

KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

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F. U. Membership To Vote On Important Amendments

Votes On Amendments Must Be Taken By Locals Before January 1st, 1942.

By E. K. DEAN
President, Kansas Farmers Union

This year at the State Convention of the Kansas Farmers Union the delegates adopted some very important amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws, after they had been duly presented by the Constitution and By-Laws committee. The By-Laws of the Kansas Farmers Union provide that after the amendments have been approved by the By-Laws committee and adopted by the delegates at the State Convention they must be submitted to the membership for referendum vote. The By-Laws also provide that the vote must be cast within 60 days after the Convention. Every secretary and president of the Farmers Union locals, should bear in mind the necessity of holding a meeting before the 1st of January and present these proposed amendments to the membership of their local, and send to the State office, on the form provided in the Kansas Union Farmer, a record of their locals' vote. There were four amendments to the By-Laws recommended.

Change In Dues Sent to National Farmers Union

The first amendment which provides for a change in the amount of dues to be sent to the National Union, merely places our By-Laws in conformity with the By-Laws of the National Farmers Union. Our charter is issued to us by the National Farmers Union with the understanding that the By-Laws of the State Farmers Union will not be in conflict with the By-Laws of the National Farmers Union. It is, therefore, necessary that we amend our By-Laws to comply with the By-Laws of the National Farmers Union, by providing that 40 cents of our dues be sent to the National Farmers Union instead of 30 cents as the By-Laws formerly provided.

Property of Inactive Locals

The second amendment provides for and gives the state office authority to take over the property of inactive locals, to be held in trust by the State organization for the locals for a period of 3 years, to be turned back to the local if it should be revived any time during the 3 year period. All over the State of Kansas we have Farmers Union Locals that have become inactive with a considerable amount of funds left in the treasury of the local. These funds could have been converted into good use in the State Organization but were not in many instances, due to the lack of the State Organization having in its By-Laws, clearly set out, the proper authority for the state office to take over this property. The funds in many instances have been converted to the use of individuals who happen to be the last secretary of the local. In some instances it has been known that the last secretary of the local died and left the funds unclaimed. For these reasons, the members of the By-Laws committee and the delegates at the State Convention adopted the No. 2 amendment to the By-Laws.

Group Membership Plan for Cooperatives

The Number Three amendment to the By-Laws, was without a doubt given more consideration by the By-Laws Committee, and by the Conference groups at the State Convention, than any other one thing that was under discussion with reference to further development and organization of the Farmers Union. This amendment to the By-Laws was made in response to the request of many cooperative organizations for some sort of a group membership plan. This amendment will provide a way for the cooperative organization to pay dues on a group membership basis for their entire stock holder lists. It also places all Farmers Union Locals in the State of Kansas on an equal basis. By this I mean, it gives each local union and county union the opportunity to assess their own local and county dues at any amount they feel will furnish adequate funds to

their local and county unions. Many locals in the State have been practicing this method anyway, some of them have assessed very small dues, others have assessed no dues. This amendment will give every local in the state an opportunity to do the same thing. I believe that it will make it easier to build up the membership of the State organization.

Collect Dues on Old Basis Until Vote Is Known

There has been considerable discussion and lack of understanding in locals and county unions as to what should be done about collecting dues for 1942, until they know what the vote on the amendment will be. I would suggest that each local go ahead and collect dues in the basis of \$2.75 until they see what the vote on the amendments is going to be. It should be explained to the member when he pays his dues that there is a possibility of an adjustment having to be made at some later date, either by a refund or by additional assessment, which would be governed by the amount of local and county dues assessed in his particular county and local. I would suggest that local secretaries wait until after they have received the information as to the outcome of the referendum vote before forwarding dues to the State offices.

The proposed amendment will also necessitate the local secretary sending direct to the county union that portion of the dues collected that have been assessed by the county union.

Example: If the amendment passes and the local assesses 75 cents dues, and the county 25 cents dues, it would be necessary for

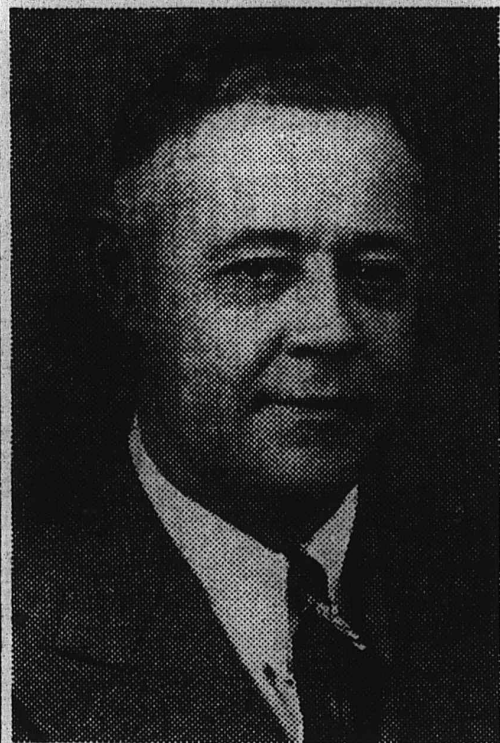
(Continued On Page Two)

Insurance Company Refuses To Meet With F. U. Board

Request of Delegates at Lindsborg Convention Is Ignored

Farmers Union Insurance Company Severs All Connections with State Organization— Forces F. U. Headquarters to Move From Insurance Company's Office Building

NEW STATE SECRETARY



GEORGE REINHART

George Reinhart, newly elected Secretary of the Farmers Union of Kansas, lives east of Parsons on a farm which he operates. He is a director of the Farmers Union Elevator at Parsons, has been a farmer all of his life and has served for a long period of time as President of F. U. Local No. 1304 at Parsons.

Mr. Reinhart is married and has two children.

Salina, Kansas, December 9—The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company of Salina, Kansas, through action taken by its Board of Directors, has decided to sever all connection with the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of Kansas.

A copy of the resolution announcing this decision, and signed by the Committee on Resolutions, for the Farmers Union Insurance Company, C. W. Reed, Arthur Glessner, and Anna M. Baird, is printed below.

The Farmers Union of Kansas is thus ordered out of the building which bears its name, by the Insurance company, which also bears its name.

C. W. Read, Manager of the Insurance Company, brought to the office of the Kansas Farmers Union this week five communications, which are as follows:

(1) Copy of Resolution Unanimously Adopted by the Board of Directors of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas.

Whereas: The attitude of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of Kansas seems to be one of belligerency toward the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas, and whereas, the leaders withdrew the name of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas from the Mast Head of the Farmers Union Paper and also made attacks on the Insurance Company at the Lindsborg Annual Meeting of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union to the end that the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas be placed in disfavor among members of their organization:

Therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of the Board of Directors of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas, in legal session this 24th day of November, 1941; desires that our relations with the State organization be severed; that the advertising carried in the Farmers Union paper be withdrawn; and also that the policies of Mr. E. K. Dean, President of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union be cancelled, and that legal notice be given them to vacate suite of office rooms in the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company building at 119 South Seventh Street, Salina, Kansas.

Signed by Committee on Resolutions:

Arthur Glessner
C. W. Reed
Anna M. Baird

(2) Farmers Educational Cooperative Union, Kansas Division Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Building, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Sirs:
Attention: Mr. E. K. Dean
This communication is to advise that we are discontinuing our advertising in your paper, known as the "Kansas Union Farmer," as of this date.

Yours very truly,
Farmers Union Mutual Ins. Company
(Signed)
C. W. Read, Manager.

(3) VIA REGISTERED MAIL Mr. E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas.

This is to notify you that under date of December 3, 1941, your policy No. C-24897, covering insurance on household goods, will be cancelled. The renewal application has been returned to our Agent.

Yours very truly,
Farmers Union Mutual Ins. Co.
(Signed) C. W. Read, Manager

(4) Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union, Kansas Division Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Building, Salina, Kansas.

Attention Mr. E. K. Dean.
I am enclosing herewith a copy of the resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas on November 24, 1941; also a notice to vacate the suite of rooms No. 311 and No. 315

as per instructions under the resolution.

Yours very truly,
Farmers Union Mutual Ins. Co.
(Signed) C. W. Read, Manager.

(5) NOTICE TO QUIT

TO: THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL AND COOPERATIVE UNION, KANSAS DIVISION

You as tenant are hereby notified by the undersigned owner to quit, leave and vacate the following described rooms in the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company Building in the City of Salina, Kansas:

Suite of three rooms
No. 311 and No. 315

on or before January 1, 1942, at which time your tenancy on the above described rooms and property shall cease and determine. DATED at Salina, Kansas, this November 27, 1941.

The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas
(signed) C. W. Read, Manager.

Farmers Union Aids Insurance Company In Beginning

Many years ago, when the Mutual Insurance Company was a struggling county organization the Kansas Farmers Union was looking for an insurance program for the benefit of the Farmers Union members.

Through arrangements made with the struggling County Mutual, they took on the name of the "Farmers Union," and the Kansas Farmers Union immediately began to spread the services of the small Mutual Company to the place that

(Please turn to Page Eight)

On the Five-Yard Line

Believe it or not—the Commodity Credit Corporation would have put out of business most of the local elevators (cooperative, independent and line) if it had not been stopped on the five-yard line by the Farmers Union, working with terminal marketing cooperatives.

The struggle for survival started in 1939, when the Commodity Credit Corporation notified Secretary of Agriculture Wallace that it intended to go into the grain marketing business. The Farmers Union, through their legislative committee in Washington, together with terminal marketing cooperatives, carried the fight against this threat to cooperative activity. It ended up with a decision by Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, that the Government must stay out of business, and that the laws passed by Congress in the past 20 years mean that Government agencies are required to give preference to cooperative marketing organizations.

So that was that. But now comes another move, equally inimical to the local elevator, by the same Commodity Credit Corporation. A conference on it was first called at Chicago, November 9, where representatives of the Corporation and Cooperatives went over the proposal. It was not too satisfactory in its conclusion, except that the Corporation representatives agreed to "try to stay out of grain marketing." So another meeting was arranged, this time at the office of M. W. Thatcher in St. Paul, which was attended by a Washington representative and field representatives of the Commodity Credit Corporation. That lasted practically three days. Unofficial concessions were made to the producers and the country elevators, but in the end a brief, outlining the argument for a square deal for the local elevator and the farmer was drawn up and sent direct to Washington, D. C., by M. W. Thatcher, in his capacity as president of the National Federation of Grain Cooperatives, and chairman of the National Farmers

Union Legislative Committee. That brief sets forth in clearest language the discrimination practiced against the local elevators and the remedy.

But what is the difficulty? Here's a slice of it: The local elevator issues a storage ticket for wheat which indicates that the grain received under it has 15 per cent protein. But when the actual grain is delivered to the Commodity Credit Corporation, under the loan made on it, it tests out only 14 percent protein. Now the elevator is willing to be docked for the missing 1 percent, but for 2 percent! Why?—oh, just to make the elevator manager watch his step. Then the Commodity Credit Corporation gives him no chance to avoid the penalty. It deducts the protein premium from the amount due the local elevator for storage of the grain! This penalty can run as high as 5c a bushel. Suppose, now, the local elevator turns in wheat of 16 or 18 percent protein a storage ticket calling for 15 percent protein. A benevolent and paternal Government Agency calmly takes the added value, pockets it and does not even say "Thanks!" It's a case of "heads I win, tails you lose" and that's what M. W. Thatcher is raising Cain about at Washington.

"But," remonstrates the wheat producing farmer, "How does that hit me? It may sting the local elevator but I got my full loan value for my wheat." Next year that farmer will feel the needle, just as plain. The elevator manager will be a lot tighter about allowing protein premium. He knows what the Commodity Credit Corporation did to him this year and what it did to the income and resources of the elevator.

(Continued on Next Page)

QUALITY OF WHEAT GROWN IMPORTANT

JESS SMITH, at FU STATE CONVENTION TRACES HISTORY OF AMERICAN WHEAT

Kansas Wheat Improvement Association Works to Improve Milling Quality of Kansas Wheat

In his talk at the thirty-sixth annual convention of Kansas Farmers Union at Lindsborg, Kansas, on October 28, Jess Smith, President of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, traced the history of wheat growing in America from the first settlements in New England and up to 1819, when Jethro Wood of New York State invented the first plow with a cast iron mold board, which took the place of the old Roman plow with the wooden mold board. He traced the history of the development of farm machinery from that period down to the present time, calling attention to the fact that not until 1822 were the sickle, scythe and cradle replaced in harvesting wheat, when a man by the name of Jeremiah Bailey invented a machine which would mow wheat. This machine was used for cutting wheat until 1834, when Cyrus McCormick of Virginia invented the reaper. Later on as migration progressed westward and the farmers found it impossible to plow the grass-rooted plains of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois with Jethro Wood's cast iron mold board, John Deere and John Lane invented the steel plow, and it was not until after the Civil War that a real threshing machine was in use.

In the present days of mechanized farming, said Mr. Smith, the difficulties are not so much with production as with marketing the wheat crop. At a time when there is such a huge surplus of wheat piled up in the United States and Canada, in addition to ample stocks in Argentina and Australia, the quality of wheat grown is of first importance.

Mr. Smith reminded his audience of more than 100 Farmers Union elevator managers that Kansas, with its average annual crop of about 140,000,000 bushels, grows more wheat than any other two states. Mills in the United States grind about 100,000,000 barrels of flour annually. About 40,000,000 barrels of this flour is used by commercial bakeries. Because of the high quality of Kansas wheat, about 90 percent of all the flour milled in Kansas is sold to bakers. Kansas has only about 1-65 of the population in the United States but grows enough wheat to supply 1/3 of the bread ration of all of the people of the United States, and this means that about 90,000,000 bushels of every Kansas crop is shipped out in the form of flour. This means that the flour mills will provide the market for most of the wheat grown in Kansas, in fact, the mills fur-

nished the market for about 90,000,000 bushels, there is about 18,000,000 bushels used for food, seed, feed and waste and about 32,000,000 bushels sold outside the state in the form of unground wheat.

Eastern mills can just as readily get their wheat from Nebraska, North Dakota and other western states as from Kansas; hence, it is important to maintain the high quality of Kansas wheat. The wheat farmer is the key man in any wheat improvement program. He should realize that quality counts and the quality pays. We cannot market 140,000,000 bushels of wheat a year at a premium price unless the wheat is of premium quality.

Millers do not want smutty wheat, wheat with rye mixed in it, nor can they maintain the reputation of Kansas wheat and flour by accepting or grinding mongrel, poor quality varieties or indiscriminate mixtures of hard and soft wheat. By failing to pay attention to the quality of their wheat, Kansas farmers can easily impose a tax in the form of a discount on off grades of 2c a bushel or more on every bushel of wheat that is grown in Kansas.

Since 1938 the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association has carried on an educational program by means of county wheat plots, wheat field days, publicity, exhibits and other means. Each year large quantities of pure seed of approved varieties are located, listed and made available for planting, and at a very modest premium over the current market price at the farm.

Elevator managers are in close contact with wheat growers and can accomplish much good if they would encourage farmers to plant pure seed of the approved varieties, which is the key to wheat improvement.

Referring to the varieties, Chiefkan and Red Chief, Mr. Smith admitted that these types yield well per acre, have high test weight and mill out a good return of flour on the mills. There is only one thing wrong with flour milled from these varieties. It will not make good bread in a commercial bake shop and the bakers won't accept flour made from these varieties, and if they get it unknowingly they refuse to buy flour from a mill which grinds that type of wheat and puts it in their flour.

For this reason millers must go to great trouble and expense to keep these varieties out of their wheat mix. At present, the only means by which they can guard against getting such wheats as Chiefkan and Red Chief is by having field surveys made of the growing crop and avoid buying wheat in those sections where such wheat is raised. The mills go to great trouble and expense in maintaining laboratories to test various wheats for their milling and baking quality. All of this is costly to millers, wheat growers, grain dealers and all concerned.

The present acreage of these poor quality wheats is a serious threat to the reputation of the entire wheat and flour industry of Kansas, declared Mr. Smith. If the acreage of these undesirable milling and baking wheats is allowed to increase the baking industry of the United States will turn to mills in other states for their flour, and Kansas will lose a large part of its market for its wheat.

Under the present federal wheat grading system in which test weight is the chief grading factor, Chiefkan and Red Chief are "tops" when it comes to qualifying for a loan, admitted Mr. Smith. Under the government loan program, which in turn rests on federal grain grades, Chiefkan and Red Chief have maximum loan values regardless of the fact that they are inferior bread wheats. This is a vicious system, said Mr. Smith, and millers, farmers, grain dealers and government officials should realize this fact and combine forces to make the needed reforms, so as to retain the present market and the present premium for Kansas wheat and maintain the high reputation of Kansas flour.

PROTECTION FARMER RE-ELECTED DIRECTOR OF FARM CREDIT BOARD

WICHITA, Kansas—(Special)—E. G. Tharp, Protection, was re-elected a director of the Farm Credit Board of Wichita for a 3-year term beginning January 1, Fred R. Merrifield, general agent of the Farm Credit Administration of Wichita, announced today.

Tharp was chosen by stockholders of the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives which serves Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. As a member of the Farm Credit Board, he will be one of the directors of the Wichita Bank for

Cooperatives, The Federal Land Bank of Wichita—all units in the Credit Corporation of Wichita, and the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Wichita—all units in the Farm Credit Administration providing credit in the four states in the Ninth District.

Tharp will serve with six other directors: One elected by national farm loan associations, one by production credit associations, one appointed from three nominees of national farm loan associations and three appointed by Governor Black of the Farm Credit Administration at Washington.

Tharp operates a combination ranch and farm in his community, has held his present office two previous terms; is director of the Consumers Cooperative Association at Kansas City, director of the Protection, (Kansas) Cooperative Supply, a member of the Farmers Union, the Comanche County National Farm Loan Association, and the Greenburg (Kansas) Production Credit Association.

F. U. MEMBERSHIP TO VOTE ON IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS

(Continued From Page One) the local secretary to collect \$3 per member, forwarding \$2 to the State Union, maintaining the 75 cents in the local, and forwarding to the county secretary the 25 cents county dues. It will be necessary for the local secretary to forward dues direct to the county secretary, for the reason that the state office will be unable to keep complete records of the amount of county dues assessed by the various counties. This would make it impossible for us to receive the dues in the state office and forward back to the county as has been the procedure in the past.

Amendment No. Four
Amendment No. Four is self explanatory.

All Locals Should Study Amendments Carefully

Every Farmers Union local is urged to give these amendments a lot of consideration before voting them down, because a lot of time was spent by the By-Laws committee and by conference groups at this year's State Convention, in an effort to provide some progressive amendments in our By-Laws, that would enable us to expand our organization faster than we have been able to do in the past several years. The membership trend for the past several years has indicated that there is a necessity for some kind of change. These amendments may not be exactly what we want in the way of a change, but if we find that to be the case, it will not be difficult at the next state convention to further amend our By-Laws.

All votes on these amendments must be taken before January 1st, 1942. The first issue of the Kansas Union Farmer after January 1, will give information in regard to the outcome of the referendum vote.

AMERICA IS NOT BOUNTIFULLY FED

Nationwide Malnutrition Figures Show Extent of Undernourishment

Dr. H. K. Stiebling, an international expert and senior food economist for the United States bureau of home economics, reports more than 35 percent of American families living on diets which do not furnish even the minimum of all the foods needed for health.

Our more than 40 million potentially malnourished defense industry workers do not live in one particular section of the country. Dr. Stiebling adds, nor do they belong to one particular economic class. They are found in every community, in every state. More of them are in the lower income classes than in the higher, more in

larger families than smaller, and more in cities and villages than on farms.

As for the myth of a bountifully fed America, New York's borough of Manhattan reported as long ago as 1932 that 29 percent of its school children were definitely undernourished. A report last year of the Texas Welfare association disclosed that in one East Texas county, where surplus commodities were the only assistance given to unemployables and the unemployed alike, at least 205 of the county's deaths in 1938 were hastened by lack of a balanced diet. And a Texas clinic director says: "Of all the patients examined by the free clinic during 1938, the majority were suffering from diseases that are traceable directly to malnutrition and its complications."

ON THE FIVE-YARD LINE

(Continued From Page One) tor he runs. So he will take no chances—unless this iniquitous system of unmerited and unwarranted punishment is ended.

If it is ended, it won't be because of any activity by the private grain trade. It "sits tight" and hopes the cooperatives will pull the grain trade chestnuts out of the fire, for its local or line elevators are in the same fix as the cooperative elevators. Should this happen—would that private grain trade publicly admit that the cooperative grain marketing terminals had helped? Believe it or not—when you see it in print.

AMERICAN RAILROADS TRANSPORT NATION'S ARMED FORCES

Railroads of the United States in the first nine months this year moved 2,027,857 members of the armed forces of the nation, the Military Transportation Section of the Association of American Railroads announced today. Of this number 1,235,265 were handled on 4,112 special trains.

Another Profitable Month For St. Joe Livestock

The month of November has proved another profitable period for us here on the St. Joseph market.

During the month a patronage savings in the commission business of \$2,028.73, representing a percentage of 36.69 percent was realized. Total savings in the commission business for the first eleven months of 1941 now total \$16,068.63, which represents a patronage savings of 30.45 percent. The value of live stock handled to date amounts to \$4,569,395.74.

In the Credit Association outstanding loans are now at the highest in many years amounting to \$230,745.23 on November 29. From lending operations an operating savings has been effected so far this year of \$2,470.70, representing an increase of \$1,459.11 over the same period in 1940.

As a result of selling \$8,065.73 in net serum sales, we have realized a savings in this activity of \$1,471.22 for the first eleven months of 1941. This represents a patronage savings for refund purposes of 18/24 percent. Sales have more than doubled this year and the savings have almost doubled.

If your members desire to participate in these important savings they have only to keep their memberships in good standing and do business with us.

We expect the December business to be very profitable and that we will close the year quite successfully.

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission,
South St. Joseph, Mo.
Paul Steele, Manager.

"If you wish to strengthen democracy, you should strengthen Cooperatives."—Rev. Edgar Schmiedeler, (Professor at Catholic University in Washington.)

Cooperative Auditors

KANSAS FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE AUDITING ASSOCIATION

Write for Rates

WE WRITE ALL KINDS OF BONDS

SALINA, KANSAS

PHONE 570

STRENGTH



IN UNITY

UNITY in thought and action is the basis of the strength of any people. The plow, the rake, and the hoe have become almost as familiar a symbol of unity to producers as is the Cross to a greater brotherhood.

The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America is an organization which early realized that the farmer needs other tools than those he uses to produce his crops if he is not to be lost in the complexities of our modern existence.

Cooperation is one of these tools. Simple to understand, powerful in its potentialities, within reach of every farmer—keep this tool shining and sharp through use.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

Kansas City Topeka Salina WaKeeney

KANSAS UNION FARMER IN NEW TABLOID FORM

In an endeavor to increase the convenience and ease of reading of the Kansas Union Farmer, the Directors of the State organization have decided to print this and succeeding issues in the popular "tabloid" form.

We believe that our readers will find the paper a better size for reading, and that it can be more easily filed for future reference. Most of the farm papers printed today have found that this style is preferred by their readers. We would like to have our members express their preference—just clip this ballot, and mail to the Kansas Farmers Union, Box 296, Salina after having voted in one of the squares.

I prefer the present eight page "tabloid" Kansas Union Farmer ☐

I prefer the old style, regular sized Kansas Union Farmer ☐

(Signed)

KNOW THE FARMERS UNION

The first requirement of an A-1 members is that he know his organization. How do you rate in the Farmers union?

No matter what the score your rating can be improved by reading the "Farmers Union Triangle" written by Gladys Talbot Edwards. Order your copy today.

FARMERS UNION TRIANGLE

and Discussion Outline for Use in Local Meetings 25c

Farm Women Active When Farmers Meet— Work Aid to Program

The 37th national convention of the Farmers Union of America has concluded a very successful meet in Topeka. This city has seldom entertained a convention of as high a type as this one. Delegates were here from 33 states of the union. This convention transacted the business at hand with dispatch and in a business-like manner. The convention had all the appearances of harmony, with all spark-plugs and cylinders working in perfect unison.

It is not the intention of the writer to boost the Farmers Union over any other farm organization. There is, however, in their program, the educational feature which appeals to every member, as well as to people in other walks of life. This educational program is a big job and is deserving more favorable publicity than it is now receiving. A successful campaign of education requires the services of men and women of outstanding ability and unswerving loyalty to their cause. The Farmers Union seems to have plenty of members who can qualify in that respect.

Women Take Active Part

In this recent convention there were many brilliant women. There were two young women in action who were deserving of much credit. I refer especially to Mrs. Gladys Talbott Edwards, director National Farmers Union department of education, of Jamestown, N. D., and Mrs. Mildred K. Stoltz, of Great Falls, Montana, state director of education for that state.

Mrs. Edwards was born on a North Dakota farm, educated in the North Dakota State Teachers' College, taught school, married a farmer and has one son. Mrs. Edwards is a splendid organizer, is intensely interested and sincere in her work.

Mrs. Mildred K. Stoltz, state director of education for the Farmers Union of Montana, is a native of Nebraska. Educated in the University of North Dakota, she taught in rural schools, married a young farmer and joined the Farmers Union. She is the mother of two robust embryo farmer lads. She led the singing at the convention.

When Mrs. Stoltz was asked if she could cook, quick as a flash she replied: "With a healthy farmer husband, and two husky growing sons—you had better be-

lieve I can cook, I can darn a sock, and I can sew a patch on the most prominent part of the boys' overalls, too."

She is a natural born leader. She kept the huge crowd of farmers, their wives and a host of city folks in a roar of laughter and good humor whenever she appeared on the platform; in fact, she had the crowd doing about everything except standing on their heads, and some of them would have tried that if she had asked it.

She Withers Brown

In response to a question about household-work and cooking, she gave the questioner a withering look and for a moment I was undecided whether to make my getaway while going was good or await her answer. I decided to wait. "I have done about everything a farm wife is called upon to do," she said. "Yes I can bake a cherry pie, I can climb a tree and get the cherries, too, or bake any other kind of pie." The writer is willing to bet that she can feed the pigs, milk a cow and that she can teach a lively young calf to extract laetal fluid from a pail, which, by the way, is no small job.

These two young women are resourceful, refined and attractive. They have been an inspiration to countless farm families and especially to the younger generation, many of whom have been imbued with the desire to leave the farm for the city. They are teaching young farmer boys and girls the value of the farm. Teaching them about the dignity and usefulness of their calling, and teaching them to acquire a family size farm, instead of trying to farm the earth with an extra potato patch on the moon.—Topeka Daily Capital.

Neighborhood Notes

MCPHERSON COUNTY ANNUAL MEETING

The McPherson County Farmers Union held its annual meeting at the Legion Hall, McPherson, Monday afternoon, December 1.

After calling the meeting to order, Mr. David Train, county chairman, first asked for reports from the National Convention. Those were given by Mrs. Chas. Olson, Margaret Carlson, and Mr. Train. They reported enthusiastically of the convention sessions. Carl Larson, county delegate to the State Convention, had his report to the county read by his daughter, Ruby.

After comments and a brief discussion of the convention, annual reports were given by the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Homer Spence, and by the county Junior Leader, Mrs. Chas. Olson.

Much time was spent at the meeting in discussion of the by-laws amendment for a change in membership dues which is now being voted upon by locals. All through the debate much emphasis was placed on the preservation of county and local unions reorganizing and the need to assess sufficient dues to keep them alive. A motion was made and carried that the county union recommend to the locals that the dues be set at \$3.00. Two dollars for the State and National and one dollar to be divided between the local and county unions.

Mr. Train and Mr. Spence were both reelected as president and secretary-treasurer respectively. Luther Larson of Marquette was elected vice-president. Julius Gibson, Jr. was the youthful vice-president until called into Selective Service. He is now in Hawaii.

Mrs. Dan Borth, Junior Leader of the Scandia Local, was elected county Junior Leader. Mrs. Chas. Olson resigned as leader after three years of outstanding service.

At the close of the meeting re-

freshments of rolls and coffee were served.

Monday evening of the following week the Juniors of the county sponsored a program and party at the McPherson Community Hall. Many members, Juniors and friends attended to enjoy the model F. U. Local meeting and the games.

ELLSWORTH COUNTY HAS ANNUAL MEETING

Ellsworth, Kans., Dec. 7—The Farmers Union of Ellsworth County will meet on Monday night, December 8 for the annual meeting and election of officers, at the Farmers Union hall, in Ellsworth.

After the general business meeting, Pat Nash, Manager of the Ellsworth County Cooperative Association, and Art Riley, manager of the Salina office of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, will make reports on the National and business association board meetings which they attended in Kansas City, on December 5, 6 and 7.

Lunch will be served following the meeting. Ernest Palmquist is President of the Ellsworth County organization.

COOPERATION PAYS

Agricultural marketing cooperatives are the farmer's most effective representatives.

Back of them are decades of preparation for the kind of emergency the farmer confronts today. These co-ops have developed trained and expert staffs. They are fully conversant with the ins and outs of every farm problem. They are known and respected in governmental circles. They have a vitally important knowledge of markets and distribution. Theirs is an established long-range policy which is not changed by the fluctuating tides of politics.

They have a tough job on their hands today. Farm costs for labor, materials, supplies and taxes, rise. In many instances, they are rising faster than the prices the farmer receives. Agriculture is going through one of its most trying periods—and the marketing organizations are fully proving their worth.

WHY A NATIONAL CONVENTION?

by
Jim Petty
Pres. Wabaunsee Co. F. U.

As a new member of the Farmers Union you walk into the Turkey Creek school building where the local meeting is to be held. You listen to the other members as they express themselves on different matters of interest to the farmers. You silently agree or disagree until you are better acquainted and then, when a question you are interested in comes before the house, you take an active part. When you do that you are an active member of your local.

When you take part in a meeting on account of some topic you are interested in, you soon become interested in more topics. You do not wish to miss a meeting for you enjoy hearing your President Mr. Bernitter conduct the meeting, hear your Secretary Mr. Redding, read the minutes and roll call so you can answer with a hearty, "here!"

While enjoying the refreshments, you talk to Mr. and Mrs. Hoobler, Mr. and Mrs. Clem Redding, Mr. and Mrs. Fleck, Harry Holverson, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Childs, and Fred Brenitter who introduces you to Mr. and Mrs. Leo Ronse of Sandy Hook Local, Pottawatomie County. You leave the meeting with an invitation to visit Sandy Hook Local.

At the meeting of Sandy Hook Local you meet the County Junior Leader, Mrs. B. Immenschuh, and learn that the success of the Juniors is due to the interest and energy of their Leader. Other acquaintances are: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wild, Mr. and Mrs. Lenherr, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Redding, Clarence Yocum, and Julius Immenschuh.

Over in Wabaunsee County you meet such Farmers Union workers as, C. B. Thowe, Mr. Richmond, of Alma, Mr. Moyer of Alta Vista, and Bert Wilson of Kaw Valley. It was at the Kaw Valley Local meeting that you had the pleasure of meeting our State President E. K. Dean and our State Junior Leader Esther Ekblad. By now, you have met many people you enjoy working with and wonder why more farmers are not attending the meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Wilson take you to a district meeting where you submit plans for the approval of others and pass on the plans submitted by others, with the one idea in mind that it is for the advancement of the farmer and the Family-Type Farm. With several dandy suggestions on farm problems by the district farmers, you are elected to go to Salina and help a group of farmers to pass on, and if possible improve on the suggestions.

You arrive at Salina, and at the first opportunity you visit the F. U. J. A. office, meet Art Riley, who is very busy, with one ear on the ticker tape and one ear for you. He makes you feel he enjoyed your visit. At the meeting you meet more people—Mr. Goeckler, of Clay Center, Bert Harmon of Ellsworth, Harold Westgate of Manhattan, and a woman doing all kinds of work, taking notes, helping arrange the meeting room, offering suggestions and doing it willingly and pleasantly, then someone introduces you to Mrs. Art Riley.

You are now a delegate to our State Convention at Lindsborg, Kansas. Here you meet more of the Farmers Union Family. Pat Nash, W. E. Roesch, Geo. Reinhart, Reuben Peterson, and Ray Henry, you think you know all the people in the Farmers union and soon someone introduces you to John Vesecky, former National President of the Farmers Union, Glenn Talbott, Farmers Union President of North Dakota, and our National President Jim Patton. You meet our Nebraska Farmers Union neighbors, Mr. Larson, Mr. Norgaard, Mr. Hagge, and Mr. Michaelson. You can not remember the names of them all, but do not forget Mr. Broman our Secretary-Manager of the Auditing Association.

You work with all these men and women, know and call them by their first names, you nearly forget Mrs. Dean, until she comes rushing along with a very short stop to inquire if you have any knowledge of Dean's whereabouts. You are enjoying every hour you attend a meeting of the Farmers Union, with so many interested farmers taking part.

The Locals elect their President, the County elects a President, the district elects a State Board member, and the delegates of the state elect a State President and Vice

Norris Urges Labor Unions Build Co-ops

Senator George W. Norris, Nebraska's progressive, and Congressman Jerry Voorhis of California recently wired an appeal to the heads of the three big labor unions—CIO AFL and R. R. Brotherhoods—to "become zealously active in the educational work which will lead to the formation of consumer cooperative organizations."

Concern over the threat of inflation and a post-war deflation lead to the dispatch of the telegram to Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Thomas Sashen, chairman of the Railway Labor Executive Association.

In the telegram Senator Norris and Congressman Voorhis also mentioned the value of such a development in thwarting those interests which have, to a great extent, maintained their hold by encouraging misunderstanding between the farmers and working people.

The telegram reads as follows:

Build Cooperatives

"We are sounding this appeal to you and to the chief executive of other great labor groups which are now, or soon will be, in annual convention. We appeal to you now to have your organizations become zealously active in the educational work which will lead to the formation of consumer cooperative organizations."

"When the World War ended farmers were crushed between inflation of war and post-war deflation. Great farm cooperative organizations then developed. They have performed a great service."

"Now we face another crisis which threatens wage earners even more than farmers. Terrific increases in prices is warning of what may come soon. Wage increases alone will not solve the problems because the cost of living always rises faster than wages. We feel enlightened labor leaders should act immediately, to inspire the development of cooperative

buying organizations to solve the cost of living problem. These cooperative buying organizations should be on Rochdale plan of open democratic membership, and should not be restricted to any group.

"If city wage earners were organized cooperatively now as farm cooperatives are, we probably would not need government price control legislation. Cooperatives would do the job of controlling prices as many cooperatives in farm fields are now doing."

Answer to Enemies

"Incidentally, at this time the same forces which always have profited by encouraging farmers to attack organized labor and organized labor to oppose farmers are now at work. If democracy is to be preserved and dictatorship defeated, farmers must understand and appreciate the problems of city workers and wage earners in cities must understand and appreciate the problems of farmers. Consumer cooperative organizations are working economic organizations which make for good will between farmers and wage earners. Consumer cooperative organizations are now highly successful. More than a million families are now members of such organizations."

"Cooperative buying organizations in cities should help the farmers to get more for his farm goods and help wage earners in cities to get goods at less cost. But even more than the money savings involved, consumer cooperative organizations are the bridge of good will and peace between farmers and wage earners."

Develop Good Will

Labor leaders should make effective use of this cooperative method to develop good will and peace. Time is short. When the defense preparation ends, the country will face a frightening unemployment and relief problem. Cooperative organizations offer the greatest assurance of help in such times."

Signed:

George W. Norris,
Jerry Voorhis.

President. The business of the several units is taken care of by that unit. The State Union is a whole unit in itself, but is a cooperative part of the National Union.

Each state has a somewhat likeness of our setup, Local, County, and District. If each State held a State convention and stopped at that, our State lines would be like fences, holding those of each State within their own borders. To be able to focus our diverging ideas in a single beam we have a National Union.

You attend a National Convention to work with your neighbor states—farmers to help all farmers to do their job better so they may realize a fair return for their efforts in providing the food for the country.

At the National Convention you see men of the higher offices and the delegates delivering our messages in the form of resolutions to the men of the National Organization for them to prepare and present to the proper representatives.

You see women taking a very active part in the National Farmers union work, educating and grooming the Juniors for the day they will be farmers or better men and women in any walk of life.

The whole plan is to be THE UNITED PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES.

JIM PETTY,
Wabaunsee County Pres.


We Manufacture—

Farmers Union Standard
Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union
Auditing Association

Grain Checks, Scale Tickets,
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Office Equipment,
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Kansas City—Parsons—
Wichita

Day by Day with F U J A

By HELEN DENNEY

An English Poultry Farm Is Bombed

The writer of the accompanying letter is a directing partner of a poultry farm in Southern England. The young lady wrote to her mother in Australia, giving her description of the bombing of her farm. Her mother is permitting the publication of the letter to enable producers to gain an impression of poultry farming conditions in some portions of the Old Country. (Reprinted from the Poultry Farmer, New South Wales Australia)

May 27, 1941

Dear Mother,
In the middle of April, "Jerry" paid a visit, and as usual, we got more than our fair share of his loads. The whole estate covers 80 acres—that is, the pig and poultry farms and gardens around the house—and on the 80 acres we had several hundred fire-bombs, one high explosive and ten land mines. When I tell you that one land mine, in a built-up area, can lay flat six to eight streets of buildings, you can imagine that there is not much left of my poultry farm. The main house and all of the men's cottages are uninhabitable, as is most of the other end of—

A few nights later "Jerry," for the third time, raided the piggeries. None of the pigs were hurt, but it made a nasty mess. However we are carrying on, and, in order to do so, are making new piggeries, as far apart as possible, so that if one gets hit, the others may escape. But, as far as the poultry farm is concerned, it is more or less finished. The damage done runs into thousands of pounds, and, even if one had the money, it would be quite impossible to get material or labour. Only two hens were actually killed, but there were a lot with broken legs and wings, some bruised and cut, and some with ruptured ovaries or livers, due to shock.

I was on the farm on my own, except for my dog "Ben," most of the night. I expect I have told you that, whenever the warning goes, I always go out to the "Fire Watch" on the farm. Well, this night I had just got back to my flat at about 9:15 after a pretty hard day, and, as I had not had much to eat all day, I thought I would cook half a pound of sausages which I had brought back. Before they were cooked, the warning sounded, so I went back to the farm. On the way I met the Chief Warden of our district, and he said that it was very good of me to go fire watching myself, and that he would come along now and again just to say "Cheerio!" He asked me where he would find me, and I told him to call out, and "Ben," the dog, would bark, and that I would then come along.

Well, after I had been there awhile things began to get a bit hectic with fire-bombs dropping. I keep tins of sand all over the farm, and if one is quick about getting the bombs covered with sand, they are not difficult to handle, but one has to be quick. After settling some fires in the laying house section of the farm and putting them out, I was going over to the rearing section to patrol that and see that it was clear from fires, when I was horrified to see what happened to be two parachutes dropping down. I could see that they were bound to land on our farm—not amongst the buildings, but in one of the wheat fields, just over a wire fence from the rearing section. I thought they were landing troops, and had a very sick feeling in the pit of my tummy. I obviously had to do something. As far as I knew, I might be the only person who had seen them. I had a long-handled, heavy farm manure shovel, which I had been using to shovel sand with, so I thought, if possible, I would "hit 'em over the head" with the shovel, or, if I arrived too late to do that, I could perhaps see which way the men went, and then run back to the camp and tell the sentry. So I started to run toward the wheat field, but before I reached the end of the rearing houses there were two terrific explosions, and the house all round me were just blown to bits. Why "Ben" and I were not killed no one knows. Most people are when they run

A "Family Portrait" for the First Issue Of the "New" Kansas Union Farmer



This photograph was taken November 17, in the lobby of the Topeka Municipal Auditorium where four directors and the employees of the Kansas City and Topeka offices of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association had come to hear the Monday evening program of the National Farmers Union Convention. There were 39 in the group (including wives of employees) who arrived in Topeka in time to eat dinner together. Posed hurriedly, the camera wasn't quite large enough to catch all the group—two who were so busy trying to get others in the picture that they didn't get in themselves were General Manager H. E. Witham and Merchandise Manager T. C. Belden whose pictures appear elsewhere on this page.

to meet land mines. I must have been pretty badly dazed, however, because, although I know I was blown down by blasts several times during the night, I do not know whether I was at that particular time or not.

The next thing I do know is that there were more fire-bombs dropping, and all of my laying hens were alight, and I was rushing from one to the other shoveling sand furiously.

While I was doing that the Chief Warden, who had heard the mines explode, came on to the farm and tried to find me. I didn't hear him (there was a terrific row of bombs and guns), and, as he couldn't find me or hear "Ben"—for the farm is a very big place—he thought I was killed. He had to dash back to help with houses on fire, but came back later with another man "to look for the body," and he was relieved to find I was still alive and kicking. He came along later to tell me I was a "grand girl," and a few days later, to say that I was being talked of all over the district as an

example to men and women as to how one should behave in an air raid. A good thing I do not wear a hat!

However, bit this time I had the laying-house fires out. I was feeling a bit shaky, so I telephoned to Mr. A. at the house for help, and, hearing he was out fighting fires in the shrubberies, said not to worry him now, but "if he comes in, tell him I am alone on the farm, and it is falling to bits around me, and if he has a man to spare to send him along, as I would like some help." Half an hour later he came along and stayed with me for a bit, and I felt quite bucked up, so he went back to his wife who I know, gets a bit windy. Several more mines and bombs dropped, and the blast from one in our other wheat field cracked the radiators in one of the rearing houses, and I then had to draw the boiler fires to stop the boilers from bursting—not an easy job with our big boilers, as the fires had been stoked up for the night. By that time the roofs and windows of the houses were blown to blazes—just the floors left, with the benches of hens and chickens. The poor things were scared out of their lives, and it was rather dreadful not to be able to do anything for them. The bombing went on till about four in the morning. Mr. A. kept dropping up in the car till about 3:30, when only heavy stuff was coming down, and no more fire bombs, and then I let him drive me home. The only room that I had left with the ceiling on, and with a window was the bathroom. The electricity was off, the water was off, and the blackouts blown off the windows, so I could not even light a candle. My face and hands were like a tinker's and scorched a bit—not very badly, just enough to be painful. I had been half buried by earth and small stone thrown up by one mine, and my hair was full of dirt. I just combed out as much of the dirt as I could, but was too dirty to get into bed, so, as there was a bed cover on the bed, I rolled that up with the ceiling and window glass still in it, and lay down on top of the elderdown in my clothes and went to sleep. When Mr. A. got back after leaving me his own house was so unsafe that they had to spend the night in the shelter.

The next day I arranged to sleep at the farm office flats, had my meals in one room, and slept in the one next door; but, as there were no windows, we boarded the spaces up and lived by electric light. Luckily the light and water came back by the night after, but water still had to be boiled, because water mains and sewers were burst. The walls are not very safe, and we will have to shift out soon. I doubt whether we will ever be able to build up the farm again, but, if it is humanly possible, we intend to go on. We have had an auction sale of most of the older birds, but I kept about 2,000 chickens. We have made houses—walls and roofs—of hessian for them, and this keeps out some of the wind. So far we have been unable to buy paint to dress it with, and the rain comes through very badly. We have been

promised paint, but goodness knows when it will arrive.

If I should happen to pop off, don't be upset; I shan't mind a bit, and although there is not going to be much of England left standing, I don't for one moment doubt what the end of this bloody affair will be.

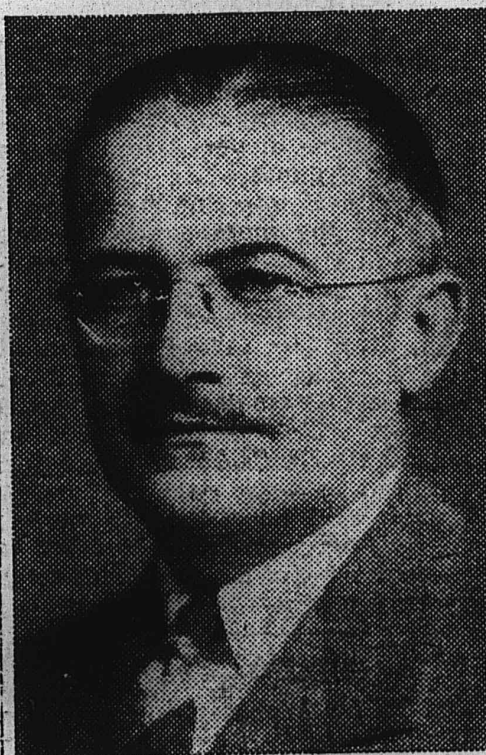
Love,
Muriel

MARKET LETTER

By Roy Crawford

Government action generally and the price control bill specifically continue the dominating factors in shaping wheat prices. A price control bill was passed by the House; but of Administration officials are correct, "price control" is a misnomer. Those sections essential to the effectiveness of the law were deleted; namely, the licensing feature and the provision empowering the government to buy and sell government owned surplus commodity stocks to stabilize prices. The bill now goes to the Senate where extensive changes may be and probably will be made. Certainly the Administration will do all in its power to obtain those features it deems necessary. The 110 percent of parity ceiling is not likely to be low-

T. C. BELDEN ILL



Becoming ill on the last day of the National Convention in Topeka, T. C. Belden, manager of the Merchandise Department of F U J A, has suffered a painful "strep" ear, but expects to be able to return to work within a few days.

Mr. Belden had planned to attend a meeting of feed manufacturers in Chicago on the 27th, along with George Bicknell, plant manager of the Farmers Union Feed Mill in Topeka. With the special emphasis placed now on increased production, all feed manufacturers are anxious to give their customers the benefit of any new ideas or experiments. Especially is this true in cooperatively manufactured feeds such as KFU and UNION STANDARD, which are manufactured for the owners of the mill.

ered even though it might have the blessing of the Administration. Parity incidentally, has progressively advanced since spring. Taking wheat for instance—we find that on May 15 the parity was \$1.15, but on November 15 had risen to \$1.26½, an advance of 11½ per bushel in six months. It is our firm conviction that Congress will not permit any legislation that would check advancing farm prices now or later.

Commodity Credit Corporation reports that 1941 wheat loans have reached a total of 320,000,000 bushels as of November 22. With almost six weeks more to go the final total might reach 370,000,000, but we would rather guess about 350,000,000. At any rate, the tie-up will be over 500,000,000 bushels, including last year's frozen stock. In our opinion, this condition plus the inflationary sentiment spreading among first-hand holders is going to force the market price upward to where some redemptions can be made profitable. The duration of such an advance would depend, among other things, upon the volume and rate of liquidation. Some of the lower grades could be liquidated at the present market level with a slight profit, but the bulk of terminal owned storage is of intermediate and upper grades. We have reason to believe that most producers would not redeem for less than 8c or 10c a bushel profit at this time. Nearer maturity date their ideas would probably scale down.

The future market is receiving little attention from speculators, a condition which has existed for many months. This does not usually presage bull markets. Nevertheless, in the artificial set-up we have with various stimulants injected price swings are more likely to be upward than downward. That is our opinion today; tomorrow it may be different.

Cash premiums have been steady to higher for several weeks until today and yesterday when a slight reaction occurred. High protein has been the beneficiary of a keen demand and the best advance in the trading basis. The spread between ordinary and high strength wheat is now the widest on the crop, possibly as much as 6c a bushel between extreme top and bottom. Premiums in Minneapolis have strengthened sharply, permitting Kansas City merchandisers to get into eastern markets with milling wheat in spite of the very narrow discount for Kansas City December under Chicago, currently about 4c. Such business was out of the question only a short time ago due to spring wheat competition and is significant of the tightening status of cash wheat. We usually look for some expansion in receipts during December prior to tax-paying time and to provide holiday funds. It is showing up right now in a moderate way, but we doubt that it reaches usual proportions this year. The bloom seems to be off the rose on these fancy premiums which have been recently paid for extremely low protein, good type soft wheat the reason being that Pacific coast white wheat is being offered into the east at much cheaper prices recently.

The flow of coarse grains continues in fair amounts, especially barley and the grain sorghums. One large Kansas City elevator is buying every type of coarse grain, filling space made vacant by deliveries of wheat on September and December contracts. Kansas City's biggest processor has also recently re-entered the spot market for new corn. Previously their facilities had been entirely engaged in taking old corn previously purchased from Commodity Credit Corporation. All coarse grain prices have been more or less stable with some recent improvement in corn, oats and the grain sorghums. Barley holds about steady.

GRAIN FUTURES TRADING DROPS DURING NOVEMBER

Futures trading in grains on the Chicago Board of Trade aggregated 298,623,000 bushels in November, a decrease of 37 percent compared with October, and a decrease of 10 percent compared with November 1940, according to the monthly statement issued today by the Department of Agriculture. Soybeans are not included in the November 1940 figure.

TO ATTEND SEVERAL STATE MEETINGS



H. E. WITHAM

As chairman of the National Cooperative Committee, Mr. Witham will attend a series of meetings planned by the National Farmers Union with the different state Farmers Union boards and the directors of their various cooperatives. The following meetings have been scheduled:

Oklahoma Union, Oklahoma City, December 4th, 1941.

Kansas Union, Kansas City, December 6th, 1941.

Nebraska Union, Omaha Nebraska, December 8th, 1941.

Iowa Union, Des Moines, Iowa, December 9th, 1941.

Minnesota and Northwest Committees, St. Paul, Minnesota, December 10, 1941.

These meetings are planned with the belief that they will do much to develop a better understanding between National and State Unions and their cooperatives so that a larger and more influential National Farmers Union may result.

THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

ESTHER EKBLAD, DIRECTOR, Salina, Kansas

Junior Reserves 13-15

Juveniles 8-12

Juniors 16-21

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

IT IS BY THOUGHT

As science follows pilgrim thought
Bold newer latitudes are wrought;
From stone and steel, ideas pass
Through our modern age of glass
To unnamed eras, we prepare.
Potential worlds wait everywhere.

It is by thought we grasp a star
Or recognize a simple chair.
The power of active thought proceeds
Like giant trees outgrowing weeds,
For neither war nor plagues can kill
Persistence in the human will.

We peer ahead, but progress proves
To be a path on which we move
Past pickets of years left behind,
With hands upon the dawn we find
Tomorrow smiles a step away
While we forever build today.
—Ruth Stephan in Poetry.

BILL OF RIGHTS DAY

The President has proclaimed December 15 as Bill of Rights Day. On that day all of us are urged to pause and recount our blessings under the reign of the Stars and Stripes. The following suggested pledges for the Bill of Rights Day were sent to the Office of Civilian Defense by the poet, Carl Sandburg:

"I pledge myself to be a little thoughtful every day about the meaning of freedom and how and why I am a citizen of a republic of free men and women, and how and why men and women toiled and fought yesterday for my freedom today."

"I pledge myself to do a little thinking every day about the need of discipline and how, in a time of national danger more than ever, my own rights as a citizen are interwoven with the rights of others and these rights always deserve a decent respect."

CITIZENS ALL

An article in a recent Look Magazine seems to be telling us Americans something. The story is one of a new social movement in Britain. Often it is said

that a nation is as strong as its weakest citizen, but just as often as that statement is made, the real truth of it is ignored.

The Look story points out that it has taken war to make the people of the upper and middle income brackets in Britain realize the seriousness of slum conditions. Air raid shelters and country homes for children have caused people of all income levels to rub shoulders, and the horrors of slum diseases and malnutrition have been widely exposed. Now it is believed that after the war there will be more tolerance for movements toward socialized medicine, housing and food distribution.

It is surely sad when something so brutal as war is needed to awaken a nation to its social responsibilities. But what is told to be true of Great Britain surely is also true of us. It has taken the uprooting of one farm home after another to stir us sufficiently to make us seek action on maintaining the family farm. We have watched large landholders tear down farm buildings all across a township and a county before admitting that farmers must organize for the protection of their homes.

Juniors, let us not be guilty of sleepiness. We have a future at stake in the black earth of Kansas farms. What shall we do? First of all, we must study, and through study know whereof we speak. It is the job of each and every one of us to get our Junior classes well organized for winter work. It is in our Junior classes and our F. U. Local meetings that we seek and find the things that give answers to problems.

TORCHBEARER PROJECTS

The Junior Torchbearers at the National Convention found a few extra minutes to discuss special projects for 1942. Each Torchbearer is asked to choose some special work for the year following his election.

We surely commend these young people for their suggestions, especially for those things which recognize the chores connected with local and county meetings. To do the task that widely publicize meetings; to help prospective Minutemen find places to give talks; and to organize interesting discussions and programs, are tasks that when done aren't always too loudly praised, but they are fundamental to any organized group.

'41 TOCH BEARERS RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1941 Torchbearers met during the National Convention with Elden Thomsen as chairman and Evelyn Leirno as secretary, and through discussion brought out the following recommendations for their work in 1942 and for the consideration of the National Education Council:

1. After much discussion of the 1940 Torchbearer projects we recommend the adoption of these projects as stated and add projects according to our wishes.

2. We recommend a broadening and promoting of the Minuteman Project, and whereas it is often difficult for Juniors to offer their services as speakers at Local meetings and to outside groups, we also recommend that Torchbearers act as prompters and help to arrange meetings for Juniors to speak at who are working toward the Minuteman achievement.

3. Whereas many of the cooperatives are not using the 5 per cent educational fund as it should be used, we recommend that the '41 Torchbearers contact the Boards of Directors of their local cooperatives and request that this fund be used for educational purposes in the Farmers Union.

We believe there is a lack of publicity on Farmers Union local and county activities, and therefore recommend that the Torchbearers institute a publicity campaign in their locals and counties, endeavoring to impress upon the corresponding secretaries the importance of this publicity. (and offer their services in carrying out this publicity.)

5. We recommend that the '41 Torchbearers promote a Legislative and Organization fund drive.

1940 Projects Reread

1. Organize a recreation group. Learn half a dozen folk dances and take your group on tours of the locals in your vicinity to present the folk dances. Get the local, or the girls who are in the group to make authentic folk dance costumes to wear. Get the audience to join in the games.

2. Organize a discussion group in your own local and take it to visit other locals. Take up five different topics to discuss.

3. Organize a camp attendance group. Raise the money to pay for the attendance at camp by various types of programs and money-makers during the winter. Plan to take the group on a tour of interesting places on the way to or from camp.

4. Organize a convention atten-

dance group for your state or for the National Convention. This will mean that you must have people interested in attending the convention, that you discuss various ways and means of financing the trip and that you make arrangements for traveling, food and housing.

5. Organize a subscription campaign for the National Union Farmer, put half a dozen people to work on this. Set a subscription goal, meet with your group regularly. Put on program and supper at close of campaign.

6. Organize a traveling panel of from four to six people who will discuss before half a dozen groups some topic of interest and value to farmers today.

7. Organize a visiting program group. Select group of people and work out a schedule. Put on programs of skits, folk dancing, music, discussion, and probably a talk or quiz.

8. Organization of new members. This project was suggested by a Torchbearer. To sign up fifteen members in the Farmers Union would be a work well worthwhile.

9. Organize a traveling play group. If you can manage so that all of the members, together with your properties and costumes, will not take more than one car or two at the most, you could keep your costs down. If you put on a good play you will be able to charge a small admission fee.

IN CLAY COUNTY

The Junior Carnival November

12 was a success reports Harold Swanberg, Junior Leader, of the Lincoln Local in Clay county. A bingo game, two penny pitcher stands, one nail driving contest, and a ring throwing stand provided much fun and merriment, and incidentally, a nice sum of cash for future Junior activities.

A box of candy was auctioned and sold for \$1.80. Refreshments of chili, sandwiches, doughnuts and coffee were served.

GAMES FOR A CHRISTMAS PROGRAM

Candle Relay

Four to a team. The first one in each team is given a lighted candle. At the sound of the whistle the number "one" of each team runs to the opposite end of the room and back and hands the candle to number "two." "Two" does the same and so on for "three" and "four." If a candle goes out the runner must stop at this point and relight.

Christmas Shopping Relay

Four to a team. At the feet of each number "One" are placed several packages. On the sound of the whistle all these must be picked up and carried to the opposite end of the room and brought back. Number "one" drops them on the floor at the feet of number "two." If a package is dropped the runner must stop and pick it up. The fun here is increased by having a lot of packages for each one.—From Community Program Service, K. S. C.

TORCHBEARERS' REPORT

Raymond Groene and Keith Peterson, Juniors at National, Give Their Impressions of the Convention

Some of the impressions I received from the National Convention are: The way the different sections of the country cooperated in telling how their section had handled the different projects in Junior work. Also the Juniors and Torchbearers from the different states have no prejudice toward one another.

On Sunday afternoon we were taken on a tour. Some of the places of interest which we visited were the State Capitol building where we went through the Governors' office and visited the rooms of the Senate and House of Representatives. From there we went to the Governor's Mansion where we were received by Governor and Mrs. Ratner and shown through the Mansion. Last we were shown through the Farmers Union Terminal Elevator. Starting at the grinder rooms we went upward stopping to see the conveyor belts and apparatus used to distribute the wheat upward in the different bins and the scales which will easily weigh a carload of wheat at a time. We went to the top of the Elevator where we saw Topeka at night.

My trip to Topeka and back was uneventful in every way. The room where I stayed at the Jayhawk Hotel was large enough to accommodate nine Torchbearer boys so I became fairly well acquainted with the Torchbearers.

On Monday and Tuesday mornings Millard Kittelson, Torchbearer, alternate from Kansas, and I got up early to help assemble the Convention News Bulletins which were given out at the convention.

Activities for the Torchbearers during the convention consisted of paging, ushering, demonstrating folk dancing and participating in the different conferences of Legislation, Education, Cooperation and Organization.

The speakers for the convention including Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard, C. B. Baldwin, administrator of the Farm Security Administration, Senator Capper, and M. W. Thatcher, F. U. Legislative Representative, were all very interesting and told more or less of what is being done for agriculture.

The exhibits included a great variety of ideas and they showed among other things what is being done in camps and in the organization throughout the country.—Raymond Groene, Torchbearer.

FINE NATIONAL CONVENTION

Our trip down to Topeka with David Train was uneventful except we got stopped for speeding twice. The first time I believe we were going 25 and the second about 30. After we got down there we were very well received and the meeting was in full swing. I was most impressed by the way the meeting was carried on. Something was going every minute. And I came to the conclusion that

the Farmers Union carries power behind it. I was very happy to see Helen Denny and John Vesecky honored at the banquet we had the last night we were there. This was my first chance to see a National Convention at work and I came home the wiser for it. The rest of the Torchbearers, there were 12, were the finest bunch of people I have known in a long time.

We went home with Mr. Delaney. I might add that Esther Ekblad, our state leader and Helen Denny, that livewire, were keeping us busy and the whole convention going all the time.—Keith Peterson, McPherson.

NYA OBTAINS JOBS FOR MANY YOUNG PEOPLE IN PRIVATE INDUSTRY

A Large Percentage Placed in Jobs in National Defense

In the nine month period, January 1 to October 1, 1941, 344,363 young people who got their practical experience and training on the National Youth Administration work programs were placed in jobs in private industry, it was announced today by Aubrey Williams, NYA Administrator.

A high percentage of these young people were placed in jobs in national defense industries for which they were given specific preparation by the NYA. Among the various industries in which NYA youth were placed were aircraft and parts in which more than 5,000 got jobs, shipbuilding in which more than 1,300 got jobs, machine tools in which 2,200 got jobs, electrical machinery and equipment, railroad and transportation equipment. Wholesale and retail trade, agriculture and service industries were the most important categories in the non-manufacturing industries in which NYA youth were placed.

Of the 344,363 NYA youth who were placed in private employment in the nine month period ending October 1, 229,781 were young men and 114,582 were young women.

IN COWLEY COUNTY

Harold Berrie, Junior Leader of the Beaver Local, writes of a Junior Christmas party that is being planned. Through a toy exchange Juniors are anticipating a brief return to childhood pleasures. After the party the toys will be given to the Salvation Army for Christmas gifts in unfortunate families.

JUDGE FOR COOPERATIVES

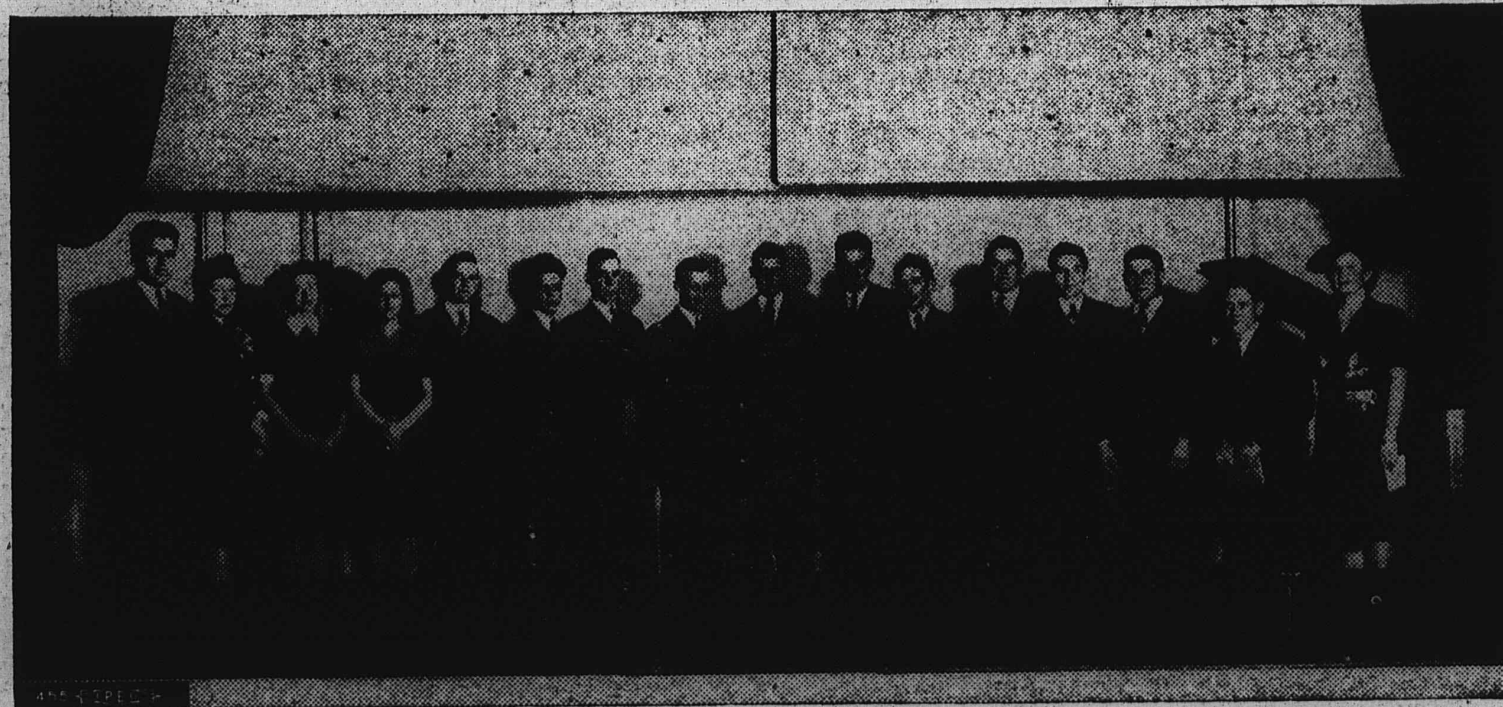
The Late Justice Brandeis Looked on Cooperatives as a Way to the New Freedom

Washington, D. C.—Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis, who died here Sunday, October 5, at the age of 84, was a life-long friend of the cooperative movement. The great liberal Justice, known throughout the world for his "dissenting opinions" long before his philosophy changed the temper of the Supreme Court, was the father of the savings bank life insurance system and early in his career took a strong stand on behalf of consumer cooperatives. In 1913 he wrote in his famous book, "Other People's Money" a description of the consumers' cooperatives as England's Big Business and outlined the possibilities inherent in cooperatives as a "remedy for the trusts." He declared:

"Thus farmers, workmen, and clerks are learning to use their little capital and their savings to help one another instead of turning over their money to the great bankers for safe keeping, and to be themselves exploited. And may we not expect that when the cooperative movement develops in America, merchants and manufacturers will learn from farmers and workmen how to help themselves by helping one another, and thus join in attempting to raise the standard of living for all? When merchants and manufacturers learn this lesson, money kings will lose subjects, and swollen fortunes may shrink; but industries will flourish, because the faculties of men will be liberated and developed."

Sandal and rosewood are important products of the dense forests of Timor island, between Australia and Celebes.

1941 Torchbearers Presented With Badges



The above group of 1941 Torchbearers were presented with badges of honor by President James G. Patton. On extreme left is Mr. Patton, and next is Gladys Talbott Edwards, National Director of Education. On the extreme right is Esther Ekblad, Kansas Junior leader.

AT YOUR SERVICE

Farmers Union Education Service
Gladys Talbott Edwards,
Director
Edited by Alice Joyce Warner

"Education—A Debt Due from Present to Future Generations."

Minnesota Holds Successful Meeting

Members of the Farmers Union in Minnesota gathered at Detroit Lakes, November seventh and eighth, for their annual conference. The meeting featured Glenn V. Talbott, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union, and M. W. Thatcher, manager of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association at St. Paul, on the speaking program. Panel discussions were conducted on Cooperative Insurance, the Farmers Union Central Exchange, Farmers Union organization work, Health and Hospitalization, Cooperative Livestock Marketing and Cooperative Grain Marketing, as well as an interview discussion on Junior work.

The program presented by Juniors and Leaders on Friday evening was a fine demonstration of advancement in Junior work during the past year.

Minnesota Leaders Conference

Highlight of the conference was

temporary districting of the state into five districts, with a member of the Education Committee from each district. Re-elected to serve on the committee were N. F. Collins, Montevideo; Mrs. Susanna Heimark, Clarkfield; Mrs. George Elsert, Elbert, Euclid; and new members of the committee are Mrs. C. O. Paulson, New York Mills; and Mrs. Lulu Pearson, Roseau. The committee will meet during the week of the Business Activities Conventions in St. Paul, December 8-13.

Mrs. N. F. Collins, Montevideo, and Mrs. Ione Kleven, Appleton, were elected by the leaders to attend the National Convention of the Farmers Union at Topeka, Kansas, and participate in the Education Conference.

Kansas Junior Program Outstanding

Anyone attending the Kansas Farmers Union Convention at Hutchinson in 1937 and the convention at Lindsborg in 1941, would have witnessed an almost unbelievable growth in Junior work in that state. Four years ago, Kansas Junior work was faced with what appeared to be unsurmountable handicaps. Today, their program of education embraces ten counties and Junior work is given credit for increasing the membership in many locals. The livestock and poultry projects are successful in creating interest and spreading education.

One of the recommendations to come from the Education Confer-

RESIGNS



MRS. CHARLES OLSON
McPherson County Junior Leader

ence was that a month of winter institute be held in Kansas during the coming winter, and that Education committees be elected in each county.

More About Institutes

And speaking of Institutes, the South Dakota Leaders Conference which met during their convention, recommended that South Dakota have a period of Institute during the coming winter. Montana already has the dates for their Institute set, January 5 through the 31 at Great Falls, North Dakota has tentatively set their dates for February 1 through the 28 at Jamestown. Chester A. Craham, outstanding lecturer and recreational director of Wisconsin, will assist with both the Montana and North Dakota Institutes.

Mrs. Styles Critically Injured

Mrs. Marie Styles, South Dakota state Junior Leader, was critically injured in an auto accident on Saturday evening, November eighth, when the car in which she and her three sons were riding, collided with a truck parked on the highway. Mrs. Styles is in St. Luke's Hospital at Aberdeen, South Dakota. Extent of her injuries has not been determined at this writing.

National Convention Most Colorful

Decorations at the Auditorium in Topeka, scene of the 1941 National Farmers Union Convention, included flags from all of the states which hold charters in the National Union. Harry E. Terrell, Secretary of the Economic Policy Committee of Des Moines, Iowa, has a fine collection of flags of this hemisphere, which he graciously loaned to the Convention. Prominent among the flags was the Rainbow flag of Peace, unofficially adopted by the National Farmers Union.

Tuesday evening's program was under the direction of Mrs. Gladys Talbott Edwards, National Director of Education. A highlight on the program was a Women's Panel on "What Is the Place of Women in the Farmers Union?" with Mrs. Edwards as chairman. A short talk on the "Influence of Junior Work on the Farmers Union" by A. W. Ricker, and reports on camps and outside contacts, made a full and interesting program.

The Torchbearer Ceremony, when fourteen young people from the states of North and South Dakota, Montana, Wisconsin, Kansas and Colorado received the rank of Torchbearers in the National Farmers Union took place Wednesday night following the convention banquet.

Other activities for Juniors included a Tour of Topeka on Sunday afternoon, a Get-Acquainted party Sunday evening, and the Demonstration of Folk Dances in costume before the convention body on Wednesday afternoon.

Business Activities Convention Dates

The annual conventions of the Farmers Union Business Activities, with head offices in St. Paul, will be held from December eighth, through the twelfth, at the Lowry Hotel, in St. Paul, Minnesota. These conventions include the meeting of the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company, the Farmers Union Terminal Association and the Farmers Union Central Exchange.

MILLIONS OF MIGRANTS

"Some 2,000,000 migrants are on the road today, according to the Department of Agriculture—nearly a third of them children," says an article in the department's weekly "Clip Sheet." "Most of them are looking for work. In spite of increased employment, thousands are unemployed, with families suffering for want of proper food, clothing and shelter."

ANNUAL REPORT

—of—
Mrs. Chas. Olson, McPherson County Junior Leader

(Note: Mrs. Olson pioneered in Junior work in McPherson county and in three years time has become well-known in the state by the merit of her work and the outstanding progress of the Junior program in the county. This year members all over the state have been watching the development of the McPherson County Junior Livestock Project which is proving to be a fine project and the prediction is that it will soon be introduced in other counties.)

Also deserving of recognition for the organization of Juniors in McPherson County is Mrs. Harriet Eaton. In December of 1938 Mrs. Eaton and Mrs. Olson made themselves a committee of two and started to work. Mrs. Eaton took the responsibility of the Juniors in the Johnstown Local and Mrs. Olson started a Juvenile class. Both leaders surely deserve bouquets.

Mrs. Eaton retired from active work in 1940. At the McPherson County meeting, this December 1, Mrs. Olson resigned as county Junior Leader. Mrs. Dan Borth, Junior Leader of the Scandia Local, was elected to take her place. It is with regret that Mrs. Olson's name is taken from the list of county leaders, but she has promised to continue Junior work in other fields. The following is Mrs. Olson's 1941 report to the county union.)

A Splendid Junior Group

"In closing this year's Junior work I have taken a little time to look back over the past three years that I have had the honor of being Junior Leader of McPherson county. And what I see fills my heart with pride and gratitude for such a splendid Junior group of boys and girls as we have in McPherson county. There have been many times when I was blue and discouraged but the wonderful companionship of these young people has made me quick to forget the stumbling blocks, and pick up and try a little harder. They have given me a deeper insight into the problems of our youth today, and made me wish to help in any little way I could."

Successful Livestock Project

In reviewing the past year's work, I find we have by no means been idle. The Livestock Project which was started in 1940 was not put into practice until the middle of February 1941. A good many meetings were held before a satisfactory set of by-laws was finally adopted. There are 15 members at the present time. If any one of you could have had the opportunity of attending the Education Conference at the State Convention, you would have realized of just how much importance the project is, for all of the Kansas Farmers Union is watching it from the sidelines. For, when it was brought up for discussion in the Education Conference, everyone seemed very interested and it now appears that the Junior work may get started in other counties on the strength of this project. And while I hesitate to say it is a success until after our annual meeting, which will be held the first Wednesday in January, 1942, I do believe it is the one means of holding our Juniors to their Junior classes. I am happy to report that three of our Juniors from the Project attended the annual meeting of the Live Stock Commission Company in Kansas City in February.

Junior Chorus a Success

Also the Junior Chorus, while organized the latter part of last year and did not get into full swing until this year, I am sure you who attended the State Convention on Junior Night need no word of mine to tell you what they can do. For through singing together we have come to know each other better. Much praise and thanks is due Mrs. Floyd Rawson for her untiring efforts in our practices.

Attends Education Conference

March 22 I attended an Adult Education Conference at Topeka with your State Junior Leader. This meeting was a representation of organized groups from over the state, called for the purpose of forming an adult Education Council. Your State Leader, Esther Ekblad, is on this Council.

Juniors Give Folk Dance Demonstration

At the June Quarterly meeting the Juniors were asked to take part in the program. This they did by the Chorus singing and a folk dance demonstration in costume. At this meeting we were the first to use the costumes given to

the State Junior Department by the Jobbing Association.

Juniors Sponsor Roundup

May 15 a local leaders' meeting was held at my home. May 30 with the help of our county secretary, Mr. Homer Spence, the Juniors sponsored the W. I. B. W. Roundup for the purpose of raising funds to help send Juniors to camp. \$57.00 was the Juniors' share of the proceeds.

An All County Picnic

The latter part of July an all-county picnic was held and while not such a large crowd, all present reported a good time.

Ponca City Junior Camp

In August I attended the Junior Camp at Ponca City, Oklahoma. I will not go into detail about camp as it is an old story to most of you. McPherson county had 22 registered this year. Many worthwhile things are learned at this Junior Camp, and not the least is that of cooperating with each other. Not so long ago I read an article written by a woman who said the reason we did not know how to cooperate was because of such small families. In large families no one is boss because they must meet each other halfway. That is the way with our Junior camps. We are one large family with no one boss, but all working together. I hope these camps will continue and that McPherson county will again next year send a good representation.

During September Chorus practice was taken up in earnest as the Juniors were asked to sing at the State Convention.

State Convention at Lindsborg

I attended the State Convention at Lindsborg being on hand during the whole time. I served on the general committee; was on the resolutions committee, being vice-chairman of the Education Conference. I was very happy to have so many Juniors on hand all the time and such willing workers. About fifty Juniors and Leaders attended the Junior Banquet on Thursday evening and needless to say I was very proud to show off such a fine group.

National Convention at Topeka

On November 17 along with other Juniors and Leaders from McPherson county I attended the National Convention at Topeka. This was truly a wonderful convention. There I had the pleasure of meeting and talking with Mrs. Kepling of Iowa, who is leader of the Farmers Union Auxiliary in Iowa. Since coming home I have come to the conclusion that we are still not on the right foot in Kansas for we have no real place in our Farmers Union for the women. I believe when we start to educate the women, we will get a lot further with our Juniors, for we lack leaders. How better could we get leaders than through education in auxiliaries?

I want to thank the Juniors most heartily for giving me this opportunity to attend the National Convention. McPherson county again was honored by having a Torchbearer.

Reuben Peterson Has a Skating Party

There have been a good many more meetings of the Juniors but there is only one I shall make reference to and that is the Skating Party given for the Juniors by Reuben Peterson. I again want to thank him for the splendid party. It was one we shall long remember for the bumps as well as the sociability.

As a climax to this year's work the Juniors will give a Model Local Meeting demonstration and party at the Community Hall Monday, December 8. Everybody is invited whether they belong to the Farmers Union or not, and so we would like everyone to invite as many as possible.

Recommends Junior Committee for Kansas

In closing I would like to make one recommendation that you act upon the recommendation from the Education Conference at the State Convention, in regard to electing a committee of three to work with your Junior Leader for the coming year. Have your Junior Leader act as chairman of the committee.

Locals With Junior Classes Gain in Membership

I would like to thank you all for your cooperation in the past year, and I hope you will give your next Junior Leader your wholehearted support. Just one more thing, I was rather interested in noting that all the locals having Junior classes except No. 8 have gained a few in membership in the past year, a gain over the year before.—Mrs. Charlie Olson.

Expanded use of mechanical devices on farms is inevitable as the result of shortage of farm labor, according to the department of commerce.

Referendum Ballot

Instructions

The following amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the Kansas Farmers Union were approved by the delegates at the state convention in Lindsborg, Kansas, October 31, 1941, and are hereby submitted to the membership for their approval or rejection.

These amendments should be voted on immediately, by the Local Unions, and returns forwarded to the Kansas Farmers Union, Box 296, Salina, Kansas, not later than January 1, 1942.

The total number of votes FOR and the total number of votes AGAINST each amendment must be recorded in the squares at the right of each amendment.

Amendment No. 1

Article V, Section 5, Division B, Page 17, be amended by striking out the word "thirty" and inserting in its place the word "forty" in order to comply with the provision in the National Farmers Union constitution and by-laws increasing the national dues to 40 cents beginning with the year 1942.

Votes
For ☐
Against ☐

Amendment No. 2

Article I, Section 16, Division C, beginning on page 28 be amended by adding to the section the following proviso: "provided further that any funds or property belonging to any county or local union whose Charter had been suspended, canceled, or forfeited shall be turned over to the Secretary-Treasurer of the State Union, to be held in trust for the membership of the local union. If the Local union is not reinstated or reorganized within three years of such suspension cancellation or forfeiture of its charter, the trust funds and property shall be converted into the educational funds of the state union to be used in furthering Farmers Union Education."

Votes
For ☐
Against ☐

Amendment No. 3

Division C, Page 34, Article IV, Section I, be amended by striking out the entire section and substituting therefore the following new section: The dues per adult member shall be \$2 per year payable in advance, provided, however, that the minor members of the Union are exempt from paying dues when there are one or more dues paying members in the family to which they belong, but where there are no adult dues paying members in the family one of the minor male members of said family must pay the regular dues that all adult male members are required to pay. The dues of all dues paying members shall be divided as follows: 40 cents shall be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer of the National Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America as National dues, 60 cents to the publishing account of the Kansas Union Farmer, and the balance of the dues shall go to the State Union. The State Secretary-Treasurer shall remit the money collected as National dues to the National Secretary-Treasurer quarterly in accordance with the National Farmers Union Constitution and By-Laws. Provided that local and county Unions may assess local or county dues for their own use.

Votes
For ☐
Against ☐

Amendment No. 4

Article IV, Section 2, Division C, Page 35, be amended by striking out the entire section and substituting therefore, the following new section: All members shall pay dues for a full year in advance no matter when they join the union, provided however that the State board may by resolutions permit members who join the Farmers Union during the last three months of the fiscal year, to be initiated upon the payment of the full membership dues for the next succeeding fiscal year with all the privileges of membership for the balance of the current dues paying year.

Votes
For ☐
Against ☐

The above is a true and correct return of the vote of

Local Number in County

Kansas, on the proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Kansas Farmers Union.

Local President

Local Secretary

LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, KANSAS CITY

Steer Market

L. O. Martin, Salesman. We have had a 25c to 50c higher fat steer market in the last 10 days and most of these good light weight, long fed steers selling from \$11.50 to \$12.50, with the plainer short feds selling anywhere from \$9.50 to \$10.50. Good heavy, long fed steers selling from \$10.50 to \$11.50. Stockers and feeders anywhere from 25 to 50c higher. Good Whiteface feeders selling from \$10.50 to \$11.50, with the inbetween kinds from \$9.50 to \$10.50. Red cattle from \$9 to \$9.50. Jerseys and Holsteins \$6.50 to \$7.50.

Butcher Market

Johnnie Hannon Salesman. We have been having uneven killing cow markets here this week. Today, with all classes of cattle showing considerable gain, killing cows were only steady to strong as compared to last week's close and barely steady with the middle of last week. Canner cows mostly around \$5, with cutters up to \$6.50. Bulk of the

beef cows \$7 to \$7.75. Fed heifers and mixed yearlings show a substantial gain today with those good enough to sell above the 11c mark being in exceptionally good demand. Bulls active with an \$8.75 top. Stock cows and heifers 25c higher.

Sheep Market

Fred Grantham and Dale Thurman, Salesmen. Lamb market steady to 15c higher, others up more. Top truck-in native lambs \$11.25. Best wheat-field and fed lambs \$12.40. Medium fleshed lambs \$9.50 to \$10.50. Cull lambs \$7 to \$9. Fat ewes \$5.25 to \$5.50. Medium fleshed ewes \$4.50 to \$5. Cull and canner ewes \$3.50 to \$4.50. Fed yearling wethers \$9.75 to \$10. Very few breeding ewes offered, with the better kinds of solid mouth ewes costing \$6.50 to \$7.50.

Calf Market

Russ Kemp, Salesman. Veal calf market steady to strong. Most top calves selling at \$12.50, with a few choice

up to \$13. Bulk of veals selling from \$7 to \$11. Canners \$5 to \$6. Heavy 300 to 400 pound killing calves selling mostly \$9 down. Stock calf market strong to 50c higher. Best Whiteface stock calves selling up as high as \$12.50 to \$13, however, the bulk of them are selling from \$8 to \$11.50. Short-horns \$6 to \$9.50. Heifers about \$1.00 under steers.

Hog Market

W. F. O'Neal, Salesman. In a very active trade here today due to war conditions our hog market was 10 to 30c higher than last week's close with a top of \$10.15. Best 170 to 300 pound weights sold from \$9.90 to \$10.15. Underweight lights, 140 to 160 pounds, \$9.50 to \$9.90. Bulk of the best sows \$9.40 to \$9.75. Choice pigs very scarce, odd lots selling at around \$10. Due to very unsettled conditions on account of the war it is impossible to try to predict the future trend of the market but we do feel as though that undoubtedly these conditions will cause some stimulation in hog prices.

RECENT REPRESENTATIVE

Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company

WICHITA

CATTLE

Loewen Bros., Meade County, Kan., 8 steers.....	752	\$ 8.65
Carl Schmidt, Sumner County, Kan., 3 steers.....	1043	10.75
Ellen Lund, Cowley County, Kan., 4 steers and heifers.....	290	10.50
John Black & Son, Butler County, Kan., 20 heifers.....	721	9.00
S. A. McCally, Major County, Kan., 2 steers.....	315	10.00
Sam P. Clausen, Marion County, Kan., 39 heifers.....	763	10.35
D. A. Bartel, Harvey County, Kan., 2 steers.....	710	9.00
Sd A. Thiessen, McPherson County, Kan., 1 steer.....	580	9.50
W. C. Smith, Butler County, Kan., 2 steers and heifer.....	240	8.00
Ralph Edwards, Morris County, Kan., 3 steers.....	473	9.00
D. L. Russell, McPherson County, Kan., 4 steers.....	585	9.25
Aubrey Holt, Cowley County, Kan., 2 steers.....	375	9.25
Carl Schmidt, Sumner County, Kan., 3 steers.....	1010	10.75
R. W. Goodman, Stafford County, Kan., 2 steers.....	800	9.25
D. J. Ford, Harper County, Kan., 3 veal.....	220	11.90
W. C. McMillen, Sumner County, Kan., 2 steers.....	330	10.00
Wilbur Countryman, Butler County, Kan., 2 steers.....	620	9.50
Clifton Snook, Cowley County, Kan., 1 veal.....	200	12.00
A. H. Snook, Cowley County, Kan., 2 heifers.....	180	12.00
J. O. Wilhite, Butler County, Kan., 13 steers and heifers.....	304	11.00
W. D. Howell, Sedgwick County, Kan., 2 veal.....	210	12.00
Blaine Adams, Cowley County, Kan., 4 steers.....	520	11.00

HOGS

W. O. Beder, Cowley County, Kan., 5 hogs.....	216	10.05
M. M. Cpangler, Cowley County, Kan., 5 hogs.....	240	10.05
Chas. Hermann, Edwards County, Kan., 12 hogs.....	270	10.00
Chris S. Goering, McPherson County, Kan., 14 hogs.....	80	10.50
W. J. Obinan, Sedgwick County, Kan., 5 hogs.....	105	10.00
V. R. Berry, Sedgwick County, Kan., 7 hogs.....	236	10.05
A. E. Mahannah, Harvey County, Kan., 11 hogs.....	210	10.05
J. F. Lewis, Harvey County, Kan., 7 hogs.....	251	10.05
Lee Garreston, Alfalfa County, Okla., 16 hogs.....	115	10.50
Lester Sissom, Wilson County, Kan., 8 hogs.....	309	10.05
O. J. Reddington, Butler County, Kan., 6 hogs.....	291	10.05
Herbert Triplett, Cowley County, Kan., 7 hogs.....	178	9.95
Clarence Foster, Cowley County, Kan., 10 hogs.....	220	10.05
Leon Black, Butler County, Kan., 11 hogs.....	225	10.05
Roy Farney, Barber County, Kan., 7 hogs.....	197	10.05
Sam Ott, Alfalfa County, Okla., 2 hogs.....	190	10.05

SHEEP

Chris S. Goering, McPherson County, Kan., 14 sheep.....	79	10.50
O. C. Holt, Cowley County, Kan., 15 sheep.....	97	9.00
Glen Reising, Cowley County, Kan., 14 sheep.....	88	10.75
Lee Coppel, Jr., Cowley County, Kan., 4 sheep.....	77	10.25
Clark Osgood, Marion County, Kan., 11 sheep.....	78	9.15
Chris Goering, McPherson County, Kan., 14 sheep.....	78	10.50

KANSAS CITY

HOGS—240 lbs. Down

A. G. Klammer, Leavenworth County, Kan., 25 head.....	224	10.10
Harry Slater, Jackson County, Mo., 12 head.....	237	10.10
H. O. Johnson, Miami County, Kan., 12 head.....	201	10.10
Fred Hartman, Osage County, Kan., 11 head.....	210	10.00
Andrew Starns, Leavenworth County, Kan., 10 head.....	225	9.95

SHEEP

Dickinson Co. Farm Bu., Dickinson Co. Kan., 201 head.....	83	11.25
Frank Kean, Dickinson County, Kan., 16 head.....	96	11.25
John Rodell, Allen County, Kan., 19 head.....	80	11.25
W. M. Lyons, Washington County, Kan., 48 head.....	89	11.25
Frank Zimmerman, Mitchell County, Kan., 16 head.....	90	11.25
W. J. Cochran, Anderson County, Kan., 20 head.....	75	11.25
Fred Hartman, Osage County, Kan., 17 head.....	82	11.00
R. L. Irwin, Vernan, Kan., 34 head.....	92	11.00
Dickinson Co. Farm Bu., Dickinson Co. Kan., 126 head.....	77	10.75
Dickinson Co. Farm Bu., Dickinson Co. Kan., 72 head.....	76	10.00
Dickinson Co. Farm Bu., Dickinson Co. Kan., 10 head.....	63	8.50
W. M. Lyons, Washington County, Kan., 42 ewes.....	125	5.50

CATTLE

W. R. Mochamer, Osage County, Kan., 25 heifers.....	845	11.00
Pete Bocquin, Coffey County, Kan., 24 steers.....	1232	10.75
Clyde Mochamer, Osage County, Kan., 13 heifers.....	680	10.50
O. E. Williams, Osage County, Kan., 12 steers.....	1155	10.50
John White, Pottawatomie County, Kan., 48 heifers.....	796	10.50
L. J. Lewis, Osage County, Kan., 32 heifers.....	800	10.35
Schoepflin & B., Osage County, Kan., 21 heifers.....	640	10.25
Dorf Bros., McPherson County, Kan., 16 steers.....	944	10.25
Everett Williams, Coffey County, Kan., 19 heifers.....	801	10.25
Lawrence Oberle, Osage County, Kan., 12 steers.....	1271	10.25
N. L. Rucker, Pawnee County, Kan., 15 heifers.....	795	10.00
J. J. Burton, Johnson County, Kan., 13 steers.....	807	9.40
G. E. Ross, Jackson County, Mo., 14 heifers.....	901	9.00
Allen Hart, Wyandotte County, Kan., 27 steers.....	680	8.50
Allen Hart, Wyandotte County, Kan., 14 cows.....	1207	7.85
H. A. Allen, Johnson County, Mo., 17 cows.....	932	7.50
Ray Martin, Johnson County, Kan., 37 steers.....	622	7.15
Koch Bros., Labette County, Kan., 38 cows.....	572	6.75
W. S. Swart, Henry County, Mo., 28 cows.....	800	6.50
Henry Breymer, Pottawatomie County, Kan., 10 cows.....	936	6.25
Fred Bangs, Greenwood County, Kan., 38 cows.....	866	6.25
J. J. Burton, Johnson County, Kan., 23 cows.....	707	5.00

PARSONS

CATTLE

Robert W. Price, Labette County, Kan., steers.....	1097	12.05
Ben Roseboom, Crawford County, Kan., 7 steers.....	651	11.00
Robert W. Price, Labette County, Kan., 1 steer.....	740	10.25
C. W. Beeman, Allen County, Kan., 2 steers.....	430	9.60
J. B. Oakleaf, Labette County, Kan., 5 steers.....	477	9.50
Ben Roseboom, Crawford County, Kan., 6 steers.....	699	9.50
Chas. Schulze, Allen County, Kan., 3 steers.....	845	8.25
H. F. Mitchell, Neosho County, Kan., 23 steers.....	427	7.25
H. F. Mitchell, Neosho County, Kan., 12 steers.....	490	6.75
G. M. Burris, Crawford County, Kan., 4 calves.....	173	13.25

HOGS

R. C. Beezley, Crawford County, Kan., 11 head.....	246	10.10
L. L. Summers, Labette County, Kan., 11 head.....	217	10.10
O. H. Perry, Neosho County, Kan., 8 head.....	193	10.10
John Bebbington, Neosho County, Kan., 10 head.....	206	10.10
C. W. Richardson, Neosho County, Kan., 7 head.....	210	10.10
Will Hunter, Labette County, Kan., 9 head.....	219	10.10
Melvin Tedstrom, Labette County, Kan., 8 head.....	216	10.10
L. C. DeMott, Montgomery County, Kan., 9 head.....	241	10.10
F. R. Thompson, Wilson County, Kan., 11 head.....	214	10.05
Chas. Markley, Montgomery County, Kan., 14 head.....	217	10.00
C. A. Hopkins, Labette County, Kan., 23 head.....	245	9.95
H. L. Emerick, Labette County, Kan., 5 head.....	184	9.90
Roy V. Padley, Montgomery County, Kan., 5 head.....	199	9.90
Geo. A. Peterson, Labette County, Kan., 9 head.....	196	9.90
C. W. Tinknell, Montgomery County, Kan., 7 head.....	213	9.90
Frank Pierce, Montgomery County, Kan., 10 head.....	190	9.90
C. N. Flater, Crawford County, Kan., 7 head.....	220	9.90
E. M. Allmon, Montgomery County, Kan., 9 head.....	191	9.85



of Interest to Women

PILGRIMS ON RIGHT DIET

Their Food Contained Five Milligrams a day of Thiamin Chloride

Thousands of American families are worrying about thiamin chloride—the nerve vitamin.

The committee on foods of the American Medical association came to their rescue today with an exhibit of the amounts ordinarily found in common foods. An adult man needs two milligrams a day of the vitamin, an adult woman 1.8 milligrams. Here is the table in milligrams:

6 ounces whole wheat bread.....	.51
6 ounces enriched flour bread.....	.38
Ordinary white bread.....	.056
Pint milk.....	.26
4 ounces lean meat.....	.50
1 egg.....	.07
4 ounces potatoes.....	.15
4 ounces oranges.....	.11
4 ounces tomatoes.....	.12
4 ounces other vegetables.....	.20
4 ounces other fruit.....	.056
1 ounce cereal.....	.10

Depending on whole wheat bread alone, one must eat about four loaves a day to get the required amount.

Low Cost

Three to four cups of milk daily for each child.

Three cups daily for each sedentary adult.

One quart daily for expectant or nursing mother.

One pint daily for each other adult.

Potatoes or Sweet Potatoes—Ten or eleven servings a week.

Dry Beans or Peas or Nuts—Three or four servings a week.

Tomatoes or Citrus Fruit—Four or five servings a week, with at least four tablespoonfuls of tomato juice or two tablespoonfuls of orange juice for each child.

Leafy, Green, or Yellow Vegetables—Nine or ten servings a week.

Eggs—Four a week for each person.

Lean Meat, Fish or Poultry—Six or seven small servings a week.

Cereal—Once or twice a day; bread with every meal; dessert, once a day.

The way in which the diet has degenerated in American and Western Europe was illustrated from British statistics. About the time Columbus discovered America, the average English peasant was getting more than four milligrams of thiamin chloride a day in his ordinary diet, and the richer merchant or tradesman was get-

ting well above three milligrams. The Pilgrims and the early settlers at Jamestown left an England where they got close to the five milligrams a day—perhaps the best nerve diet in the history of the world and largely responsible for the hardship that enabled them to conquer an untracked wilderness.

KANSAS HEALTH

—by—
The Kansas State Board of Health

AVOID TRICHINOSIS

Pork is a popular part of our diet during the cool weather months. Many farm families butcher hogs to provide meat for their own use. Pork is delicious food and an exceptionally fine source of vitamin B, as well as being high in protein and calory values, but it is wholesome only if it is from healthy animals, properly butchered, and stored, and thoroughly cooked. The finest looking pork roast, partially cooked, may be the cause of a serious disease—trichinosis. Man receives trichinosis infection chiefly by eating trichinosis pork that has not been thoroughly cooked.

The first stage in the life of the parasite, trichina, is the larva, or wormlike stage. When trichinosis meat is eaten, the capsules containing the larvae are dissolved in the stomach, setting free the larvae, which enter the intestines, and in about two days grow into fully developed worms. The female worm, partially embedded in the wall of the intestine, produces 500 or more young, depositing her embryo directly in the intestinal mucosa. The young larvae enter the bloodstream, by which they are carried to the muscles, settle into the muscle fibre, increase rapidly in size, take on their characteristic spiral form and become encysted. Several months later calcification of the encysted larvae begins.

The first stage of the disease, trichinosis, is usually the gastrointestinal infection, and the second, general infection. Early in the disease the respiratory symptoms may predominate so much that only a lung infection may be suspected. The systems of general infection are fever, intense pain in the muscles, swelling, and a high count of white cells in the blood. Diagnosis can be confirmed by skin tests about 19 days after infestation has taken place.

Beware of underdone pork—cook it well and keep well.

USE OF REA ELECTRICITY

INCREASES 82 PER

CENT IN ONE YEAR

An increase of 82 percent over the previous year in the amount of electricity delivered to consumers is shown in a U. S. Department of Agriculture statistical report of REA—financed power systems for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941. Consumers of these systems used 568,190,394 kilowatt-hours of electricity during the fiscal year 1941, compared to only 311,479,005 kilowatt-hours during the previous fiscal year.

The report covers every phase of operations, including allotments, construction and financial statistics, of each of the 823 systems with allotments as of June 30, 1941.

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard today issued the following statement:

On December 1, on the floor of the House of Representatives, Congressman Winter of Kansas charged the REA with sabotaging defense by hoarding copper.

Today Mr. Winter's colleagues in the House have refuted his charges. They have shown the charges have no foundation in fact. The charges apparently are motivated, not by concern for national defense, but by the bias of certain elements in the private utility industry against REA.

For my part, I should like to reiterate the policies which the REA is following and will follow in this emergency period.

The Rural Electrification Administration will cooperate in every possible way with the defense program. To do otherwise would be unthinkable in this period of national emergency. In this connection, I do not feel that REA should undertake the construction of new transmission lines while the existing scarcity of copper continues—unless the new lines are of defense nature.

On the other hand, I do not feel that private utilities—many of which have large inventories of copper—meanwhile, should be allowed to sabotage REA and preempt the rural field which they neglected for so long a time. This would not aid the defense program. Instead, it would hinder defense by making more difficult the task of furnishing rural areas with power that is badly needed now and will continue to be needed in the future.

LEASE LEND AID

The Department of Agriculture reported nearly 1,650,000,000 pounds of agricultural commodities were delivered to representatives of the British Government for shipment under the provisions of the Lend-Lease Act from the beginning of operations in April up to October 1. Total cost of the commodities was nearly \$200,000,000. Animal protein products, including cheese, dried milk, evaporated milk, eggs, pork and lard, made up the most important groups of commodities in the shipments. Other commodities made available to the British included fruits and vegetables, grain and cereal products, fats and oils, and such non-foodstuffs as cotton, tobacco and naval stores.

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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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1941

"AN ANCHOR TO THE WINDWARD"

by A. G. BLACK

Governor. Farm Credit Administration
For the second time in a single generation we are confronted with a World War. Experience tells us that a major war inevitably brings about violent price fluctuations which, in turn, create serious problems in the field of agricultural credit. We are all familiar with the nature of those problems and the serious consequences they can bring, not only to farmers but to the economy of the Nation as a whole. Knowing these things, we would be derelict in our responsibility if we did not endeavor to anticipate those problems and take measures to soften their effect before it is too late. We must do everything possible to prevent a repetition of the serious economic maladjustments which followed the last World War and which are likely to grow out of a shift to a wartime economy in the present situation.

Prices Advancing

Prices, both agricultural and non-agricultural, have been advancing since shortly after the war began, with farm crop prices rising more rapidly. On the basis of prevailing trends, it is likely that the general level of wholesale commodity prices in 1941 will average 10 percent higher than in 1940. Farm products will probably increase at least 15 percent. When we consider the disparities which have handicapped farmers for a decade, we must recognize that this comparatively larger increase in net returns to farmers will be deserved.

The relationship between the prices farmers pay and the prices they receive, as well as the manner in which net returns to farmers are affected, is a major concern. For years farm crop prices as a whole have been too low. Such recent improvement as there has been in the situation has come about through an expansion in domestic demand and in new legislation affecting prices. This improvement is all to the good, but our primary concern continues to be, and must always be, the building in this country on a permanent basis of a better balanced agriculture with fair prices.

Safeguarding the Gains

In the present critical situation, we are all vitally interested in safeguarding the gains that we have made and are making in the direction of a better balanced agricultural economy. That cash income from farm marketings during the first half of 1941 totaled 14 percent more than in the same period in 1940 and cash farm income was 36 percent higher for June of this year than in the same month last year, are facts that indicate a more prosperous agriculture. The greatest increase in farm income has been in the South Central States. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates for the first half of 1941, showing gains in all but four States—Maine, Connecticut, North Dakota, and Nebraska—make

the increase fairly general for the country as a whole. Income from farm marketings are up 20 percent in the first seven months of 1941 compared with the same months last year. Out of this gain in marketings, estimated by the Bureau to be \$800,000,000, about \$700,000,000 has been in livestock products alone.

While it is true that in some instances farm incomes have not advanced as fast as costs, the rise in costs has not been so marked. For the country as a whole farm prices are rising faster than farm operating costs at present. Farm wages have risen fastest among cost of items on the farm but in the case of a good many other items advances have not yet been very extensive.

Insofar as these gains contribute toward the realization of a higher standard of living for farmers and for a better balanced agriculture as a whole, they bring us nearer the goal toward which we have been striving for the past decade. What we must concern ourselves with in the immediate situation, however, is that rising farm incomes and higher prices do not once more become an instrument for the overcapitalization of agriculture and an undue expansion of farm debts. Already there is evidence of an inclination on the part of some leaders in the farm credit field to lend more than normal values warrant.

The volume of sales in farm real estate is up considerably and farms are moving at increased prices. Our applications for loans for this purpose in the first 6 months of 1941 were up more than 50 percent in eight States, and for the country as a whole the first 6 months of this year show a gain of 7 percent over the first half of 1940. This rapid increase in so short a time is all the more significant because there has been a sharp drop in both number and amount of applications of loans for all other purposes in the same period.

What was behind this tremendous rise in land values which took place between 1910 and 1920? Whether it was anything supported by sound and substantial growth or value that could be maintained for any length of time, was not long a matter for doubt. In a single year, from 1920 to 1921, farm real estate values fell off \$5,000,000,000. By 1924 farm land that had once been valued at \$66,000,000,000 had decreased, according to the estimates made by the Bureau of the Census, more than \$15,000,000,000. The farm mortgage burden, having more than trebled in a decade and a half, was then near its peak.

The difficulties which attended the deflation in both farm prices and land values multiplied throughout the twenties as the burden of carrying interest costs on high loans and increasing taxes out of a depressed income was borne home on the farm. During the 5-year period from 1920 to 1924 involuntary transfers of farm real estate almost trebled over what they were from 1910 to 1914; in the next 5-year period, when industrial prosperity was at its height, there were almost five times as many farms involuntarily transferred as there had been in the period from 1910 to 1914.

Big Job Ahead

American agriculture today faces one of the biggest jobs that it has ever undertaken in adjusting its production to our own Defense needs and to the needs of the Allies fighting the ruthless aggression of Hitlerism. Sufficient credit to meet the vital needs of agriculture in producing goods for use in our war effort must be made available. Here is also an opportunity to aid agriculture to bring about a long-needed shift from unprofitable and chronic surplus crops into more profitable production and sources of income.

No good purpose, however, will be served if all we do is help farmers bid against one another for the same products thereby raising prices. For instance, no good can come to agriculture, or the Food-For-Defense program, by farmers bidding against each other and paying higher prices for the same cow. We must guard against making loans for such purposes. Loans made to farmers to retain a larger number of calves on their farms in order to produce more milk and within limits loans that go toward needed increases in plant capacity to produce more milk, pork, and eggs will have a sound basis. While every effort should be made to avoid speculative increases in production on the part of farmers not properly equipped, sound loans bearing a proper relationship to prospective income producing capacity can be made at this time. In making loans we should foster needed adjustments to permanent changes in our agricultural production picture.

An educational program among local borrowers and farmers generally, putting them on the alert to the dangers in the present situation is needed. Included in such a program should be measures encouraging farmers to build reserves against that rainy day when incomes may not be so high. As I see our present problems, there are at least five primary objectives which should be emphasized:

1. To make normal values a primary factor in all appraisals for farm real estate loans. As I have pointed out to you, our experience shows this to be the soundest basis of appraisal in a situation such as the one now confronting us.

2. Impress upon present borrowers the wisdom of making use of higher incomes now available for the repayment of existing debts. This will be a factor in preventing inflation.

3. Encourage farmers to build reserves out of higher incomes today to bridge the period when incomes are not so high, by offering inducements to borrowers to accumulate funds to meet future payments. We should seek by this and other means to discourage speculative expansion in the fixed farm plant.

4. Every effort must be made to avoid fostering speculative increases in production, yet at the same time careful consideration should be given to the needs for making sound and necessary shifts and increases in production to meet the needs of the Food-For-Defense program.

5. Encourage the sound use of credit to foster a better balanced agriculture yielding a higher and a more secure standard of living to the family-type farm.

We are under no illusion that talking can stem the deluge that may be unleashed upon us by runaway prices. We do feel, however, that there is some hope of keeping the price rise from getting out of control. It is our conviction that by adhering to a program of lending on the basis of normal values, discouraging speculative expansion in plant as well as in production, and encouraging the more rapid reduction of debt out of current incomes, we have thrown a heavy anchor to the windward.

INSURANCE COMPANY REFUSES TO MEET WITH F. U. BOARD

(Continued from Page One)
It was made available to all of the many thousands of members of the Kansas Farmers Union, at that time.

This was done through the combined efforts of the many Farmers Union Locals throughout the state of Kansas. Agents were appointed in every Farmers Union Local in the state and it was through the organization and educational program of the Kansas Farmers Union in these many Locals, that it was made possible for the Insurance Company to rapidly increase their volume of business, until they became recognized as one of the large Mutual Insurance Companies in the state of Kansas.

It would not be unfair to say that if the Kansas Farmers Union had not placed itself behind this County Mutual Insurance Company, by permitting them to use their name and helping them to sell insurance through their Locals to the members of the Kansas Farmers Union, in all probability they would still have been a small County Mutual Insurance Company, as the many other County Mutuals which were started about that time have remained.

Years passed, and the Kansas Farmers Union, along with many other organizations of its kind, found itself in need of help and support from the cooperatives and business organizations which it had nurtured and helped establish. The Farmers Union of Kansas turned to various state-wide business associations connected with its name and found a ready response from all save one—the "Farmers Union" Mutual Insurance Company. The Insurance Company last summer voted to allow the State Union a small sum—\$25 monthly, for organization expense. This was in addition to the \$40 monthly which was paid for advertising in the organization paper, the Kansas Union Farmer.

It should be explained here that the advertising rate to cooperatives affiliated with the State Union is about two-thirds that charged other advertisers. The "Farmers Union" Mutual Insurance Company received the benefit of this rate and notwithstanding the fact that national advertisers pay one-third more for space in the Kansas Union Farmer, Insurance spokesmen stated at the State Convention, that this sum was regarded by their organization as a "donation." The Farmers Union of Kansas could as

justly state that the money—\$48 monthly—which they paid for their office, which rental is based on the same scale as that charged other Farmers Union activities, for their offices in the building, was a "donation" from the Farmers Union of Kansas, to the Insurance Company.

At a meeting early in the fall, the Insurance Company decided to discontinue even the small amount of assistance they had been giving. The request for a working arrangement between the Kansas Farmers Union and the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company, made by President Dean in his report at the State Convention of the Kansas Farmers Union, together with the following resolution which was adopted unanimously by the delegates at the State Convention, has now received an answer from the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company, through action taken by their Board of Directors.

Convention Resolution

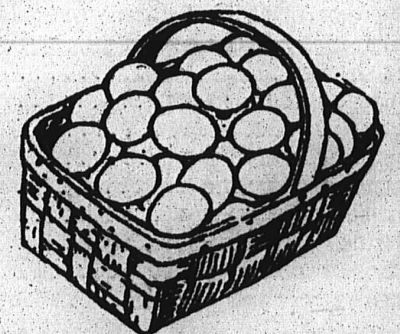
That the board of directors of the Kansas Farmers Union be instructed to ask the Board of Directors of the F. U. Mutual Insurance Company for a joint board meeting for the purpose of trying to work out some way the two organizations could work together. In the event that they find it impossible to come to any agreement, then the State Board is instructed to do whatever they see fit in regard to setting up an Insurance Agency or organizing a new company and that they then ask the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company to discontinue the use of the name of the Farmers Union, in their company's name.

No Attempt Made to Cooperate with State F. U. Board

The Insurance Company's board made no attempt to have the meeting which was asked for in the resolution written by the Farmers Union Convention delegates. Much of the action which has been taken by the Insurance Company's Board appears in the light of petty personal persecution. Read, Manager of the Insurance Company, who now finds himself so provoked by the statements made by E. K. Dean, State President at the state convention at Lindsborg, found it impossible at the time to appear at the convention on Friday morning, to present the Insurance Company's side of the story.

We have given you the foregoing information, because we feel that the membership of the Farmers Union of Kansas is entitled to know the actual facts which underlie the "Farmers Union" Insurance Company's unprecedented action.

Nature's Most Perfectly Produced and Packaged Food!



Eggs supply protein for body building, eggs build up resistance; eggs make sound teeth; eggs are rich in organic iron; eggs are plentifully supplied with vitamin D; and in addition are enclosed in a shell "package" that keeps the contents fresh and sanitary.

For the average adult (not invalids or men at hard labor) JUST ONE EGG A DAY supplies 10% of the protein needed, 4% of the calcium; 13% of the iron; 9% of the phosphorus; 5% of the iodine; 4% to 16% of the Vitamin A; 3% to 6% Vitamin B-1; 3% to 7% of the riboflavin; 3% to 4% of the nicotinic acid and from 3% to 12% of the Vitamin D or the essential nutrient requirements.

If everyone in the nation ate even one egg a day we would have to increase our production 30 per cent—and that's without sending any eggs abroad. What we need to do is to talk about eggs, eat eggs, and increase production not only ship them abroad in time of war but to build up our own national health.

KFU AND UNION STANDARD FEEDS, manufactured by your own Farmers Union Feed Mill in Topeka, are balanced rations that increase the potency of many of the health-giving vitamins and minerals contained in eggs. Buy them from your local Farmers Union cooperative.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

KANSAS CITY

TOPEKA