behind the wheel

with J. P. Troeger

Director of Membership Relations

Confidence - Bankers at National Farmers Union and Farm Bureau Federation areboldly asserting that the Farm Act and its attendant programs have been so successful that they are the best method of protecting the welfare of the farmers. In its studies, the American Bankers Association has found that the prices of many farm commodities under the Farm Act are higher than they would be if it had not been in force. The Bankers believe that the Farm Act has been a great success and that it should continue in force.

The Farmers Mutual Protective Association (FMPA) has been working hard to protect the farmers. It has been very active in promoting the Farm Act and in encouraging farmers to be active in the movement. It says that the Farm Act has been a great success and that it should continue in force.

Farmers are also looking to the future with confidence. They know that the Farm Act has been a great success and that it should continue in force. They are confident that the Farm Act will continue to be a great success in the future.

We Should Vote "Yes" on Milk Act Referendum

The Michigan State Farm Bureau Federation is urging its members to vote "Yes" on the Milk Act Referendum. The referendum is set for November 3, 1942, and if passed, it will establish a national milk marketing board which will be empowered to control the marketing of milk and dairy products. The referendum is expected to be passed by a large margin.

New Plant of Hemlock Co-op Creamery Co.

The Hemlock Co-op Creamery Co. has opened a new plant in Hastings, Michigan. The plant is located on the outskirts of the city and is equipped with the latest in dairy processing equipment. The plant is expected to be a great success and to benefit the farmers in the area.

State Farm Bureau Annual Meeting

The Michigan State Farm Bureau Federation will hold its annual meeting in Lansing on November 11-12. The meeting will be attended by state and local farm leaders from throughout the state. The meeting will be a great success and will benefit the farmers in the state.

Defends Farmers

There have been attacks on farmers by those who do not understand their situation. These attacks are based on ignorance and misunderstanding. Farmers are just as good as anyone else and they should be treated with respect.

Protein Feeds a Must for Meat Animals

Young pigs, broilers and other meat animals must have a diet rich in proteins. These proteins are essential for the growth and development of the animals. Farmers must be sure to provide adequate amounts of proteins in the diet.

A Story in Headlines

The headline of the Detroit News on November 9, 1942, was: "A man killed in a plane crash in Michigan. The man was identified as James E. Robinson, a pilot for the United States Army Air Corps.

Price Ceilings Will Reflect Farm Labor

Farm Organizations Approve Compromise with Administration on Farm Price Ceilings

One of the heated fights in Congress over a bill to raise farm prices was when President Roosevelt signed a compromise anti-inflation bill. It directed the President to give adequate recognition to the demands of farm organizations. The compromise was approved by the farm organizations.

Governor makes federal and farm leaders agree on plan - The government and farm leaders reached an agreement on the plan to raise farm prices.

The administration, in its proposed bill, asked for an increase of 10 cents per bushel in the price of wheat, 5 cents per bushel in the price of corn, and 10 cents per hundredweight in the price of meat

RATIONING COMES TO CONCLUSION

Farmers who are rationing their meat will now be able to sell their meat at full price.

The price of meat will be increased to reflect the increased cost of production.

Farmers will now be able to sell their meat at full price, as the government has agreed to this.

The government has agreed to increase the price of meat to reflect the increased cost of production.
Can 4 Inch Tall Wag An 8 Foot Dog?

Marathon Community Farm Bureau is named for a township in Lapeer county. A few nights ago the members discussed the anti-inflation bills before Congress.

They discussed what the farmer and other groups handling farm crops can do about starting a price inflation.

They compared prices paid the farmer at the farm and prices received for several farm crops.

If the farmer gave milk away, observed the Marathon group, city consumers would still pay 9 cents per quart, since the farmer averages about 4 cents per quart at the farm. If the farmer gave wheat away, bread would sell at 9 cents a loaf instead of 11. A loaf contains about 1 1/2 cents worth of wheat. There's about 3 cents worth of raw cotton in a 2.00 size shirt now selling for $2.52 or more.

The Farmer Bureau has no quarrel with the necessary processing and distribution expenses required to bring farm products to consumers. But it is obvious that if farm prices are increased in some way that increase are passed on to consumers, it would make little difference in retail prices.

An increase in farm prices is usually reflected in a higher price to the consumer. The increase is often explained as due to a higher price paid to the farmer, whereas in fact it is very large price in the processing, manufacturing, transportation and distribution charges.

Price Administrator Henderson told Congressman Barden of North Carolina recently that prices for canned goods were up 15%. A 15 cent can of beans, he said, contains but 6 cents of a penny's worth of beans.

That leaves 14 cents for the can, labor, and distribution charges. To blame the farmer for increases like that is like saying a man is a runaway 8 foot dog.

Farmer Stands Up and Fights

The scene in Congress over anti-inflation legislation during the month of September focused on farm price ceilings and the question of whether or not farm labor costs should be considered when arriving at such ceilings.

The struggle was joined when senators and representatives from farm states, and the Farm Bureau, Grange, and National Council of Farmer Co-operatives said farm labor costs must be considered.

Farmers' labor bill include controls for other prices, wages, and salaries. They didn't object to wages and salaries being stabilized at the level of September 1, 1942, with provisions for reasonable adjustments.

No one objected to 100 per cent of parity prices to farmers regardless of their crops, as the parity formula developed in 1933. But when farmers sought for the first time to include in the calculation of parity for farm prices the cost of hired help and the farm owner's labor in producing those crops, what happened?

The statement by the metropolitan prices, and radio news service commentators rose as one to assail the idea as one that would wreck the anti-inflation bill.

Authorities in Congress said that the inclusion of farm labor in the parity formula could raise the level of parity prices as much as 12 per cent.

So what? Should industry and business figure cost of labor in their price schedules and agriculture leave its labor out?

The fact that the cost of farm labor was not included in 1933 in the parity formulas for determining farm prices does not mean that farm labor costs should never be included. They should be when universal price ceilings are fixed, and when farmers are forced to compete with war time wages to hire and to hold farm hands.

However, the issue has been settled by a compromise in which agriculture will get less recognition for farm labor than it asked for, but much more than the original demand.

But that defeat the anti-inflation bill?

Congressman H. F. Fulmer, chairman of the agricultural committee of the house, asked during the debate, "How can farmers, comprising 25% of the population and receiving less than 10% of the national income, be responsible for inflation?"

The editor of the Farm News wrote to R. B. Clark, who has been writing verses for him many years, and he see yes, "If you could say in lines that others can, we could increase the mint type and make for much easier reading."

The editor, of course, couldn't write acceptable verse.

If you ever try to compete with industry and business and labor when it comes to parity legislation, you are going to have a tough race with the eight foot dog.
Only Food Ratiation Will Awaken City Folk

Low Wage Price for Cain

Will Bring It

By MRS. EDITH W. RAKER

The Secretary of Agriculture in his last report to Congress

said that it was his opinion that food

prices would be kept down to the extent that the

market for food would not be

overheated.

Cain has no objection to the idea of

a low price for food, but he says

that this would only be a temporary

measure, and that in the long run

the price of food would have to

be raised.

In the meantime, Cain says,

the government should do all in its

power to prevent the rise of food prices.

Cain says that he believes the

government can do this by

rationing food, and that this

would be a temporary measure

until the market for food was

able to absorb the increased

supply.

Cain says that he believes the

government should also do all in its

power to prevent the rise of

interest rates.

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NOW'S the TIME...

Milk houses

Feeding floors

un lion

I'

Those Leaky

Grain storag ••

6

Lucian Strong, Berrien Center
R. C. File, Niles, R-3
Miss Coral Miller, Bellevue, R-3
Arnold J .. SpitZley, Fowler
Wm. Seeger, Bath
Rollin oble, Grand Ledge, R-3
Edward M. Thelen

The agricultural protest which is sweeping

figuring farm price ceilings.

To Michigan Members of the House:

of whom drove as far as 150 miles in

by wr.iting it into the la through the

Hatch amendment) and to all Mich-

l assuming the amendment, the _Iichigan

state Farm Bureau swung into action

live Minute

The greatmess ot a loss, as

the SOUl. The greatmess ot a loss, as

the dairymen ho milked 23 cows

producing 4,000 unds of milk test-

10 oows yielding an average ot 7,000

very profitable. e cleared profit

over feed cost increased amazingly.

$2.10 feed cost increase for every ad-

W. B. SWEET CLOVER
ALIPA
MICHIGAN GROWN THYME SEED

(Twenty eight days subject to your test for germination)

FOR BIDS

Send representative sample of your seed.

This is an opportunity to sample one of the

following hybrid seeds: KINGSTON 160. 645, 606, 531 and 355 which correspond with the Wis-

consin 645, 606, 531 and 355, Michigan grown Ot. 673 Hybrid Corn, and Ot. 674 Renov. 25, 34, 36.

20, 24, and 27.

Keep off

If you wanted to drive across a river and found the bridge already crowded with Army trucks, tanks and guns, you'd cheerfully give them the right of way.

Long distance telephone lines are bridges of speech. Today they are crowded with military and production calls.

In the telephone system, the telephone lines are the wires that carry the words and sounds of speech over great distances. But they are not just wires; they are the connecting links in a vast network of communication that enables us to talk to each other no matter where we are.

This network is a marvel of engineering and technology. It has evolved from the early days of the telegraph to the modern telephone system we use today.

As a result, most of us have taken for granted the ability to communicate with each other. But it wasn't always this way. The development of the telephone was a gradual process that began with simple experiments in the late 19th century.

The first practical telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876. Bell's telephone consisted of a simple handcranked machine that allowed two people to speak to each other over a distance.

Since then, the telephone has evolved into a complex network of wires, switches, and electronic components. It is capable of carrying millions of conversations at once, and it has become an essential part of modern life.

But even with all its sophistication, the telephone system is not perfect. It can be prone to noise, static, and other problems that can interfere with our ability to communicate effectively. That's why it's so important to maintain and upgrade the system to ensure that it continues to meet our needs.

Here's how you can help:

1. Keep all your telephone conversations as brief as possible.
2. Make only the most essential long distance calls.
3. When possible, give the number of the distant telephone you are calling.

Let us clean your seed.

If you have a special problem.

Have your clever and alliances seed cleaned to A-1 quality in our modern seed cleaning plant.

Very reasonable rates. Send us a sample for estimate, HAVE SEED CLEANED NOW. No seed can be received for cleaning after December 20, 1942.

Order Your Hybrid Seed Corn Now

Your Farm Bureau Dealer has a supply of the following hybrid seeds: KINGSTONS 645, 606, 531 and 355 which correspond with the Wis-

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The partners employ 11 full time fertilizer. This year, they have used 80' tons or' to produce a million pounds of beet Ibs, annually. Percy Penfold is manager.

West Producers' Creameries, Inc., ship to 27 creameries with a butter production at Waldenwoods August 30 to September 26. The member selling the highest percentage of butter to their butter to use the bond in the educational campaign has been for a bushel of potatoes and milk, which made the potato still more valuable. For the State Junior Farm Bureau.

The wheat drive held September 22, we discussed dividing the wheat among the counties and the other farm products. This year, we have had 3,932 farms.
3 Special Issues on November Ballot

Background Material for Discussion in October by our 295 Community Farm Bureau Groups.

As STANLEY W. POWELL

The 1943 Michigan Ballot, like the sacred right of the franchise, is ours to use. There is a need for leaders and voters to use this right so that there may be a clear understanding among all of those who will vote on any of these issues.

The three most important issues to be voted on during the November election are: (1) home rule for Wayne county, (2) a constitutional convention in November, 1941, and (3) a proposal to eliminate the milk marketing law.

It is significant that these 32 men have adopted or rejected constitutional amendments through the use of the ballot. It is well within the realm of political procedure that these three important issues may be voted upon by the people. If the proposed constitutional amendment to home rule is rejected by the voters in a constitutional convention, each and every one of these issues will be decided by the voters and the Michigan constitution will be amended. This decision will be made by the voters.

Proposal No. 1—Constitutional Convention

The first question on the special ballot, to be voted on November 19th, will be whether or not the voters desire a constitutional convention. This proposal is to amend the constitution by inserting the words "Constitutional Convention" in the law relating to the proper conduct of constitutional conventions. If this proposal should be adopted, it will set aside the November, 1941, constitutional convention. If not adopted, the convention will go ahead. If adopted, the convention will be held in November, 1941.

Proposal No. 2—Wayne County

Proposal No. 3 is the proposal to home rule. This proposal would authorize the citizens of Wayne county to adopt a home rule act, similar to the Home Rule Act for the City of Detroit, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution which requires a constitutional amendment to create a home rule charter. This proposal would be submitted to the voters in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

If the above ballot is adopted, the Michigan constitutional convention will be set aside and the Home Rule charter will be adopted. The final portion of the resolution on the ballot is to amend the constitution by inserting the words "Constitutional Convention" in the law relating to the proper conduct of constitutional conventions. If this proposal should be adopted, it will set aside the November, 1941, constitutional convention. If not adopted, the convention will go ahead. If adopted, the convention will be held in November, 1941.

Proposal No. 4—Milk Marketing

A proposal to eliminate the milk marketing law is included as a separate question on the ballot. This proposal has been made by the members of the State Farm Bureau for many years. The proposal to eliminate the milk marketing law is the legal name of the ballot. If adopted, the Michigan Citizens Commission on Milk Marketing would be abolished. If not adopted, the Michigan Citizens Commission on Milk Marketing would be continued.

The final portion of the resolution on the ballot is to amend the constitution by inserting the words "Constitutional Convention" in the law relating to the proper conduct of constitutional conventions. If this proposal should be adopted, it will set aside the November, 1941, constitutional convention. If not adopted, the convention will go ahead. If adopted, the convention will be held in November, 1941.

We fear that such a proposal would be considered to be a violation of the right of the people to vote on the ballot. As you probably recall reading in the July, 1942, issue of the Farm Bureau Weekly, our Michigan Farm Bureau has opposed the proposal to eliminate the milk marketing law for many years. The proposal to eliminate the milk marketing law is the legal name of the ballot. If adopted, the Michigan Citizens Commission on Milk Marketing would be abolished. If not adopted, the Michigan Citizens Commission on Milk Marketing would be continued.

Proposal No. 5—Milk Marketing Amendment

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Proposal No. 6—Milk Marketing Amendment

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