credit unions, co-operatives, problems of and reasons for organization are some of the topics the farm young people will study. The Fathers who are supervising the work are members of the Catholic Rural Life Conference.

These high school classes will be supplemented by evening meetings during the winter with the idea of emprasizing recreation. The community is fortunate in having the assistance of the school and the church in bringing co-operative and farm organization training to the young people.

Let's Scratch Hard

Said the first little chicken with
a queer little squirm,
"I wish I could find a fat little
worm."
Said the next little chicken with a
sharp little squeal,
"I wish I could find some nice
yellow meal."
Said the third little chicken with
an odd little shrug,
"I wish I could find a fat little
slug."
Said the fourth little chicken with
a small sign of grief,
"I wish I could find a little green
leaf."
Said the fifth little chicken with
a faint little moan,
"I wish I could find a wee gravel
stone."
"Now see here," said the Mother
from the green garden patch,
"If you want ANYTHING you'll
just have to scratch."

Junior Working On Speech Award

Marjorie Tennant of the Elbow Local, Pottawatomie County, is working on the Minuteman Project and has made several 4-minute speeches. She has been studying such topics as "Economy of Abundance," "Farms for Veterans," and other post-war plans of the Farmers Union. She will make her final Minuteman talk at the state convention in Topeka this month.

Living Memorials

FOR ALL OUR BOYS

In memory of me, you wouldn't erect
A dreary stone that would reflect—
No thought of joy or living things,
Or hope, for which the whole world sings.

I ask that you go plant a tree
To cast a shadow clear for me.
A tree to bless the weary earth,
Or any monument of vital worth!

In hunting memory, on marble cold,
I want no story of my valor told.
Forlorn and desolate, they stand for years,
Despair they bring, and lonely tears.

Instead, I beg you plan a place,
A playground—where children race,
A little lake—a bathing beach,
A happy place—in easy reach.

For all the Boys—on sea or land,
For all the Flyers—who victory planned,
From the Spirit World—We unite our pleas—
For playgrounds—pools—and glorious trees!

No futile piles of stone to mar,
The landscape view—both near and far!
Dead monuments are but idle toys—
Give living things for our noble boys!

Millicent Easter

Time to Plan Junior Work For Next Year

It is now time to be thinking about and planning for Junior and Junior Reserve classes for the coming year. You will want to have your material lined up to start as soon as possible after the state convention. Let's review the study topics we have to choose from this fall.

All Juniors, beginning with the 14-year-olds on up, will use the new recreation study topic named CREATIVE LIVING THROUGH RECREATION. Besides recreation including singing, dancing, games, and plays, it deals with philosophy and leadership. It is the beginning topic of a five-year plan of study topics for juniors.

For Junior Reserves there are the nature study units, DESTROY WEEDS EVERYDAY; INSECTS and BIRDS ARE GOOD NEIGHBORS. One of them usually leads to another. The state office has some very good references to use with these units.

Working Together

WORKING TOGETHER is a good introductory unit for Reserves, which has short stories, songs, games, skits, and poems that teach the meaning of the Farmers Union and the co-operative principles. This is a workbook, and each Reserve must have his or her own copy.

THE TIME HAS COME is another unit which is essential in the teaching of organization and co-operation. It deals with public services—electricity, railroads, the telephone, etc.

THE LIVEOAK TREE teaches the history of the Farmers Union, and is an excellent study for older Reserves and also for Juniors who are just beginning in the Junior program.

Farmers Union co-operatives across the United States come to life in THE FARMERS UNION HIGHROAD. Since 1944 is the Centennial anniversary of the co-operative movement, this is an appropriate unit to use this year.

Write For Advice

The soil conservation unit, OVER ALL THE LAND, follows closely the work done in the nature studies, and is part of the over-all program of the Farmers Union to keep farm families on the land. The large photographic pictures make it a fascinating book for Reserves.

If you are in doubt about which unit to use next year, write us at the state office and we will try to give you some suggestions. When you write, give us your own opinion, too—which units you think might fit your particular need best, how large and about what age range your group will me, and the previous work they have had.

Witham, Broman Visit at Gove

General Manager H. E. Witham and E. A. Broman, head of the FUJA accounting department, attended a stockholders meeting of the Gove County Co-operative Association in Grainfield, Tuesday, Oct. 3. Mr. Broman returned to the office Thursday but Mr. Witham stopped a day at his farm in Mitchell County. They report a well attended meeting with good interest shown by the shareholders in the affairs of their company. The board of directors accepted the resignation of Peter Heier as president of the board but has not as yet selected his successor.

NEWS FROM K. F. U. CO-OPERATIVES

Day by Day with FUJA

By JOHN VESECKY

Farmers Must Plan Own Strong Post-War Farm Program or Face Another Price Calamity

After World War No I farmers were lead to believe that floors under prices of farm products tend to become ceilings and that if the floors were removed prices would immediately go up to the levels that we farmers believed they should be at.

So we demanded that floors be removed and they were removed, but the result was not what we were led to believe it would be. Instead of going up the prices turned down. Trading in wheat on the grain exchanges was resumed when wheat was selling at $2.50 per bushel at the local market. The governing option opened at about $2.75, if we are not mistaken. In a short time wheat was selling at $1.00 per bushel instead of the high prices we were led to expect once all price controls were released and the grain exchanges were permitted to function freely and the law of supply and demand was again operative.

Now again the same anvil chorus is starting. We are told by some so-called economists and experts connected with subsidized research bubeaus, that unless all controls are removed from farm product prices so that the revered laws of supply and demand can function freely and the speculators can again play with the prices of grain and other farm products, we are headed straight for perdition.

A "Sage" Speaks

In the Oct. 2 issue of the Chicago Journal of Commerce there is an editorial which quotes Karl Brandt of Stanford University, "who," the Journal says, "has joined the ranks of those who see the danger to the country of entering a surplus era with parity prices." This sage from Stanford quotes surveys made by the Stanford Food Research Institute which purports to show that Europe will not be much of a market for our food surpluses as "already food production in areas under Allied control is above the pre-war average." "Therefore," continues this, "the prospect for American agriculture is bleak **unless crops are adjusted to demand according to the rule of flexible prices."** (That is prices that are permitted to go so low that farmers through bankruptcy are forced to cut down on production.)

A Canadian exchange tells about another economist from the West as follows:

"Dr. (meaning a Ph. D.) Joseph S. Davis of the Food Research Institute of Stanford University of California gave a very good outline of the attitude of the grain trade of Western Canada towards grain marketing in an address delivered before the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association's annual convention, recently held in Winnipeg.

"He said that governmental policies regarding the marketing of farm products in the United States and Canada were wrong and expressed the opinion that wheat should be sold at any price it would bring in order to prevent the piling up of further surpluses. Dr. Davis also expressed his opposition to the fixing of prices on farm products by governments."

Low Prices

The Exchange closes the article with the following significant paragraph:

"Agricultural Canada will not meekly submit to a further period of depression prices for farm products. The farmers of the dominion have been altogether too submissive in the past. Another period of such low prices as occurred between 1930 and 1935 would certainly bring about very drastic political repercussions.'

We agree with the Canadian exchange that farmers will not take another such bankruptcy cycle, as the early 1930's, lying down. But we do not believe we should permit the other fellows to do all the planning for us. We should begin right now to prepare for the inevitable post-war effort to deflate agricultural prices back to so-called normalcy.

Big Business is not waiting until after the war is won to do their post war planning. They and all of Congress have been planning for post-war reconversion of industry for the past two months, and they would not go all out in the manufacture of urgently needed war supplies before the war started until they were assured of good profits.

Farmers Must Act

Farmers too should prepare now for post-war reconversion and post-war conditions The best way to prepare for whatever may come is to be strongly organized in general farm organizations like the Farmers Union for political action, and in strong, well financed, co-operatives for economic action. Then if we have co-operation between our co-operatives and the general farm organizations, and if we use our best brains and our best efforts to work out and get into operation a practical post-war program for farmers we will save our farmers and our country from another debacle such as followed World War No. 1.

Preventing Fires Is Daily Duty

"In a spectacular fire that blazed for scarcely more than two hours the Farmers UNION ELEVATOR of Benton was completely destroyed Monday evening, Sept. 25, and with it over 60,000 bushels of wheat. Some of the grain may be salvaged for feed."

The above paragraph, taken from the Oct. 1 issue of the N. D. Union Farmer, shows just what can and often does happen to our co-operative elevators. In the above case the article says that the co-operative was covered by insurance, so that they can proceed to rebuild as soon as material and machinery and labor are available. No matter how quickly the co-operative rebuilds its facilities it will still loose some possible savings because of the interruption of its operations and the consequent marketing of its members products through other non-co-operative concerns.

This is fire prevention week, but the wise manager and co-operative board will make every day and every week fire prevention week, by clearing up all the trash both around and inside the elevator, and by providing water barrels and fire extinguishers located so they may be easily got at, and by overhauling the elevator machinery and providing man lifts and platforms so that all the machinery can be inspected and oiled without the necessity of the manager or helper being a trapeze artist.

Roy Crawford At 2 Meetings

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association was represented by Roy Crawford, head of the Grain Dept. at the recent annual stockholders meeting of the Indiana Grain Co-operative, and at a meeting of the National Federation of Grain Co-operatives. Both of the meetings were held in Indianapolis, Ind., the same week and the FUJA is a member of both organizations. Roy reports on the meetings as follows:

"The Indiana Grain Co-operative has just completed a tremendously successful year, showing net savings of three-quarter million dollars. At their annual meeting, the stockholders voted to increase capital stock authorization to $3,050,000.

"The National Federation of Grain Co-operatives, with two of the eleven members unable to be represented, worked on its always-ample stock pile of problems, including Amendment of Sec. 2.4 of Food Products Regulation No. 2, National Association of Co-operatives, and redefinition of "Area of Production" under the Wages and Hours Law.

"As guests of the Federation and prospective new members, we had the manager and three directors of the Michigan Elevator Exchange. This regional headquarters at Lansing, Michigan, is an important marketing agency of wheat, beans and seeds."

Farmers who sold their corn to the government during the "corn-for-war" program, thus enabling war essential processors to operate at about 85 per cent of their normal output until Nov. 11, were commended by War Food Administrator Marvin Jones.

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 LIVESTOCK CO-OPERATIVE

Stock Yards

Kansas City Wichita Parsons

Market Letter

from the

Farr ers Union Livestock Commission, South St. Joseph, Mo.

South St. Joseph, Mo., Saturday, Oct. 7, 1944.

Slaughter steers are closing the week 25c to 50c higher, bulk of grain fed steers selling 15.00 to 16.50, some medium to good steers 11.50 to 14.50, some short-feds 11.00 to 12.00.

Heifers and mixed yearlings are 2gc to 5dc higher with some of the medium and good grades showing a greater advance. The sharp advance in the butcher market was due to light receipts caused by bad roads. Best mixed yearlings 16.50; heifers 17.25, good to choice kinds mostly 15.00 to 16.85, medium to good grades 12.00 to 14.50, some common grassy light heifers down to 9.00 and below. Cows are 50c to 75c higher, good cows 11.00 to 12.50, bulk of beef cows 7.50 to 10.00, canners and cutters 5.25 to 7.50. Bulls are 25c higher, a few beef bulls 11.00 to 11.50; best heavy sausage bulls 10.25; bulk of bulls 7.50 to 10.00.

There was a good supply of stockers and feeders here this week, market strong to 25c higher; plain kinds 8.50 to 9.50, choice lights 11.00 to 12.50, feeders, plain kinds 9.50 to 10.50, good to choice 11.00 to 12.50.

Veal calf top 13.00, bulk 11.00 to 12.50, common and mediums 8.00 to 10.00; culls 6.00 to 9.00; few choice heavies 12.50, bulk 10.00 to 12.00, common and medium 7.50 to 10.00; culls 6.50 to 8.50.

Hog market active at mostly ceiling prices, 180 to 240 lbs. up to 14.50, 241 lbs. and over, and packing sows, up to 13.75.

The lamb market was up 50c this week, top 14.00. Good to choice lambs 13.50 to 4.00; medium to good 12.00 to 13.50, culls to mediums 10.00 to 12.00. Top on native ewes to the killers 5.25. Several loads good to choice Western feeder lambs 12.50 to 12.75 per cwt., good mouth Idaho breeding ewes 7.00 to 8.00 per head

Mankato Holds Business Session

Mankato Local No. 1848 met Sept. 20 at the Rebekah Hall. After the business meeting the rest of the evening was spent visiting. Lunch of sandwiches, pie and coffee was served.

The next meeting will be held Oct. 4, at the Rebekah Hall. The refreshments committee as appointed is: Mrs. Will Lagergren and Mrs. Clarence Moore. They would like for the members to bring pie and sandwiches.—Mrs. George Wharton, Reporter.

No Rationing

Every type of farm machinery except corn pickers can now be bought without any rationing controls. Such controls were lifted by the WFA Sept. 28. Milk cans and pressure cookers had previously been removed from the ration list.

HAVING CAR TROUBLE? USED, GUARanteed auto, truck parts save money. Transmission specialists. Describe needs; immediate reply. VICTORY, 2439 FN Gunnison, Chicago 25.

KFU HI-POWER

Fumigant for Farm Stored Grain

and

KFU CERT-O-OIDE

For Elevator Stored Grain

These Weevil Killers have been tested by the manufacturer under the supervision of U. S. entomologists and by our own terminal superintendent, O. B. McCall, by actual use in our terminal elevator in Topeka, Kan. Because of the uniformly good results obtained under actual farm storage conditions and in elevators, we decided to distribute them under the KFU label.

Rainy, high-humidity seasons, such as the past summer and early fall have been, always bring on an infestation of WEEVIL in farm-stored grain. In order to avoid serious damage to stored grain, it is necessary to be constantly on the lookout for signs of WEEVIL and to be prepared to treat the grain with KFU HI-POWER fumigant for farm-stored grain as soon as the first signs of possible presence of weevil are noticed.

The best way to be prepared to stop weevil infestation and prevent damage is to have on hand, ready for instant use, an ample supply of KFU HI-POWER fumigant for farm-stored grain. So go to your local co-operative store or elevator and ask for KFU HI-POWER. If your dealer is out, he will order it for you, so do not take chances with substitutes.

KFU HI-POWER Fumigant comes in 1-gallon and 5-gallon tin cans with full directions for use printed on the can. 1½ gallons will treat 1,000 bushels of grain if used according to directions.

Distributed by

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

Board of Trade Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

It's Easy to Sell KFU Hybrids

Farmer-salesmen, to take orders for KFU hybrid seed corns, are wanted. If you wish to make extra money at a pleasant job, qualify at once!

IN COMMUNITIES WHERE A CO-OP DISTRIBUTES THE CORN, make application to the local manager. (See list of local distributors at bottom of this ad.)

IN COMMUNITIES WHERE THERE IS NO CO-OP DISTRIBUTOR, make application to Farmers Union Central Co-op, Box 296, Salina, Kansas.

Both the local co-ops, in their distribution area, and KFU Central Co-op, want farmer-salesmen. There is consequently an opportunity for profitable and pleasant spare time work in every community in Kansas.

Farmers Who Have Planted It Testify That KFU Hybrid Seed Corn Is:

RETAIL PRICES ON FARMERS UNION HYBRIDS

KFU No. 100—200—300—500—600

Large Flats	$8.00
Medium Flats	8.00
Small Flats	8.00
Short Large Flats	7.50
Short Medium Flats	7.50
Regular Round	6.50
Semi-Round	6.50
Large Round	5.75
Medium Round	5.75

KFU 400 (K 2234) our white hybrid will be one dollar ($1.00) per bushel higher on all grades.

1. DEPENDABLE It has the unseen quality given it by a reliable, conscientious organization doing everything possible to make their hybrids the best there are!

2. PROPERLY BRED From inbred lines produced by the most reliable breeders and certified by them to be absolutely true to strain.

3. WELL DETASSELLED So the hybrid delivered to you will be a perfect cross. Not even the one per cent of tassels permitted by state inspection stay in KFU hybrid fields!

4. UNIFORMLY GRADED With the finest equipment so that it plants properly. We guarantee our select flats, when planted with proper plates, to fall 95 per cent accurate.

5. PROVEN PERFORMANCE Not only in field tests, but in hundreds of Kansas farm fields, these hybrids have proven themselves. See letters and testimonials in this and following editions of this paper.

Contact These KFU Hybrid Dealers!

ABILENE
Farmers Elevator Co.
AGENDA
Farmers Co-op Elevator
ALMA
F. U. Co-op
ALTAMONT
Farmers Co-op Elevator
ARKANSAS CITY
F. U. Co-op Elevator
ALTA VISTA
F. U. Co-op Elevator
AURORA
Farmers Co-op Elevator
BARNES
Farmers Co-op Elevator
BEATTIE
F. U. Elevator
BEELER
Farmers Co-op Grain & Sup. Co.
BELLAIRE
F. U. Co-op Elevator
BELOIT
F. U. Co-op Elevator
BENNINGTON
Farmers Co-op Elevator
BLUE RAPIDS
Farmers Co-op Grain Co.
BREMEN
F. U. Elevator
BURDICK
F. U. Co-op Elevator
BURLINGTON
Farmers Co-op Elevator
BURNS
F. U. Co-op Elevator
CARLTON
F. U. Co-op Elevator
CAWKER CITY
F. U. Co-op Elevator
CENTRALIA
F. U. Co-op Elevator
CLAY CENTER
F. U. Produce Station
CLIFTON
F. U. Co-op Elevator
CLYDE
Clyde Co-op Elevator
COLLYER
F. U. Co-op Elevator
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F. U. Co-op Elevator
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DODGE CITY
Dodge City Co-op Exchange
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F. U. Co-op Elevator
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KELLOGG
F. U. Co-op Elevator
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F. U. Co-op Elevator
LaHARPE
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LANCASTER
F. U. Co-op Elevator
LEBANON
F. U. Co-op Elevator
LEHIGH
Farmers Co-op Elevator
LEONA
F. U. Co-op Elevator
LEONARDVILLE
Riley Co., F. U. Co-op
LINCOLNVILLE
F. U. Co-op Elevator
LINDSBORG
F. U. Co-op Elevator
LORRAINE
Lorraine Grain, Fuel, Stock Co.
LUCAS
Farmers Co-op Elevator
LURAY
F. U. Elevator
MANHATTAN
F. U. Co-op Elevator
MAPLE HILL
F. U. Jobbing Association
MARION
Marion Co-op Elevator
MARQUETTE
F. U. Co-op Elevator
McCUNE
F. U. Co-op Elevator
McPHERSON
F. U. Co-op Produce Station
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Farmers Elevator Co.
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Farmers Co-op Elevator
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F. U. Elevator
OLATHE
F. U. Co-op Elevator
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F. U. Co-op Elevator
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SOUTH MOUND
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STAFFORD
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F. U. Elevator
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TAMPA
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VLIETS
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F. U. Co-op Elevator
WAKEFIELD
Wakefield Farmers Co-op Ass'n.
WALNUT
Farmers Co-op Elevator
WATERVILLE
Farmers Co-op Elevator
WINFIELD
F. U. Co-op Elevator
WINIFRED
Winifred Farmers Co-op Elevator