



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Co-operation

Education

Organization



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A COMPREHENSIVE NEW FARM BILL IN CONGRESS SOON

IF CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS FAVOR SOON WILL BE LAW

Possibility That Congress Will Make "High Loan" Program A Three-Year Setup

The Lee Tenancy Bill was defeated in the House, by a vote of 205 to 132, but an analysis of the vote shows that the plan is gaining strength.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (Special) Strong moves are on foot to pass a comprehensive farm bill at this session of Congress, making the "high-loan" program permanent for the next three years, or for the duration of the present "full emergency." Such a bill has been drafted by the Department of Agriculture and discussion has begun with the farm organizations, with Congressional action dependent upon plans for summer recess. If Congressional leaders are agreed, the measure would be pushed through before the recess, otherwise waiting until early fall for action.

Besides providing for 85 per cent loans, the proposal would carry out the other features of the compromise worked out this past month for next year's program—sufficient parity funds, so that with benefit payments made to basic commodities, 100 per cent of parity would be reached upon normal production from the allotments. Since a high-loan program requires much stricter controls, these likewise are proposed, with cotton acreage cut about 20 per cent, and wheat acreage cut about 10 per cent. Not more than 10,000,000 bales of cotton would be the national goal, compared with more than 12,000,000 now grown, and wheat allotments would be cut in 1943 from 1,000,000,000 to 800,000,000. Marketing quotas would be voted for a three-year period on corn and wheat, with penalties raised for non-compliance. The proposal also would provide \$50,000,000 for livestock practices, in place of the present payment of that sum as extra aid to small farmers for conservation benefits. Authority to exchange our surplus for foreign farm products to be distributed to the needy in this country, is also included. Marketing agreements would be made available to all commodities.

In presenting this plan, the Secretary of Agriculture stated that the emergency period, without the uncertainties of yearly changes. This implied that at present prospects for the certificate plan are slim until the end of the emergency, barring, of course, a breakdown of the high-loan program. Further action on the proposals is expected within two weeks.

Vote Nears on Lee Tenancy Bill
Following the passage of crop insurance for cotton, to go into effect on the 1943 crop, the Senate voted unanimously for the Lee Tenancy Bill, and the House is now forced to vote on it within the next few days. The Farmers Union is making every effort to win all Representatives from states in which we have an organization to our side on this vote. If we are successful, this program of federally-insured mortgages will allow a great expansion in low-cost loans to tenants who wish to become owners and also refinance mortgages now held on more unfavorable terms. Although the interest rate was raised by the Senate from 3 per cent to not more than 4 per cent for mortgages acceptable for insurance, this would still go far towards making the Bankhead-Jones program effective.

Congress Still Busy on Farm Bills
Although a summer recess is in sight, serious action is under way on agriculture are underway. Our Debt-Adjustment Bill is drafted, and awaiting introduction. Further modifications recently made in the requirement for new and present, and the creation of a small reserve for paying losses in the local Farm Loan Associations. Hearings are underway on the St. Lawrence Seaway, now being strongly urged as a defense measure, and long a goal of Middle-West and Western farmers. Hearings are about to begin upon a new trade treaty with Argentina and Uruguay, with cattle producers fighting against any further concessions to those countries on meat products. Cheese producing areas are demanding that cooperatives be granted their processing facilities without taking undue risks, and thus be able to supply both aid to British shipments and American needs. Attempts to acquire the government to pay at least 85 per cent of parity on purchases for Britain continues, although several of the products being purchased are at present above that level. Taxation became such a hot potato, with so many conflicting demands being made upon the Congress, that the tax bill has been "laid low" for a few weeks, with its final passage postponed until September. No considerable improvement has been made in it yet, however, to recapture the excess profits accruing to defense industries.

Farmers Union Pushing Investigating Repeal
Our Union demand for a joint Congressional investigating com-

YOUR HELP URGED

All citizens of the United States are asked by their Government to contribute whatever use aluminum they have to the defense program for use in airplanes and other items.

A campaign will be conducted throughout the country July 21st to July 30th inclusive under the direction of William S. Knudsen, Director General of the Office of Civilian Defense management and Florence H. La Guardia, Director Office of Civilian Defense.

Governors of states will set up local committees to arrange door to door collections. All of the gross proceeds from the sale of the aluminum scrap thus donated will be turned over to the Office of Civilian Defense for necessary expenditures in the Civilian Defense program.

All farm organizations have been asked to participate in the campaign and the Department of Agriculture has directed all available field men to assist. Full details will be carried in local papers and in radio announcements.

It is still the subject of consideration by leading Congressmen and Administration heads. Great interest has been shown in it by many individuals and organizations since it was first laid before the House committee on Agriculture by Glenn J. Talbot, introduction of this resolution, and hearings on our farm credit bill will occupy the attention of our Legislative Committee during the coming weeks.

HILTON AND CARLTON ELEVATORS ARE 100 PER CENT SHIPPERS TO FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION.

SALINA, Kan., July 15.—Two of the leading shippers in the Salina territory, who ship one hundred per cent of their grain to the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, are the Farmers Elevator at Carlton, and the Farmers Elevator at Hilton, it was announced today by Art Jones, manager of the Salina office of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

Albert Jones is manager of the elevator at Carlton, and E. H. Peden is manager of the Hilton organization.

The territories around both points yielded a very good crop this year, as may be seen from the comparative figures below:

In 1937, handled 41,200 bushels wheat from January to June.
In 1938, handled 40,800 bushels wheat from January to June.
In 1939, handled 35,000 bushels wheat from January to June.
In 1940, handled 31,000 bushels wheat from January to June.
In 1941, handled 34,800 bushels wheat from January to June.
In 1942, handled 33,870 bushels wheat from January to June.
In 1943, handled 33,870 bushels wheat from January to June.
In 1944, handled 33,870 bushels wheat from January to June.
In 1945, handled 33,870 bushels wheat from January to June.
In 1946, handled 33,870 bushels wheat from January to June.

TO AID IN RELOCATION

The FSA Will Establish an Office at Parsons, Kan.

Washington, July 11.—The farm security administration said today it would establish an office of the Kansas Relocation corporation at Parsons, Kan., to assist in the relocation of farmers who will be forced to move from an area where a shell loading plant is to be erected.

George J. Cunningham, county FSA supervisor at Parsons, will have charge of the office. The FSA said it was not known how many farmers would be forced to move from the 16,000-acre tract or how many the government might have to assist in obtaining new farms.

The relocation corporation for Kansas was set up by the FSA in connection with relocating farmers when the Fort Riley Military reservation was expanded. It is headed by George McCarty, with offices in Topeka.

If a family in the Parsons plant area has money to relocate, the FSA, through the corporation, will help it obtain another farm. If a farmer has no money, the FSA will lend him money to rent or buy. It also will lend money to farmers who need funds to move, to board livestock or to buy livestock feed.

WORLD WHEAT PROSPECTS INDICATE LITTLE CHANGE

Prospects for the 1941 wheat crop in the important producing regions of the world appear quite varied; the reductions indicated in several large countries will just about offset increases in others, and the total output is expected to be about the same as that of 1940, when world production approximated 1,600 million bushels. Because of the abnormal conditions under which seeding, cultivation, and harvesting operations have been undertaken in many countries this season, final returns are at present largely a matter of conjecture. Most of the countries in the European war zone have suspended their crop-reporting activities, and only a few official estimates have been released.

North America

Somewhat reduced from the large output of 1940 is in prospect. The July estimate of the United States was placed at 924 million bushels as compared with last year's harvest of 817 million bushels, but a marked decrease is expected in Canada from the near-record crop of 551 million bushels reported in 1940. Not only is a 25 per cent decrease in acreage indicated for that country but the condition of the crop on June 30 was placed considerably below the comparable figure for 1940.

At the week closed, public elevators held nearly 36½ million bushels of grain, about 32½ million of which was wheat. These re-

A Corner of Kansas City Grain Office Of Jobbing Association on July 7th, 1941



The clock on the wall says 12:30—and it means just after noon. It would only be stretching it an hour or so, however, to say that there was an equal amount of activity in this same corner of the office at 12:30 a. m. meaning just after midnight.

Pictured in the foreground are Larry Witham, who handles the storage wheat; Manager H. E. Witham, and Roy Crawford, in charge of grain sales. Each butter tray is filled with wheat representing a car of grain—80 to 85 cent of which has been ordered to store.

WHEAT PILES UP

STORAGE SPACE NEARLY FULL IN KANSAS CITY

The 1941 Season Will Be Long Remembered for Many Unusual Developments

NEW BOOK BY GLADYS TALBOT EDWARDS TELLS FARMERS UNION HISTORY

Just published is the Farmers Union Triangle, first authentic, comprehensive history of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America from its beginning in 1902 until the present time.

Author of the 166-page book is Mrs. Gladys Talbot Edwards, Jamestown, N. D., national director of education for the farmers union. Although the length of a full length book the Farmers Union Education Service has published it in a paperback form so it may be sold for a quarter.

Mrs. Edwards, in the first part of the book, recounts the early history of the Union with its ups and downs. At one time, around 1907 and 1908, the Farmers Union had a membership of nearly a million farmers, almost wholly in the South, built on the idea that farmers could fix the price merely by holding the market.

The second part of the book describes the three sides of the Farmers Union "Triangle," the sides of "education" and "legislation," particularly stressing the development and the accomplishments of the Junior movement which has gained recognition as a significant rural youth development through out the nation.

Mr. Ricker, editor of the Farmers Union Herald, says in the Foreword to the book: "So vividly has Mrs. Edwards portrayed many of the stirring events which have occurred here in the Northwest during the past sixteen years, that I have lived them over again in memory."

"This program is set forth in the Triangle in a manner so clear that even 'he who runs may read,' this book should be read and studied by every person who is trying to understand the farm problem and what to do about it."

Slips Up on Trade
The move came at a time when hopes had begun to be expressed that the market might be able to handle the movement without any limitations on shipments.

Less than a week before the officials of the exchange here decided to act, thoughts of an embargo or acute congestion here had almost been forgotten. In fact, concern had been expressed in some quarters over the ability to fill existing space in view of the apparent huge expansion in farm storage facilities and the leisurely flow of grain to market.

The steady, but moderate, flow of new crop grain continued to eat up space however, and suddenly the trade found storage room was almost gone and the peak of the run yet was to come. Because open market prices were 10 cents a bushel or so under the loan level, nearly 80 per cent of the new grain was bound for storage either to be put in the loan or held for higher prices.

A keen demand for such space had been anticipated, but the trade believed there would be enough free wheat offered because of the known shortage of space and the relatively high prices to discount any worries on that score.

The Storage Figures

Following the erection of the barrier to certain shipments to this market Wednesday, 3,256 cars of wheat have arrived, nearly 5½ million bushels. Most of this grain was en route when the prohibition measure was approved and consequently the arrivals maintained the high percentage of storage grain. Late in the week there was a frantic search for space for the grain and fears were expressed that unless there is an abrupt drop next week, more drastic measures may be necessary.

As the week closed, public elevators held nearly 36½ million bushels of grain, about 32½ million of which was wheat. These re-

HEED WHEAT CRIES

PROTESTS GET REVISED RULINGS FROM GOVERNMENT

A Storage Extension—Farmers May Have 12 More Months to Hold Grain Under U. S. Loan

Washington, July 13.—With many farmers protesting against the 49 cents a bushel penalty on excess wheat, the agricultural department announced today a 12 months' extension of the period in which such grain may be stored under government loan and thereby operate a way for growers to avoid the penalty.

Farmers having excess wheat—that produced on an average in excess of their AAA planting allotment—may now store it under government marketing quotas approved at a recent grower referendum. They are:

1. Pay the 49 cent penalty on the excess.
2. Store the grain under government loan at 60 per cent of the rate allowed farmers complying with AAA allotments, or store under bond, in the hope that restrictions upon sale or use of such grain may be lifted within a year or so.

Under original regulations, the government offered loans for periods ending April 30, 1942. Regulations announced today extend the date until April 30, 1943.

Officials explained that a farmer storing excess wheat under loan could take it from storage and sell it free of penalty in event that:

Quotas were lifted by 1942.
He underplanted his acreage allotment next year by the amount of this year's excess.

He suffered a crop loss next year in which case this year's excess grain could be sold as part of the 1942 crop without penalty to the extent that 1942 production fell below his quota.

Farmers taking advantage of the extended loan will be allowed 12 cents a bushel storage allowance for grain stored on their farm.

RANK HIGH IN NATION

Kansas Fifth in Percentage of Farmers Owning Motor Cars

The Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, reports that of the 2,825,126 farms in the first 24 states tabulated in the 1940 Farm Census, there are 2,209,856 automobiles.

The percentage of farms having cars in these 24 states is 74.2. This does not include trucks.

The average year of latest model in these 24 states is 1933, or an average age of seven years at the time the Census was taken.

These 24 states contain less than half of the total of 6,096,799 farms in the United States.

Of the states thus far tabulated, Iowa leads in total number of automobiles and in percentage of farms possessing cars. Iowa's 213,318 farms had 236,601 automobiles and the percentage of Iowa farms which had cars was 90.2. Nebraska was second with 88.8. Minnesota third with 87.5. South Dakota fourth with 86.3, and Kansas fifth with 83.3. Farmers of Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, and South Dakota showed car ownership in excess of the total number of farms.

PRESIDENT DEAN TO LIVE STOCK BOARD MEETING
Another Important Farm Security Conference in Topeka

Salina, Kan., July 15.—E. K. Dean, President of the Kansas Farmers Union, was in St. Joseph, Missouri on Friday and Saturday, July 11-12, where he attended the Board meeting of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission, of South St. Joseph, Missouri.

On Monday, July 14th, Mr. Dean attended a conference with Farm Security officials, at Topeka, Kansas.

DEFENSE PROGRAM THREATENED BY STEEL PROFITEERS

BIG BUSINESS CHALLENGES THE GOVERNMENT

Steel Industry Threatens Restricted Production If Government Continues to Fix Prices

While farmers are being called upon to make every sacrifice necessary to fulfill the task of feeding the Nation, their so-called "Brother in Arms" BIG BUSINESS openly passes the buck and challenges the government to "make me do it."

But there is a story behind all this: The Escalator Profits of Monopolies have a characteristic better described by the old French saying, that "The more things change, the more are they the same." That characteristic is: Ever onward and upward like an escalator.

The National City Bank of New York reported that a tabulation of the reports of 345 leading companies in the manufacturing, mining, trade and service industries revealed an increase of 7.5 per cent in net profits for the first quarter of 1941 over the same period one year ago.

Average Citizen Ignores Fact
"After you've seen one report concerning the profits of the monopoly leading corporations of the United States, you've seen them all, and the average citizen tends to neglect them, refuses to read them, and such feelings of indignation as he may once have had being spent a long time ago, he usually fails to get excited about profit figures even when they are forcibly called to his attention."

U. S. Steel Threatens
Price Commissioner Leon Henderson recently made important front-page news when he fixed steel prices at their first quarter level, thus making it difficult for the steel corporations to pass on their recent wage increases to the Government and the consumer via increased prices. This was a good job well done and for a while the steel industry seemed to be stunned into speechlessness. A few days later, however, the United States Steel Corporation recovered its voice and through its chairman, Irving S. Olds, raised back and threatened dire consequences to the government of the United States should such price "freezing" be continued. This statement of Mr. Olds, is one for the books. For audacity, thinly disguised threats of sabotage and outright treasonableness, there has been nothing to compare with it in the present emergency.

Addressing the annual meeting of Stockholders in Hoboken, N. J. on May 5, Olds first attempted to base his case of U. S. Steel vs. The People, by appealing to justice and fair-play:

"There can be no doubt about the propriety of the steel industry earning a fair return on its investment when operating at full capacity, especially when considering the fact that it is the only industry over the past decade the return on investment in the steel industry has been a most meager one."

The Facts
As to the meager profits earned by the steel industry, the Federal Trade Commission released through the NRC some figures that are illuminating. For the years 1917-1928 the United States Steel Corporation made a total net income of \$1,670,058,253.00. This meant an average return to stockholders over a period of twenty-one years of 7.33 per cent. Even allowing for the depression years, steel investors obviously had a good thing.

After this plea for frail and impoverished U. S. Steel, Mr. Olds stopped whining and began to threaten. First he talked about the sharp increase in costs to the steel industry due to taxes and wages. Then he said that these higher costs upon the future earnings of the Corporation and the adequacy of existing steel prices to enable the steel industry fully to perform its duties in the great emergency confronting this Nation are subjects now being carefully studied" he said.

An up-to-date report of the net profits of U. S. Steel, after overhead had been deducted, was like this: Net proceeds first quarter 1940, \$17,114,000.00; first quarter 1941, \$36,560,000.00. Per cent increase 113.6. Yes U. S. Steel is going broke!

"It seems clear," Mr. Olds concluded, "that the Government price policy would not be in the best interests of the country if the consequences thereof should be to restrict production by such an essential industry as steel, every ton of whose capacity must continue to be available for utilization in these perilous times."

In other words, Mr. Olds threatened that should the Government persist in freezing steel prices, U. S. Steel can and will restrict steel production.

If the Administration cannot get necessary production out of the steel industry, the President has the authority to take over the steel plants of this country and run it—if need be—under Government management—National Union Farmer.

Make your plans now, to attend Farmers Union Camp, Ponca City, Oklahoma, August 17-22. Fee, five dollars.

TOP PRICES FOR DICKINSON COUNTY

F. U. Livestock of Kansas City Gets Top of Market on Consignment of Lambs

Kansas City, July 9th.—Top market prices were scored on the Kansas City market today by a sizeable portion of the lambs included in the sixth cooperative shipment this season by the Dickinson County Sheep Association.

The consignment was handled by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City, Missouri. The extreme top of the market, \$11.50, was paid for few choice lambs owned by Milt Rohrer, route 2, Abilene, and George Berger, Abilene. These lambs were the only ones on the market today to sell at that price.

The market's practical top of \$11.25 on native spring lambs was paid for 231 head of the Dickinson County consignment, which averaged 78 pounds. The balance of the shipment sold at various prices according to the quality of the lambs.

Forty-six owners were represented in the shipment, with a total of 459 lambs. The average weight of the entire shipment was 81 pounds.

LOAD ON TAXPAYER

Government Purse Provides 15 Percent of Nation's Paychecks

Washington—Almost 20 million persons today are living in whole or in part on the government, a good 15 per cent of the nation's employed workers receiving pay checks from Uncle Sam as their chief source of livelihood.

These amazing figures indicate the load the American taxpayer is carrying and will have to carry for many years as the expansion in both civil and military branches of the government continues at an unprecedented rate. No one can deny that the percentage of the American population will be on the federal, state and county pay rolls of the future but as of today, more than one-third of the labor force of the country is receiving money from those treasuries as of June 1.

There are 7,830,000 persons drawing pay checks from various government offices, including the army and navy. Eleven million more receive part of their living from government checks in the form of veterans' pensions, old-age assistance and national youth administration payments.

The following number of persons receiving such pay checks from federal, state or local funds:

State and local employees 2,013,000
Public school teachers 1,200,000
Federal civilian employees 1,202,347
Army 1,324,800
Navy 249,727
Marine corps 51,203
Coast guard 18,622
Works projects administration 1,496,962
National youth administration 30,000
Civilian conservation corps 244,000

Total 7,830,762
The more than 11 million other Americans who receive part of their living from federal, state or local treasuries include many persons who have a reasonable private income, such as thousands of farmers receiving benefit checks. It also includes, however, thousands of individuals to whom the government check means the difference between subsistence and want.

The following table shows the make-up of this group:

Farmers 5,000,000
Part time NYA workers 475,000
Farm security administration 62,000
Old-age assistance program 2,104,000
Aid to dependent children 1,322,000
Gen. Relief clients 1,210,000
Veterans 617,729

Dependents of military and naval personnel 243,792
Total 11,034,521
In addition, 244,286 persons have received federal checks under the social security old-age pension and survivor benefits. These persons, however, made weekly contributions to the insurance funds.

The 7,830,462 who receive their sole or chief income from government checks compare with a total of 49,373,000 employed workers in the nation. The latter figure is an estimate of the national industrial conference board.

The N. I. C. B. estimates the nation has a total "labor force" of 55,515,000 persons of whom 49,373,000 are employed. The American Federation of Labor estimates the national "labor force" at 54,427,000 persons of whom 49,373,000 are employed, according to the A. F. of L.

The greatest increase in the number of workers receiving federal wages in the past year has occurred in the military branches. The armed forces of the nation have increased more than 1,200,000 in the last twelve months. Civilian employees of the federal government have increased 250,000 in the last year.

FIGHTING THE FARMERS' BATTLE

The agricultural marketing cooperatives are doing one of the biggest jobs in their history on behalf of the farmer.

It is these groups which are taking the lead in fighting for equality for agriculture. That means that the farmer shall be treated, in these fast-changing times, on the same basis as labor and industry. It means that his problems shall be given the same consideration that is given to the problems of other national groups.

The marketing co-ops have the knowledge, the influence and the standing that are necessary to obtaining results. To a greater extent than ever before, they deserve the wholehearted support of agriculture in all its branches.

PRESIDENT PATTON FINDS HUGE FARMS IN SOUTH AMERICA

INVESTIGATING PARTY AMAZED AT GIGANTIC SIZE

Patton Returns to U. S. Firmly Convinced of the Necessity of Farmers Union Program

(BULLETIN)
The Farmers Union program this month will be heard over the coast-to-coast NBC Blue network, at 10:30 a. m., on Saturday, July 26th.

Showing no ill-effects of an arduous trip into the interior of South America, President "Jim" Patton docked at New York City and, with his customary vim and vigor plus a healthy tan, pitched immediately into a series of meetings and conferences.

Going directly to Washington Mr. Patton conferred with Vice President Henry A. Wallace and Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard on the development of an Agricultural Program to meet the needs of the American farmer during the crisis that lies ahead.

Following a meeting of the National Board of Directors in Denver, Mr. Patton was ready to talk about his experiences. Asked about the mode of transportation the party used to get back into the interior of South America where "down to earth" conditions could be observed, he said the limitation of travel facilities necessitated the use of everything from ox-carts to air planes.

Flying eleven hundred miles South into the Sub-Antarctic regions of Argentina, Mr. Patton and the party visited Patagonia for the purpose of investigating the extent of the land problem and disease among the cattle in that region and the implications of the Sanitary Pact between the U. S. and this region.

Speaking of impressions he had gained, Mr. Patton said that he was amazed at the gigantic size of the farm operations in Argentina. "We saw one 25,000-acre field of corn averaging 80 bushels to the acre," he said.

He reports that "a few land holders control the land in Argentina and those who actually work the land are either peons or low income tenants. Where large sized farms exist there is more community life, more residual wealth than in areas where operations are on a larger scale. Where large landholdings exist there is practically no community life, and the people who till the soil are very, very poor."

Asked about the highly controversial question of trade with South America, his response was "Whatever trading we do with South America we must always consider what the economic and governmental pattern is and what we hope to have."

He says that "I came back more convinced than ever that the Farmers' Union program of the family-sized farm, rehabilitation, tenant purchase, income certificate plan and the development of absolute necessity for the American farmer. Otherwise, we can hardly avoid finding ourselves in much the same position as S. American agriculture—especially in the Argentine—with large corporate holdings and very poverty stricken, and dispossessed farmers."

NATION'S FARM AND FARM CROPS FOR 1940

Of the nation's 6,096,799 farms enumerated in the 1940 Census of Agriculture, the Bureau of the Census reported:

4,456,259 had acreage in corn.
3,436,325 reported hay crops.
2,631,334 harvested Irish potatoes.
1,777,518 produced oats.
1,589,723 raised cotton.
1,385,279 threshed spring and winter wheat.
1,163,719 raised sweet potatoes and yams.

Only 898 farms reported harvesting hops; 1,970, mint for oil; 7,761, broomcorn; and 9,626 rice.

Popcorn took a jump, 44,503 farms compared with but 8,956, a decade earlier.

Tobacco farms numbered 498,348, while 221,402 farms produced sugar cane for sirup and sugar, and 51,446 harvested sugar beets for sugar.

A WHEAT PROTEST GROWS

The Kansas Union Farmer

E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas. Editor

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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas: We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success. When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

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FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Room 202 Farmers Union Ins. Bldg., Salina, Kansas, C. W. Read, Manager.

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

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 311, Farmers Union Insurance Co. Building.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1941

FARM CROPS SUFFER IN EASTERN KANSAS

Staggering tolls have been collected from farmers in the fertile valleys of the Kaw, Marais des Cygnes, Neosho, and Verdigris rivers in the eastern third of the state this season as freezes, cloud-bursts, floods, and insect pests have taken turns at crops in withering sequence.

The paths of ruin also extended into upland regions, where croplands unprotected by terraces, strip cropping, and contour practices received double portions of disaster.

While all crops exposed to the floods suffered greatly, winter wheat, with its growing period extended from early autumn to mid-summer, received the full brunt of nature's blitzkrieg, which began with a severe freeze on Armistice day and reached a climax in a series of floods just ahead of harvest time.

Winter kill was extensive, sending scrawny weakened plants into the spring stalling stage without enough stamina to make the grade, and laying them wide open to onslaughts of the Hessian fly, which swarmed into the unfrequented fields from nowhere with the advent of summer.

Flood damage to wheat along the Neosho and its tributaries in Coffey County, typical of the situation on other major streams, was estimated at \$200,000 by Art F. Leonard, county agricultural agent. He placed the amount of corn flooded at 7,000 acres, but with damage running from 10 to 15 per cent, while 2,000 acres of alfalfa and a like amount of oats were destroyed.

Scope of the damage to the Coffey County wheat from all causes was indicated by the volume of claims filed by farmers having Triple A crop insurance protection. Out of 988 contracts guaranteeing the growers three-fourths of an average yield, 350 claims had been filed up to July 3, it was said at the Triple A office in Burlington. Nearly half of these were for flood damage, while most of the others were for losses caused by freezing, Hessian fly, and chinch bugs. All sections of the county were represented in the claim file.

ATTEMPT TO CUT CHEESE

USE IS NOT RELISHED
The Dairyman and the cheese manufacturers of Wisconsin do not take kindly to a recent suggestion of Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, to the effect that the American people should cut down on the consumption of cheese, so as to leave us a larger supply for export to Great Britain. After canvassing the situation, the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture adopted a formal resolution on the subject, reading in part:

Throughout the centuries cheese has been a most essential food for man. Today, more than ever before, the consumption of cheese is vitally important in maintaining an adequate and economical diet for the American people. The large percentage of men rejected as unfit for military service bears evidence of the need for increasing the consumption of such protective foods as cheese and all other dairy products.

To increase the per capita use of cheese and other dairy products has long been a major objective of dairymen everywhere and has been considered a serious responsibility of public officials, dietitians, health officers and others interested in improving the health and general well-being of our people.

To this end the dairy farmers of America have devoted their efforts by producing ample quantities of wholesome cheese and other dairy

products, and they have pledged their assistance in the promotion of a nation-wide health education program.

On the basis of a remunerative price there is no substantial evidence to indicate that there will not be sufficient cheese for both domestic and foreign consumption.

The Wisconsin dairyman expressed the opinion that the recommendation of Secretary Wickard, urging Americans to curtail their consumption of cheese as a matter of patriotic duty, was "ill advised, detrimental to the health of the nation, and contrary to the economic well-being of dairymen everywhere."

COSTLY REMARKS

Congress's joint committee on printing has been striving for some time to find a painless method of curbing the expensive production of members of both houses for seeing—and letting others see—their remarks in print. The Congressional Record cost \$45 a page to print, goes under government frank to more than 30,000 persons on a free list, in addition to speeches made on the floor, which are usually more or less relevant to the problems of a legislative body, members may, by unanimous consent, relegate extensions of their remarks to the appendix. Such extensions include speeches, campaign, radio and just plain speeches, their own and other people's newspaper and magazine articles, propaganda handouts and poems contributed by the folk back home.

A courtesy custom makes it practically unheard of for a senator or representative to object to such extensions. Thus uncurbed, members have been growing more eloquent, their remarks more extemporaneous. The cost of printing the record of the seventy-sixth Congress was \$1,795,000, almost twice that for the seventy-fifth. Shocked by that starting figure, the committee has now decreed that members contemplating extensions of their remarks that will run more than two pages must announce the projected cost when asking unanimous consent to insert them. The theory is that members will blush to declare several hundred dollars' worth of their own speeches, and that other members, counting the cost may occasionally summon courage to object. We trust so, but it seems too gentle a measure to curb the more determined members.

Make your plans now, to attend Farmers Union Camp, Ponca City, Oklahoma, August 17-22. Fee, five dollars.

Fuel wood consumed on the farm averages five cords per year.

We Manufacture—

Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

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Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery.

Office Equipment, Printing

Consolidated printing and stationery co. SALINA - KANSAS

THE SHIP OF STATE

Thou too sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity, with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!

We know what Master laid thy keel,
What Workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast, and sail, and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge and what a heat
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope!

Fear not each sudden sound and shock,
'Tis but the wave and not the rock;
'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
And not a rent made by the gale!

In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!

Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee;
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers,
Our tears, our faithful triumph o'er our fears,
Are all with thee—are all with thee—
Longfellow.

THE CLOAKROOM

July 10, 1941

W. P. L.

James Monroe would be surprised.

Japan evidently does not believe in a shooting war.

Iceland now and Dakar in January makes climatic sense.

There are new and bigger fishes in the Atlantic every day.

The first gesture for peace was removing 7 years from conscription.

The Chief now proceeds to give Iceland a solemn promise regarding our boys.

Why was it important that the Congress should know that troops had been landed?

Wall Street Willie seems to think we should establish bases at Brest and Copenhagen.

The Signal Service must have a long-range program in mind with the \$350,000,000 request.

The House of Lords, the House of Morgan, and Hyde Park seem to be hooked up with the same drain.

The America First Committee should have started at Salina, Kansas. The heart of America is the most American.

It is an addition to the sum of human knowledge to have it announced that Iceland has a prime minister.

The little island in the North Atlantic may not be a bottleneck but it may be a neck carrying a hint of protrusion.

Between the penalized farmers and the pinched taxpayers we know Congressmen who would find solace in northern Ireland or Scotland.

Make your plans now, to attend Farmers Union Camp, Ponca City, Oklahoma, August 17-22. Fee, five dollars.

The marketing margin, or cost between the farmer and the consumer, has increased sharply during the last 30 years. Marketing margins for beef have doubled and margins for pork have tripled. Stockmen have a vital concern in widening margins, for it means that they receive a substantially smaller proportion of the consumer's dollar that is spent for meat.

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Neighborhood Notes

McPherson Co. To Meet August 4th
The McPherson County quarterly meeting will be held at the North Union school house Monday evening, August 4.

McPherson County Has Annual Picnic
The McPherson county Farmers Union held its annual picnic at Johnson's Pond, Monday, July 14. Two hundred people were present to enjoy the basket dinner and the afternoon activities.

The afternoon program featured short talks by Esther Ekblad, state legislative representative, and Mrs. F. L. Johnson, president of the McPherson Women's Business and Professional Clubs. Miss Ekblad told of experiences on her recent trips to the Cooperative Recreation School at Ames, Iowa, and the Discussion Conference at Winona, Minnesota. Mr. Chisholm discussed work of the Kansas legislature, particularly in regard to the changes in grain taxation, and Mrs. Johnson spoke briefly of farming "from the sidelines."

Gloy Belton of Lincolnville, who was visiting McPherson, gave a monologue, "Sis Hopkins and Her Beau." Music was furnished by a Farmers Union instrumental ensemble.

Late in the afternoon a softball game was played between the Juniors and the Seniors with the Juniors as the victors.

The picnic was held at this early summer date so that it might also be a farewell party for two members who were leaving for selective service training. Julius Gibson, Jr., has served as secretary of the

Scandia local and is at the present time vice-president of the County Union. Verner Johnson was Junior leader of the North Union local. Both boys will be missed in Farmers Union circles.

MORE KANSAS MILK

VITAL IN DEFENSE
On Kansas farms, the dairy cow is back in the limelight. Once more her products are sought after and this time to be harvested, the defense of our nation, says Roy C. Wilson, chairman of the Kansas State AAA committee.

Kansas cows and dairymen are doing their part. Dairy production per cow in the Sunflower state on June 1 was 18.4 pounds—an all-time record which compares with the 10-year average of 17 pounds per cow. Dairy cow numbers are also up slightly.

But still more is needed to satisfy the demands of total war and total defense. "To date," said Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, in a statement on June 18, "we have been able to buy only half the amount of cheese we wanted to obtain by the end of June and less than two-thirds the amount of evaporated milk. The output of both products has increased, but we need more." These purchases go to England under the lend-lease bill.

Creameries, cheese factories, and condenseries all over Kansas are producing well ahead of last year. Last reports showed cheese production up 69 per cent in the west-north-central area of which Kansas is a part. Typical of the way Kansas cooperatives are stepping up the production of dairy products is the Arkansas City Co-operative Creamery in south-central Kansas. The last of June, Carl Fitzgerald, manager, reported cheese production running 2,700 pounds a day—twice the amount being produced at this time last year.

The Open Forum

IS THE TRIPLE A IN A RACKETEERING GAME?

At a recent Triple A meeting at Randolph, Kansas, one of the State Committee members in attendance gave an analysis of the marketing quota of wheat, and explained how the large surplus of old wheat on hand, and the large crop to be harvested, would affect the Triple A signers. Thus the marketing quota with its heavy penalty for excess wheat was resorted to.

The speaker's explanation of the quota and the different ways of disposing of the excess wheat, was spiced with plenty of questions, boos, and hisses from the audience. Some of the questions did not receive satisfactory answers. A question, "Where does the penalty money go?" was not answered to satisfaction. After the meeting was adjourned, one farmer put the question to the speaker, "If I pay the 43c penalty in cash on my excess wheat will that wheat belong to me?" The answer was, "Yes, it then becomes your wheat, you can sell it, feed it, or anything you wish." There's where the shoe pinches.

Seems to me that is extortion of money under false pretense, a game of racketeering of the most vicious type, even Pendergast and Al Capone would blush. If the excess wheat is a burden on the market how could the cash payment of the penalty relieve it from being so? This does not make sense. Here is hoping that every farmer with excess wheat will be able to pay his penalty in cash under protest, that would tie the whole thing up until it could be clarified. We do not intend to be law breakers but will not adhere to any racketeering.

Make your plans now, to attend Farmers Union Camp, Ponca City, Oklahoma, August 17-22. Fee, five dollars.

A. W. Ekblad, Leonardville, Kansas.

LOOKING AHEAD IN FARM MARKETING

The anticipated price rise, for hogs this summer has come about more rapidly than was expected. Indications are that hog prices will continue at a high level for the remainder of July, and through August and September.

The number of hogs to be slaughtered during the next couple of months will be considerably smaller than in the corresponding months of 1940. This situation is due to the reduction in the 1941 fall pig crop and the holding back of sows and gilts because of favorable feeding rations and price assurances that have been made by the government. According to the Federal Agricultural Marketing Service, the slaughter supplies from June through September are expected to be 10 to 15 per cent smaller than in the same months of 1940.

This substantial reduction in supplies combined with enhanced consumer incomes should be important factors in making a good hog market for the next few months.

Cooperative Auditors

KANSAS FARMERS UNION CO-OPERATIVE AUDITING ASSOCIATION

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WE WRITE ALL KINDS OF BONDS

SALINA, KANSAS

PHONE 570

RAILWAY
LABOR UNION DEMANDS
WOULD COST
900 Million Dollars
A YEAR

THE labor unions have made their demands upon the railways of the United States—and through the railways upon the PUBLIC. These demands are vastly larger in proportion than any they have ever made. The economical and efficient operation of the railways is vital to the nation's defense effort. Therefore, the Western Railways present to the public the following facts:

The labor unions representing engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen and switchmen are demanding a 30 per cent increase in wages, amounting to 190 million dollars a year—although their present rates of pay are the highest in history.

Other unions representing a greater number of railway employees are demanding wage increases ranging as high as 95 per cent—averaging 47 per cent—and amounting to 580 million dollars a year—although their present rates of pay also are the highest in history.

Thus the wage increases being demanded by the labor unions amount to 770 million dollars a year, an average increase in excess of 41 per cent.

In addition, certain of these labor unions have demanded advances in their pay not included in the above figures, and more rules for the creation of unnecessary jobs.

The situation, then, is this: The total cost of complying with all the demands made would be approximately 900 million dollars a year!

The average weekly earnings of railway employees are now 15 per cent higher than in the peak year 1929, while the cost of living is 12 per cent less.

The demands of the railway labor unions are being made when the entire nation has just been asked to make a supreme effort for National Defense.

The railways cannot meet these demands without a great increase in the cost of transportation. They exceed by more than 700 million dollars the income that the railways had left after paying their annual expenses, taxes and charges in 1940.

The railways have a vitally important job before them. They need all their resources to continue adequately to serve you and contribute effectively toward the National Defense Program.

THE WESTERN RAILWAYS

Union Station, Chicago, Ill.

Day by Day — with **FUJA** by HELEN DENNEY

Yes, farmers and farmers' elevators could say, at least for a day or so, "I am sending my wheat to MY OWN ELEVATOR for storage." That is about as long as it took to reach capacity at the Farmers Union Terminal Elevator in Topeka. The 250,000 bushel additional will soon be finished and will help some. Perhaps another year will find increased farmer-owned storage in Kansas.

Grain to be sold is being handled promptly, in the usual manner, but storage wheat in Kansas City stands on track waiting for the early congestion to clear away. It is to be hoped that a way will be found to handle more storage wheat in Kansas City soon, but on July 11, cars were lined up in and around Kansas City so that Kansas State Inspectors drove as far as 30 miles west of Kansas City to get samples of grain from cars on the Union Pacific. This was, of course, an exceptional instance, but is one of the reasons why Kansas City grain firms were forced to close their storage wheat they could no longer be responsible for demurrage (railroad charges which accrue if cars are not ordered within 24 hours after arrival) nor for getting out of condition before being unloaded.

FUJA handled over 1,800 cars during the first 11 days of July. This includes cars shipped to us at Kansas City and those diverted from Salina, along with about 150 cars handled for Equity Union Grain Co., another cooperative grain marketing association which offices with FUJA.

A Coal Shortage Coming?
Just how well the coal operators will be able to keep orders moving out to dealers and users of coal this coming winter is problematical. Coal production and transportation must function together smoothly to guarantee the uninterrupted flow of coal to the ultimate consumer. The load on our American railways is already 16.5 per cent ahead of the same period one year ago. Heavy shipments of defense material, as well as coal used in the production of much of the defense material, will get under way in September. Every consumer who can store at least a good share of his winter's supply of coal will be benefited by ordering it through his local Farmers Union store or elevator during July or the early part of August. Any price change between now and cold weather is liable to be upward, so action now will prove an economical move as well as an assurance of a warm home in the cold months ahead.

Not only coal shipments, but other merchandise items may be slow in moving this fall. The following "poem" has been making the rounds among dealers with the hope that while they may be disappointed they will not be in a bad humor about delays in shipments.

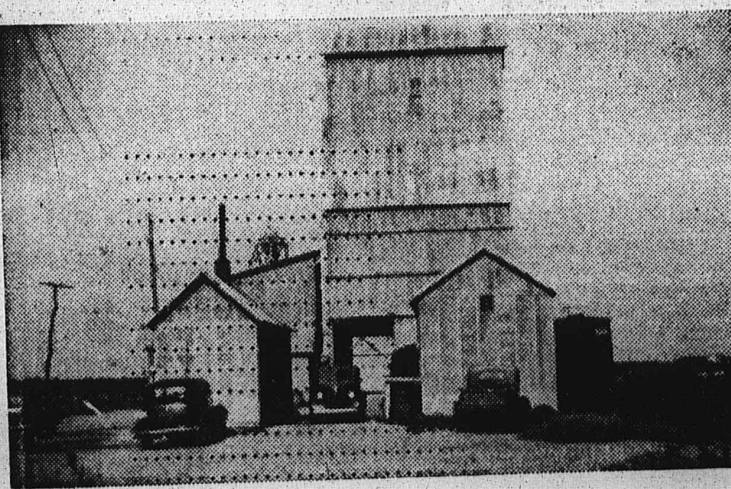
Keep your temper, gentle sir,
Writes the manner, however,
Though your goods are overdue
For a month or maybe two.
We can't help it, please don't
Swear,
Labor's scarce and metal's rare
Can't get steel, steel gets dies.
These are facts—we tell no lies.

Harry's drafted, so is Bill,
All our work is now uphill;
So your order, we've delayed,
May be still a bit delayed.
Still you'll get it, don't be vexed,
Maybe this month, maybe next.
Keep on hoping, don't say die,
We'll fill your order by and by.

FIRST LOAN PAPERS
MAILED TO COUNTRY
The first check made and sent by FUJA, in their lending agency capacity for government wheat loans, was received by Osborne County, who made the first actual payment to a producer on the 1941 loan wheat program, on the first day of summer, June 21st.

First loan papers mailed out to the country by FUJA went to Timken, Osborn, Delphos, Bennington and Solomon, on July 2nd. The "Loan Department" is beginning

A SALUTE TO THE KELLOGG FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION



Organized in 1919 by 110 stockholders making an investment of \$10,000, this cooperative was not so successful during its first three or four years. But later it began a slow, steady progress that makes of this Association's history an object lesson to similar groups determined to operate their own business successfully. In addition to increasing and improving its services, the Kellogg Farmers Union Cooperative Association has paid back to its members approximately seven times the original investment in interest and patronage dividends. Its total assets at the close of business on December 31, 1940, were \$24,226.20. More than 180 members now use the improved facilities which include a warehouse and oil rooms, a cob house, a grinding room, coal bins, an office, a new cleaning house, and an elevator. The machinery, too, has been improved, and there are now nine electric mo-

tor Farmers Union Cooperative Association and one car shipped by the Farmers Union Elevator, Kansas Association at Kirwin, Shipping where Charles F. Ernst is manager. These were shipped to FUJA about the 25th of June but were wrecked in transit. In older times perhaps this would have meant a total loss to the farmers' elevators shipping the wheat, but such accidents now are covered by insurance, and while there may be a slight delay, full settlement will be made in a short time.

Off To Camp We Go!
That's a tune the boys all over the country are singing—if they feel like singing—as they board bus or train for their year in the selective service. Latest selection from FUJA's office is Harry L. Neath, that handsome lad you saw keeping books when last you called. He left on the morning of the 11th, following a happy day in the office literally getting his private pilot's license!

Former FUJA employees are scattered over the country. Farthest away is Bill Barry, son of Ben Barry, who audits many of the cooperative businesses for Farmers Union Auditing Association, as he is in the 2nd Marine Aircraft Group at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Tommy Brown, who worked in the loan department last summer, is in the 14th Cavalry at Fort Riley, Jim Cass, formerly on the "Grain Desk"—which means not one desk but the several desks and offices of detail on cars of grain from the time the bills of lading are received until cars are unloaded and returns made to the shipper—is now with the 43rd Engineers in Camp Robinson, Arkansas. Where Harry Neath will train is a matter of conjecture at this writing, but wherever he is we know he will be one of the tallest, and straightest of Uncle Sam's soldiers, too, for he has heard about or worked for cooperatives most of his life—his dad being the manager of FUJA's K. C. warehouse.

NEAT INCREASE IN 1940 FARM INCOME

Kansas was one of thirty-eight states showing a 5 per cent increase in gross income to farmers in 1940 as compared with 1939, it is announced by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. The 1940 total for the United States was 10,352 million dollars. In 1939, it was 9,896 millions. The 1940 gross was the largest since 1927, when farmers of the United States divided an income of 10,606 million dollars.

The gross income estimates include: Cash income from farm products in the calendar year; the quantities of farm products retained for human consumption on farms where grown, valued at average prices received by farmers; and government payments to farmers. The gross income of Kansas farmers in 1940 was \$318,886,000, of which \$95,076,000 was derived from crops, \$184,840,000 from livestock and \$39,041,000 from government payments.

REX LEAR ATTENDS SALINA, KAN., JULY 12—Mr. Rex Lear, local representative of the Farmers Union Life Insurance Company, has just returned from attending the Kansas University Short Course in Life Underwriting.

More than 100 life underwriters have been attending the one week course, and Certificates of Completion will be awarded to all who attained a satisfactory grade on the final examination, which was held Saturday, July 12. Mr. Lear explained that the course had to deal with the most recent advances in the life insurance field, and that he realized now, more than ever, the true meaning of the "service of life insurance" and the vast knowledge the life underwriters must have of his business to really do his work in the best professional manner. Mr. Lear states that he now feels much better qualified to serve his policyholders and friends in matters relating to life insurance.

Make your plans now, to attend Farmers Union Camp, Ponca City, Oklahoma, August 17-22. Fee, five dollars.

A SINGLE THOUGHT

WHEN TWO GREAT SOULS MEET

Great Japanese Coop Leader Stresses Need for Insurance Coops in Japan and America

(An informal report of a conversation between Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa and Father M. M. Coady in New York, by Wallace J. Campbell.)

A sunny little apartment on West 54th street in New York City was the scene of a great spiritual event one bright morning last week when Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa and Father M. Coady met for an hour just to talk.

Dr. Kagawa, the great Japanese Christian leader, was in New York on a tour explaining to American churchmen the recent unification of the Protestant churches in Japan.

Dr. Coady was conversing from a heart alight encountered on a lecture tour of the east and was sailing the next morning back to his work at St. Francis Xavier University, a little Catholic college in Nova Scotia.

But their paths have crossed in spirit many times in the impact of what they are doing in the promotion of adult education and consumer cooperatives as a positive expression of Christianity in the field of economics, or, as Dr. Kagawa calls it, "the love principle applied to industry."

A 100 Percent Religion

Harking back to his experience on his tour of America in 1936, Dr. Kagawa said that he was then and has since been accused of making cooperation his religion. "To me," Dr. Kagawa said, "Christianity is bigger than the cooperative movement, but we want the religion of Jesus to be a one hundred per cent religion. It must apply to economics as well as to spirit. We are trying to awaken the people of Japan and of the world to all phases of Christianity."

The Protestant churches in Japan, Dr. Kagawa declared, are still somewhat afraid to support actively the consumer cooperative movement. In sharp contrast he pointed out that the Catholic church now has the support of a direct endorsement of cooperatives from the Pope and that in the United States the Federal Council of Churches has established a special committee on cooperatives.

Development of Cooperation in Canada

Dr. Coady at the point said that practically all the bishops in Canada are one hundred per cent behind the adult education and cooperative program of St. Francis Xavier, which has done so much to increase the standard of living of farmers, miners and fishermen in the maritime provinces.

"There are enough free spirits," Dr. Coady said, "so that if they are ever mobilized they can speed the growth of the cooperative way of life. And in the crisis which we face today speed of growth of the cooperatives is essential."

"Who is going to free society?" Dr. Coady asked, "when answering his own question he said, 'Those with a vested interest are not going to transform the society in which they are operating so profitably. The lower income folks, such as the sharecroppers, the unemployed and relief workers, don't have either the capital or the background to do the job.'"

"There are four groups of people who have the means, the power and intelligence to do the job," Dr. Coady said. "These are, first, organized labor, second, civil servants, third, the professional people, and fourth, the farmers and independent producers."

"To those who are free," Dr. Coady said, "we ask, will your sons be free? Will your grandchildren be free? Only when you do something for your fellowmen to reconstruct society in the interest of all the people will we then be

free. . . . We have to establish a social and economic system which all the people love."

"We have often looked to the intellectuals," Dr. Kagawa said, "but the intellectuals are slaves to the people in power, whether it be financiers or the proletariat or any other group."

"We still have the clergy who have freedom and measure of security," Dr. Coady said. "The clergy can do the job of creating the atmosphere in which labor and farmers and civil servants will not be afraid to do things for themselves."

"Capitalism has given us an insecurity—we don't have the backbone to do anything. Many of our intellectual leaders are afraid to come out in the open and espouse those things which they know to be a direct application of Christianity to the social order."

"Not until the churches and the universities are willing to face the odium of transforming Christianity into economics will we clear up the poverty and misery of our present economic system," Father Coady declared.

When Father Coady complimented Dr. Kagawa on the extent of his work in Japan, Dr. Kagawa modestly said it would take a microscope to see the product of his work, but that the cooperatives themselves had been doing magnificently and that there are now 7 1/2 million families in Japan members of the cooperative movement.

The famous Japanese Christian pointed out that there are seven basic types of cooperatives in the Japanese system: consumer cooperatives, marketing cooperatives, electric or utility cooperatives, credit cooperatives or credit unions, insurance cooperatives, self-help or mutual aid cooperatives, and producer cooperatives.

Insurance Vital

The Japanese, Dr. Kagawa pointed out, are finding that cooperative insurance is perhaps the most effective and most powerful method of developing cooperatives. He then told of the broad program they are using for the establishment of cooperative insurance systems. "Modern capitalism," he said, "is based upon insurance. The large insurance companies are the reservoirs of wealth which make possible large scale production. The cooperative movement must have cooperative insurance as a basis if it is going to be able to finance the production of commodities so essential to a completely rounded cooperative program."

When questioned about the extent of cooperative insurance, Dr. Kagawa said that five million families are members of the cooperative health insurance organization; 2,700,000 farmers participate in the cooperative crop insurance program. Many others are members of a livestock insurance cooperative and quite a number of fishermen and small shippers are insured in a cooperative shipping insurance association. These are supplemented by cooperative unemployment and life insurance.

The large life insurance companies in Japan are very actively opposed to the entrance of the cooperatives into the life insurance field and as a result progress there has been very slow. The large insurance companies have such an important hold on government officials that the government has frowned upon cooperative life insurance although it has put no obstacles in the way of the other types of cooperative insurance.

At this point Dr. Coady said that he felt the cooperative movement had an important job to do in creating such a consciousness of the masses of people that the politicians would realize it is bad business and bad politics to oppose cooperatives. In the maritime provinces, he said, the cooperatives are now so important and there is such enthusiastic public support of cooperatives even by people who are not members that the politicians are afraid actively to oppose cooperatives even though some of the major interests are against them.

Dr. Kagawa confirmed this opinion saying that he felt that the

cooperative movement must be conceived in space, in time and in consciousness. It must be so universal that the whole people become aware of it. Education, he said, is the basis of cooperation.

Dr. Ogawa, secretary to Kagawa; Dr. J. Henry Carpenter, secretary of the Brooklyn church and Mission Federation; and Wallace J. Campbell, assistant secretary of The Cooperative League of the U. S. A. shot occasional questions at the great churchmen.

Dr. Carpenter said that he felt that the American cooperative movement needs to make a concerted drive to bring in working men and make an appeal to organized labor as the basis for organization in industrial areas. He declared he felt that Dr. Kagawa's point about insurance was very apt and that it might be through insurance that working class people could be aroused to the need for, and power of, cooperative organization.

Wallace Campbell then pointed out that the American insurance cooperatives have recently launched a drive to wipe out the industrial insurance racket by a program of basic insurance which will make it possible for the bread winner of every family to buy a \$500 life insurance policy at rates running about \$6 a year.

Dr. Kagawa said that we need not only a life insurance cooperative system here in America but that our insurance should be extended to cover all fields as they have in Japan.

Commenting on the alternatives which are often placed before the people as solutions to their economic problems, Dr. Kagawa said that it is necessary now for us to create a "universal consciousness" greater than any "class consciousness."

"Often the clergy feel that economics is not their business," said Father Coady, "but to make the world safe for sanctity as well as for democracy, we must remake our economic order."

Here is the essence of a conversation between two great souls, a mere reporting of the words which grew out of the meeting of Dr. Kagawa and Dr. Coady in no way reflect the spirit of the meeting itself which was charged with a universality which is difficult to capture on paper.

CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS SHOW WIDE SUPPORT FOR POST-DEFENSE COMMISSION

Carson Testifies in Support of Measure To Include Coops in Reconstruction.

(Cooperative League News)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Consumer cooperatives had one cause for hope here this week. The Voorhis-Wagner resolution to create a post-defense economic commission, which would have representation from the very cordial reception from the house committee on labor, which held hearings this week. Members of the committee agreed it was the most important proposal now pending. They debated only the form the commission would take, some of them intimating it might better be a commission made up from congress and the executive departments.

The Voorhis resolution provides for a commission made up of organized business, labor, finance, agriculture, consumer cooperatives and churches, along with representation from congress and the executive departments. Church leaders have appeared as witnesses in support of the resolution.

The cost of operating machinery and equipment is one of the most important items of expense on Kansas farms. Farm account records indicate that this cost constitutes more than one-fourth of the total expenses on farms in northeast Kansas and more than one-third in south-central Kansas.

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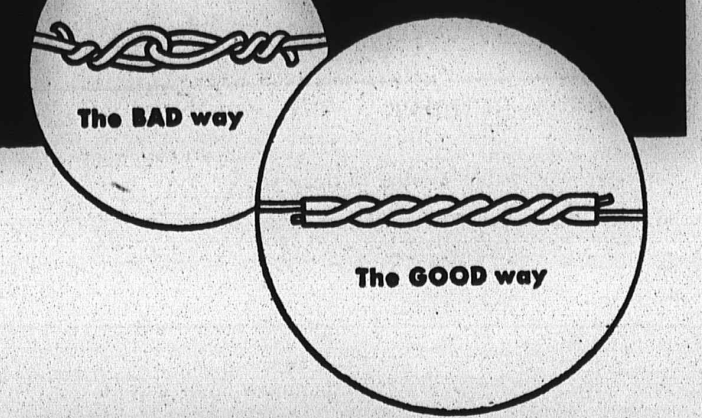
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TWO WAYS TO TIE TELEPHONE WIRES TOGETHER



A FARM TELEPHONE LINE is nothing more than lengths of wire—"spliced" together. To get good telephone service from your farm line, your splices must be good.

Look at the above drawing of a "bad" splice. This is a bad splice because each time the wind blows the loops saw against each other. Rust forms where the wires touch and in time this rust will halt the free flow of talking current. Sooner or later this splice will wear in two.

Now look at the good splice. No rust . . . no sawing . . . no friction. This splice is tight . . . it will last indefinitely. It will never hinder the talking current on your line.

Our free booklet, "How to Build and Repair Your Farm Telephone Line," tells you HOW TO MAKE a good splice—and lots of other things that will help you get good service from your farm telephone.

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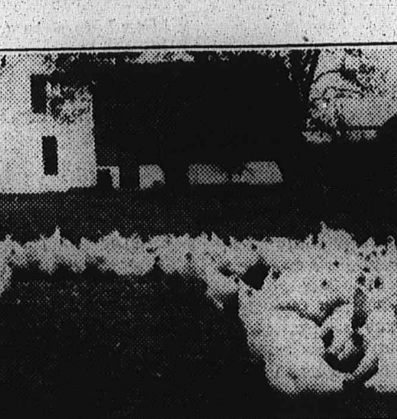
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