

# KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

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## National Farmers Union Suggests Solution to Co-op Insurance Problem

**PRESIDENT DEAN URGED TO ENCOURAGE DIRECTORS TO WAIT FOR NATIONAL FARMERS UNION FIRE INSURANCE PROPOSAL**

**National President Patton in Communication to State Office Sees Need of Cooperative Fire Insurance Company in Kansas Which will Also Aid the State Farmers Union Work**

Salina, Kansas, June 15—The office of the president of the Kansas Farmers Union here, announced today the receipt of a communication from National President James G. Patton concerning the development of the Fire Insurance field into one of national scope.

E. K. Dean, state president, in making the announcement stated that he would answer Mr. Patton immediately and pledging his support to the plan and future of his suggestion. Although, he said, the plan as presented in Mr. Patton's letter was still in its infancy, the potentialities they suggested could be built into one of permanence and mutual benefit for all in the organization. Briefly Mr. Patton letter, presented below in full, deals with possibility of a national fire insurance program through the individual state organizations, with national support. The plan would not go into effect in states where insurance companies of this type are now successfully operating. He urged Mr. Dean to encourage the directors of the Kansas Farmers Union to postpone any other immediate plans until after the National Union has been able to complete their ground work on the program.

Mr. Dean stated that his answer could only be that he would talk with the directors at their August meeting, and because of the nearness of the regular state convention date, ask them to put the question to the delegates at the annual convention. This, he believes, will not only agree with Mr. Patton's suggestion but also give the Kansas delegates and directors a chance to thoroughly go into the conditions of such a program. "Fire insurance on a cooperative basis, is one of our big needs at the present time," stated Mr. Dean.

The letters of Mr. Dean and Mr. Patton are as follows:

Mr. Ernest K. Dean, President Kansas Farmers Union Box 296 Salina, Kansas.

Dear President Dean:

You have told me from time to time that you were having considerable difficulty in securing cooperation from the Kansas Farmers Union Fire Insurance Company, which I understand was established in behalf of the Farmers Union quite a long time ago. The National Board has discussed from time to time the problems which such situations create. The problem of the Kansas Farmers Union, which at the present time has no fire insurance company which relates itself to the Farmers Union or co-operates with it, is not different than the problem which we have in several other states.

The National Farmers Union is planning on providing central cooperative services in various states where the cooperative movement is not already well serving its membership and does not give the State organization an opportunity to build the Farmers Union.

The purpose of this letter is that: I would like to raise the question as to whether or not you might not be willing to encourage your Board of Directors to wait for awhile before you set up the new fire insurance company about which you have told me, in order that we might see whether or not the National can work out a national arrangement which would take care of your situation as well as the situation which exists in several states. The problem of membership services is not one limited to Kansas but reaches over the boundaries of Kansas into other states and it is the duty, in the opinion of the National Farmers Union Board to aid states in providing services to membership and assisting states to create larger memberships.

It would be my suggestion that you wait to incorporate until we have exhausted the possibilities of providing service in Kansas, along with several other states through a mechanism which the National Farmers Union might create.

Kindest personal regards to you,

James G. Patton, President National Farmers Union 3501 E. 46th Avenue Denver, Colorado.

Dear President Patton:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 12th with relation to our proposed Farmers Union Property Insurance Program in Kansas. I have gone over your letter carefully and am greatly encouraged by the contents of same.

First, because your letter gives evidence to the fact that the trouble the Kansas Farmers Union is having with the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas is not due to the action of the present officials of the Kansas Farmers Union, but rather due to the lack of cooperation on the part of the Insurance Company.

In as much as this same condition exists in other states where the Insurance Companies set up by the Farmers Union have followed the same method of procedure as the Kansas Company. The very fact the Board of Directors of the National Farmers Union is giving consideration to the condition brought about by the lack of cooperation on the part of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas and similar companies in other states, bears out the fact that this lack of cooperation is not caused by any person, which some of those people very closely connected with the Insurance Company would have the membership of the Kansas Farmers Union believe.

Second, because I have great confidence in you, as National President, and the National Board in your ability and sincerity to build an over-all program in the interest of the working farmers in this country.

Third, because I personally, have become convinced that in all things, in which it can be done economically sound, we should build on a National basis. I am confident that all types of insurance could be related to the National Farmers Union in a National program on a much sounder basis than could be done in individual state programs.

We will postpone any further action on the organization of a Property Insurance Company until the regular quarterly meeting of our Board of Directors, at which time we will take up the proposal in your letter. I shall be very happy to lend my support to our cooperation with the National Farmers Union in an insurance program.

Due to our convention following so closely the next quarterly meeting of our Board of Directors, in all probability the Board's action will be to present the matter to the delegates at the convention for their consideration.

Thanking you for the interest of the National Farmers Union in our Kansas Program, and with kindest regards, I am

Fraternally yours  
Kansas Farmers Union  
E. K. Dean, President.

## PAY IN ADVANCE

**35 REA Systems Make Advance Payments on Loans in Month**

Washington, D. C., June 6.—The U. S. Department of Agriculture said today that during April, 35 rural electric distribution systems in 14 states made advance payments totaling \$135,112.67 on construction loans obtained from the Government through the Rural Electrification Administration.

The April remittances brought the total of advance payments made by rural electric cooperatives to \$4,336,235.58. Out of the 785 energized REA systems now serving 929,673 connected consumers, only 59 are behind in their payments. Administrator Harry Slattery pointed out, while 317 have taken up notes before they were due. Payments as much as 30 days past due total \$159,277 or about 1 percent of the total of \$15,710,000 of accounts due to date. Advance payments equal 27 percent of the repayment schedule.

REA construction has been halted for the duration by the material shortage except where the agency has been called upon to serve war establishments. Cooperative systems with the aid of REA are helping members do their part in the Food-for-Freedom program.

South Carolina led all states in advance payments during April with \$61,200 from 14 systems. Advance payments from other states were: Tennessee, \$12,000 from two systems; Ohio, \$10,000 from two systems; Illinois, \$8,000 from two systems; Minnesota, \$7,322 from two systems; Iowa, \$7,000 from three systems; Florida, \$7,000 from one system; Utah, \$5,000 from one system; Wisconsin, \$4,500 from two systems; Indiana, \$4,000 from one system; Texas, \$3,468 from two systems; Georgia, \$2,402 from one system; Missouri, \$2,220 from one system, and Mississippi, \$1,000 from one system.

## Mrs. Art Riley Represents KFU In Washington

**NATIONAL RED CROSS CALLS FARM GROUP REPRESENTATIVES TO CONFERENCE.**

**To Make Plans For Intensification Of Health Education In Rural Communities During the National Emergency.**

Salina, Kansas, June 5—Mrs. Art Riley, assistant editor of the Kansas Union Farmer, state publication of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Kansas division, has been asked by Gladys Talbot Edwards, Director of Education for the national organization, to attend a meeting in Washington, D. C., on June 10.

The meeting has been called by the National Red Cross, the purpose of the conference being to discuss ways and means of getting more instructions on first aid, life saving, home and farm accident prevention, home nursing, and nutrition, to the population of rural areas.

Representatives from each of the four national farm organizations will attend. It is felt that the Red Cross should intensify and extend its Health Educational Program in rural communities. This is believed to be more necessary now, because of the impending shortage of doctors and nurses, and the difficulties of transportation due to the restrictions on gasoline and tires.

Mrs. Frances Butts, educational worker of North Dakota, will also attend this meeting, as a representative of the National Farmers Union.

**CIRCULATION THIS ISSUE 9.983**

## James G. Patton Receives Honorary Degree For His Outstanding Achievements

**NATIONAL PRESIDENT OF FARMERS UNION SIGNALLY HONORED BY WESTERN STATE COLLEGE OF COLORADO.**

**Receives Degree of Doctor of Laws, as Dr. C. C. Casey, President of the College Cites His Accomplishments in Farm Work and Other Interests.**

GUNNISON, Colo., June 17—In recognition of his outstanding contribution to his state and to his nation as an authority on agriculture and farm planning, an adviser on youth problems, a leader in the field of Pan-American relationships and post-war planning, Dr. C. C. Casey, president of Western State College, conferred the honorary degree LL.D., Doctor of Laws, upon James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, at the thirty-first commencement exercises of the college Friday, June 5.

Patton, who is an alumnus of Western State, and who received the fourth honorary degree ever awarded by Western State.

Patton, who has been and is active in educational agricultural fields, is also president of the National Union Security Association. He is acting as collaborator with the Secretary of Agriculture on War Production at present, and he is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the National Planning Association which works with the Rockefeller Foundation and other groups on post-war planning.

Patton holds important NYA and WPA advisory posts. Excerpts from Mr. Patton's address follow:

"We must, as a sacred obligation, see to it that every member of the armed services returning to civilian life is given opportunity to become trained and skilled in peacetime occupations." Until lately, too many of us have taken our freedom as much for granted as the air we breathe. We, the people, the farmers, the wage earners, the little business men, the professionals, the housewives and the youth, have been too much inclined to leave everybody's business to the attention of a few.

"We have agreed that Democracy is the best form of government yet devised, but we have shrugged off its demands upon our brains, time and energy. We have accepted its privileges, evaded its duties. Now we are willing to fight to save it. We must also accept the need to think, work and live for it."

Patton then proceeded to outline eight objectives which he declared must be reached for the translation of freedom into modern terms:

1. The right to work: full employment through the productive years at useful and creative occupations; not at "made work."

2. Decent pay for every citizen's products or his labor; enough to buy not only the necessities of life but some of the goods and services not now available to the great masses of the people in cities. On the farms, including adequate amounts of food, clothing, shelter and medical care.

3. Security; freedom from fear of old age, want, dependency, sickness, unemployment and accidents.

4. The right to live in a system of genuinely free enterprise; free from compulsory labor, irresponsible private monopoly, international cartels, arbitrary public authority. It is in this field that we must work out the modern system of checks and balances, put governors on the gigantic machines of modern industry and government, not to rob anyone of freedom but to insure freedom to the millions of individuals who make up the people.

5. The right to come and go, to speak or be silent, free from the spyings of secret political police.

6. Equality before the law; equal access to justice in fact as well as in theory. Chief Justice Hughes said justice must not be most available to the longest purse.

7. The right to education; education for work, for citizenship, for personal growth and happiness.

8. The right to rest and to have recreation; the opportunity to enjoy life and to take part in the civilization which is being advanced.

"Civilization, including the machine, will then be for man, not man for the machine," Patton concluded.

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

## WARNS FARMERS TO AVOID ACCIDENTS

**Secretary of Agricultural Board in Plea for Prevention of Farm Mishaps.**

"A highly important contribution to the war effort would be to eliminate farm work accidents and their heavy toll," according to Secretary J. C. Mohler of the state board of agriculture and chairman of the state safety council.

Mohler stated that "because of the exceptional conditions this year unusual precautions should be taken. There is a need for every ounce of available manpower, and none of it should be lost through carelessness, the prime cause of accidents."

"Agriculture is facing a real problem with respect to help. In addition to the task of meeting the government's goals for production of special commodities, a huge wheat crop is about ready for the harvest.

"To offset the farm labor shortage will require longer hours. Longer hours mean greater fatigue. When one is exhausted accidents are more likely to occur and a machine of cog and cam allows no relaxation. 'Green' hands will be employed in larger numbers than usual and they should be made acquainted with farm hazards in order to guard against them."

"It should be remembered that agriculture is a dangerous occupation, leading all other industries in fatal accidents. Still, losses may be almost entirely prevented by the exercise of common sense and vigilance. Simple safety practices will prevent deplorable mishaps and conserve man-power."

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## Farm Groups Join In Effort To Secure Advance Notice Of Change In Parity Price

### REQUEST DETERMINATION AND PUBLICATION OF PRICES OF FARM COMMODITIES THAT MAY BE AFFECTED BY ACTION OF THE PRICE ADMINISTRATOR.

Representatives of Farm Groups in Washington, D. C., To Act As Committee To Assist War Manpower Administrator Also Suggested. Propose Legislation On Price Control.

In letters to Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard and Paul V. McNutt, head of the War Manpower Commission, leaders of the four national farm organizations petitioned for information on parity price changes and offered themselves as a standing committee to aid in any way possible labor problems that might arise during the national emergency. The letters both dated June 1, were co-signed by the presidents of the farm groups.

In the letter to Secretary Wickard, the groups are seeking assurance that the department of agriculture will follow the mandate of congress—in passing the Emergency Price Control Act—for determination and publication of certain ag-

riculture price data. First, that the department determine and publish the 110 per cent of parity figures; that they determine and publish, after appropriate investigation and hearings, comparable prices; and that they determine whether the price ceilings fixed upon any articles processed or manufactured from agriculture commodities are in compliance with the provisions as specified by the act.

They go on to urge that the secretary insist upon approval of any proposed action of the price administrator affecting agriculture commodities in advance of it becoming effective. In closing the letter they pledge support to the secretary in carrying out these recommendations.

In their letter to Mr. McNutt, they explain that they recognize the difficulty facing his department and offer their representatives in Washington as a standing manpower committee. This committee, they say, will be available at all times and at short notice. Citing the belief that they are better qualified to know the needs of the farmers in cases of labor shortages brought on by higher industrial wages and military and naval demands.

Their proposed legislation of price control as sent to the Secretary of Agriculture:

#### Proposed Legislation on Price Control

No part of this appropriation shall be used to enforce any maximum price or prices on any agricultural commodity or any com-

modity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity unless and until:

1. The Secretary of Agriculture has determined and published for such agricultural commodity the prices specified in Section 3 (a) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 and has redetermined and republished any such parity or comparable price at least once each month after the first such determination and publication.

(2) In case of a comparable price for such agricultural commodity, the Secretary of Agriculture has held public hearing and determined and published such comparable price in the manner prescribed by Section 3 (b) of said Act; and

(3) The Secretary of Agriculture has determined after investigation and proclaimed that the maximum price or prices so established on any such agricultural commodity or any such product thereof will reflect to the producer of such agricultural commodity a price in conformity with 3 (c) of said Act.

(4) In case the Secretary of Agriculture determines it is necessary to effectuate the provisions of Section 3 (c), the administrator has fixed the margins of processors and distributors of agricultural commodities and produces thereof to the extent necessary to prevent prices to producers from being depressed below the standards provided in section 3 (a).

### REA DEFENDERS WIN COMMITTEE SUPPORT BY RECENT EXPOSE

Washington, D. C.—“These co-operatives are made up of fine folks, of fine farmers and I'll back the contribution they are making to this country at this time against the contribution made by any other group. You can't break these co-operatives or this cooperative movement.” The very gentlemanly and very courteous Harry A. Slattery, Administrator for the Rural Electric Administration, apparently had suffered all that he was going to suffer from the hostile subcommittee of the House Committee on Military Affairs.

“We are not trying to break the cooperative movement,” Congressman Charles I. Faddis, the lame duck chairman of the subcommittee insisted. Slattery looked at Faddis but he also looked on beyond Faddis to the committee rostrum where sat Frank M. Wilkes, vice president and general manager of the Southwestern Gas and Electric Company of Arkansas, the latest hostile critic of REA, in a place reserved for Congressmen and newspaper correspondents.

“We are here,” Faddis continued, “only to inquire as to whether essential materials, necessary for war purposes, are being used for unnecessary purposes right now. The charge has been made that REA has used copper to build lines which duplicate already existing lines. You are here on the defensive.”

The House committee on Military Affairs has long been one of the very much favored committees of the profit power groups. Some time ago, Congressman Thomas D. Winter of Kansas made a speech in the House and charged that REA was hoarding vast quantities of copper wire. He waved before Congressmen some photographs of rolls of copper. Slattery replied immediately that the word “hoarding” implied that the copper was concealed but it was, in fact, in open fields in Texas. He showed that it was a comparatively small quantity of copper wire and that it had been

purchased by a contractor for a cooperative power development long before any question of priorities for copper developed.

It was assumed that Winter's charges had been blown to bits but the House Committee on Military Affairs seized on the charge and began an investigation. Then, in February, the committee, with only one member dissenting made an official report condemning REA. The basic statement in the report was as follows:

“Our national defense is severely hampered. One of the greatest threats in this direction is the policy, attitude, and activity of the REA, as this report will clearly show.”

That committee report and other activities of this committee were influential in causing representatives of REA cooperatives to form a national association for defense of REA. What the ultimate work of this association will be cannot now be determined but now, the leaders say, the sole purpose is to protect REA from unjust attacks. This week, the association won one set of spurs. The House committee agreed to hear Thomas B. Fitzhugh of Little Rock, Arkansas, counsel for the association.

Fitzhugh began with a map of Arkansas printed in the report as the basis for the committee statements. He showed the map was not true to facts. Then he showed a similar map, with the precise errors, had been used before by the profit power groups and the House committee experts had used it as evidence without checking it. The expose of the map shot holes in the sacred report but Fitzhugh went on, page after page, to demonstrate the report, very hostile to REA and very friendly to the profit power groups, was a tissue of misstatements. Members of the committee began to be considerate of Fitzhugh and Slattery and REA. The entire attitude of the committee changed. Wilkes was removed the next day from the committee rostrum. Talk about the sacred report ceased. The fight on REA began to show signs of dying.—Cooperative League News

### TEAMSTERS' UNION MEMBERS OFFER AID COLORADO FARMERS

Denver, Colo., June 8.—They are going to spend their vacations and “days off” down on the farm!

Ten thousand members of the Colorado Teamsters' Union have volunteered for vacation and “days off” work upon Colorado farms, H. L. Woxburg, Teamsters' Union National Representative, announced today. Registration of the Union Teamsters for voluntary farm work is being conducted at their Union headquarters, 122 West 14th Ave., Denver. Wages paid to the Teamsters for this voluntary work (at the prevailing farm wage scale) will be contributed by the volunteers to the Army and Navy Relief Fund, Woxburg said. “Every member of our Union is volunteering for this important work of helping the farmers in their war effort to produce abundant crops,” Woxburg continued. “Every officer of our organization has already registered and we are awaiting the first call from the farms.”

“This is one of the most patriotic moves, to my knowledge, ever made by a labor organization, and clearly indicates the sympathy and understanding which organized labor has for the needs and problems of the farmers of America,” Harvey R. Solberg, president of Colorado Farmers Union, commented when told of the Union Teamsters Volunteer - for-Farm-Work movement.

Farmers of Colorado may secure this voluntary service of the Union Teamsters by writing to the Colorado Farmers Union, 3501 East 46th ave., Denver, or by registering at that address, stating the number of helpers needed and on what dates they could be used to best advantage. They are urged to furnish transportation for these volunteers, but in instances where this cannot be done the Teamsters' Union will see that the volunteers are transported to the farms.

“I am happy to hear of this movement by Labor in Colorado,” James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union said when informed of the Teamsters' move to aid farmers. “It is the kind of cooperation that will win the war. Similar programs are being used in many sections of the country but none more spontaneous than that developed by the Union Teamsters of Colorado.”

### EASTERN CO-OPS PLAN WAR ECONOMY PROGRAM

New York—The problems of a war economy as they face cooperatives were tackled by over 300 delegates from 230 cooperatives in twelve eastern states on Memorial Day week-end at the largest annual meeting of Eastern Cooperative Wholesale ever held.

Out of these discussions came a program of action to meet the emergency: new co-op warehouses are to be opened in Harrisburg, Washington, Philadelphia and Rochester, to supplement the two existing ones in New York and Boston, to meet new trucking regulations and gas and rubber shortages. Membership campaigns will be staged by each local co-op with particular emphasis to be made on bringing in additional members within walking distance of each store. Twenty suggestions were brought forward to build new service units for members beyond walking distance. A program to put handles on nutrition was adopted to make nutrition information available to all consumers.

Committees on public affairs, recently proposed by The Cooperative League of the USA, will be set up in the Eastern Cooperative League and in the local cooperatives to acquaint community leaders and community organizations in the benefits of cooperation; to inform legislators of the viewpoint of cooperatives on legislation directly affecting consumers; and to study and interpret to cooperative members legislation and administrative rulings affecting the interests of cooperatives.

The convention in its final session endorsed the Voorhis-Wagner Bill providing for a commission on post-war reconstruction which will include representatives of consumer cooperatives. The delegates also opposed a general sales tax and federal payroll tax now before Congress as “a most inequitable form of taxation” because such taxes fall most heavily on families with low incomes. The convention also favored increased taxes on incomes, inheritances, gifts and corporations based on the principle of ability to pay.

Murray D. Lincoln, president of The Cooperative League of the USA, declared at the banquet Saturday night that “The greatest contribution which cooperation is



## Your planting starts railroad planning!

YOU don't have to think much about getting your crops to market until harvest time comes around—

For you know that from the day planting began the railroads have kept track of the acreage planted, of crop conditions and of marketing situations.

Today this railroad foresight is more than ever important. For today wartime demands on cars and locomotives, plus the diversion of ships and shortage of rubber, add up to the biggest railroad job in history.

The problem is even tougher than that. Right now, for instance, another big crop of winter wheat is being harvested—while a carry-over of some 600 million bushels of last year's wheat leaves but 20% of the elevators' capacity for the new crop's storage.

But the railroads have been cooperating with the growers, the State and Federal authorities ever since the seed was sown.

They know, almost to the day, when cars will be needed, and where, and how many. And the railroads will see that these cars are assembled in advance to pick up and speed to destination all the wheat which can be unloaded promptly when it gets there.



ASSOCIATION OF

**AMERICAN RAILROADS**

WASHINGTON, D. C.

making today is the sense of human unity built around the fulfilling of a common need. There can never be a surplus of any commodity as long as there is a need of that commodity anywhere in the world.

L. E. Woodcock, manager of Eastern Cooperative Wholesale, reported a record business in 1941 when sales jumped to \$2,109,000—35 percent over that of the previous year.

A report by Werner Regli, head of The Cooperative League Accounting Bureau, who has enlisted in the armed services, was read by Hartley Cross. It stressed the importance of the future for the cooperative movement, the opportunity of cooperators in a completely altered economy and the responsibility that rests on cooperators to steer their ship rather than to drift into the future.

Congressman Voorhis says it with Dollars—Donates Royalty Check to Radio Fund  
New York—Congressman Jerry

Voorhis of California last week gave his enthusiastic endorsement to the National Cooperative Radio Fund and asked that a royalty check for \$146 earned on his book on the co-ops, “The Morale of Democracy” be turned over to the Fund to help put the co-ops on the air coast-to-coast.

In adding his contribution, Voorhis said, “I am happy for the opportunity to contribute to this effort. The Cooperative League is making through the radio fund to tell America about consumer cooperatives. Years are but hours these days when men and worlds and understandings are being destroyed. Yes, time is now of the essence. Each and every cooperator should appreciate how important it is to uncover the light of cooperation. Cooperators should be grateful for the opportunity the radio fund gives them to tell to this troubled world the story of cooperation.”—Co-op League News Service.



## Wallace Speech One of Great Historical Events of Allied War

(From the National Union Farmer)

By Charles W. Ervin

WASHINGTON, May 30—If the people of the United States were given the opportunity to see the true picture of what is happening in this country, the majority of them could be trusted to decide how to best look after their own interests.

To one who has for two generations watched public events it is in no sense surprising that the majority of our people are at times fooled to their own undoing.

During the last half century the two major parties have pretty thoroughly fooled the majority of our people into voting who shall skin 'em. The only real battle between the Republican and Democratic parties is the battle for the privilege of skinning the people. Sometimes one party won and sometimes the other, but the skinning went on just the same.

In 1933, however, something happened in this country which was different from what had ever happened before. Franklin D. Roosevelt, as candidate of the Democratic party, was elected President after three years of an intense depression such as the country had never gone through before, and found himself able to meet the problem which the depression had brought by practically ignoring in a great measure both the Democratic and Republican politicians.

For some reason, unlike most men in public life, he was able to sense the real forces which had been let loose by unexpected events. The result was he went over the heads of the mis-named practical politicians and there

of the Tories which further only the interests of the few.

Some of this hate of Roosevelt, however, on the part of the Tories has been deflected to another channel. And that is hatred of the Vice-President. Wallace made an address recently dealing with what the war was about that has set every Tory in Washington and throughout the land agog with rage.

If Wallace had just contented himself with the general statement which began his speech, "This is a fight between the slave world and a free world. Just as the United States in 1862 could not remain half slave and half free, so in 1942, the world must make a decision for a complete victory one way or the other," the Tories would not have cared because the statement was merely a general one, which they themselves could have made.

But the Vice-President went on to describe what he meant by "free" and it was his description of such freedom which caused most of the newspapers not to print the salient parts of the speech. His speech certainly got what is known as the "silent treatment," if ever any public man ever received such treatment. Here is what Wallace said which most of them didn't print: "Men and women cannot be really free until they have plenty to eat, and time and ability to read and think and talk things over. Down the years the people of the United States have moved steadily forward in the practice of democracy."

You will notice that the Vice-President did not say that we have yet achieved democracy but that we have moved steadily forward toward it. Then he described the march: "When the freedom-loving people march—when the farmers have an opportunity to buy land at reasonable prices and to sell the products of their land through their own organizations, when workers have the opportunity to form unions and bargain through them collectively, and when the children of all the people have an opportunity to attend schools which teach them truths of the real world in which they live—when these opportunities are open to everyone, then the world moves straight ahead."

Out of this war must come a real people's revolution. This was made plain in Wallace's speech and this revolution must not fail as it did after World War No. 1. Said Wallace, "we did not try wholeheartedly to create a world where there could be freedom from want for all the people. But by our very errors we learn much, and after this war we shall be in a position to utilize our knowledge in building a world which is economically, politically and, I hope spiritually sound."

My mind went back to the day when Wallace was put on the ticket as the candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1940. A few hundred of the die-hard Democratic Tories were opposing his nomination. I know the record of most of the prominent Tories in this group. It was a great pleasure for me to watch their anger as they fought against Wallace's nomination.

A pleasure because I knew why they were angry. They had correctly sized up Wallace as an efficient enemy of Toryism, as one who was first a humanist and not a politician. Political parties to him were only tools to be used when their edges became dulled they were tools to be discarded.

I don't know what the future politically has in store for Wallace. I have an idea, however, that he hasn't the least interest in his purely political future. Just as Senator George Norris never has had such an interest. In that, however, lies his value to all of our

people irrespective of what particular political affiliations they may have. That the newspapers did not print most of his speech was a great error of judgment on their part, because this very animus on the part of the publishers is causing various groups to reprint the speech and to broadcast it throughout the world.

## Of Interest to Women

### CANNING WITH LESS SUGAR

How to can fruit with less sugar or no sugar is a problem confronting most homemakers. Actually, it is not necessary to use sugar to make the canned fruit keep. It will keep exactly as well without sugar. It is only when large amounts of sugar are used, as in thick "preserves" that the sugar acts as a preservative. Therefore, can the fruit as usual, using no sugar, or very little sugar.

If you use the boiling water bath method, pack the jars with the fruit as usual, then add boiling water nearly to fill the jars instead of the sugar and water syrup you have used in the past. The jars are then processed as usual. In the winter when the jars are opened, turn the fruit out into a bowl, add sugar, and let stand for a few hours in order to let the sugar penetrate the fruit. Some women prefer to heat the fruit with the sugar in order to sweeten the large pieces of fruit uniformly throughout.

It is possible to use corn syrup for sweetening, instead of sugar, when canning. One manufacturer of corn syrup writes, "Corn syrups are ordinarily about one-third as sweet as sugar." The syrup, or diluted syrup, is heated to boiling and poured into the jars, as directed above for the boiling water. This means, of course, that if undiluted corn syrup were used, the fruit would still need two-thirds the usual amount of sugar added when the jar is opened. Reports as to the amounts of sugar to be available for canning are not definite. It looks advisable to can the fruit the family needs without sugar, or with a substitute, and sweeten it when opened, as the ration permit. It may be just as well for us to learn to enjoy our food less sweet.—American Agriculturist.

### MORE CANNING SUGAR

Your family will get more sugar for home canning than anybody thought likely a few weeks ago. Last week, OPA, yielding to arguments presented by the Department of Agriculture and farm people generally, agreed to let more sugar be used.

Home canners are now entitled to one pound of sugar for every four quarts of canned fruit. An additional pound per person is allowed for jams, jellies, preserves and fruit butters.

Applicants must give the names of all consumers on whose behalf the sugar is being used, the numbers of their ration books, the number of quarts canned last year, the amount of fruit available for immediate canning, and the number of quarts they intend to can.

Sugar can be obtained only for immediate canning needs. After this sugar is used up, another application can be made, but the use to which the first lot of sugar was put must be reported.

The new allowance means still a very economical use of sugar. Most home canners will have to modify their usual recipes.

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


### We Manufacture—

#### Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association

Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery.

Office Equipment, Printing

the  CONSOLIDATED  
printing and stationery co.  
SALINA • KANSAS

## Neighborhood Notes

### STATE PRESIDENT A KAW VALLEY GUEST

The Kaw Valley Local, No. 1935, held two barn dances for its members May 27 and June 2, at Mr. and Mrs. Richard Steele's. Everyone enjoyed the square dances and folk dances.

Ten members of the Kaw Valley Local attended the Pottawatomie county meeting held at Sandy Hook local. Everyone had a fine time and we all especially enjoyed Mr. E. K. Dean's fine talk.

Miss Irene Soelter, Reporter.

### PLEASANT VIEW APPOINTS LEADER

The Pleasant View Local, Clay County, held its regular meeting Friday evening, June 12. The principal business of the evening was the Junior work. Esther Ekblad was present to outline the program for Juniors, Reserves and Juveniles, and to answer questions about youth activities of the Union. The president, Mr. Vincent, appointed Mrs. Ethel Lindsay as the local Education Director, with Mrs. Ruah Schonweis and Mrs. Margaret Stoneback as assistants. Much interest was shown by members in the Farmers Union camps to be held at Abilene in August. The local voted to finance camp expenses of Mrs. Lindsay and two young people from the local.

Plans were made for the Local to join with the Ladies Auxiliary in the picnic later in the summer. A special vocal musical number was given by Nadine, Carol and Glyde Blackwood.

Other visitors at the meeting were Mrs. J. D. Puett and Miss

Margaret Moore of the state Farmers Union office.

### FOUR MILE LOCAL ANNUAL PICNIC

In spite of the rain and muddy roads a good sized crowd attended the annual picnic of the Four Mile Local, which was held at the Four Mile school house, on May 22.

A bountiful picnic dinner was served at noon. After dinner the crowd assembled in the school house where they witnessed the "Kansas Roundup" featuring local talent. We want to thank Elsie Carlson, Marie Bach and Janet Bumsted for the time and effort in putting on this program.

Ray Carlson made arrangements for a ball game between the Hayseeds and Hillbillies. This was an exciting game which ended in favor of the Hayseeds. The score was 8 to 7.

The officers of the local finished all the ice cream that the crowd could not eat. Everyone voted that the picnic was the best that we have had for several years.

### HACKBERRY LOCAL IN LIVELY MEETING

Quinter, Kansas

June 15, 1942

Dear Editor:

Hackberry Local no. 1392 held an interesting meeting June 12th. Threatening clouds kept some members at home but the school house was well filled. After singing America, the regular routine of business was gone through. Letters from Congressman Carlson and Senator Reed were read. A short program was rendered, singing and program conducted by Mrs. G. R. Miller. The president made a short talk, some games were played, then some dancing and lunch. The clouds made good their threat—it did rain. We started home at daylight. One new member joined. Our next meeting will be on August 7.—Henry Sprenger, president.



HENRY A. WALLACE

emerged among his counsellors what these incensed politicians described in their anger as "the brain trusters." Of course, there was no such institution.

Roosevelt merely walked with much calmness out of the political past and took as his advisers, at least some men who knew something about the problems that had to be solved if the ship of state was to be successfully patched up to pursue its voyage toward a harbor in which it could be reconditioned.

To save the ship and most of the cargo he deliberately threw over some of the cargo. The only criticism this writer could make of Roosevelt at that time was that he didn't throw enough of it overboard.

Personally your correspondent is not given to hero worship. We are all of a common clay, including those we pick out as superior to the ruck of humanity. Roosevelt has made mistakes because he has tried to do something. So would everyone of my readers and myself make mistakes if we had had to meet the issues Roosevelt has had to face.

It isn't for the mistakes he has made, however, that the Tories among the Democrats and Republicans hate him. On the contrary, they hate him because of the consequent things he has done—things that jeopardized these Tories' continued rule over the affairs of this country.

And those who hate him the worst are the Tory Democrats in key positions in the Congress where they can prevent the President from carrying out policies affecting the good of a majority of our people in place of the policies

## ALADDIN HOTEL

1213 Wyandotte

Kansas City, Mo.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION

Rates—\$2.00 Up

H. G. KYLE, Manager

## Cooperative Auditors

KANSAS FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE AUDITING ASSOCIATION

Write for Rates

WE WRITE ALL KINDS OF BONDS

SALINA, KANSAS

PHONE 570

Market 644 Million Chickens!  
Market 35.75 Million Turkeys!

Produce 4.2 Billion Dozen Eggs!  
Produce 125 Million Pounds Milk!

Slaughter 83 Million Head Pork!  
Slaughter 28 Million Head Beef!

Here are some of the 1942 production goals that KFU and UNION STANDARD feeds will help farmers attain.

Into these feeds go ingredients vital to the rapid development and health of poultry and live stock. Carotene, calcium phosphate, soy bean oil meal, concentrated cod liver oil, manganese sulphate, brewer's yeast, potassium iodine, and sodium bicarbonate are some of the ingredients that have proved to be essential for increased production which are added to the grains used in the manufacture of KFU and UNION STANDARD FEEDS. Some of these important ingredients are needed in only small amounts, but they are either too expensive or too difficult to mix in the exact proportions for the producer to use in mixing his home grown grains.

KEEP 'EM GROWING with KFU and UNION STANDARD FEEDS

Manufactured Cooperatively by

Farmers Union Jobbing Association  
KANSAS CITY WAKEENEY TOPEKA



# Day by Day with F U J A

By HELEN DENNEY

## FIRST APPLICATION FOR PERMIT FROM HOPE, KANSAS

Farmers Union Jobbing Association received its first application for a permit to ship storage grain to Kansas City on June 12, from the Farmers Cooperative Elevator and Supply Company of Hope, Kansas, where Clyde Easter is manager.

Because of the very small amount of storage space available for new crop grain the railroads have established a modified embargo under which grain cannot be shipped to Kansas City or other localities for storage unless the railroad is given assurance that storage room is available for its reception so that there will be no delay to cars.

Applications for these permits have been mailed to all shippers, and when a local cooperative elevator is ready to ship a car of storage grain to Kansas City he should fill in one of these applications and mail it to Farmers Union Jobbing Association. These applications then are handled by the Permit Committee of the Board of Trade and when space is assured for the grain a permit is mailed back to the local elevator. This permit is good only for ten days and must be surrendered to the railroad when the car is ready to be billed. R. D. Crawford, head of the grain department of Farmers Union Jobbing Association, is on this Permit Committee. Should anyone have any questions in regard to this, Mr. Crawford will be more than glad to write you about it.

While this seems somewhat complicated, it was thought to be the best way to handle storage grain at this time, and the plan was worked out with the cooperation of the railroads, the department of agriculture, the office of defense transportation, and the Kansas City Board of Trade. At present grain to be sold does not have to be handled in this manner, but indications are that even the free wheat will be under this restriction before the new wheat crop begins to move in any great volume.

## NEW ELEVATOR SUPERINTENDENT

On June 15, Art Johnson becomes the superintendent of the Farmers Union Terminal Elevator in Topeka. Mr. Johnson takes over there after having had ten years experience as an elevator superintendent, and another ten years experience as a Kansas State Grain Inspector. He is a federally licensed warehouseman, and will be a capable and confident worker at his new job.

## GETTING READY FOR THE RUSH

A number of elevator managers have come to Kansas City recently to check over their final arrangements with Commodity Credit in regard to their storage facilities and the 1942 wheat loan program.

Albert Jones of Carlton, stopped in at the office and reports that he believes they will handle another good crop of wheat this year. "Ab" is the manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Association at Carlton and has done much to increase the service of that cooperative to its members and while doing it has cut down its indebtedness remarkably.

Frank Decker, busy manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Association which operates elevators at Denison, Valley Falls, and Mayetta, also called at his "home office" while in Kansas City getting more storage space approved before the crop is ready to move.

E. F. Carlson, manager of the Clay Center Cooperative Grain Association, and R. F. Kahns, manager of the Green Cooperative Grain Association, had a pleasant visit with General Manager H. E. Witham after making final arrangements for their storage program.

## GOOD ATTENDANCE AT GRAIN GRADING SCHOOL

Farmers Union Jobbing Association members were well represented at the grain grading school held in Kansas City on May 31. Lectures and actual grading of the various types of wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn and soybeans made it a busy day for the elevator men "students." On hand to check the grades and discuss the samples were Kansas and Missouri State Inspectors as well as Federal Inspectors.

Among those who agreed that the school was well worth while were W. G. Schmidt, LaCrosse Farmers Union Cooperative Mercantile and Elevator Association; Andrew Havekamp of the Farmers Elevator Company and three others from Seneca; S. N. Dreiling, Ogallah Cooperative Association; W. Z. Hadley and Don Holloway, Osborne County Farmers Union Cooperative Association; Alton; J. O. Newbrey, F.U.J.A. representative, also of Alton; J. Eppler, Delphos Cooperative Association; B. Moyer, Alta Vista Farmers Union Cooperative Association; Carl Greenberg, Healy Cooperative Company, and T. E. Butler, Virgil Thompson, and Cecil White, all from the Ray Carroll County Grain Growers at Carrollton, Missouri.

## ADD DAY BY DAY ... SOLOMON HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

Stockholders were well pleased with the annual report of the Solomon Farmers Union Business Association which was presented at the recent annual meeting. Savings for the year amounted to approximately \$3,000, and accounts payable had been reduced while cash and inventories were increased.

Solomon is one of the many local cooperative elevators which handle their grain operations under the finance plan of Farmers Union Jobbing Association. The

## "Tanks for Victory"

"Doing nicely, thank you!" sums up, in four words, the operating results of the regional grain marketing cooperatives for the 1940-41 crop year.

Quite a prosaic job, that of marketing grain! No glamorous advertising. No attractive packages. No mouth-watering displays of the "raw" product. Instead, grain must move as a smooth, effortless flow from farm to processor, going on, day in and day out, throughout the year. Indeed it is a "flow" of product to market, with every advantage taken of gravity movement to facilitate the physical handling of the grain. And the avoidance of packaging of small lots means minimizing costs of handling. The storage bin and the railroad car are the grain packages.

Back of the whole grain-marketing process is a tremendous volume of energy, working to maintain the flow, and to direct it towards the points of utilization with the least effort and cost. Call it merchandising or not, the fact remains that the more efficiently this job is done the lower the cost of bread, of oatmeal, of pork chops, or of butter on the consumer's table.

Cooperatives have been and continue to be a major cost-reducing factor in the grain marketing field. Growing numbers of farmers' elevators in the local markets over the past half century have been mainly accountable for the material cut in local grain handling charges and the elimination of more than one questionable practice. Now there remains close to 2,500 of them—not as many as in the days of "long" margins—to police the field at the local grain shipping points and insure the continuance of low cost and efficient handling.

Thirty years ago the co-ops entered the terminal markets. These associations operated almost entirely on a commission basis. In the early twenties came a movement aimed to provide more complete grain marketing services under farmer control, commonly designated as the pool period. Its most obvious weakness was a tendency to by-pass the local farmers' elevators and to substitute a large centralized type of association. The resulting antagonism made it difficult to obtain and retain control over sufficient volume of grain to permit, not control of supply, but low-cost and effective operation. Whatever the reasons for it, the pool period was of short duration.

The early thirties saw another effort to expand the marketing services performed cooperatively in terminal markets. Most of the then existing regional associations—both those of the commission type

and the few remaining pool groups—were brought together into a national set-up, the Farmers National Grain Corporation. It undertook to provide a really complete grain merchandising service. Though short-lived, lasting less than a decade, it did give to the cooperative grain movement extensive and useful experience in all aspects of grain merchandising.

### Experience Has Benefitted

The opportunity given to size up the real possibilities of providing complete grain marketing services under cooperative control, afforded by Farmers National experience, has been of untold benefit to the regional groups which came back into the picture in 1938 to retain cooperative representation in terminal markets. Then, too, the personnel trained in Farmers National has provided experienced management in many of the regional associations. This is a gain difficult of measurement but undoubtedly contributing to the successful operating of the regionals since 1938.

So much for the history of cooperative grain marketing beyond local shipping points. It is outlined here rather sketchily, mainly because of its connection with the present activities of regional grain cooperatives. There are 19 of these associations which operate on more than local or even a county-wide basis, and have grain marketing as a major activity. Two of these 19 have local grain handling as their main activity, but serve rather large areas and do more than a local job of selling grain. Hence they are included with 17 which serve as sales outlets for local groups at terminal or sub-terminal markets.

### Varied Services Offered

What type of grain marketing services do these 19 regional co-ops afford farmers or farmer-owned associations? Six of them operate almost entirely on a commission or brokerage basis to find buyers for the grain consigned to them by local shippers, mainly farmers' elevators. The remaining 13 offer additional services of one sort or another. Two of the latter, as already indicated, own or lease and operate quite a number of local elevators. By taking title to the grain handled, however, they are in position to merchandise their grain at least to a limited extent.

Eleven of the 19 regionals own or lease terminal or subterminal elevator facilities which give them opportunity to merchandise at least part of the grain volume handled by them, as well as to offer a storage service. During the 1940-41 crop year, this elevator capacity controlled by the regionals totaled 19½ million bushels. It may be of interest to note that 5

of these co-ops built nearly 12 million bushels of additional terminal or subterminal storage space in 1941. Furthermore, these 5, together with 3 other associations, utilized 4½ million bushels of space in other elevators for the 1941 crop. This means that 36 million bushels of terminal or sub-terminal grain storage space was owned, leased or utilized by regionals during the 1942 crop year.

The average net gain per bushel of the 19 regional grain co-ops was slightly more than 1 cent per bushel. Only 1 of the 19 operated "in the red" in 1940-41, as against 2 in 1939-40. And, it might be added, the 2 which were "in the red" in 1939-40 operated "in the black" in 1940-41, so losses were not a continuing affliction with them.

Generally speaking, the cooperatives have a long way to go to reach the same important place in terminal grain markets that they hold in the local grain handling field. Whereas it is estimated the 2,400 odd local farmers' elevators handle between 35 and 40 percent of the grain moving into commercial channels, the regionals handle only from 10 to 15 percent of that reaching terminals. Even so, the co-op frequently is the leading grain firm at its particular market.

### Handle 108 Million Bushels

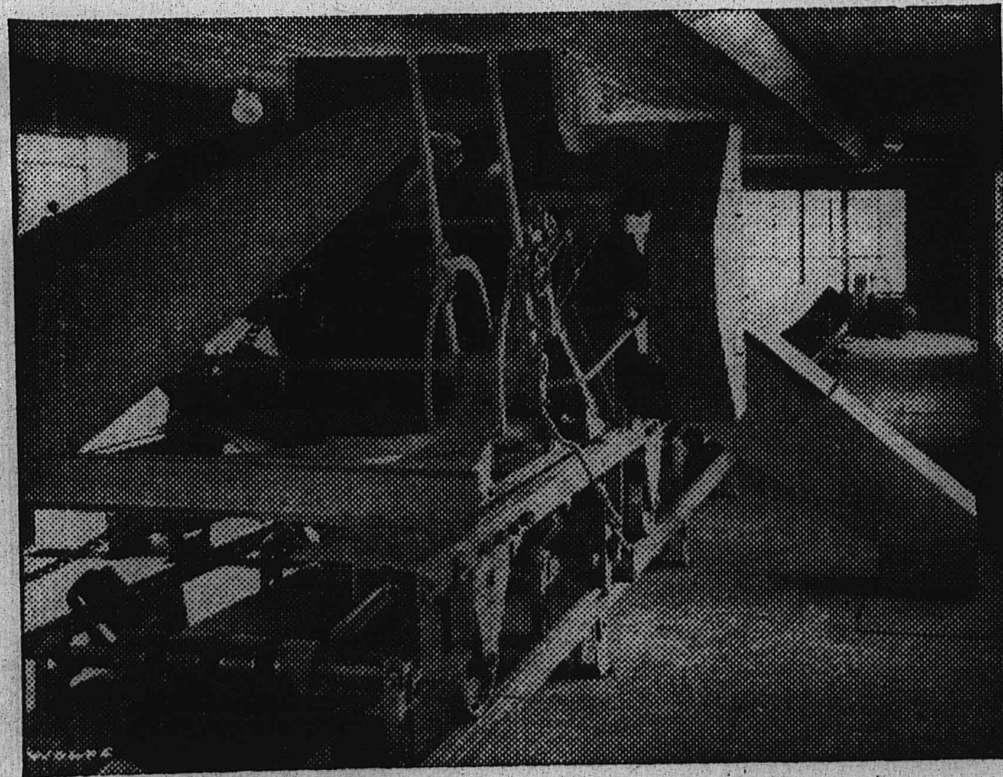
Grain volume handled by the 19 regional co-ops in 1940-41 was almost identical with that for 1938-39—close to 108 million bushels. Three associations showing decreases in volume were in areas of smaller 1940 production. In the other cases, lack of or limited elevator capacity to handle "loans" grain was mainly accountable for the smaller volume. Considering the future, however, an encouraging sign is the increasing number among the regionals getting themselves in position to do more than handle grain on a commission or brokerage basis.

This tendency to expand the marketing services available to local co-op or farmer patrons was apparent in 1940-41. Perhaps it is partly accountable for the fact that total net earnings of 19 associations increased from a little under \$900,000 in 1939-40 to about \$1,125,000 in 1940-41. On a bushel basis, the increase was from 0.8 of a cent in 1939-40 to nearly 1.1 cents in 1940-41.

One result of substantial earnings is improvement in net worth or financial position. This, in turn, makes it possible to finance enlarged elevator facilities and added marketing services. These latter add to the business risks, but at the same time add to opportunities for both grains and service to patrons. The well-financed co-op can assume those risks without too great danger of a single "bad" year being disastrous.

The effect of the good earnings (Please Turn to Page Six)

## "Over the Trip"



Here you see grain taking a trip over the trip in your Farmers Union Terminal Elevator in Topeka. Like other elevators throughout the country, it is another of the "Victory Tanks" which are holding reserve supplies of grain. Lack of vacant storage space is what makes necessary the 1942 method of "permit shipment" of grain to Kansas City.

elevator at Solomon handled over 110,000 bushels, about the same as the year before in spite of considerable less grain in that territory. This association also handles flour, feeds, coal and twine.

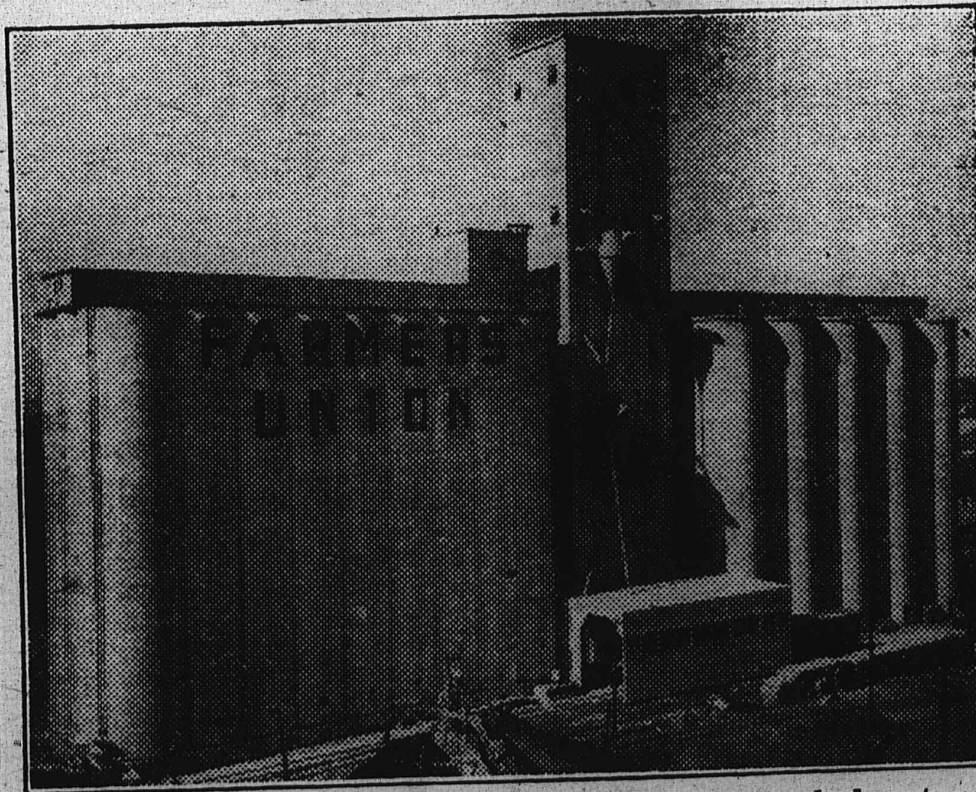
Manager here is Alfred Rensmeyer, and the directors are L. Z. Castor, president, Chas. L. Taylor, Secretary, James Ryan, treasurer, and Oliver Miller, Lewis Donmyer, and Thomas A. Rioridan, directors.

## MRS. OLSON LIKES KFU CHICK STARTER

"I've been feeding 400 baby chicks KFU CHICK STARTER for the past two weeks, and they are doing so well that you almost can see them grow!" That is what Mrs. Charley Olson, McPherson, Kansas, writes about feeds this spring. She is finding out what hundreds of other poultry and stock raisers throughout Kansas have discovered these last few years—that feeds manufactured by Farmers Union Jobbing Association in Topeka have what it takes to develop the strong birds and animals that is required for good production.

Mrs. Olson is a busy lady—besides raising chickens she is a farm wife and mother, and for many years has been active in Junior work in the county. She is helping Juniors and Junior Reserves on their studies so that they may comply with requirements for camp at Abilene, Kansas, this summer.

## "TANKS FOR VICTORY"



Here is one of the many cooperative terminal elevators—it is one YOU OWN AND OPERATE. The Farmers Union Terminal Elevator is in Topeka, and its capacity is 1,250,000 bushels.

In the handling and storage of our grain reserves, the cooperative elevators today are playing an important part. They have become "tanks for victory." The position of the regional marketing cooperatives today, and something of the creditable day-to-day job being accomplished by them is told by Harold Hedges, Principal Agricultural Economist, Farm Credit Administration, in his article appearing on this page taken from the February "News for Farmer Cooperatives."



# THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

Juniors 16-21

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

Juveniles 8-12

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

## THE FARMERS UNION CREED

Because I know that as an individual I am nothing, but banded with my brother farmer I am power—I pledge the work of my hands, the fruit of my soil and the loyalty of my heart to the Farmers Union.

I will keep my eyes on the goal and let no petty annoyances make me forget it.

I will attend my local meetings and let no personal animosities keep me from mingling with my neighbors for our common good.

I will support our cooperatives with my unwavering patronage and our leadership with my utmost confidence.

And I will always remember, that greater than any man in it—worthy of any sacrifice—deserving of all faithfulness, is the Union itself, built for me and by me—my own organization.—Gladys Talbot Edwards.

## CAMP TALK

Everywhere we go, Juniors and Reserves are working to complete camp qualifications before harvest. In McPherson county, Mrs. Charlie Olson, County Education Director has been conducting weekly Junior classes. At the No. 8 Local, McPherson county, a new leader, Miss Adeline Larson, has been appointed, and class meetings are being scheduled. Where there has been time lost, it must now be quickly made up. In most every story on this Junior Page there is news of busy Farmers Union young folks getting ready for camp.

We are going to like Mary Dell. The camp is woody and rustic. Cabins are large and comfortable—the cots even have springs and mattresses! The dining and recreation halls are like the pictures we see of mountain lodges. Oh, perhaps that is



ESTHER EKBLAD

stretching our imagination a little, but that comparison can give you some idea of them. The best test of the description is to attend camp and see for yourselves.

Without delay mark the camp dates on your calendar: Junior Reserve and Leaders Camp, August 10 to August 15; Junior Camp, August 17 to August 22.

## A NEW MANUAL FOR LEADERS

A new handbook for Farmers Union Education Directors or Junior Leaders. The Local Leaders Manual has recently been published. The Manual can be identified by its attractive blue cover, and its worth estimated by its three in one feature. In the past leaders have been using three manuals, namely, The Junior Manual, The Junior Reserve and Juvenile Manual, and the Local Leader's Guide Book. The new manual is a combination of the three into one compact booklet. It outlines the duties of the Local Leader, gives details of Junior, Reserve and Juvenile projects, and has several sections not found in the old manuals. For instance, it has a page on Visual Education, a suggested outline for a Junior class meeting, and a word description of how to conduct cooperative and other community surveys.

Copies of the new manual have been sent to an Leaders whose names are on file at the State Office. Anyone else wishing a copy, may have one by writing for it. A dressmaker follows a pattern; a carpenter uses a blueprint; Farmers Union Education Directors need the new Local Leaders Manual as their guide for effective educational activities.

## WELCOME LEADERS

The Pleasant View in Clay County has appointed Mrs. Ethel Lindsay as Education Director of the Local with Mrs. Margaret Stoneback and Mrs. Ruah Schonwels as assistants. Miss Adeline Larson has accepted leadership responsibilities at the No. 8 Local, McPherson county. Welcome new leaders. May you find much enjoyment and satisfaction in the work.

## CAMP GOOPS

The most interesting word in the vocabulary of many a young person these days is "camp." To hundreds of enthusiastic youth the word is an "open sesame" to a marvelous week. It tells of a week of fun and companionship, of learning and accomplishment, of new friendships gained and old ones renewed.

## They Should Be Rarer

Yes, camps mean good times—except for the goops. Because, O woe is all of us!—sometimes a goop comes, too! Now, don't tell me you don't know what a goop is—I told you about him—before the convention, remember? Just to refresh your memory, a goop is—a goop is—well, a goop is just a goop, that's all! Goops manage to make people grit their teeth and clinch their fists and think vicious thoughts of their fellow men. They're habitual non-cooperators.

Let's look at some of the outstanding features that identify a "Camp goop." He's seen, to begin his goopish season with a bang, that his camp registration was all mixed up. Then he's packed his suitcase, leaving out all the essentials, including soap, and towel, so he'd have to borrow from his cabin mates. A girl goop would bring only high heeled shoes.

## He'd Freeze

Any goop would bring only half enough blankets so he'd freeze the first night out and the camp manager would have to scurry around to find something extra for bed covering. And how he'd kick about the beds and how cold he got. The rising bugle would be an urgent call for everybody but himself because he'd snatch a few more winks while the others were at the flag pole—but boy! What action he'd show when the mess call sounded! He'd fuss and fume because he had to stand in line a few minutes and wish the oatmeal was cream-of-wheat, or vice versa.

## Wash Dishes—Not He

I could write a veritable volume on the table manners of a goop. He grabs and snatches. He does a grand job of taking care of himself—and he manipulates it so that he doesn't have to do the dishes. A favorite goopish trick is leaving his plate and cup on the table for the KP's to wash when they're cleaning up.

And if he's on KP how his goopish traits stand out. He doesn't show up on time (not ever) then he—or she—mumbles and fusses because there are potatoes to peel, and manages to spill a few peelings around about. He takes his time too, and disturbs the whole class when he comes in. He's forgotten his notebook, but he hasn't forgotten his autograph book—not he! He borrows a pencil and proceeds to bother everyone around him as much as possible by telling his troubles in an Irish whisper.

## He Wants to Be Coaxed

He has to be teased to get into the games, and talks continually while they're being explained and then has no idea of what the procedure is, so he does a swell job of messing the game up for everyone else.

As to singing! Not he! He has some talking that must be done at that moment. Besides he forgot his song book. Besides, that wasn't the song he wanted to sing, anyway. She plays the piano well, but she won't do it. Or a mouth-organ, but he didn't bring it, etc.

Then the goop proceeds to make himself generally popular by finding fault with everything. The weather is too hot or too cold. The sun is too bright, or not bright enough, and why does it have to rain every time we have a camp. And does he HAVE to do handicraft?

And as for rules—they're made for everybody but himself—he helped make 'em, but they don't apply to him, personally.

Isn't that a horrible picture I've painted? Wouldn't you hate to think you were a goop? We all have a goopish tendency, now and then being human—but we have to tuck 'em firmly away. You can't be a real cooperator and a goop at the same time, because they're opposite. In a camp full

of grand cooperators, there's sometimes here and there a goop. Are you it? Goops should bite their finger nails in solitude. Camp is the place for cooperators!

—Frances W. Butts, Editor of F. U. Program Service and author of "Living by the Way" in National Union Farmer.

## A PICNIC MEETING

Sixty Juniors and Junior Reserves of McPherson County met at Herman's Pond near McPherson, Thursday evening, June 11. Under the direction of County Leader, Mrs. Chas. Olson, a picnic supper, games and a study period were enjoyed. Local leaders and teachers present were Mrs. R. W. Peterson, Mrs. Walter Arnold, Mrs. Leroy Norberg, Ralph Sjostram, and Adeline Larson.

Early in the evening several of the boys enjoyed a cool swim in the pond. Vigorous outdoor games and folk games were popular during the evening, and frequently some small group of Juniors would be heard singing favorite songs. Esther Ekblad, State Director, was present.

The student was one of those lads short on knowledge, but long—oh, so long—on resourcefulness. For many minutes the professor had been plying him with questions in an effort to break down his colossal self-assurance.

"You have heard of cause and effect," the professor finally inquired.

"Oh, yes," the student replied. "Have you heard of effect coming before cause?"

"Indeed, yes," was the reply. With an ill-concealed look of triumph, the professor demanded, "Give me an example."

"A barrow wheeled by a man."

## KFU FEEDS PRAISED

By Leader

Mrs. Chas. Olson, McPherson County Director, writes:

"I surely have been busy this spring as we enlarged our garden, and I have four-hundred baby chicks. And say how those chicks do grow! I am feeding them on KFU Growing Mash, and I surely am a satisfied user . . .

"We had another Junior class meeting last Friday evening. We are having them once a week now that school is out, so I feel we really are getting something done. At the meeting Friday, the Juniors decided to have a picnic Thursday evening, June 11, before we must quit for harvest. It is to be at Herman's Pond, at eight o'clock. We will have our lunch; then an hour's study while it is still light. Can you come?"

"Here is something else. We decided to make a survey of our Local cooperatives for a special project as suggested in the new Local Leaders Manual. It says to write you for blanks to be filled out. Would you make these for us? We will need five or six. That will be one for each Junior class in the county. Then when we get our material, we will get together and compile it in one article entitled Cooperatives of McPherson County.

The No. 8 Local has a new Leader now, Miss Adeline Larson."

Mrs. Chas. Olson,  
County Leader

## LETTER FROM MRS. LENHERR

Miss Esther Ekblad,  
Salina, Kansas,  
Dear Esther:

At last we have accomplished what we have intended doing ever since our return from Salina; organizing our Reserve and Juvenile classes. This afternoon (May 22) we met at the schoolhouse, twenty-nine of us in all. There are twelve in the Reserve class. We plan to meet every two weeks during the summer. Do you wish me to send in the names and ages of the children in my group? There are a few whose parents are not members.

I do not have the Study Kit "The Liveoak Tree," or the teacher's outline for it. Will you send it out to me?

In the Manual I note where they advocate poster making in conjunction with the text. I am wondering if you have any literature or suggestions as to the type of posters we should make? What do you think of the Reserves making scrapbooks? Wouldn't it help to create more interest in their work? Any suggestions you can give, Esther, I'd greatly appreciate.

I have received all the material you sent and realize I should have written you before. It is impossible to tell you how much I enjoyed the three-day School in Salina. We hope our state leaders

may see how it benefitted the various Locals who had delegates there and be willing to try another such School next year. Anytime you think I may be of help, please feel free to call upon me. Some of this work is new, but I am willing to learn.

In closing may I say, that now since our class work has started, you may hear from me all too often.

Sincerely,  
Mrs. Paul Lenherr  
Jr. Reserve Leader  
Sandy Hook,  
Pottawatomie Co.

## STAFFORD LEADER WRITES

Dear Miss Ekblad:

I guess you will think I have passed clear out of the picture. No, I haven't. I have been thinking a lot but haven't gotten the job done. I have asked several about the Juniors and I think we can get a class started. In a few days I will write you and give you more information. We will not have any more meetings at Union until August. But we won't have to wait for that.

I was sorry they discontinued the Recreation Service. It surely has a lot of things in it that is worth a lot for entertainment.

I believe I got a letter asking some way to raise money. I found a few good ways to do that and will send them on to you.

I have thought so often of the good times we had at Salina (Officers Training School), and I would love to go to camp and send a few more. Will see about it later.

You will hear from me again soon.

Best wishes,  
Mrs. Nettie Heyen,  
Leader,  
Corn Valley Local.

## NEWS FROM BLACK WOLF

Mrs. Fred Mog, Local Leader writes:

We had our meeting on June 1, with an attendance of eleven, three Juniors, two Junior Reserves and six Juveniles . . . One of the eleven, a Juvenile, Gladys Toman, had learned all of the Farmers Union Creed. Several had learned a part of it . . .

"Our cake-walk netted us \$3.00 at the party dance and the local put \$5.60 to the Junior's credit. It was what they made at the stand selling sandwiches, candy, etc. So we have a little in the treasury to go on.

"The Local is planning on a picnic for after harvest. We discussed camp but nothing has yet been decided . . ."

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

Mortality of males is higher than that of females at almost every age.

## OREGON PEN PALS FOR THE RESERVES

Gervais, Oregon,  
May 7, 1942

Miss Esther Ekblad,  
Salina, Kansas,  
Dear Miss Ekblad:

We are members of the Junior Reserve class of the Fairfield Farmers Union Local near Gervais, Oregon.

We are studying "The Liveoak Tree" and are making notebooks. We are writing to each member of the National Education Council requesting their autographs for our notebooks. We have already received Mrs. Edwards' autograph and would like very much to receive yours.

Thanking you,  
Sincerely yours,

Marie Jungwirth, Woodburn, Oregon, Route 1

Lucille Rush, Gervais, Oregon, Route 1

Evelyn Hartwig, Gervais, Oregon, Route 1

Shirley Ronge, Woodburn, Oregon, Route 1

Dorothy Andres, Woodburn, Oregon, Route 1

Roseann Rush, Gervais, Oregon, Route 1

Dale Hartwig, Gervais, Oregon, Route 1

Audrey Jaenickle, Gervais Oregon, Route 1

Dorothy Jenecke, Gervais, Oregon, Route 1

Cecelia Kirkwood, Gervais, Oregon, Route 1

Barbara Kirkwood, Gervais, Oregon, Route 1

Mrs. Mary Belle Hall, Oregon Junior Reserve Leader writes:

Dear Miss Ekblad:

Inclosed is a letter from the Fairfield Farmers Union Junior Reserve Class of Gervais, Oregon requesting your autograph.

Some of our Oregon Juniors and Reserves are interested in writing to out-of-state members. Do you have names of any Kansas Juniors and Reserves, ages 8 to 16, who would care to write to Oregon members? We would appreciate very much if you could send us a list of names. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,  
Mrs. Mary Belle Hall.

Note: We sent a list of Kansas Junior Reserve and Juvenile names to Mrs. Hall, and before long some of you may be getting letters from far away Oregon. The only names we could send were those Juvenile and Reserve names we have recorded for membership cards.

There are several names attached to the above letter, Reserves, here is your chance to show friendliness by being the first to write.

Juniors and Reserves desiring Oregon pals may write to their State Director.

**H**AVE you ever served on a program committee? Did you ever wish that new ideas would drop down from the sky?

Good news for worried program committees is the Farmers Union

## PROGRAM SERVICE

It is available to Locals and individuals through the Kansas Farmers Union; the subscription price 60c yearly.

ORDER FROM THE

**Kansas Farmers Union**  
Box 296  
Salina, Kansas

## KANSAS FARMERS UNION CAMPS

Location  
**Mary Dell Girl Scout Camp**  
Ablene, Kansas

Dates  
**Junior Reserve and Leaders Camp**  
August 10 to 15  
**Junior Camp**  
August 17 to 22

## FEE

**\$5.00**

\$2.00 is a registration fee  
\$3.00 is paid upon arrival at camp

## PROGRAM

Leadership Training, Everyday Economics, Cooperatives, First Aid . . . Handicrafts, Folk Dancing, Swimming, Outdoor Sports.



## The Co-optimist of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association

Nine-Man Committee  
To Control All Food.  
What the British Did  
It Tells the Farmer  
Rationed Consumer  
Paul Appleby Spoke  
All Classes Present  
Waited in Silence  
Britain is Changed  
Affectionate Regard

This is to break the news gently to both farmers and consumers of the arrival of what will be known commonly later on as the Nine-Man Board. Its name is the "Food Requirements Committee" and the things it has absolute power to do—and probably will do—is something to write home about. With Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, as its head, it has eight members, one each from the State, Army, Navy Departments, Board of Economic Warfare, Lend-Lease Administration, and three from the War Production Board. This committee, subject only to the War Production Board, will be lord and master of all food production and the allocation of it.

Another Hoover Food Administration, such as ran things in the First World War? Not quite the same. That administration had no power over production. It was chiefly concerned with conserving and distributing foods and particularly the buying of British and the other Allied nations of that period. It had the power to fix the price of wheat, which it did at about \$2 net to the farmer, when the law provided that that should be the minimum price. Such price fixing is not to be in the hands of the Committee of nine men. Fixing the price ceilings is in the hands of the OPA, and subject to the consent of the Secretary of Agriculture on products of the farm. So this new nine-man committee has a different job—one that has more to do with control of the planting and production of food and its distribution, and less with its price.

The British took over their farm problem in a similar manner and have upped food production so that, where, before the Government took control, there were but 9,000,000 acres plowed, today there are 13 million acres under cultivation. How did they do it? By making farmers plow and plant more and by taking the lordly demesnes and grounds of the landed nobility, the golf courses and the hunting grounds and plowing them. In the United States we have not much of that sort of thing to contend with. Certainly we have paid immense sums to wealthy landowners, insurance corporations and investment companies, to cut down their acreage and let the land lie fallow. That was mainly on the surplus crops—cotton, tobacco and to some extent wheat. Hereafter these will take orders from the new Nine-Man Committee and will plant and produce as ordered.

The new committee can tell a farmer not only what to plant but what not to plant! It can say: "Lay off wheat and produce flax" and it will be done—or else! It can tell the cotton farmer to raise more of the long staple stuff—of which we are short—or to cut out the cotton and raise corn, which is needed for livestock feed. If it can't get enough of what it wants inside the U. S. A., it can go outside and import what is needed and there will be no tariff duty imposed on the imported stuff. In time of war the sacred tariff takes a swift kick, and seeing that domestic prices are fixed by ceilings, the tariff has little if any influence on prices.

Here's where the consumer feels the halter draw: He can be put on rationed food. The Committee gets together and sees what is needed first for the Army and Navy and then for our Allies under the Lend-Lease. After that is apportioned—the consumer gets his. He may take what's left. There is plenty of wheat, so he will have bread. But if the meat production is used up, he may get his morning bacon with a coupon—just as he gets his sugar, now. When he wants milk and it is found that the military forces need more or that more milk, in powdered form, must go to the Allies—he will get a milk ticket. When he wants eggs and the Navy needs them—he will get eggs only after the Navy gets its eggs first. The consumer will

discover that the farmer is not the only chap who has to take orders. In fact, the farmer who raises meat, milk and eggs on his farm can have all he and his family wants to eat, while the consumer in town can have just what this ticket calls for. It is going to be a strange situation—it is war and all that Sherman said it was—but for once the farmer gets a break, he eats without a ration ticket.

The biggest little meeting ever to be held in St. Paul, was that sponsored by the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association and held on Thursday evening, May 28, at the St. Paul Athletic Club. It wasn't so small, either, for about 350 persons were present—but it was small in comparison to the annual meetings held by farmers when they gather as stockholders in the various business activities of cooperative marketing. The occasion was a dinner given in honor of Hon. Paul H. Appleby, Under Secretary of Agriculture, who having returned ten days ago from an extended visit in Great Britain, was able to give an inside picture of life as it goes on in that war battered land. It was not a story such as is found in our daily press, in fact in many points it quite contradicted some of the impressions received from the printed page.

The setting of the speech is worth knowing. Every group and class was represented in the audience—"merchant, lawyer, doctor, chief" as the old rhyme goes. It was as Mr. Thatcher said when he introduced the speaker: "This is a typical American audience, a cross section of the nation." Every religion was represented and every shade of political and economic thought. There were state and city officials, government workers, and a large body of farmers, many of whom were in town to attend their party convention, and finally, that Congress be not left without recognition, Congressman John M. Coffee, of Tacoma, Washington, reported himself present and glad of it! It was a "party" that did not have a draggy minute and at which everyone who came felt well rewarded and refreshed in spirit.

Paul Appleby is no orator, if that word means the dramatic, the histrionic, the spectacular. He speaks with a quiet emphasis and clearly and takes hold on the hearer so that the speaker is forgotten in the trend of thought his words evoke. Time and again there were pauses where applause might well have been expected, but the audience seemed so tense that it gave the feeling of being unwilling to break the spell and of waiting, without sound, for more. It was quite an astonishing performance but when the speaker finished the audience rose without a signal and stood in silence and only then "came to itself" and broke into applause that lasted for minutes.

His tale of the British people carried on heurics. He had been everywhere from the humblest home, interviewing housewives, up to the castles of the now financially humble gentry and from the aviation fields where boys in their teens took off in the gloaming for Nazi-land, knowing that one in ten would die, to the officers and homes of British Cabinet members. His tribute to the workers was particularly affecting and the credit he gave the farmers for producing more under a shortage of help and machinery gave every farmer a thrill of pride in his calling. His main topic was the change that has come over the spirit of the upper classes in Britain. It may be, he said, a deathbed repentance, but again and again he heard from the industrial barons and business men insistent thought that, in the world which is to be, after the war, the people must have food, clothing and shelter and incomes, already more evenly distributed, must be spread out to a better and finer parity for all. The British, which Napoleon scornfully called "A nation of shop-keepers" have given over commercialism and profits as the chief aim of life—and that is the miracle that the war has wrought.

He saw the United States mov-

ing in that direction, too, and found its echo in the cooperative idea as stressed by the Farmers Union, which he said, both as its leaders and its members, were held in affectionate regard by President Roosevelt, Vice President Wallace and Federal officials with whom the Farmers Union leaders have been in contact. That was not offered as a bouquet—it was spoken in a matter-of-fact way, as though everybody knew it. It gave a lift to the men out here in the front line trenches, struggling for the same equality of income that the British have begun to seek. You could hear the cheerful hearts in the songs—from "America" to "Sweet Adeline" sung during the evening, led by Thos. C. Croll, Mrs. Margaret Bloom with M. A. Sauter, manager of our Duluth office, at the piano. The flag was there and not far from it sat Miss Mildred Nelson, of the GTA, garbed as "Miss Columbia" with golden tiara and Robert Andrews, also of the GTA, dressed as "Uncle Sam" in tall hat and star-spangled "ves-kit." When the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association does things—it does them right.

### "TANKS FOR VICTORY"

(Continued from Page Four)

record on financial position in 1940-41 is reflected by the balance sheets of the 19 regional cooperatives. Most of the earnings were put into membership capital—a very wise course. This balance sheet item increased by more than 1 1/2 million dollars as a result of this course and of additional contributions by members. About \$100,000 was added to surplus and reserves between 1940 and 1941. In this connection, it might be added that only one association among the 19 had membership capital worth less than 100 cents on the dollar. This one showed improvement to the extent of 8 cents on the dollar during 1940-41.

Considering the future, the outlook is not at all dark for most of the regional grain co-ops. Chances are the pressure of grain supplies will continue heavy in the years just ahead. Those regionalists which have expanded storage facilities since the close of their 1940-41 fiscal year are in position to realize good earnings on their investment. With the defense effort now requiring large volumes of critical materials, the chances for more expansion of physical facilities are slight. There remain, however, opportunities to expand and improve services, so the co-ops are unlikely to be satisfied only to maintain their "status quo" during the trying days ahead.

Editor's Note: This was written in January as a review of the activities for last year, but it is well to consider the "record" just as the new crop begins to move.

If you are a member, a director, or a manager of a local grain cooperative, notice this in the article, "local farmers' elevators handle between 35 and 40 percent of the grain moving into commercial channels is handled by local cooperatives (such as your association), but the regionals (such as FUJA) only get from 10 to 15 percent of that reaching terminals."

See that your local cooperative doesn't "jump over the back yard fence" which is a common term among privately owned firms used when local cooperative elevators fail to ship to their own regional cooperative marketing association.

### Help Our War Program

## Buy Coal NOW

Shipments of coal will be delayed this fall. Don't take the chance of being rationed on heat this winter.

Order Your Coal Today from Your Local Farmers Union Dealer

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

Kansas City, Missouri

MAKE EVERY  
PAY DAY  
BOND DAY  
JOIN THE PAY-ROLL  
SAVINGS PLAN

## Co-ops to Explore Synthetic Rubber Manufacture Field

### CCA DIRECTORS VOTE TO BUILD POWER ALCOHOL PLANTS

### A Five Year Program of Cooperative Research Voted by Directors

N. Kansas City, Mo.—A five year program of cooperative research calling for an expenditure of \$10,000 a year was voted unanimously by directors of Consumers Cooperative Association at a meeting in Scottsbluff, Nebraska, May 26-28. Directors voted at the same meeting to build a plant for making alcohol from farm products, the alcohol to be used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber and for other war purposes.

Howard A. Cowden, president of CCA, said technical men will be engaged to carry on experiments in the production of synthetic rubber, using alcohol from farm products as a base; and research on lowering the cost of alcohol for blending with gasoline in order to step up octane rating to the point where the use of tetraethyl lead will not be necessary in carrying on these and other experiments. Other cooperatives and agencies friendly to cooperatives, will be asked to participate in the program.

"We are finding that the petroleum industry, and agriculture, are becoming chemical industries more and more. Cooperative leaders long have felt the need of a research organization which would use and supplement information now obtainable from public agencies, such as the regional laboratories of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Mines, the Bureau of Standards and the laboratories of land grant colleges," Cowden said. "When discoveries of value are made in any field," he continued, "they will be offered to cooperatives and others on a reasonable royalty basis. It will not be the policy of such a research laboratory to make discoveries of value and then withhold them from the market. Such a research institute, we anticipate, will more than pay its way."

The federal government will be asked to grant materials for construction of the plant and to license its operation as quickly as figures can be assembled. The resolution of the board was wired to Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska.

### Senator Norris Praises Co-op Move

Washington, D. C.—Future economic policies within the United States and perhaps a large measure of future control over consumers in this country teeter in the balance now before the power-alcohol subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Agriculture.

This power-alcohol fight is one battle front, perhaps the most important one immediately, in a great war. The big broad issue involved is "scarcity and its beneficiaries and servitors, monopoly and economic dictatorship as opposed to plenty and economic democracy and its beneficiaries, the consumers."

The oil monopoly, profit electric power group, aluminum industry and steel are defending scarcity and the old order. Consumer cooperatives entered the struggle this week. Howard A. Cowden, president of Consumers Cooperative Association, North Kansas City, telegraphed Senator George W. Norris that CCA had organized a subsidiary group to develop a power-alcohol project. CCA is ready to go ahead if the War Production Board can be forced to grant priorities for copper and steel necessary to the construction of a distillery. Other groups most of them profit inspired groups, have applied for priorities.

"That is fine," Norris commented when he got Cowden's telegram. "I had hoped from the first that this power alcohol program would be developed by cooperatives and for our farmers and the consumers rather than for selfish profits."

The significance of this immediate fight must not be overlooked. Oil has been one of the powerful dictators in official Washington. Much of the power of the oil group has been in the control of the national resource. Oil resources are limited, although not nearly as limited as the oil monopoly has propagandized—with the aid of government—the consumer into believing. But still there is a limited resource and the "scarcity" around which vast monopoly power is built.

If the farm product-power alcohol-synthetic rubber program is developed successfully, the natural resource will be agriculture and the unlimited productive facilities of our farms. The grip of monopoly may be shattered. Just now, the fight revolves around the tremendously important synthetic rubber program. Synthetic rubber is only the beginning. If we develop tremendous distilleries to produce alcohol, inevitably national research programs will become associated with alcohol. Our farms will be come the base to inspire our research and all the thoughts will not turn to oil.

Cowden's telegram heartened the somewhat weary fighters for power alcohol. Norris went before the Senate committee, of which he is a member, immediately and with a new demand—that the power alcohol program be adopted but that a new government board should be established in the war agencies to administer a power-alcohol program. "Even if we succeed in getting consideration from WPA for this program," Norris said, "the administration of it would be in control of this group in WPA which has done everything to discourage interest in it. We must not have that. We must have an entirely independent administrative group where men will be interested in this power-alcohol program and its possibilities. The group in WPA has shown that they were opposed to power-alcohol. A program should not be put into unfriendly hands."

## Protect Your Car Against Loss from Fire, Theft or Collision

Automobile owners are being warned from many sources to take extra care of their presents cars as they are difficult if not impossible to replace. Such warnings again call attention to the importance of property insurance coverages.

Most farmers appreciate the importance of liability protection and carry insurance protection against loss from damage to the person or property of others. Often, however, they overlook the possibility of loss from fire, theft or collision. On many farms the automobile will be the only property of equal value not covered by insurance against fire or storm damage.

Comprehensive insurance protection is one of the lowest cost coverages offered by automobile insurance companies. It protects against loss from fire, theft, windstorm, glass breakage, falling objects and other common causes of loss up to the actual value of the automobile.

Facilities open to Farmers Union members and other farmers will provide this coverage at unusually low cost. If you are not protected against such losses or want other information about automobile insurance protection of any kind write the insurance department of your Farmers Union office at Salina. We'll gladly give you full information without obligation.

Please send me without obligation full information about the low cost automobile insurance service offered by the Kansas Farmers Union.

Make of Car .....  
Year .....  
My present insurance expires ..... 194...  
My name .....  
Address .....

For Information Fill Out and Mail this Coupon to  
FARMERS UNION SERVICE COMPANY, INC.  
Box 296  
Salina, Kansas



# LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, KANSAS CITY

## Kansas City Livestock Markets

### CATTLE STEADY

**FAT STEER MARKET**—L. O. Martin, Salesman. The fat cattle market is about steady for the last two weeks on all classes of fed steers. Steers selling from 12c down might be a little higher. Most of the good cattle selling from \$12.50 to \$13 with the short feds and in-between kinds from \$11 to \$12. Stockers and feeders about 50c lower. Good Whiteface feeders selling from \$11.75 to \$12.50 with the in-between kinds from \$10.50 to \$11.50. Red stockers and feeders selling all the way from \$10 to \$11, best kind up to \$1.50. Holstein, Jersey and junk around \$8.50.

### BUTCHERS UNEVEN

**BUTCHER MARKET**—Johnnie Hannon, Salesman. We have been having uneven killing cattle markets the past two weeks. Fed heifers and mixed yearlings have held about steady but cows have been hurt. Beef cows show a loss of 25 to 40c as compared with the forepart of last week while canners and cutters are 25 to 50c lower. Stock cows and heifers are very draggy and very light demand. Our bull market is still pretty high but 25c under the high time last week. We are looking for any big change in butcher cattle prices in the near future.

### CALF MARKET VARIES

**CALF MARKET**—Russ Kemp, Salesman. Choice veals practically steady, mostly from \$12 to \$13.50, with a few at \$14. Heavy calf market weak to 50c lower. Plain and common calves selling from \$8 to \$9, with some outstanding light weight stock calves selling up to \$13, the heifer end selling at \$12. Bulk of medium to good stocker calves selling around \$11 for the Shorthorns, \$12 for Whitefaces.

### HOGS HOLD EVEN

**HOG MARKET**—W. F. O'Neal, Hog Salesman. The hog market has continued to hold a rather steady level the past two weeks and there hasn't been a great deal of variation from \$14. Most of today's sales were 10 to 15c higher than the closing prices of last week and most of the better grade 190 to 300 pound weights sold from \$14 to \$14.10. Killing grades of 140 to 1880 pounds \$13.50 to \$14. Bulk of the best packing sows \$13.50 to \$13.75. Choice light weight stock pigs continue very scarce.

For the  
**"High Dollar"**  
Ship  
Live Stock  
to the  
**Terminal Market**

Consign Them to  
**"YOUR OWN FIRM"**

**FARMERS UNION  
LIVE STOCK  
COMMISSION CO.**

Kansas City—Parsons—  
Wichita

odd lots of good kinds selling from \$13.75 to \$14. There has been a rather liberal supply of strong weight feeder lights weighing from 140 to 190 pounds and these have sold from \$13.50 to \$13.85, depending on their weight and quality.

Although hog receipts have shown a little increase around the circuit so far this month there continues to be a very good demand for the product both from government orders and ordinary consumer demand and this has tended to hold hog prices steady. We do not feel as though there will be a great deal of change in the market the next several weeks unless receipts show a sharp increase.

### SHEEP STEADY

**SHEEP MARKET**—Fred Grantham, Salesman. Market steady. Top native lambs \$15. Medium fleshed natives \$13 to \$13.50. Cull natives \$10 to \$11. Fat ewes \$5.50. Cull ewes \$3 to \$5. Fat clipped lambs \$12 to \$12.50.

### FARMERS MAY DEFER WHEAT CROP INSURANCE PAYMENT

Washington, D. C.—A deferred payment plan for the new three-year crop insurance contract offered wheat growers the first time this year was announced recently by the Department of Agriculture.

Payment of the premium in annual installments (usually about harvest time) is permitted, thus obviating the need for an immediate cash outlay for the entire insurance period when the contract is signed, Leroy K. Smith, Manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, explained.

"Each installment on the premium," Smith said, "will be payable in wheat or the cash equivalent on or before the date each installment is due. The dates installments become due will vary from state to state. Generally, these due dates will be about harvest date."

"If installments are not paid when due, the insured grower, under terms of his contract, allow the Corporation to deduct the amount of the installment from his indemnity, if any; from payments due him for cooperating in the national farm program; or from any commodity loan he might obtain under any loan programs administered by the Secretary of Agriculture."

Growers may make one payment covering premium installments for the first two of three crop years embodied in the contract if they choose. The Corporation is not permitted by law to accept such payments for more than one year in advance. Collection of installments is provided for by the commodity note, a part of the three-year contract.

Although the contract specifies insurance protection against all unavoidable hazards such as drought, wind, flood, insects, and other similar hazards for three years, growers may cancel the last year of the insurance upon written notice to their local AAA committees on or before the final day for accepting contracts during the second year of the contract period. No one-year contract will be written on the 1943 wheat crop.

### HOW TRUCK RATIONING APPLIES TO FARMERS

**Need for Truck Rationing**  
The supply of new trucks available for civilian uses for the duration of the war emphasizes the need for a rationing system, and the urgent necessity of conservation both in the use of new trucks and those already owned by farmers and others. About 150,000 new trucks will be available for all civilian uses during the war. In 1941 alone, 650,000 trucks of all kinds were purchased in the United States. These facts make it obvious that the number of persons who will be able to obtain new trucks will be but a small portion of those who apply for them.

**Eligibility of Farmers**  
Under the rationing regulations, farmers may establish eligibility for new trucks under two classifications:

First, Class II, for transportation of food and materials connected directly with the war effort. Hauling food and materials for Army and Navy use would be considered as being directly con-

nected with the war effort. A farmer engaged in such hauling could qualify in Class II provided it constituted more than 50 percent of his truck operations.

Second, Class III, for transportation of food and materials indirectly connected with the war. This will cover most farm uses of trucks, such as hauling farm produce to market.

Until recently, only Class I and Class II truck users could actually obtain new trucks. Class III applications were not considered because of the necessity to meet the more essential requirements first. However, Class III applications are now being considered, and farmers coming under this class may obtain trucks.

It should be remembered that simply being classified in Class II or Class III does not automatically make a farmer eligible for a truck. It is necessary to satisfy all other sections of the regulations as well.

### What a Farmer Should Include in His Application

Besides supplying all the required information on the form necessary for application, (FD-310) a farmer should be particularly sure that the following facts are clearly established:

- That he cannot fill his needs by leasing the equipment to others.
- That he cannot fill his needs by pooling his present equipment with that of other operators.
- That he cannot transfer some of his present vehicles now being used for less essential purposes to the use for which he is requesting the new vehicle.
- That if the vehicle is to be used for replacement, the replaced vehicle is incapable of being repaired to serve his purpose.
- That he has been unable to find a used vehicle that will meet his needs.

### How to Appeal

If a local allocation officer does not approve a farmer's application, it will be returned to him accompanied by a letter stating briefly the basis of refusal. In the event the farmer wishes to appeal, he must file such statements as he deems necessary to support his claim, together with the original application and the letter of disapproval mentioned above, with the Local Appeal Board in his State within 30 days. A temporary Appeal Board has been functioning in Washington, but it has been replaced by Local Appeal Boards set up in the States. If the farmer's appeal is disapproved, there is no further appeal possible, but after 3 months' time a new application may be filed.

Applications and appeals, if approved by the local officials, will be sent to Washington for final action.

### STATE DIRECTOR OF FSA COMMENTS ON RATIONING ATTITUDE

By George McCarty  
State Director of F. S. A.

Topeka, Kansas — Some people are opposed to, and critical about, rationing—gas rationing, tire rationing, the rationing of other essentials for winning the most important war victory in the world's history.

The war must be won to preserve American Democracy. Do the protesters think of the hardships our forefathers endured when they turned west from the Alleghenys, never to return, to pioneer a land richer than their fondest hopes? Do these isolationists consider that millions of our boys are sacrificing careers and facing dangers to protect the home-front living standards?

Cry babies and spoiled children scream over giving up their toys . . . selfish people, inconsiderate parents and politically ambitious men sometimes uphold such childish tactics.

But adult Americans should throw ambitious, unfair profits, luxuries, idleness, complaining and pleasure-seeking in the discard now and for the duration. They should cooperate, conserve . . . and throw all their resources behind the government's war effort and anything that effort entails.

There may come a time for divided opinion and bickering. There may be a return of our peace-time luxuries and leisure. But it won't come here until our boys come home from over there.

Let's endure, sportsman-like, for the duration.

## RECENT REPRESENTATIVE Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company

### KANSAS CITY

#### CATTLE

John Greenwell, St. Clair county, Missouri, 16 str & hfs	786	\$13.35
John Forbes, Osage county, Kansas, 28 steers	1286	13.35
J. R. Cravens, Jackson county, Missouri, 17 str & hfs	210	13.25
Paul Klass, St. Clair county, Missouri, 17 str & hfs	795	13.15
Bishop Bros., Cass county, Missouri, 71 str & hfs	933	13.10
R. C. Donald, Anderson county, Kansas, 18 str & hfs	818	13.00
R. P. Ralston, Cass county, Missouri, 47 str & hfs	760	12.75
David Trine, Osborne county, Kansas, 33 steers	1076	12.65
Lawrence Oberle, Osage county, Kansas, 18 str & hfs	730	12.25
Ed. & Carl Anderson, Cloud county, Kansas, 22 steers	943	12.00
Herman Kohls, Ellsworth county, Kansas, 27 heifers	543	11.85
R. L. Ferrill, Clay county, Missouri, 18 heifers	806	12.00
G. R. Jones, Lyon county, Kansas, 34 steers	1025	11.65
L. J. Hughes, Wyandotte county, Kansas, 34 steers	1025	11.65
L. J. Hughes, Wyandotte county, Kansas, 30 steers	844	11.40
O. M. Evans, Graham county, Kansas, 24 steers	787	11.00
L. J. Hughes, Wyandotte county, Kansas, 28 steers	970	11.00
Ed. Holland, Ray county, Missouri, 52 steers	660	11.00
L. J. Hughes, Wyandotte county, Kansas, 55 heifers	604	11.00
Walter Keiswetter, Graham county, Kansas, 18 steers	892	11.00
Frank Goodman, Ness county, Kansas, 23 steers	770	11.00
Harry Rice, Jackson county, Missouri, 34 steers	760	10.50
R. H. Wright, Johnson county, Kansas, 27 cows	1201	9.90
T. T. West, Johnson county, Kansas, 22 cows	1107	9.60
Harry Rice, Jackson county, Missouri, 31 cows	1097	9.40
R. E. French, Clay county, Missouri, 19 cows	997	8.85
G. J. Force, Johnson county, Kansas, 22 cows	883	8.35

#### HOGS

E. L. McGinness, Clay county, Missouri, 18	232	14.00
F. D. Cox, Linn county, Kansas, 12	231	14.00
John Kneahs, Lafayette county, Missouri, 21	219	14.00
P. S. Longstreth, Grundy county, Missouri, 18	241	14.00
F. V. Graham, Franklin county, Kansas, 13	234	13.90
Frank Hatcher, Sullivan county, Missouri, 29	238	13.90
W. G. Sloan, Leavenworth county, Kansas, 21	221	13.90
Frank signs, Mitchell county, Kansas, 20	220	13.85
C. D. Hull, Henry county, Missouri, 16	200	13.85
D. L. Barrett, Miami county, Kansas, 28	203	13.85
Ernest Wilson, Grundy county, Missouri, 14	224	13.85
E. P. Morrison, Lafayette county, Missouri, 14	209	13.85
Paul Poepplmeier, Lafayette county, Missouri, 12	187	13.75
W. H. Mills, Osage county, Kansas, 15	177	13.75
V. C. Berry, Sullivan county, Missouri, 16	192	13.70
Hugo Meinershagen, Lafayette county, Missouri, 18	195	13.70
E. R. McCraw, Bates county, Missouri, 12	184	13.65
W. S. Barr, Osage county, Kansas, 13	198	13.60
F. C. Flory, Douglas county, Kansas, 16	279	14.00
Producers Exchange, Linn county, Missouri, 19	250	13.90
Producers Exchange, Linn county, Missouri, 15	170	13.50

#### SHEEP

Sam Crissman, Stafford county, Kansas, 15	84	14.35
Dale Bookstore, Stafford county, Kansas, 135	80	14.35
Don W. Ray, Allen county, Kansas, 14	76	14.25
Dickinson county Farm Bureau, Kansas, 631	78	14.15
John Thull, Mitchell county, Kansas, 33	88	14.00
Ira McDonald, Osborne county, Kansas, 17	96	14.00
O. E. Johnson, Cloud county, Kansas, 16	80	14.00
L. B. Inskeep, Mitchell county, Kansas, 18	79	14.00
J. W. Springsteen, Vernon county, Missouri, 13	79	14.00
Cornell Petterson, Livingston county, Missouri, 11	61	14.00
T. Ford, Franklin county, Kansas, 13	65	14.00
H. M. Davis, Linn county, Kansas, 11	78	13.50
Dickinson County Farm Bureau, Kansas, 90	71	12.00
Clarence Springer, Dickinson county, Kansas, 193 Clip	84	11.85
Dickinson County Farm Bureau, Kansas, 27 ewes	117	5.00
Dickinson County Farm Bureau, Kansas, 21 ewes	95	4.00
Gene Shamburg, Mitchell county, Kansas, 88 ewes	87	3.50
Dickinson County Farm Bureau, Kansas, 62 ewes	86	3.00

### WICHITA

#### CATTLE

John A. Kerr, Preston county, Kansas, 30 mixed	536	11.00
H. A. Hale, Cimarron county, Okla., 22 c & str	752	8.50
Pete Vanderslice, Woods county, Okla., 1 bull	1110	9.50
J. V. Sharp, Alfalfa county, Okla., 7 mixed	841	9.50
Jim Allen, Alfalfa county, Okla., 12 mixed	508	10.00
Miles S. Olsen, Woods county, Okla., 8 hf & str	600	10.00
Harrison Olsen, Woods county, Okla., 10 str	551	10.50
Harry Crumley, Kingman county, Kans., 8 str & hf	656	9.00
J. B. Kelsey, Woods county, Kans., 37 mixed	664	10.25
Paul Dunlap, Kay county, Okla., 8 str & hf	380	11.50
Henry Schmidt, Sumner county, Kans., 7 c & hf	847	8.00
Martin Emch, Greenwood county, Kans., 10 c	760	11.60
C. F. Zavesky, Rice county, Kans., 10 mixed	819	10.00
R. W. Goodman, Stafford county, Kans., 9 hf & st	573	12.10

#### HOGS

V. Berry, Sedgwick county, Kans., 9 hogs	212	13.80
A. N. Robinson, McPherson county, Kans., 14 hogs	250	13.80
Mrs. Nellie Clothier, Marion county, Kans., 18 hogs	194	13.70
Elmo Groom, Butler county, Kans., 9 hogs	231	13.75
E. L. Brown, Greenwood county, Kans., 9 hogs	198	13.75
Everett Myersick, Butler county, Kans., 12 hogs	227	13.75

### PARSONS

#### CATTLE

John Spurrier, Neosho, 1 st	465	13.00
Frank Young, Neosho, 14 cfs	232	12.50
R. A. Bass, Crawford, 7 st	644	11.75
C. V. Good, Labette, 2 st	757	11.50
J. W. Diedeker, Labette, 1 bull	1325	10.60
Arlie Burtin, Labette, 6 st	742	10.60
M. E. Edwards, Neosho, 2 st	492	10.50
<b>HOGS</b>		
John Bebbington, Neosho, 14	208	13.80
C. J. Neis, Labette, 10	220	13.80
R. J. Sullivan, Labette, 10	212	13.80
John Bebbington, Neosho, 35	220	13.70
F. G. Bollwinkel, Crawford, 23	259	13.70
Robert Canfield, Labette, 10	222	13.70
F. J. Geifer, Neosho, 12	231	13.70
Zach Holden, Montgomery, 16	206	13.65
C. A. Payne, Labette, 13	245	13.65
Walter J. Schumisch, Neosho, 10	206	13.60

#### SHEEP

T. J. Stewart, Labette, 12	81	14.25
Virgil Anderson, Montgomery, 10	86	13.75
W. R. Stevenson, Neosho, 18	72	13.50
C. A. Turner, Neosho, 11	74	13.50
Chas. Markley, Labette, 10	90	13.50
L. T. Hudson, Neosho, 13	82	13.50
R. J. Ellis, Neosho, 18	18	13.25
H. M. Beard, Neosho, 15	68	12.75
C. J. Seely, Labette, 10	69	12.50



## The Kansas Union Farmer

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

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THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1942

### THE ECONOMY OF ABUNDANCE

"We in the Farmers Union have stood for an economy of abundance in agriculture as well as in other industries, and now it becomes not just a matter of discussion, but a matter of life and death to the victory of the democracies."—James G. Patton, testifying before the Senate subcommittee on appropriations, April 29, 1942.

Continuing his testimony, President Patton told the Senate Committee: "In my capacity as national president, I have been spending most of my time traveling in different parts of the country, assisting our organizations in their efforts to speed up the wartime work of agriculture. I find the patriotic response of farm people extraordinary, especially in view of the discriminations against farmers, which despite all the efforts of Congress and the administration, have existed and continue to exist. No billions of dollars in quickly drawn-up contracts have been awarded to the farmers, and none of our farm families is experiencing that roaring prosperity which characterizes the big industries and some of the other banking and commercial interests, and which has been taken as the pretext for an economy drive upon the standards of living of the mass of our people.

"Farmers never practiced the policy of scarcity to the same degree as have the monopolies, and WE WERE NOT CAUGHT SHORT WITHOUT STOCK PILES WHEN PEARL HARBOR HIT US. Everywhere I go I find the greatest efforts being made to achieve the war goals of agriculture."

"If we take a good look at 1943, I am sure that the only way in which we can guarantee to the Nation what it must have is to bring into efficient production by then a major portion of the low-income producers on the land. We are now in a manpower and materials economy, and not a dollar-and-cents economy any longer. The most important single fact about agriculture is the great reservoir of untapped manpower on the 50 per cent of the farms which lack credit and capital and assistance to help them produce more. This is clearly the sort of job which the Farm Security Administration has been rendering in the last several years, and I want to urge on the committee that only by a large-scale increase in the Farm Security Administration program can this country be protected with food and fiber."

"It must be remembered that nearly half of the Nation's bona fide farmers are low-income farmers who are potential war-food producers,

but a majority of them are now contributing very little because of limited resources and their inability to secure adequate financing of the operations."—Dr. M. F. Dickinson, president, Arkansas Farmers' Union, before Senate Committee.

"The 1940 census showed 48 per cent of the bona fide farmers producing farm products with a gross income of less than \$800. Therefore, it can be seen that the manpower of these farmers is now being grossly wasted through under-employment, resulting both from the lack of resources and proper training. They are not contributing much to the Nation's war effort on the farm, nor are they able to get jobs in war industries because they are too old, unskilled, or live too great distances from industrial centers. However, their latent food productivity is tremendous, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, who estimates 930,000 low-income farmers, including present Farm Security Administration standard borrowers and about 500,000 additional, could produce in 1943, among other things, 1,950,595,000 pounds of milk; 496,000,000 pounds of pork and lard; 4,600,000 pounds of chickens; 220,146,000 dozens of eggs; 2,290,000 bushels of soybeans; 6,769,000 bushels canning tomatoes.

"With the tremendous task before the United States to adequately feed its own population and the peoples in our Allied Nations it would seem to make it imperative that the Farm Security loan and grant production program should be materially expanded, rather than curtailed."

That, in brief, is the Economy of Abundance. The Farmers Union is not, and will not be, a party to the Economy of Scarcity. The record of the proceedings before the Senate's subcommittee bears out definitely the policy of aid to low-income farmers—a policy long advocated by the National Farmers Union. That policy has now become an integral part of the war program of the United States, despite the strenuous objections of corporate interests on and off the farm.

### AMERICAN SELF-SUFFICIENT

According to Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, and W. L. Batt, assistant to Donald Nelson, the British and Dutch as far back as two years ago persuaded our high officials from developing American synthetic rubber. It is natural, of course, that interests holding a 97 per cent world monopoly did not want to lose their huge American market to American sources of supply. They said the Far East was safe—that Singapore was impregnable, etc. The result is an unfortunate paradox.

We now find ourselves isolated from rubber and tin. Not only that, but our British friends will be largely dependent upon American synthetic rubber which they urged us not to develop. On the other hand, a sturdy policy of putting American interests first two years ago would now be providing tires for both British and American motor transport. One wonders if the wisdom of Washington's Farewell Address is completely out of date when he warned us against foreign influence in American affairs.

Not only did the foreign rubber combine protest against the threat of competition from American synthetic rubber, but according to secretary Jones, it refused to sell as much natural rubber as he wanted to buy for our own stock pile, for fear of depressing prices, while continuing to sell to the Japs.

It is events such as this which focus attention upon the efforts of the American petroleum industry with buna and butyl synthetic rubber and the Farm Chemurgic Council to make America more nearly self-sufficient by finding new uses for our own raw materials. I quote some excerpts from a recent address by Wheeler McMillen, president of the Chemurgic Council:

"The Russians are raising rubber on their farms from a kind of dandelion from which they get 150 to 200 pounds of rubber to the acre. But we do not have a single seed of this dandelion.

"Probably not more than five hundred plants are grown as crops everywhere in the world in any commercial sense or quality. Yet more than 300,000 kinds of plants have been classified by botanists; more than 15,000 in North America. Is it possible that only a fraction of one per cent of the number of plant species has value to mankind? Or is it that mankind has learned only a fraction of one per cent of the ways in which plants may be used?

"The farflung vistas of the plant frontier reach beyond the boundaries of the imagination. The organic chemist can turn these compounds into heretofore unknown materials for the service of civilization.

"The explorations of plant substance by organic chemistry have probably no more than reached the stage of the Norsemen—with Columbus yet to come. A weed is simply a plant man has not yet learned to use.

"Unimaginative men in the United States have handicapped efforts toward the economic and military impregnability that goes with a high degree of self-containment. Those who understood have advocated that the United States should produce within its borders, or at least find out in advance of an emergency how to produce every item that might become an essential to military or civilian strength in time of war. You cannot torpedo a farm.

"Those who through recent years have opposed our efforts to enable American farmers to produce the commodities required by American markets now find themselves in the unenviable position of having committed unwitting sabotage upon the national defense.

"No one can grasp the amazing productive potentialities of the plant kingdom without seeing clearly that nations can gain far more wealth by cultivation and utilization than they can ever hope to steal by conquest.

"There can be but one assurance of freedom from fear. That is the strength that is created by productivity."

Farmers must band together and use their collective power to further the development and introduction of new plants for new uses to be grown on American farms. Thus they will increase the income of American farm families, help to broaden the market for U. S. labor and industry and safeguard the nation.—Samuel B. Pettengill.

Despite higher taxes and operating costs and substantial rebates by some concerns to the government, aviation and shipbuilding industries turned in record profits last year. According to the New York Times, 23 members of the aircraft industry reported profits 59 per cent higher than in 1940.—From National Union Farmer.

## A Former State President Of Farm Bureau Exposes Cross Purposes of Group

REPRESENTATIVE BURDICK OF NORTH DAKOTA, LASHES OUT AT FARM BUREAU IN RECENT DEBATE IN HOUSE.

He Was the First President of the Agency in That State—Does Not Believe The Farm Bureau To Be a True Representative of Farm Problems.

Twenty years ago there was a Farm Bureau Federation in North Dakota. It is not there any more—and you can "lay to that." Who, do you suppose, was the first state president? None other than Hon. Usher L. Burdick, Nonpartisan League Republican Representative in Congress! On the floor of the House, March 9, when the Agricultural appropriation bill was being cut to shreds at the order of Ed O'Neal of the Farm Bureau, Rep. Burdick stood up and told of the rise and fall of the Farm Bureau empire in his state. It is a chapter in history that he and the real dirt farmers of the Flickertail state united to write and the reader who wants to measure the present by the past will get a kick out of Representative Burdick's indictment of the dirt farmers' enemies. Here it is, from the Congressional Record of March 9, pages 2193, 2194:

### Biggest When Born

Mr. Burdick.—Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Illinois says we should defeat this bill by crippling amendments because Mr. O'Neal and his Farm Bureau Federation demand it. Do not get excited about the Farm Bureau Federation. That organization is much like a bumble-bee—it is biggest when first born. In 1922 the Farm Bureau Federation had a membership running into the millions; now the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Dirksen) informs us that there are some 500,000 family memberships. It is a losing organization and it has more members now than it will have when the people find out what kind of an organization it is.

It was originally launched by the sponsors of large interests—the railroads, banks, and insurance companies. It was organized to keep the farmers in line. That is exactly how it worked in North Dakota. It was ushered in with trumpets; in the first year, 1921, it had a membership of 40,000 farmers. Today it has not a membership to my knowledge. The big booster outside of the large interests was the county extension system. When farmers in North Dakota joined the organization and attempted to run it, they adopted an outstanding set of principles denouncing the grain gamblers, excessive freight rates, and excessive interest.

I am not speaking from hearsay but from actual knowledge. I was instrumental in writing that program; I was unanimously elected the first president of the North Dakota Farm Bureau Federation, but as soon as any attempt was made to bring the organization down to the grass roots as an actual farmers' organization, we were fought by the very people who instituted it.

### From the Top, Down

We have in North Dakota been friendly to all farm organizations from the days of Kelley's Grange to the present moment. But we think we know an organization when we see one. The Farm Bureau Federation was organized from the top down instead of from the grass roots up building an organization to protect the farmer. An organization built to keep the farmers quiet and make them submit to the unconscionable practices of railroads, insurance companies and banks is not an organization that can live in North Dakota.

The Farmers Union is a grassroot organization and it has no opposition in North Dakota or in Montana, and in many states from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico it is a strong grass-root organization. This Farmers Union is handled by the farmers themselves and it is not a one-man concern headed by a perpetual O'Neal. The Farmers Union, through its officers and directors, supported by the members, is backing up this present bill.

### Life Sentence on a Farm

Every time a farm bill is before this Congress the conservatives rise up on all sides to trim down our enormous and unheard-of expenditures by taking it out on the farmer. I would like nothing better than to be a judge having jurisdiction over acts of the opponents of this bill. Upon competent proof, such as we have had from the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Dirksen), the gentleman from New York (Mr. Taber), and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Woodrum), I would sentence every last one of them to serve the

balance if his life on a farm to dig out an existence there without any outside aid. At the end of that existence, or probably during it, they would come to understand what the average farmer is up against. I am satisfied that nothing else will budge them.

What we mean by parity is that the products of the farmer shall bring a price commensurate with the prices the farmer is required to pay for what he needs and what he must buy.

If this great herd of money savers wants to save the people of the United States some money, why sit here idle in this Congress snipping at a bunch of farmers when the records show they are going out of business at an alarming rate? The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Engel) has repeatedly brought evidence before this House that in the war program there is a waste of money that instead of running into millions of dollars runs into billions. He has proved that in the camp construction activities there has been an average waste of 40 per cent. Here we are dealing with billions—not millions. Nothing seems to have been done about this matter. All kinds of unconscionable contracts have been made whereby men without a dime to invest have placed contracts that have netted them millions.

When we get an economy streak and start out to save when we see an election coming and want to exhibit the trophies we have won in this House, we let the swindler in war contracts go, and proudly exhibit to the audience that we cut \$789.99 off some appropriation that would have assisted the farmer. When asked why this was done, I presume the answer will be that O'Neal of the Farm Bureau Federation demanded it.

The Chairman of the subcommittee, who has reported this bill, is one of the very careful and conservative men in this House, but in being conservative it has not so unbalanced him that he is ready and willing to destroy the backbone of this Republic—the farmers.—taken from the GTA Digest.

### FRENCH AND BELGIAN FARMERS UNDER HITLER

Lille, France.—Nazi authorities are applying "stern and painful measures" to French and Belgian farmers for refusal to hand over their crops to the Germans, the German-controlled radio at Lille broadcast recently. In a broadcast to France and Belgium, the Nazi commentator said:

"Many people think that distrust and obstinacy are characteristic features of the peasants. Certainly events which recently occurred in Ardennes, where the authorities were obliged to apply stern and painful measures toward certain farmers who infringed the laws concerning the war economy, might well confirm this view. The peasants remained deeply imbued with a proprietary spirit, and, carrying this to excess, they oppose a new conception which tends to adapt production to the communal system. In the winter the peasants were full of complaints. Whenever any new regulations governing agricultural production were announced they voiced bitter discontent. Invariably the threat was repeated that they would only grow enough for their own needs."

Hinting at more drastic measures to come, the broadcast stated: "One may regret that the call of the community does not strike a direct echo in the minds of the peasants. But even so, there is no need to be pessimistic about the future. The hard heart of the peasant will soften."