

# KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

VOLUME 35

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1942

NUMBER 4

## Baskets and Boxes for Budget Day

### Farmers Union District Schools Start Education For Action

**KICKOFF IN STATEWIDE DRIVE FOR MEMBERSHIP AND COOPERATIVE PATRONAGE.**

By Chester Graham, National F. U. Fieldworker

Local and County Union Officers and Educational Directors met with Managers and members of Boards of Directors of Cooperatives in five District Schools the last week in February. The meetings were held at Downs, Blue Rapids, Iola, Winfield, and Lindsborg.

Mr. Don Wilcox, President of the Farmers' Union Managers' and Directors' Association, served as Chairman at Downs and Blue Rapids. Mr. Jim Moore, Manager at LaHarpe, Mr. Merle Tribbey, Assistant Manager at Kellogg, and Mr. David Train, Manager of Lindsborg, served as Chairman in their respective Districts. State President E. K. Dean, and State Educational Director, Esther Ekblad, assisted by Chester A. Graham, Fieldworker for the Educational Department of the National Farmers Union, conducted the sessions of the schools. Others assisting in the discussions were Mr. Tom Hall, Mr. J. O. Newbrey, Mr. Charlie Reed and Mr. Seaman, Fieldmen for the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and Mr. B. E. Winchester of the Topeka Office of Farm Security Administration.

Morning sessions were devoted to the discussion of the situations facing American Agriculture in general and Kansas Farmers in particular with President Ernie Dean. Chester Graham led a round table discussion on "Know Your Farmers' Union; Its Program and How It Relates to Farm Programs, Cooperatives, and the Family Type Farm in American Agriculture." Classes in the early afternoon considered "Problems of Cooperatives in Wartime" and Financing of Cooperatives Through F. S. A." A special feature of the afternoon program was a period when Managers and Members of Co-op Boards of Directors considered the financing of an adequate educational program and Local and County Officers and Educational Directors of the Union discussed ways and means by which Farmers Union Locals and County Unions could build up cooperative understanding and patronage for cooperatives. Each group reported its findings for general discussion of the entire school group to close the afternoon

session. Significant was the accepted opinion of managers and directors that cooperatives should setup educational funds, either on a budget or percentage basis. The school staff assisted with discussion and recreation at four County Union evening meetings during the week: Ellsworth County at Ellsworth, Cowley County at Hackney Community Hall, Labette County at Parsons, and McPherson County at McPherson.

The purpose of these District Schools was to enable persons engaged in the business activities to sit around the conference table with persons active in the general educational program of the membership organization:

1. To discuss problems of American agriculture which are common to all farmers and their cooperatives.
2. To stimulate a better understanding of the purpose and program of the cooperative movement and of the Farmers Union.
3. To integrate the organizational, educational, legislative, and cooperative activities of the Farmers Union for the increased strength needed in the present national emergency.

The Kansas Union officials who attended the First National School for the State and National Officers of the Farmers Union held in Arkansas in late January state that they returned home with a determination to keep Kansas abreast of the progress and growth on foot through the nation in the Farmers Union. The special funds raised by the national Union made possible the sending of a Fieldworker as it also makes possible the supplying of three staff members of the State Officers' School at Salina. The District Schools were the kickoff for a series of activities including the State School, County Schools, and an intensive organization program.

### NEW FIELDMAN FOR KANSAS FARMERS UNION

**Jim Petty, Wabauunsee County President, to Engage in Insurance and Organization Work**

Jim Petty, of Maple Hill, Kansas, President Wabauunsee County Farmers Union, is now employed as field man for the state office, assisting in the state program of insurance and organization work. He is well known to many Kansas Farmers Union members, and to Kansas Union Farmer readers, as he has been contributing interesting articles on Farmers Union affairs, for some time to the state paper.

For many years, Petty worked on a railroad and was a member

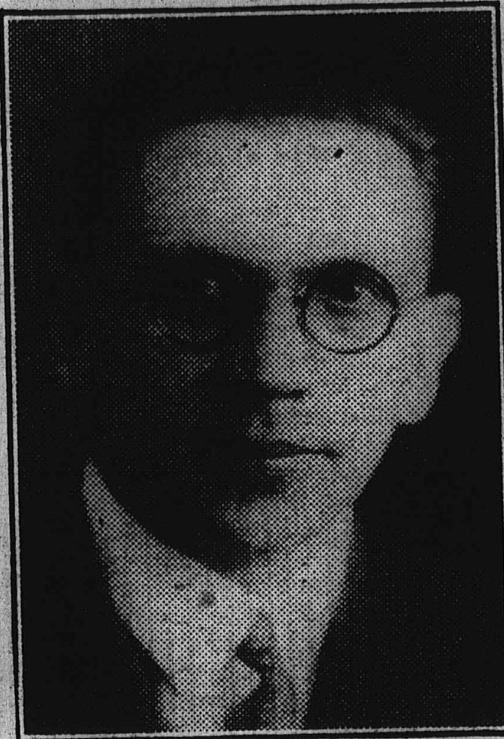
### MANY KANSAS LOCALS HELD MEETINGS FRIDAY, FEB. 20

The officers of Kansas Locals responded in a fine way to the Special meeting which was called by State President E. K. Dean on Friday night, February 20. A large percent of the Locals in the state met on this night, to discuss last week's District meetings, the Farmers Union Officers' Training School and Kansas' Farmers Union Box Socials, planned for March 10.

The State organization wishes to thank the officers and membership of the Locals who had this special meeting.

The Secretary of every Local is urged to send to the state office, as soon as possible, the names of those placed on your Local's legislative Committee as well as the names of those persons who are members of the Local's membership Committee.

### NATIONAL F. U. FIELDWORKER



CHESTER A. GRAHAM

Recently appointed as Fieldworker for the National Farmers Union's Department of Education, Chester A. Graham of Madison, Wisconsin, is assisting with Officer Training Schools and other types of educational meetings in many states. He came to Kansas February 22 from Minnesota. From Kansas he will go to Oklahoma for a School similar to the one just held in Kansas. Mr. Graham made a very fine contribution to the District meeting programs of February 23-27. His broad experience in Farmers Union and cooperative work also made him a valuable faculty member of the Officers Training school.

### FARMERS UNION DID BIG BUSINESS LAST YEAR AT STOCKTON

**Directors Decide to Pay Stockholders' F. U. Dues Out of Earned Dividends**

Stockton, Kan., Feb. 24—(Special)—The annual meeting of the Farmers Union Shipping and Jobbing Association of Stockton, one of the largest business lines in Rooks County, brought to light the fact that 1941 had been one of the best years in the history of its association. Combined assets of the store, elevator and petroleum department total more than \$80,000, with liabilities of less than \$1,300. Combined sales for the past year were \$316,519.91 with net earnings of \$18,873.23. Of this amount \$12,000 will be paid to members as cash refunds. The remainder will be used as working capital.

According to information received from Paul J. Zillinger, it was decided at this meeting by the Board of Directors, that Farmers Union membership dues for each stockholder in the cooperative, will be paid out of his earned dividend.

Cooperation is economic democracy at work, helping to preserve political democracy.—M. G. Mann, general manager of the Farmers' Coop. Exchange, Raleigh, N. C.

### FUJA TO SEND KANSAS UNION FARMER TO ALL PATRONS

Salina, Kans., March 1.—An important decision has been made by H. E. Witham, General Manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, and his Board of Directors, which will affect several thousand farm families.

FUJA has decided to pay for subscriptions to the Kansas Union Farmer, to be sent to patrons of Farmers Union elevators. The manager of the elevator will furnish a list of his patrons, and the cost of sending the paper will be paid out of the patronage earnings account which is set up with FUJA to the credit of the elevator.

### Kansas Farmers Union Members Meet On March 10 For Box Socials

**STATE WIDE RADIO BROADCAST AT 9:15 P. M.—STATION KSAL AND KANSAS MUTUAL NETWORK.**

Members and officials of hundreds of Kansas Locals have made complete and detailed plans for Farmers Union Budget Achievement Day, March 10.

"What's it all about?" some of the Kansas Union Farmer's new readers may ask, (and there are eight hundred new ones receiving this issue.) The Kansas Farmers Union has planned an entertainment event, in each local in the state, on March 10. Some Locals are planning a dance, some are having a carnival, in connection with their Box Socials.

At 9:15 o'clock, a half-hour program will be broadcast, which will originate from the Box Social which is planned by Headquarters Local, in Salina. The program will be state-wide and will be carried over KSAL, Salina and the Kansas Mutual network. National President Jim Patton will speak on this broadcast, to the Kansas Farmers Union membership in attendance at every Box Social in the state. State President Dean will speak, also, and will introduce President Patton. BE SURE THAT YOUR LOCAL HAS ARRANGED RADIO FACILITIES TO LISTEN TO THIS BROADCAST!

**Kansas Locals Make Final Plans**  
In Kansas, while the Box Social event was most successful last year, from advance information received by the State Office, it promises to be much more widely celebrated this year. Everyone who attended a Box social last year, became an enthusiastic supporter of this type of fund raising. Many Kansas Locals have sent to the State Office their plans for this year's event, and the lists of committees in charge. Every mail brings registrations for more Box socials.

**Funds to Complete Budget**  
Through this event, it is expected to complete the \$75,000 budget asked by the National Farmers Union for 1942. This budget is exclusive of, and in addition to, the income of the National Farmers Union from dues. Of the total budget, \$56,000 has already been subscribed, leaving only \$19,000 more to be raised by the five thousand locals who have been asked to join in this national drive for funds. The achievement of the budget will give the national organization \$30,000 for national legislative headquarters at Washington, \$15,000 for junior and adult education and \$30,000 for new organization work.

If you believe in the program of the Farmers Union, now is the time to express your belief in money—dollars, if possible, and dimes, if necessary.

Catch the spirit of the prize winning song, "Everybody's Doing It," published on another page, and sing it at your Local meetings.

**Kansas Expands Organization and Educational Program**

In Kansas, funds raised from the box suppers will be used in the greatly expanded organization and educational campaign which has been announced by State President Dean. District meetings were held in five Kansas districts during the week of February 23-27. The meetings were planned under the direction of the Farmers Union Managers' and Directors' Association, the Kansas Farmers Union, the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, the Farmers Union Livestock Company and the Farmers Union Auditing Association. National Fieldworker Chester A. Graham was guest discussion leader and speaker at the meeting. State President Dean and State Junior Director Esther Ekblad also led discussions.

An Officers' Training School in Salina, March 1-4 was planned as a follow-up of these meetings. Every Local and county organization in Kansas was invited to send three officers, expenses to be paid by the State Farmers Union. \$10 Prize for Each Local  
This year, the Kansas Farmers

### BOX SOCIAL BROADCAST ON MARCH 10

**National President James G. Patton to Speak**

Salina, Kans., March 3—The membership of the Farmers Union of Kansas, as well as others interested in agricultural problems, is invited to tune in at 9:15 o'clock on Tuesday night, March 10, for a half hour program on which National Farmers Union President James G. Patton will be the featured speaker. Kansas stations carrying this program are:  
KSAL, Salina—1150 Kc.  
KGGF, Coffeyville—690 Kc.  
KCKN, Kansas City, Kans.—1340 Kc.  
KTSW, Emporia—1400 Kc.  
KFBI, Wichita—1070 Kc.  
KVGB, Great Bend—1400 Kc.

Union is giving to every local that registers for a Box Social and has one, and reports to the State office in accordance with requirements of the State Box Social Committee, a \$10 certificate that can be used to pay the policy fee on an automobile insurance policy in the state-wide automobile insurance program being sponsored and approved by the Kansas Farmers Union.

These certificates will be sent to the local upon receipt of the report of their box social. The reports must be received by the state office NOT LATER THAN APRIL 1. If your Local does not have a Box Social but plans an entertainment feature which is registered in the State office, this event will be eligible for the award of this certificate.

Of course, the certificates will not be of any value to the local, so it is requested that the local award the certificate to someone attending the box social, as a door prize, or in some other manner.

### Fill Out Box Social Registration Blank

Fill out the Box Social registration blank for your Local and send it to the State Office—NOW. We can make this Kansas' greatest and most successful fund raising event.

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Special Offer To Kansas Farmers Union Members



## Farmers Union Wants Farm Credit System That Works For Farmers

Most Farmers Union members know that Senate Bill 2549 was the original Farmers Union Debt Adjustment bill, introduced in the last session of Congress.

Last spring, the Farm Credit Administration held hearings with various farm organizations and drafted its own bill for reorganizing the entire Farm Credit system, including provision for farm debt adjustment. It has been introduced in the House as H. R. 5336.

In drafting the bill, however, Farm Credit Administration sought to "appease" the leadership of the Grange and the Farm Bureau, which has opposed the original provisions of the Farm Debt Adjustment bill. In such an "appeasement" policy, a lot of provisions were inserted in the new bill that would practically nullify the intent of the Farmers Union to create a farm credit system that would work in the interest of farmers and enable them to adjust their debts so that they could stay on their farms.

In testimony before the House Committee on Agriculture, Dr. M. F. Dickinson, member of the National Legislative committee and Wesley A. Sturges, noted economist and tax expert, retained by the National Farmers Union tore the arguments of the opposition to a real reorganization of the Farm credit system to pieces.

Following is the first installment of the summary of their testimony and argument, particularly interesting because of the light it sheds on the whole operation of National Farm Loan Associations and the Federal Land Bank system.

### I. STOCK PURCHASE OR MEMBER FEES

We urge that the 5 percent stock purchase requirement of the present law be abolished. We are opposed to the substitute 2 percent membership fee proposed in the bill.

We are opposed to the 5 percent stock purchase requirement of the present law for many reasons, as follows:

(1) It is a discriminatory imposition upon farmer borrowers. No other borrowers, whether large or small, from a lending agency of the United States are required to buy stock in the agency or some affiliate thereof in order to get a loan. Banks, Insurance Companies, Railroads and other business units may borrow from the R. F. C., without any such requirement. The Farm Security Administration exacts no such requirement. Why should not the farmer be accorded equal privileges in borrowing from the land banks—especially when the farm which he offers as security for the loan is supposed to be worth twice the amount of the loan, and part of the principal of the loan is to be repaid each year?

(2) It is a burden—and a useless burden—on the small farmer. —on the small farmer whose farm is family owned and family operated. It is this type of farmer in whom we are interested. And it is this type of farmer whom the Federal Farm Loan Act was primarily designed to help. It is little short of ridiculous to think that the average farmer of this type can afford to buy stock in anything. It is likewise ridiculous to theorize that when his farm qualifies for a loan of \$7,500, he can afford to give \$360 of it to the bank for it to use as free capital. He not only must leave the 5 percent of his loan as a pledge for the obligations of member-borrowers in the same association, but also he must pay interest upon that amount. It is a

complete loss to him—indeed he may not even claim the dividends, if the bank declares any; instead, they are payable to a farm loan association.

### A Useless Scheme

(3) The scheme is useless in contributing to the soundness of the land banks or their lending operations. Dr. Dickinson has called attention in this connection to the statements of Governor Black that it would have required an average stock subscription of 15 percent to have absorbed the losses since the beginning of the system in 1916, and that in some Land Bank districts it would have required from 30 percent to 35 percent. To quote Mr. Dickinson further in this connection: "In fact, Gentlemen, it has worked exactly to the opposite. Had there been no stock membership in Local Associations the banks could have shifted money to the weak associations and bolstered them, in which event we would not have 60 percent of the associations with their stock so impaired they cannot make loans."

(4) The 5 percent stock requirement is unnecessary to the efficiency of operations of the land banks. No one seems to have the audacity to claim that the dollars extracted from the borrowers by this 5 percent levy lend more efficiently than dollars derived from the sale of bonds or the Treasury or that otherwise they are superior in facilitating the operations of the land banks. And no one seems to claim that the land bankers or their secretaries or chauffeurs work longer hours or more effectively because of this 5 percent of free money taken out of the farmer's loan.

(5) This 5 percent stock requirement is used as a pretense and cover by some of its proponents. They cite it as being an "extra cushion" for the bondholders' security. This is pretense and sham because a land bank which promises to pay a bond issue and pledges its farm mortgages and United States bonds as security for its promises as provided under the present law, adds nothing to the value of its promise to pay those bonds by holding 5 percent or any other part of its own capital stock as security for the farmer's loan. When a land bank promises to pay money, a declaration that it holds its own capital stock, or any fraction of it, for something or other, does not add to the security of its promise nor increase its ability to pay when the promise comes due.

### No "Extra Security"

(6) This 5 percent stock scheme also is made a pretense and sham when cited by its proponents as constituting an extra security or "cushion" for the loan to the farmer. If the land bankers cannot make sound loans upon a farm at 50 percent of its appraised value, should it be expected that they can make sound loans at 50 percent of the appraised value of the farm with 5 percent of the loan deducted? Such refinement in the acumen of land bankers has not yet been observed in any other of their operations. And the irony of this is that with loans granted at 50 percent of appraised value, minus 5 percent of the loan, the land banks' record runs to the effect that 60 percent of their farm loan associations have their capital impaired; and they are defunct because of losses sustained on those loans. (We also urge in this connection that it seems high time to re-examine the bases and policies of appraisals under the present law with a view of providing a sounder and more scientific system of appraising farms for land bank loans. We shall recur to this later in this summary.)

Alien Tradition

(7) The scheme is of alien tradition. It was originally copied from Imperial Germany. Apparently it was designed to compel farmer-borrowers to make up some alien sort of "cooperative" in the farm mortgage business. It goes back to the most tyrannical instincts of money lenders whereby the body and resources of the borrower, his family and his neighbors might be taken as hostages for the borrower's obligation. Why should this alien system be longer perpetuated in these United States requiring one farmer-borrower from a land bank—an agency and instrumentality of the United States—to go hostage and bondsman for any other borrowers from that agency?

(8) This 5 percent stock purchase requirement makes good "sales talk" for private farm mortgage lending agencies in their competition against the land banks for the more profitable, low cost loans. This talk to the would-be borrower will turn about as follows: "Mr., among other things, if you borrow from us rather than from the land bank you will not be required to leave 5 percent of your loan with us as you would have to with the land bank. You have to leave 5 percent of your loan with the land bank to pay for its losses; the bank gets the use of your money free throughout the period of the loan, and, to add insult to insult, you have to pay interest on it throughout the period of the loan; and if there are any dividends they are not payable to you."

To those who are anxious to have the land bank system maintained upon a sound basis of operations so that it can continue to serve the small farm-home borrower as the system was primarily designed to do, this competitive handicap to the land bank system is cause for real apprehension over its ability to survive. Concerning Those Who Would Retain the 5 Percent Stock Requirement or Adopt the 2 Percent Membership Scheme Proposed in the Bill

During the hearings members of the Committee appear to have received many protests against this bill. These protests express grave concern about depriving the farmer of his present land bank system. It must be kept as a great "farmer-owned and farmer-controlled, cooperative system," and must become a centralized government lending agency to be controlled from Washington. These protestants purport to speak as spokesmen and advocates of the farmer, who according to them, may be robbed of everything which he holds dear.

To these protestants the 5 percent stock purchase requirement—or at least the scheme of the 2 percent membership fee provided in the bill—is indispensable to the maintenance of this cooperative system.

These protests appear to come from (1) the private farm mortgage lending agencies—banks, insurance companies, farm mortgage companies, and capitalists with an eye upon their own competitive advantages; (2) from land bankers, who, like most individuals who acquire control over money and jobs do not take pleasure in being controlled or "regulated," and (3) from the Federation of National Farm Loan Associations and other secretary-treasurers and personnel of the farm loan association now feeding off gratuities from the land banks who are worried about their jobs.

Concerning the Land Bank System as a "Farmer-Owned-Farmer-Controlled Cooperative System"

Only most selfish motivations could give one the courage to argue that the present land bank system is "farmer-owned." The thesis is so specious as to make apparent that it is an argument "in extremis."

Just what does the present law provide? It provides that the farmer must borrow through a farm loan association if there is one, or if one may be organized (and the record shows there are scads of them). Five percent of the principal of his loan is deducted. The land bank holds a corresponding amount of its own capital stock as security for the loan; the farm loan association indorses the borrower's mortgage note and holds its own stock in an amount equal to 5 percent of the loan as security

for its endorsement of the mortgage note. The farmer-borrower never lays his hands on any stock; he may not vote the stock; and although the land bank holds its stock as security for his loan, he may receive no dividends on the stock because the statute provides that any dividends by the land bank must be paid to the association which went surety on the note. The farmer must, however, pay interest throughout the period of the loan on this money which he is required to give to the bank.

### Complicated Way of Owning Nothing

When a more complicated way of making the farmer "own" exactly nothing can be devised, it is expected that the foregoing interests will make it up. Under the present law he becomes an "owner" for one purpose—and one purpose only—to be stuck for his neighbors' defaults. And judging by the fact that 60 percent of the farm loan associations are defunct, these "farmer-owners" have been stuck to the hilt.

### Farmer Control a Myth

But the foregoing interests have another thesis in support of leaving the law alone without change—they say that the land bank system is not only "farmer-owned"—but also that it is "farmer-controlled." And—in behalf of the farmer, as they seem to say—they are bent on seeing to it that the farmer shall not have taken from him that which is his.

How is the land bank system "farmer-controlled?" The borrower may not vote the land bank stock which the bank holds as security for his loan—no more than he may have the dividends, if any. Once in three years, however, a certain director is nominated and elected to the board of directors of the bank. This director is one of seven constituting the board. But the farmer-borrowers do not nominate or elect this director. The board of directors of the farm loan association does the job. There also is a chance once in three years to suggest to the Administration the name of a candidate for another member of the board of directors of the land bank—he is called the "third district director." But the farmer-borrowers do not do this—the board of directors of the farm loan associations do it. And the Governor picks the direc-

tor from three highest as suggested by the associations. So in net result, the Governor of the farm loan system appoints four of the seven directors on the land bank board, and the "control" of the farmer-borrowers who have 5 percent of their loans in the stock of the bank amounts to this: That they may nominate nobody and they may vote for nobody for the board of directors of the bank.

### Voting for "Approved" Candidates

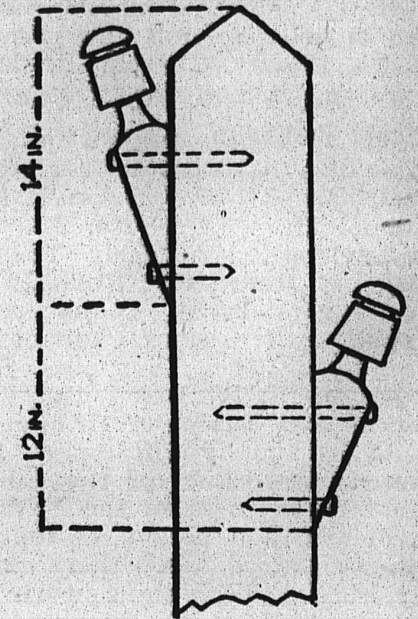
But what about the "farmer-control" in the farm loan associations? It should be remembered first that the associations live off the gratuities of the mother land bank. It should be remembered further that one does not bite the hand that feeds one (except in fiction, perhaps, like in the "Tale of the Frozen Snake"). But let us leave practical considerations for more technical and theoretical ones for a moment: The farm loan association holds its own stock equal to 5 percent of the farmer's loan as security for its surety obligation to the bank as incurred by its indorsement of the mortgage note. The farmer may vote this stock once each year for one or more directors to serve for a period of three years. This might be a real item of "control" in the association if only it did not generally work out as follows. The farmer-borrower may vote once each year for such a director or directors to serve for a period of three years as shall first be approved by the (Continued on Page Three)

## YOUR TELEPHONE WIRES GET TANGLED

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You may think that a few loose brackets do no harm, but at any time they can let the wires swing together, causing mix-ups of your calls with those of your neighbors, or short circuits and grounds.

Be sure your poles are sound. Then... set brackets, like this



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For convenience... safety... national defense... your telephone line should be working better than ever. If your line connects to one of our exchanges, ask for our free booklet "How To Build and Repair Your Farm Telephone Line."

SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

### Registration

### Farmers Union Box Social

The ..... of .....  
(name of Local or Cooperative)

....., will hold a Farmers  
(address)

Union Box Social at .....

(Name of meeting hall) (address of meeting place)

Signed .....

Committee Chairman

DON'T FAIL TO RETURN THIS REGISTRATION CARD

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## Nebraska Cooperatives Announce Another Successful Year

Managers of Cooperative Business Organizations Report Business Increases.

A report of Nebraska's cooperative enterprises, is one to which the managers and directors of these organizations, can point with pride. The Nebraska Farmers Union State Exchange announces a gain of fifty percent in net earnings this year, the Farmers Union Cooperative Insurance Company of Nebraska had an increase of more than five million dollars in volume, during the past year and the Farmers Union Coop Creamery Company, Incorporated, had sales of more than three million dollars in 1941.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Nebraska Farmers Union State Exchange, of which C. McCarthy is treasurer and General Manager, was held in Omaha, Nebraska, on February 9 and was well attended. From 300 to 400 members were in attendance for the all-day and evening session.

The auditor's report for the year 1941 proved to be the best in the history of the organization. Sales for the wholesale departments totaled \$2,398,897.93, and the retail sales added \$748,741.70, making a grand total of \$3,147,639.63, with net earnings for the wholesale of \$99,741.37. This is a gain of 20 percent in sales and 50 percent in net earnings over 1940. Of the year's earnings, \$32,143.40 has been refunded to oil association, about \$9,000.00 will be refunded on income from motor fuel transports, and about \$25,000.00 will go into the general patronage refund.

The Exchange owns its own property in Omaha—a full block of ground with a two-story and basement office and store building, filling station, restaurant, feed mixing plant and a poultry house, all of which has been financed with Farmers Union money. At the close of 1941 the Exchange did not owe a cent to any bank. Commenting on this fact, Mr. McCarthy said:

"It seems to me there is a lesson here for our cooperative folks the country over—there is ample money within our own organization to finance all of our activities, when confidence in its leadership has once been established."

The board of directors of the Exchange are: L. Lauritsen, West Point, Nebraska; Albert Leuthauser, St. Libory, Nebraska; W. F. Heermann, Pilger, Nebraska; R. N. CcCord, Fairbury, Nebraska; John Brodrick, Fairfield, Nebraska; E. V. Hiett, Sidney, Nebraska; Jacob Kupp, Columbus, Nebraska.

### Two Successful Insurance Companies

The two insurance companies organized by the Farmers Union of Nebraska, met on February 10. An enthusiastic group of policyholders attended both meetings. The Farmers Union Cooperative Industries Mutual Insurance Company, which insures property of cooperative associations ONLY, writes insurance for 260 of Nebraska cooperative associations. In force after six and one half years of operation is over eight million dollars worth of insurance, with \$756,165.00 added in 1941.

Insurance in the Industries Company is written at 60 percent of the board rate, which makes a nice saving. Starting from scratch, they now have a surplus of \$13,756.14. Eighty percent of the policies are re-insured, which reduces

income, but insures safety. The directors of this company state:

"There is a peculiar satisfaction in doing business for ourselves. We not only get the job well done, but in this instance we have saved 40 percent on insurance, and have started a surplus that will eventually enable us to carry a much larger part of the risks we write."

### Nebraska Farm Property Insurance Company Limits Business to F. U. Members

The Farmers Union Cooperative Insurance Company, which writes farm property and limits its business to FARMERS UNION MEMBERS, showed an increase for 1941 of \$5,153,660.00, and had a total of \$62,537,575.00 of insurance in force at the close of 1941. Losses paid during the year were \$21,368.32 and a total of \$756,356.09 has been paid in losses since the organization of the farm company. This is the Insurance Company whose policyholders voted in a recent meeting to extend their insurance service to Farmers Union members of other states.

A recent statement of this company follows:

"While writing insurance for our OWN MEMBERS at about one-half the rate charged by many competitors, this company also has built a reserve of \$169,916.00 which is ample to take care of any unusual loss which might occur, and has the effect of creating unlimited confidence in our insurance company."

### F. U. Coop Creamery Co. of Nebraska, Announces Gain in Earnings

The Farmers Union Coop. Creamery Company, Incorporated, Superior, Nebraska, of which James C. Norgaard is General Manager, announces that sales for the year just closed were well over three million dollars. In 1940, 9,624,907 pounds of butter were manufactured in the organization's four plants, while in 1941, 10,521,395 pounds were manufactured, with a gain in earnings of \$39,951.93. These figures are for creamery operations only and do not include the locker plant.

Norgaard stated that the tire rationing program may affect the route business. If the company is not able to get tires, route operations may have to be curtailed, or at least these operations cannot be expanded unless the restrictions now in effect are lifted. So far, creamery equipment and cans can be obtained, although deliveries are six months in arrival. One of the greatest difficulties may be in getting fiber boxes for packing butter, as all paper supplies are scarce and hard to get.

## FARMERS UNION WANTS FARM CREDIT SYSTEM THAT WORKS FOR FARMERS

(Continued from Page Two)

mother land bank. The secretary-treasurer of the association generally must see to it that the wishes of the land bank in this respect are carried out. It will be recognized, moreover, that the secretary-treasurer has no difficult errand in this connection because, as Dr. Dickinson testified from his extensive experience with operations of the system, the farmer-borrowers take no interest in the annual meeting of their association—unless, perhaps when the secretary-treasurer can get up a list of attractive prizes and side-shows to attract in a few. To quote Dr. Dickinson, "With 23 years of attempted education of the stockholders, it is only by offering all kinds of prizes from a set of dishes to a cultivator, a registered bull, or what not, that they have been able to get some 18 percent of them to the stockholders' meetings where they elect someone else to vote their stock for the candidate for director that the Land Bank or the Administration desires."

**Democratic Control Not Wanted**  
And so it is again—we have here a very complicated scheme whereby the farmer has "control" over exactly Nothing.

And the private lending agen-

cies, banks, insurance companies, farm loan associations and land-bankers love to have it so. Indeed just try to imagine the consternation which would reign among them were the farmers really to take over control of the land banks in any positive and genuine sense of the word!

By parity of reasoning these interests who mouth slogans about the present system being a "cooperative" system—a "farmer-owned-former-controlled cooperative" system—do not mean any more than that it is no genuine cooperative system at all; and they would be scared to their deaths if it ever became such.

These interests have a further string in their thesis: The system, they urge, must not become a "government lending agency with control centralized in Washington." It is not clear just what they mean by this; but it is some sort of gloss, apparently, upon some political theory which probably they had to commit to memory while they were in school.

### Attempting to Perpetuate Bureaucracy

At any event, one thing is perfectly lucid and that is this: Only by most powerful disclaimer of selfishness on the part of these interests would one accept their political theories in connection with any consideration of the welfare of the land bank system or its farmer borrowers. Prima facie many of them are the same Medicine Men who have been practicing

the errors of their forefathers dating back even before the Bank Holiday. Equally clear is it that the present "farmer-owned-farmer-controlled-cooperative" system counts in staying off the making of a "government lending agency with control centralized in Washington" out of the land bank system only in so far as it perpetuates the land banks and the Administration as too much a law unto themselves in their relations with the farmer borrowers. And it is the power of the Administration and of the land banks in this field to which the National Farmers Union and the National Federation of Grain Cooperatives would more effectively apply the bit and bridle.

(Continued in March 19 Issue of Kansas Union Farmer)

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

No Grab for Profits.  
Holding That Fort,  
Must Have Flour.  
It Was Tough On Him.  
Play No Favorites.

Way back yonder, twenty years or more, the Corn Belt Committee—mainly composed of Farmers Union folk—was created to get the U. S. Congress to see and the consumer of the country to know that the best interests of democracy are served by assuring a fair price to farmers and the maintenance of the family-size farm. That is the basic principle of the Farmers Union today, from which it has never deviated or departed. As a farm group it has never sought more than fair prices, which, of recent years, have come to be known as "parity prices." We have ever insisted that farmers must not receive less. We are now at war. The National Farmers Union Legislative Committee has declined to take part in any attempt to grab temporary war profits and thus risk the loss of our long-time and cherished goal. The Farmers Union seeks only a parity for farmers with other groups, such as labor, industry, commerce and finance.

For holding and defending that position as Gen. MacArthur and his men hold and defend Bataan, criticism arises from several sources—not many—and we did receive some endorsements. We are attacked on one flank for not supporting Sen. O'Mahoney's amendment to the recently enacted Price Control law. That amendment related to farm parity prices, with a percentage of the labor index for prices. That meant spiraling prices and eventual inflation. Our group did not oppose the House provision which barred ceilings below 110 percent of parity. Some consumers may construe 10 percent of parity as usury. The Farmers Union opposed the amendment that would permit prices to go to 30 percent above parity. It supported the provision that the Secretary of Agriculture have veto power over arbitrary prices which might be set by a price administrator on certain commodities. It supported the President in that there should be a single administrator, with the check of the veto by the Secretary of Agriculture over prices on farm products. That was just part of the Farmers Union fight for fair prices—which are parity prices.

In all this strange struggle the Farmers Union groups, in statements of Congress and to the President, kept harping that the weakness of Price Control is that no floors are provided for surplus commodities. If a ceiling of \$10 a bushel were fixed on wheat it does not mean a price of \$10 for our wheat growers. If a "floor" of \$1.35 a bushel were fixed, that wheat grower would know, almost for the first time, that the price could never be lower than that floor and what a parity price is. That is what the Farmers Union asks.

But there is no pleasing everybody. The dairy people are not contented because the Farmers Union groups supported the Bankhead bill—passed February 25 by the Senate. It puts a floor under surplus commodities. Now the President threatens to veto the bill. If he does—it is because the Vice President and the Secretary of Agriculture have failed to inform him accurately as to what is involved.

You Can Help! Buy Bonds and Stamps

## FSA Fighting For Its Life

The Farm Security Administration, chief source of help for the 3,000,000 American farmers who make less than \$600 a year, is engaged in a desperate fight for its life in Congress. Poll tax congressmen and the farm land owners' lobby are out to lynch the agency.

Congressmen from poll tax states want to abolish the agency because it is lending little farmers among their constituents enough money to pay their poll taxes as well as other past due obligations. These little farmers, if helped back to their feet by the Administration's rehabilitation policy, may not vote for administration-baiting congressmen.

The Farm Bureau Federation, representing wealthier farmers, wants to get FSA because it knows Congress is going to cut farm appropriations and prefers the cuts made somewhere else than in the benefit payments to its better-off members. It is supporting the Byrd Economy Committee's recommendations for taking the farm cuts out of the pockets of the poor and leaving the benefit payments to upperbracket commercial farmers untouched.

The Byrd committee opened the fight on FSA with a recommendation that it be abolished. But President Roosevelt's budget proposed to continue it with curtailed appropriations.

### Judge Greene's Testimony

Then the committee tried a new tack. It held a public hearing Friday—the first it's ever held in the open—to let a disgruntled former FSA employee charge FSA with violating the Alabama law by paying poll taxes for its borrowers.

The witness—Probate Judge Robert K. Greene, of Hale County, Ala.,—once wanted to be an FSA regional director but was turned down. His attitude toward the poll tax was shown by his statement that it was a safeguard against "Carpetbagger" rule and that the FSA was trying to 'break' through this first line of defense.

He also presented affidavits asserting that "any person who would not pay \$1.50 a year for the privilege of voting, was not entitled to the privileges of a qualified elector and should not be allowed to vote; that to pay up back taxes for that class of people would do nothing more than qualify a bunch of people who would be willing to sell their votes to the highest bidder."

Greene said the FSA was lending the borrowers enough to pay their poll taxes "for the purposes of influencing votes." On the basis

of his charges, three members of the committee from poll-tax states Chairman Byrd (D. Va.) Senator McKellar (D. Tenn.) and Senator Glass (D. V.) almost turned the hearing into a necktie party.

### Baldwin Dissents

They called to the stand boyish-looking C. B. Baldwin, administrator of the Farm Security Administration and pounded him with loaded questions on which they demanded "yes or no" answers, until Senator FaFollette (Prog. Wis.) protested that the hearing was becoming an "inquisition."

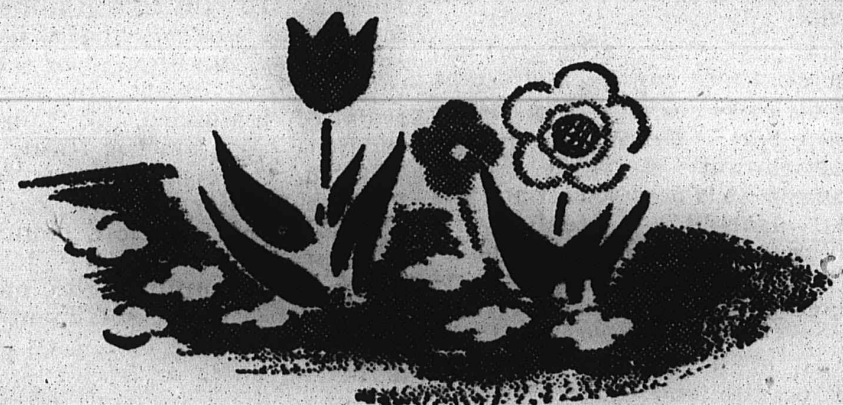
Between questions, Baldwin explained that the purpose of FSA loans was to rehabilitate low-income farm families; that loans were made to farmers to cover all their needs and obligations including back taxes, contributions to churches and modest sums for miscellaneous expenses. He said he considered restitution of the right to vote a part of rehabilitation.

With the hostile senators questioning his honesty and threatening to withhold FSA appropriations, Baldwin calmly stood his ground, asserting that poll taxes were considered the same as any other delinquent tax. He said he "endorsed and approved" loans to pay poll taxes and wouldn't stop them unless ordered by Congress to do so, because, he felt "encouragement of citizens to vote is not a violation of democratic practices."

Under LaFollette's sympathetic questioning, Baldwin told how FSA borrowers had increased their average income by 40 percent and were repaying 80 percent of their loans now that they paid decent interest rates instead of paying 30, 40, 50 percent as they had formerly.

Senator McKellar insisted that the department of agriculture has been building up a political machine. Senator Glass challenged Baldwin's reference to the "right" to vote. "I've understood suffrage was a privilege and not a right."

Green's demand for an investigation of FSA was backed up by Edward A. O'Neill, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the most powerful of the farm lobbies. He charged FSA with "startling and shocking waste" extravagance, and indefensible practices but offered no proof. Although he represents the powerfully wealthiest farmers, O'Neill posed as a spokesman for the "low-income farmers."—P. M.



## Sure—Spring May Be Just Around the Corner

—But again it may not! Blizzards have come to Kansas in April, so make sure of a warm home by being prepared for emergencies. Give your orders to your Farmers Union Cooperative well ahead of the time you will need your coal delivered so your local manager can accurately judge the total requirements of your community.

This coal business adds materially to the yearly income of cooperatives which have facilities to handle it, so be sure to buy your coal cooperatively. You build savings for yourself when you buy from yourself.

As a registered coal distributor, we can get coal from any mine for your dealer at the same price it can be purchased direct from the mine. We are distributors of Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Illinois and Missouri coals, and for Standard Briquettes.

## Farmers Union Jobbing Association

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
Telephone Victor 5781



# Day by Day with FUJA

By HELEN DENNEY

## Manhattan Cooperative Has a Good Year



The Farmers Union Cooperative Elevator Association of Manhattan has just completed one of its most successful years in over a quarter of a century of its history.

The annual meeting of stockholders, held in Manhattan on February 5, was attended by 178 interested people who enjoyed the dinner served by their Association and its afternoon program. These stockholders voted, by a big majority, to instruct the board of directors to pay Kansas Farmers Union dues of members from the fund set up from each year's net savings for educational purposes.

Harold Westgate, general manager, went to work as manager there in July 1925, at which time time creditors were threatening to foreclose as the organization had an indebtedness of \$78,000. It is a different story now, for the association's indebtedness is low enough that it could be paid from the working capital at any time, and in addition, the business has expanded considerably in recent years. This cooperative operates one of the most successful oil and gas departments in the state. It has a fine feed business and is equipped to manufacture its own commercial feed. During the year just past, a new all-concrete warehouse was constructed to increase facilities for the increased feed business.

In the past year, after paying interest on their capital stock and setting up reserves, the Manhattan Farmers Union Cooperative Association distributed approximately \$5,900 as patronage dividends. Harold Westgate, as general manager, and the association's board of directors at Manhattan, certainly have set a record of success and achievement in which all of us interested in the success of the cooperative movement can observe with pride and satisfaction.

The present board of directors are: John Toy, President, C. B. Walker, vice-president, O. A. Tennant, secretary, and Harvey H. Dicks, Jesse May, E. E. Hughes, Fred Cederburg, Dan Seigle, H. S. Britschge, directors.

### CAL WARD TALKS OF FARM SECURITY AT FUJA MEETING

It is a pleasure for me to address the stockholders of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and members of the Kansas Farmers Union at this time. In my work as regional head of an agency of the Department of Agriculture—the Farm Security Administration. I constantly encounter problems brought about by the struggles of low-income farm families to make ends meet. In a way, it represents the never-ending struggle between the "haves" and the "have-nots".

I suppose that is why I like so well to meet with you people. You, too, are in that struggle, on the side of those who need a champion to help them fight for their inherent rights. You are in a position to know what can be accomplished through organized action among the tillers of the soil—among the producers of the food and fiber needed by this nation

and its allies. If the people of this nation had learned long ago to follow the ways of cooperators, many of the problems that make the rehabilitation program necessary would not exist today.

There are times, though, like the present, when we must all widen the scope of our thinking. We must lay aside some of the smaller troubles, and think and act as one strong and united people.

We are in perilous times and frankly most of our people are not alert to the seriousness of the war situation. Japan, Germany and their allies are powerful nations. These countries have been military-minded for generations, and the war might last for five or ten years.

As farmers and citizens of this country we must become willing to make any sacrifice asked by the Government in order to speed up the production, not only of war materials such as planes, bombers, ships, guns, ammunition, etc., but production of food as well. To accomplish all this, we need well worked out and planned organization.

The Farmers Union as well as the Farm Security Administration believes in the family type farm. Multiplied thousands of our farm families are still living under conditions of poverty with little or no security, not enough of the right type of food to eat and in thousands of instances, no money or credit to carry on the tilling of the soil. The Government, through the instrumentality of the Farm Security Administration, comes now and proposes to make loans to poor farm families who have no credit. They need sufficient credit for the purchase of a cow or two, a brood sow, a hundred or so chickens, feed to feed their dairy herds and poultry flocks for greater production, and seed to plant in order that they may grow feed and grain to feed their livestock and poultry.

Many of these farmers have inadequate land facilities. They have various handicaps of one type or another, but if given a chance, and a little help both financially and by the way of direction, their morale will be strengthened. They will become better citizens and occupy a more important place in the community. They will produce more food, to better feed the family and have some to sell on the side.

This type of a program—helping the underprivileged—is no new thing to the Farmers Union. Its ideals and principles have always had in mind help of this kind to poor, deserving people. The Farm Security also believes in worthwhile, sound cooperatives and lends money to eligible farmers to participate and to associations for capital on which to operate.

It is high time for the American farmer to take heed and pay attention to such organizations as the Farmers Union. In the organization's fundamental principles are incorporated the spirit of helpfulness to one another. This is and must continue to be the watchword of the American people.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association is to be commended because of its successful operation over a long period of years. I pay

high tribute to Mr. Harry Witham, its manager, and to the Board of Directors who have been sane, sound businessmen through the many years of the organization's existence.

The ideal setup of a cooperative is one in which its members are affiliated with an over-all educational organization such as the Farmers Union. I trust that in Kansas, cooperatives and Farmers Union members will be bound together through their own volition, and that they will continue to forge ahead in harmony, understanding and increasing strength.

The cooperative program of the Jobbing Association and the Farmers Union is on common ground with the program of Farm Security. We all work and fight for the every-day ordinary farmer to have an even break, so far as opportunities are concerned, with the fellow who has been more financially fortunate.

Understanding cooperation is the foundation on which this nation is built. It is the basis of progress in American agriculture. It is the thing that will make us, as American citizens, better able to cope with the war—and it is the thing that will equip us to survive the ordeals of reconstruction after the war.

### Martha McCormick in Wichita

Martha McCormick, who has worked in FUJA's Kansas City office this last year and during the summer months when she was attending college, left last month for Wichita, Kansas, where she is employed by the Boeing Aircraft Corporation.

Word has been received that James Cass, formerly in the grain department but now in the army is down in the Panama Canal Zone where the temperature is generally about 115 to 120! This snow would look pretty good to him.

### Group of Cooperatives in Kansas City to Form Council

Blue grass seed, tobacco, cheese and butter, oil, farm supplies, household appliances, grain, feed, flour, milk, groceries, live stock and wool—all these are sold, churned, compounded, milled, or manufactured by the various cooperatives which have offices or plants in or near Kansas City. Representatives of these cooperatives met at a luncheon this week and made plans to form a permanent organization with regular monthly meetings with a view toward better understanding of our various activities.

### European Co-operatives and the War

The totalitarian state is by its very nature antagonistic to the cooperative movement, as co-operation means democratic organization and freedom of choice and action. Therefore, as the continent of Europe has been more and more dominated by totalitarian governments, cooperatives in the conquered countries have been confronted by increasing difficulties—in some cases by virtual extinction, and in almost all by an unfriendly atmosphere.

In every country of Europe the co-operative movement continued to obtain new members and even expand its business, up to the moment of invasion or outbreak of war. However, the years 1939 and 1940 were disastrous for European co-operatives, for those years witnessed the absorption of Czechoslovakia into Germany, and of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania into the U. S. S. R.; the dismemberment of Poland; the occupation of Belgium, Denmark, part of France, The Netherlands and Norway; and the tearing away of large parts of Finland and Rumania. In those countries the co-operative movement was either destroyed or lost a large part of its membership, property and resources.

In the three European aggressor countries—Italy, Germany and the Soviet Union—cooperatives have either been suppressed or have been absorbed into the state. The natural tendency of these countries, in taking over neighboring territories, has been to mete out to the cooperatives there the same treatment given to associations in their own country.

Officials and prominent members of co-operatives have in many cases been forced to flee for their lives. Among them have been co-operative leaders from Spain, France, Czechoslovakia, Finland and Poland. The International Co-

operative Alliance established a fund, to which affiliates all over the world contributed, and from this fund relief payments were made as long as the money lasted. The co-operatives of Great Britain accepted numbers of these refugees—especially the Czechs—into their employment, as have also to a less extent the Canadian co-operatives. — Condensed from the Monthly Labor Review, publication of the United States Department of Labor.—Cooperative Digest.

### Co-op Village Water System

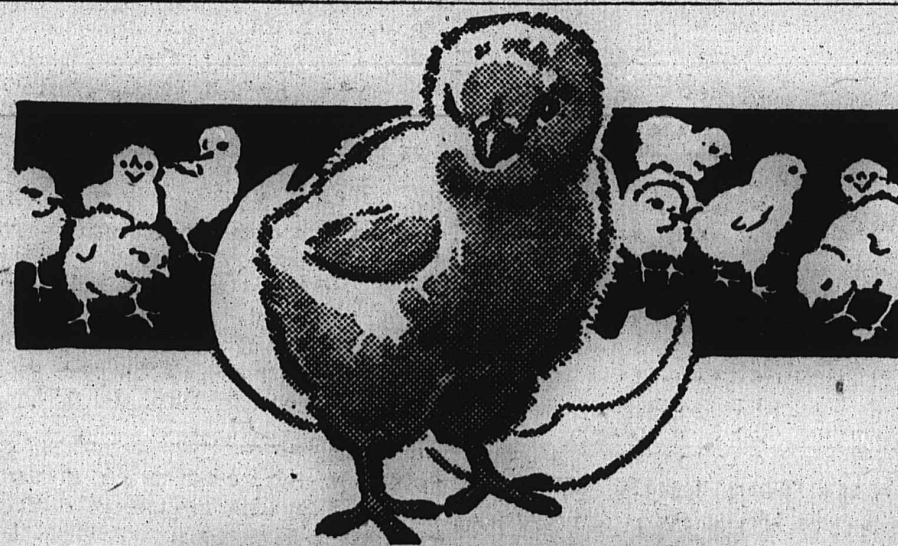
Probably the first co-operative village water system in the United States is being installed at Star, Idaho. Here is how it happened. When the Co-op Oil Station was built at Star about two years ago, it was found necessary to drill a well. At a depth of 468 feet, a flow of pure artesian water was struck. At the top of the casing, it develops 30 pounds pressure and flows at the rate of 225 gallons per minute.

This, of course, is many times the amount the station can use, so the good people of Star wanted to know "How come we can't have the surplus?" The last meeting of the co-op oil board turned on the green light. Without more ado, a crew of men went to work—three-inch mains were forced under the highway in two places, trenches were dug with the aid of the "co-op" tractor, and 3,500 feet of water pipe were laid in a little over a week. Pure, cold artesian water is already being delivered.—Co-op Digest.

### Meat Manager and Directors Tour Cooperatives

Manager H. E. Witham of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, enjoyed the morning visit at the Kansas City office last week of J. W. Edwards, manager, and J. L. Painter, Claude Drake, Wm. Gray and P. E. Loewen, directors of the Cooperative Elevator and Supply Company of Meade, Kansas. It is such friendly visits that add much to understanding of common problems among cooperatives.

### You Can Help! Buy Bonds and Stamps



## WANTED! Increased egg production

The best way to increase Kansas egg production 15% this year is to develop young stock that is capable of producing more eggs. One of the first steps toward raising better pullets is a good starting feed. You'll be satisfied with the results obtained from feeding.

### KFU Chick Starter Mash and Pellets

### KFU Grower Mash and Pellets

### Union Standard All Mash Starter and Grower Mash and Pellets

Of course, you need to buy good quality chicks selected for their laying ability and health—you need careful management, a good water system and a clean well sodded range, but the FEED you chose makes a great difference in developing young stock capable of paying you to increase your egg production.

Ask your local Farmers Union dealer for COOPERATIVELY MANUFACTURED KFU and UNION STANDARD FEEDS. . . . .

### FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

KANSAS CITY

TOPEKA



# THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

ESTHER EKBLAD, DIRECTOR, Salina, Kansas

Juniors 16-21

Junior Reserves 13-15

Juveniles 8-12

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

## I HOLD TRUTH HIGH

One day the torch of truth was flung to me,  
And I must never let its burning waver.  
And, oh, if it shines out too searchingly  
For my small courage, then I must grow braver.

There will be darkness I must take it past,  
And many who will stare as I go by.  
Progress will not be comfortable or fast,  
But I shall strain to hold it very high!

There will be dashing winds for me to weather,  
And chilling rain will certainly descend;  
But truth must be kept burning brightly whether  
Or not I shall be broken in the end.

—Elaine V. Emans.

## GUEST EDITORIAL

By Chester A. Graham

### Rural Community Reception

All human beings need food, clothing, shelter, health care, recreation, spiritual cultivation, understanding of life and the world about and training for the duties of everyday life, protection against accidents and other hazards, and we think we need credit and transportation in our present way of life. We have not thought too much about what kind of recreation we want and how we should provide it. Many of us believe that the home is fundamental in the life of us believe that the home is the fundamental institution in human society and that the quality of our home life determines in the long run the quality of our civilization. Too little thought has been given to the planning of recreation in the home by young couples who marry and enter into the process of building a home—which is much more than a house. Home life seems to be closely related to the life of the local community—particularly in Rural America.

Men, women, and young people from Kansas farms sitting in discussion groups with us in five Farmers Union District Conferences the last week in February have expressed a real concern not only about the home and the family type farm but also about their local community life. Repeatedly we have heard of rich and happy life in rural communities where there has been a decline of interest until today there is little of vital interest to either young or old. And, isn't it the life of the community where we grow up that largely determines our outlook

upon life? Dr. Joseph K. Hart once said that the finest educational institution he had found anywhere in the world was a real live rural community which he once discovered.

My own position is that recreation is a cornerstone of rural community life just as I believe that the Cooperative Credit Union is the keystone of the arch in its cooperative structure. Entertainment is a small part of recreation but let us remember that recreation is much more than entertainment. Good recreation requires that people participate in recreation experiences. They get very little recreation when they sit back and watch somebody else participating. Life in an age of machines makes us live in an interdependent relation to one another. This means that we must learn to work together to make these machines a blessing to humanity and not a curse. Good recreation should teach us to cooperate—not to compete. If we want to make human values more important than money values in our civilization why not own and operate our own recreation facilities so we can have something to say about the recreation offered to our children and ourselves? The people of our great nation spend nine thousand millions of dollars each year on their leisure time. Much of it goes to support giant monopolies and trusts. Why not start to live again in our rural communities with joyous happy recreation for all, just as we know has been done in the past.

The Kansas Farmers Union, and the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America of which it is a part, has been making rural community recreation a major interest for several years. The Farmers Union Local is simply an extension of the home and family into the life of the community. The Juveniles, the Junior Reserves, the Juniors, and the Mothers are just as much a part of the Union as the father who pays the dues for the family. Training for Educational Directors and Junior Leaders includes training for recreation leadership. The Monthly Program Service furnished to each Local and County Union includes recommendations and helps for rural community recreation. Saving the family type farm in American agriculture, building the Farmers Union and the Cooperative Movement, parents and young people playing and singing together, and young and old learning to think together for constructive social action, are all needed in the Kansas rural community to win the victory in war and to win the Peace which should follow the Victory.

## Enjoy Farmers Union Box Social



Three-year-old Stanton O'Neil, Kellogg, bought the box of Miss Janis Ramsey, during the celebration of the 1941 Kansas Farmers Union Box Social. He paid 95 cents for her box. Stanton is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl S. O'Neil. Janis is four years of age, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Ramsey.

## 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."

## New Study Unit

We have just returned the galley proofs to the printer on the new Juvenile Study Unit, christened "Everyday Insects," and written by Frances W. Butts. This is a most clever unit, and will acquaint Farmers Union Juveniles with insects which are both helpful and destructive to the farmer, as well as telling how they cooperate to protect themselves and provide their homes and food.

The insect unit devotes a chapter each to the following: the Butterfly, the Moth, the Bee, Wasps, Water Babies, the Musicians (Cricket) Ladybug, the Spider, the Firefly, Flies and the Grasshopper and Ant. Price of this Unit is fifteen cents, and by the time this paper reaches you, it will be off the press.

Mimeographed outlines for teaching this Unit may be obtained free by Leaders writing this office.

## Weed Unit Revised

"Destroy Weeds," Juvenile study unit written originally by Gladys Talbott Edwards and Mary Jo Up-hoff, has been revised by Mrs. Edwards, and manuscript sent to the

printer. It will be ready within two weeks, and for sale at fifteen cents. The unit had formerly contained the teaching outline at the end of each chapter, but that outline may now be obtained in mimeographed form for the teacher's use. Get your classes started now on these study units.

## 1942 Study Topic

The Education Conference voted that a study of our Land Policy in the United States should be a part of the educational program for 1942. The great difficulty in voting at the November convention on what the Union should study in 1942 is that the classes are already under way in October. Not only that it is difficult to get the material ready in less than three months and probably more than that.

That is what has happened with this study. It is not work for an amateur. Some of the work has to be done by persons who can have at hand, the statistics gathered by agencies adapted to doing it. For that reason the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the staff of one of our Agricultural Colleges are working on this study. It will take many weeks before it is completed.

## What to Study

Meantime, the thing to do is to get at the study of the history of the Farmers Union through a study of the Farmers Union Triangle. It is ready for study. Use it with its study outline in your locals. For a Project, take up the one recommended by the National Convention, the survey of

## ATTENDS YOUTH CONFERENCE

Miss Maxine Zimmerman, Farmers Union Junior and student at Kansas State College, with Miss Clara Frank of the North Dakota Farmers Union, spoke for the Farmers Union at a special youth conference last week. The meeting, called by the Youth Section of the American Country Life Association, was held on the campus of Iowa State College, Ames, February 22 and 23. Approximately thirty young people representative of many rural youth groups attended.

"What can and should youth be doing about the present wartime situations?" was one of the questions to be discussed. Constructive planning for youth action was hoped to be one of the results of the conference. Chairman of the group was E. L. Kirkpatrick of the A. C. L. A. Miss Ursula Hubbard of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and Drummond Jones of the U. S. D. A. led the discussions.

A full report of the conference will be given by Maxine in the next issue of the Kansas Union Farmer.

the cooperatives in your community. This work will prepare you for the study of the land policy, and you will be all ready to begin on the Packet in October.

## A Bargain

When the Institute for Propaganda Analysis closed its books for the duration, there were some excellent books put on the market at sacrifice prices.

THE FINE ART OF PROPAGANDA, may now be obtained from this office for the small sum of thirty-five cents. It is a full length book and every leader should have a copy of it.

## National Fieldwork

National Fieldwork is going along at a good pace, with Chester Graham kept busy all the time in the states, and Mildred K. Stoltz of Montana, taking a three month leave from her state to give assistance in organized states. Mr. Graham has just returned from the Minnesota schools at Benson and Crookston, where Mrs. Norma Osmond Fiedler conducted most successful schools. From the North Dakota Officers school he will go to Kansas and Oklahoma. Mrs. Stoltz has meetings sched-

uled in Arkansas, Kansas, Texas and Iowa at the present writing.

We can always tell where the fieldworkers have been from the orders which come into the office after their schools. At the Minnesota schools, people from the locals placed requests for material totaling more than seventy dollars. So far, this is the record. It might also answer your question as why you have not received your order promptly—we just can't keep all the material needed in stock. But we are not complaining—that is just what we like to see.

## Farmers Union to be Represented at Rural Youth Conference

On February 22 and 23, young people representing various youth groups, are being called in to Iowa State College at Ames for a conference sponsored by the Youth section of the American Country Life Association, assisted by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. One of the groups having representation at this meeting will be the Farmers Union, represented by Clara Frank of North Dakota and Maxine Zimmerman of Kansas.

Clara is an outstanding Junior in her state. She attended the first Junior Reserve Camps held in North Dakota. She attended the Maryville State Teachers College, and for the past three months has been employed as secretary to the state director of Education in North Dakota. Maxine has attended Kansas State Camps, All-State, was a member of her home state camp staff this year, and gave very able assistance at the National Convention in Topeka. She is attending college at Kansas State.

## IN McPHERSON COUNTY

The Juniors of the No. 8 Local sponsored a special program at the No. 8 schoolhouse February 17. Group singing, musical numbers, and greetings by Esther Ekblad and Mrs. E. K. Dean were features on the program. A cakewalk and bean guessing contest provided extra merriment and refreshments of sandwiches, cake and coffee were greatly enjoyed. Venetta Mae Carlson and Bernard Larson were in charge of arrangements and the program.

The No. 8 Juniors sponsored a dance at Marquette on the evening of February 27. These special activities have been held to raise funds for the county banquet and for other anticipated activities.

## JUNIOR BANQUET

The Juniors of McPherson county will have a countywide banquet at the Community Building, McPherson, Friday evening, March 6. This is the third annual Junior Banquet to be held in the county, and big plans are on foot for it. Ruby Larson, Marlys Sponberg and Keith Peterson are members of the committee in charge.

Banquet tickets sell for 50c. All friends, neighbors, and members are invited. After the meal and the program group recreation will be enjoyed by all present.

## KANSAS FARMERS UNION HAS TRAINING SCHOOL

Salina, Kans., March 3—About one hundred local officers and junior leaders of the Kansas Farmers Union are attending an Officers' Training school here this week.

Classes are held at the Lamer Hotel. "Mechanics of Education" and "Cooperatives" are taught by Mrs. Mildred Stoltz, of Great Falls, Montana, Fieldworker for the Department of Education of the National Farmers Union.

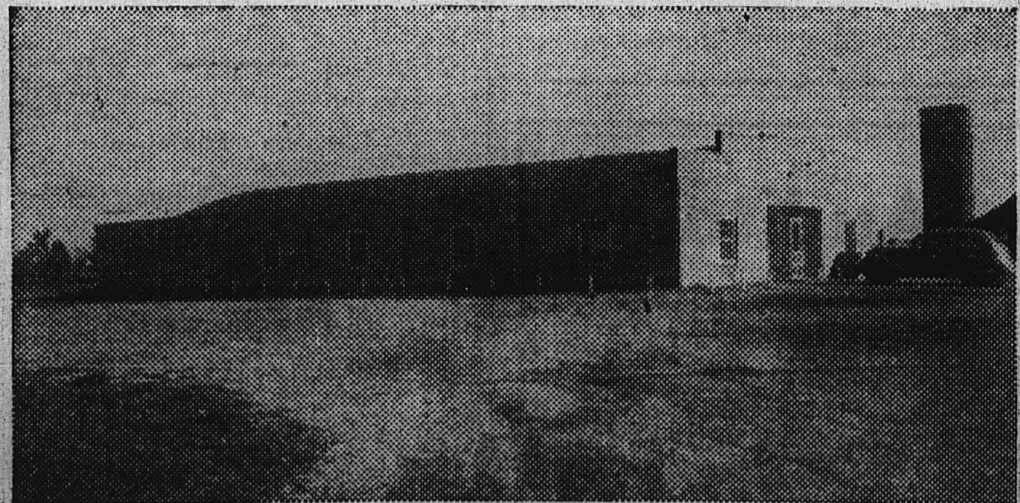
Herbert Rolph, Great Falls, Montana, National Farmers Union Vice-President, is teaching a class on "Organization Techniques," and another on the legislative program. "Everyday Economics," is the subject of one of the classes taught by Chester A. Graham, Madison, Wisconsin, and the subject of another class by the Fieldworker for the National Farmers Union Department of Education is called "Know Your Farmers Union." Mr. Graham is also in charge of the group recreation.

E. K. Dean, Kansas state president, is director of the training school, which is held for the purpose of coordinating the work and ideas of the members of the organization. Miss Esther Ekblad, Kansas Farmers Union Director of Education is assistant director.

The ability and willingness of cooperatives to fit themselves into the emergency needs will have a significant bearing on the public's attitude toward farmer cooperatives in the future.—Dr. T. G. Stitts, chief, cooperative research and service division, Farm Credit Administration.

You Can Help! Buy Bonds and Stamps

## Peterson's Skating Rink



McPherson Juniors have enjoyed many good times at the skating rink in McPherson, Kansas, owned by Reuben Peterson, member Farmers Union State Board.



## Farm Bureau Head Attacks FSA Program to Help Small Farmer

President Roosevelt Replies in Defense of FSA and Told Press Conference That FSA Is Essential to Success of Food for Freedom Program

FSA Administrator Baldwin Told the Byrd Committee, "Mr. O'Neal Does Not By Any Stretch of the Imagination Represent the Low-Income Farmers! Do You? Whom Do You Represent?"

Though the Farm Security Administration has led the way in helping the smaller farms harness their productive capacity to the demands of war and has done more for the smaller income farmers than any other federal or state agency, the Farm Bureau has now opened fire with all of its guns in an attempt to wipe out the FSA.

Months ago the National Farmers Union charged that the Farm Bureau was carrying on a sub rosa campaign in the South to torpedo the FSA but it had been hoped that with the outbreak of the war the Bureau would lay aside this class feud in the interest of national unity and the success of the war effort.

Though the membership was not consulted or polled, the national officers of the Farm Bureau Federation have launched an all-out war on the FSA and have taken a Big-Farmer position that a great part of its membership would not support.

Ed O'Neal, who is president of the Bureau and himself comes from Alabama, began the attack on the FSA in the southern states where the vast majority of the low income farmers, sharecroppers, and tenants cannot effectively reply since they are barred from voting by the poll tax.

The rest of the opposition has stemmed from the Bureau groups that inspired the Associated Farmers.

The FSA has been the one federal farm agency over which the Farm Bureau exercised little or no influence in Washington. In the South, the big cotton planters who dominate the Farm Bureau have lost no opportunity to ask for federal handouts for themselves, while they evicted thousands of croppers and tenants under the reduction program, and yet they have most actively opposed the FSA programs to aid these low-income pellagra-ridden cropper and tenant families.

The FSA was the first federal farm agency to gear its efforts to the demands of the war and to provide concrete aid to farm families so that they could produce the foodstuffs vitally needed. That the FSA is entitled to full defense status is testified to by Secretary Wickard's recent Annual Report to the President:

"The Farm Security Administration has directed its entire program toward support of the National Defense Program, has undertaken special

defense assignments, and is enlisting the fullest possible participation of its borrowers in the food-production program for 1942 . . . in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama . . . more than 80,000 FSA borrowers, aided by supplemental loans averaging \$80 each, are increasing poultry flocks by 50 chickens and acquiring 1 more brood sow or 2 more milk cows . . .

Cooperative activities have enabled small farmers to take an ever-growing part in defense production. Individually unable to provide themselves with services and equipment needed, some 371,000 farm families have banded together in more than 20,100 co-op groups to purchase tractors, combines, and other machinery . . . Wickard's Report to the President, released January 26, 1942.

Another important war service performed by the FSA is its program of labor camps. These labor camps serve as employment centers for war labor and greatly reduce the days lost in moving about looking for work. In view of the need for full, effective utilization of manpower everywhere and the threatened shortage of farm labor, it would be nothing short of folly to smash the efficiently-operating system of farm labor camps.

The Farm Bureau attack was apparently designed to bolster the none-too-successful efforts of the reactionary Byrd Committee to destroy the FSA. The Byrd Committee recommended the complete elimination of the FSA, along with the Tenant Purchase Program, the CCC, NYA, and cuts in other farm programs and public works. For the Bureau to jump on the wind-broken horse offered it by the Byrd Committee may only open the way to further reductions in farm appropriations such as the Byrd Committee proposed.

**Bureau Attack Menaces Other Farm Programs**

These proposals by the Byrd Committee were frigidly snubbed by President Roosevelt in his Budget Recommendations. But the daggers tossed by the Byrd Committee did have some effect as is shown by the fact that, even though the \$190,000,000 scalping sought by Byrd was rejected, the President did leave the door open

for FSA cuts amounting to 58 millions.

Even this reduction would, however, seriously interfere with FSA's activities, completely eliminating the labor camp program and sharply reducing the size of the loans that could be made to farm families just at the time when increased production is essential. The 3 million small farms constitute the greatest source of unused productive capacity in agriculture, and now that their production is urgently needed, the FSA is in position to aid materially in promoting increased farm production.

Since no more than a microscopic amount of the FSA's money could have gone into the payment of poll taxes—certainly less than a hundred thousandth of one percent—it is evident that Ed O'Neal, president of the Farm Bureau, raised this charge only for the sake of newspaper publicity. It is not the reason for the Bureau's attack on the FSA.

C. B. Baldwin, Farm Security Administrator, refused to back down on the charge and replied that if any FSA loan money to clients found its way into the payment of poll taxes it was "a perfectly proper thing."

Actually the FSA has not handed out any money for the purpose of buying votes or influencing elections. Despite all of the efforts made by the Byrd Committee to make it appear that something of this sort has happened somewhere, they have been unable to find a single instance of electioneering.

All that the charge boils down to is the fact that, in submitting their family budgets for the purpose of securing an FSA loan, some families listed the poll tax as an expense. The FSA did not object to this as a legitimate item of expense.

Therefore, O'Neal, along with Senators Glass and Byrd are attacking the FSA because it regards a man's right to vote as a permissible part of his budget in states where the small farmers are disfranchised by the poll tax. C. B. Baldwin, the FSA Administrator, told the Byrd Committee:

"The framers of our Constitution wanted to see the processes of our democracy work."

To this, Senator Glass of poll tax Virginia replied:

"Never mind the framers of our constitution."

Senator Glass, Ed O'Neal, and the majority of the Byrd Committee do not realize that the desire of the small farmers and of all the American people to preserve democracy is the driving force behind the struggle against Hitlerism.

**USDA WAR BOARDS INSTRUCTED TO GIVE INFORMATION TO SELECTIVE SERVICE ON FARM REGISTRANTS**

Washington, D. C. March 3—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard today asked state and county USDA War Boards to provide the Selective Service System with factual data to assist local Selective Service Boards in classifying properly agricultural registrants. This action was taken as the result of the program of co-operation between the Selective Service System and the Department of Agriculture announced February 17 by Brigadier General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service.

The War Boards, at the request of local Selective Service boards, will furnish information on agricultural production goals, the size of farming units required to make a significant contribution to meet the goals, skills required for these farming operations, and the availability of workers possessing these skills. The information will be provided directly to State Headquarters and local boards of the Selective Service System by War Boards of the Department of Agriculture.

Cooperation will help to bring victory because it promotes teamwork and understanding.

## Neighborhood Notes

**DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 1556**

**REPORTS FINE MEETING**  
Diamond Local No. 1556 met on February 21 at the Diamond Schoolhouse. Refreshments were served and an interesting entertainment program was given. The following attended the meeting:

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Wille, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Severson, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Oetjen, Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Hjetland, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dock, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Oltjen, Mr. and Mrs. Olaf Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Foust, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lomax, Mr. and Mrs. Osborn Erickson, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. John Brant, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Maynard McConaughty, Teddy Tellenfson, Karl Knappe, Mrs. Henry Knappe, Mr. Lon Hazen, Mrs. George Fichter, Mrs. Floyd Randall, Anna Erickson.

**BURR OAK LOCAL 1616**

**HAS MEMBERSHIP DRIVE**  
Bur Oak, Feb. 17—New officers of the Burr Oak Local 1616 are as follows.

President, W. G. Decker  
Vice President, Louis Powell  
Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Glenn Paul

Executive Board, George Fogo, Charles Overman, Jesse Platt, Doorkeeper, Lloyd Oglevie, Conductor, Mrs. Derald Decker  
A membership drive is being planned for this Local. Membership dues are \$2.75. A Box Social is planned for March 10. The regular meeting date is the second Tuesday of each month, but as the Box Supper will be on the regular date, next month's meeting will be March 3.

**REVIVE EAST WOLF**

**LOCAL NO. 726**  
Lucas, Kan.—At our meeting, February 20, 1942, we started our East Wolf Local No. 726 again.

We had six old members and eleven new ones—or seventeen, in all. We are sending money order for same. Members' names are:

C. W. Minear, F. T. Mosher, Ralph Dorman, George Birgma, J. M. Chard, Lawrence Tilzey, C. L. Nichols, J. C. Metlen, O. J. Metlen, E. C. Naegele, Frank Svaty, Alfred Dorman, Albert Naegele, Fred Heinze, Conrad Naegele, Henry Kvasnicka, and N. D. McGuire.

Our next meeting is Wednesday night, February 25. At this time we will elect new officers. We are moving our meeting place to town—expect to start a hot campaign for members on March 11—in fact, we have already started it.

N. D. McGuire, Sec'y  
C. W. Minear, Pres.

**DAY'S JINX GONE**

**Son in Pacific War Area Called Mrs. Ben Barr on "Friday The Fatal"**

Salina, Kans., Feb. 24—When Mrs. Ben Barr, 717 South Eleventh, returned this week from Kansas City, she brought with her proof enough to dispell all that superstition about "Friday the Thirteenth"

That was the day Mrs. Barr had talked to her son, ordinarily a common enough occurrence, but it so happened the son, Corp. William Barr, of the Marine Corps, is stationed far out in the Pacific in the Hawaiian area. He selected Friday the Thirteenth as the day to "call mom," and in a cheery voice—tell her everything was "ok." Strangely enough Corp. Bill didn't know his mother was out of town when he called Salina, but still the jinx wasn't working. A diligent telephone company traced Bill's father to Erie, Kan., and through the father to the mother in Kansas City—an all day job but more than worth it for those on each end of the line.

"We talked four minutes," Mrs. Barr declared happily, "and you would be surprised what all can be said, even when the censor has warned beforehand that—weather,

ship names and a discussion of the war is absolutely taboo."

Even the question, "Bill are you going to stay put?" had to be answered, "Sorry, I can't answer that, mom."

Ben Barr is an auditor, employed as a member of the staff of the Farmers Union Auditing Association, Salina, Kansas.

**FARM LABOR SHORTAGE**

**ENTERS ACUTE STAGE**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The farm labor situation is growing worse each day. Poultry farmers and hatchery operators are faced with the loss of their help, but the same situation exists in equipment companies and others supplying hatcherymen and poultrymen.

Notwithstanding the announced policy of the National Selective Service System to defer men needed in agriculture, particularly men utilized in the production of milk and dairy products, eggs and egg products, poultry meat products and hog and lard products, local boards continue to draft labor in these essential industries.

Cooperation means more than justice to the farmer. It means justice to labor, to capital, and above all, to the consuming public.

## ALADDIN HOTEL

1213 Wyandotte

Kansas City, Mo.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION

Rates—\$2.00 Up

H. C. KYLE, Manager


**We Manufacture—**

**Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms**

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association

Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery.

Office Equipment, Printing

  
**CONSOLIDATED**  
printing and stationery co.  
SALINA • KANSAS

## Prize Winning Achievement Day Song

By Donald VanVleet, President, Iowa Farmers Union

To the Music of "Everybody's Doing It," by Irvin Berlin

Farmers Union's doing it, doing it, doing it,  
Farmers Union's doing it, doing it, doing it.  
See those loyal members over there,  
Help them build a Union fair and square.  
Now's the chance for you to do your share,  
Don't you care? It's a dare, it's a dare, there!

Farmers Union's doing it, doing it doing it,  
Farmers Union's doing it, doing it, doing it.  
Now they're making a bid for your heart,  
Join the Union and do your part.  
Come, come, come, come, let us start,  
Farmers Union's doing it now.

### SECOND PRIZE

By G. R. Ingram, Jamestown, North Dakota

Everybody's doing it, doing it, doing what?  
Keep our motor hittin' all the time,  
iron's hot.

Let us put our money on the line,  
Keep our motor hittin' all the time,  
Union local's swinging into line.  
For Co-ops, this is tops, ain't it fine? Mind?

Everybody's doing it, doing it, doing what?  
Putting pikers on the spot, make 'em show  
what they've got;

Farmers Union hasn't much dough,  
You just watch our new budget grow.  
Hustle up and don't be slow,  
Everybody's doing it now.

## Cooperative Auditors

KANSAS FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE  
AUDITING ASSOCIATION

Write for Rates

WE WRITE ALL KINDS OF BONDS

SALINA, KANSAS

PHONE 570

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

Consign Them to  
"YOUR OWN FIRM"

FARMERS UNION  
LIVE STOCK  
COMMISSION CO.

Kansas City—Parsons—  
Wichita



# LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, KANSAS CITY

## Kansas City Livestock Markets

### Steer Market

L. O. Martin, Salesman. We have had a pretty heavy run of fed steers for the last two weeks and there is not much change in our market. Last Wednesday we had a 25c to 50c lower market here but our market was a little better the latter part of the week and 25c higher today so prices on these fed steers is about steady. Most of our good, long fed steers selling from \$12 to \$13, both light and heavy weights. Short feds and inbetween kinds of cattle selling anywhere from \$10.50 to \$11.50. Stockers and feeders about steady for the two weeks. Good Whiteface feeders selling from \$10.50 to \$11.50 and the light stock cattle right along in line. Good red feeders from \$10 to \$10.50. Light red stock cattle also selling right along in line with the feeders. Plainer kinds of red cattle selling from \$9 to \$9.50. Jersey and Holstein \$8 to \$8.50.

### Butcher Market

Johnnie Hannon, Salesman. The killing cow market has been hit pretty hard on canners and cutters the past 10 days. These better kinds of beef cows which were draggy a short time ago have held fully steady and selling from \$8.50 to \$8.75 with choice ones up to \$9. Heavy weight cutters are still selling from \$7.75 to \$8.25, but these lighter weights are hard to move around \$7 to \$7.25. Canners are selling mostly from \$5 to \$6. This cow market was so active two weeks ago that there were a world of heavy weight canners going in as light weight cutters but the trade has changed completely now. Fed heifers and mixed yearlings are 25c to 40c lower than the first part of last week. Stocker she-stuff is selling actively at prices that look to be a little higher than last week. Bull market fully steady.

### Calf Market

Russ Kemp, Salesman. Veal calf market steady with last week's close. Most top veals selling from \$12 to \$14, a few choice up to \$14.50. Bulk of

veals selling from \$7 to \$12. Canners \$5 to \$6. Heavy 300 to 400 pound calves mostly \$10 down. Stock steer calves steady to 25c higher than last week's close with the best Whiteface stock steer calves selling from \$13 to \$14, however, bulk of them are selling from \$8 to \$12. Shorthorns selling from \$7 to \$10.50. Heifer calves about \$1 under steer calves.

### Hog Market

W. F. O'Neal, Salesman. The hog market has held rather steady the past two weeks with the top of \$13.00 being paid on numerous sessions. Today's top was \$13 paid for best weights around 200 pounds, with the bulk of the more desirable kind of 170 to 250 pound bringing \$12.85 to \$13. Choice quality medium and heavy weight butchers weighing 260 to 310 pounds, \$12.60 to \$12.85. Underweight lights, 140 to 160 pounds, both killing grades and those in just stocker flesh, selling within the same price range of \$12 to \$12.50. Bulk of the best packing sows \$12 to \$12.25, a few smooth light weight kinds slightly above. Stock pigs continue very scarce, odd lots of good to choice kinds bringing \$11.50 to \$12. Although we do not look for any material increase in receipts in the near future we do feel as though that there will be a gradual increase in the number of hogs coming to market and with a continued threat of a price ceiling being put on either pork or the hog market we do not feel that hog prices will go any higher and there is a possibility of us seeing a weaker market the next several weeks. It is our feeling that hogs that are ready, that is, weighing 200 pounds and over, should be marketed rather than held back for any advance in prices.

### Sheep Market

Fred Grantham, Salesman. Market steady to weak. Top Western fed lambs \$11.65. Top natives \$11.50. Call natives \$8.50 to \$9.50. Medium natives \$10.50 to \$11. Fat ewes \$6.75. Cull ewes \$3.50 to \$5.

### Dale Thurman, Assistant Sheep Salesman Joins Armed Forces

Dale Thurman, whom many of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. customers know, has enlisted in the United States Army. He is now stationed at Camp Barkley, Texas and is attached to the Medical Corps.

Dale has been with the Farmers Union Live Stock for a good many years and during the past five years has been assistant salesman in the sheep barn. We know that he will make a real soldier and that he has the good wishes of his many friends among the Farmers Union customers.

### Pete and Arnold Thowe Sell and Buy Cattle During February

Pete Thowe and his son, Arnold, who live at Alma, Kans., were both sellers and buyers of cattle during February. They had two bunches of steers on the market and took a drove home each time they were here.

Pete is now retired and Arnold operates the farm, however, Pete is giving his son the benefit of his years of experience in handling cattle and Arnold is doing a swell job.

These men are both good cooperators and the Farmers Union represents them in the selling and purchasing of their cattle on the Kansas City market. They have left the impression at the Kansas City office that they want to do their share on the defense program and that if Uncle Sam needs beef they will do all they can to furnish their share of it.

### Riekhof Family Well Represented During February

Edwin, Carl, Harold and Reinhardt Riekhof of Lafayette County, Missouri, are brothers who operate farms around Higginsville. All of these men are farmers in the full meaning of the word. They till the soil, and handle livestock to which the results of their farming efforts are fed. They are good feeders and their offerings of hogs and cattle always show the result of good care and good feed. During the month of February all four of these men were represented in the Farmers Union alleys at Kansas City. Three of them marketed cattle and one hit the high \$13.00 market with hogs. The Missouri Farmers Association counts these brothers on their membership role.

H. F. Riekhof, the father of these men, is now retired but takes an active interest in the activities of his sons who are following in his foot steps.

favorite recipes, which have been made many times, with success.

#### Butterscotch Bars

1/2 cup flour  
1/2 tsp salt  
1 tsp baking powder  
1/4 cup butter  
1 cup brown sugar  
1 egg  
1 tsp vanilla  
1/2 cup chopped nuts

Melt shortening in sauce pan, add sugar, beaten egg, vanilla. Stir in dry ingredients, spread in shallow pan—bake in moderate oven about 300.

#### Delicious Fruit Salad

Another favorite salad is an old fashioned recipe:  
4 egg yolks  
Juice of one lemon  
1/2 tsp mustard  
1/4 cup milk  
Cook above until thick  
Mix with this dressing: 1 can pineapple, drained—1 can white cherries, pitted and drained, 1 cup almonds, blanched, 1/2 pound marshmallows and 1 pint cream, whipped. Fold the cream in last, and let stand six hours.

#### FARM PRICES DROP

4 POINTS IN MONTH  
Lower prices for half a dozen major agricultural commodities brought the general level of prices received by farmers down 4 points during the month ending February 15, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported today. This downturn pushed agricultural prices 1 point below parity.

Leading the fall was a 12-point decline in prices received for poultry products, with prices for truck crops, tobacco, and fruit also down substantially, and dairy product prices slightly lower. Partially offsetting these sagging values were a 2-point upturn in grain, a 7-point rise in cotton and cottonseed, and a 9-point advance in meat animal prices.

### RECENT REPRESENTATIVE

## Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company  
KANSAS CITY

#### CATTLE

Peter Thowe & Son, Wabaunsee County, Kan., 23 steers.....	1014	11.80
Carl Riekhof, Lafayette County, Mo., 20 steers.....	1011	11.75
I. H. Davies, Coffey County, Kan., 21 steers.....	1804	11.75
A. Dahlsten, McPherson County, Kan., 27 steers.....	1075	11.50
A. E. Litch, Osage County, Kan., 10 str & hfs.....	810	11.50
L. E. Michael, Osage County, Kan., 25 steers.....	1121	11.50
Martin Engler, Osage County, Kan., 12 heifers.....	837	11.50
A. G. Schneider, Jewell County, Kan., 23 steers.....	1143	11.40
Carl Heine, Wabaunsee County, Kan., 11 str & hfs.....	649	11.35
C. J. Chambers, Geary County, Kan., 39 steers.....	1097	11.20
Peter Thowe & Son, Wabaunsee Co., Kan., 23 steers.....	997	11.20
J. E. Born, Coffey County, Kan., 21 heifers.....	810	11.20
Martin Masenthin, Osage County, Kan., 14 str & hfs.....	782	11.10
Lloyd Dunlap, Nemaha County, Kan., 15 str & hfs.....	681	11.00
Henry Moeller, Osage County, Kan., 10 str & hfs.....	843	10.50
A. D. Tindall, Osage County, Kan., 21 steers.....	1011	10.50
Stuart Tindall, Osage County, Kan., 16 steers.....	886	10.50
B. F. Price, Lyon County, Kan., 40 heifers.....	758	10.25
Ed Hammett, Riley County, Kan., 13 str & hfs.....	985	10.00
J. B. Jewel, Osage County, Kan., 11 heifers.....	832	9.50
J. J. Wren, Wyandotte County Kan., 17 cows.....	1211	8.85
H. E. Drier, ohnson County, Kan., 22 cows.....	1081	8.65
Chas. Burton, Johnson County, Kan., 21 cows.....	1107	8.60

#### HOGS—240 Pounds Down

Floyd O'Connor, Miami County, Kan., 8 head.....	241	\$13.00
G. W. Stegen, Lafayette County, Mo., 24 head.....	205	13.00
Reinhardt Riekhof, Lafayette County, Mo., 16 head.....	237	13.00
L. S. Everhart, Miami County, Kan., 11 head.....	204	13.00
D. J. Ring, Johnson County, Mo., 20 head.....	217	13.00
J. C. Poindexter, Franklin County, Kan., 10 head.....	236	12.90
W. P. Brecheisen, Douglas County, Kan., 12 head.....	230	12.90
M. B. Dyer, Johnson County, Mo., 28 head.....	166	12.90
Lloyd Grundy, Vernon County, Mo., 12 head.....	220	12.90
F. C. Flory, Douglas County, Kan., 15 head.....	234	12.75
Arthur Cragan, Greenwood County, Kan., 11 head.....	220	12.75
W. R. Stiner, Douglas County, Kan., 16 head.....	163	12.50

#### HOGS—240 Pounds Up

C. E. Swicegood, Hickory County, Mo., 24 head.....	256	13.00
Vere Hurt, Cass County, Mo., 11 head.....	268	12.80
Fred Fillmore, Osage County, Kan., 22 head.....	313	12.75
John Minden, Miami County, Kan., 15 head.....	260	12.65

#### SHEEP

Geo. Glenn, Osage County, Kan., 12 head.....	90	11.50
John Hanson, Johnson County, Kan., 15 head.....	90	11.50
Harry Lidikey, Franklin County, Kan., 151 head.....	101	11.35
Geo. F. Scholz, Marshall County, Kan., 58 head.....	106	11.35

#### WICHITA

#### CATTLE

James Rinks, Ford County, Kan., 11 str & hfs.....	907	10.00
James Rinks, Ford County, Kan., 1 bull.....	860	8.50
Harry Hart, Barbe County, Kan., 11 str & hfs.....	580	10.50
J. C. Umbach, Ford County, Kan., 25 calves & hfs.....	984	9.00
P. E. Gingrass, Sedgwick County, Kan., 16 hfs.....	752	10.50
R. L. Lewis, Cowley County, Kan., 12 steers & hfs.....	980	11.50
W. H. Lewis, Cowley County, Kan., 9 steers.....	1060	11.00
Earl Hunt, Cowley County, Kan., 25 mixed.....	860	11.00
W. M. Muret, Cowley County, Kan., 9 mixed.....	996	11.00
B. W. DeWitt, Meade County, Kan., 9 steers.....	901	9.30
S. E. Tibbins, Marion County, Kan., 10 hfs & calves.....	760	11.00

#### HOGS

Otto Kottwitz, Barton County, Kan., 11 head.....	145	12.70
M. C. Ayres, Butler County, Kan., 12 head.....	135	11.50
J. A. ones, Harvey County, Kan., 9 head.....	163	12.50
Fred O. Smith, Greenwood County, Kan., 13 head.....	197	12.75
Virgil Hill, Chautauqua County, Kan., 51 head.....	123	11.25
J. T. Umbach, Ford County, an., 15 head.....	273	12.60
I. R. Doris, Alfalfa County, Okla., 11 head.....	165	12.00
C. R. Reigier, Elling County, Kan., 13 head.....	176	12.55
Lloyd Moore, Cowley County, Kan., 10 head.....	278	12.55
Ben Wilson, Cowley County, Kan., 20 head.....	303	12.35
Orval Barragree, Meade County, Kan., 43 head.....	260	12.75
Geo. W. Stucker, Elk County, Kan., 22 head.....	140	12.55
W. L. Hutchinson, Butler County, Kan., 15 head.....	224	12.75
Math Ewertz, Sedgwick County, Kan., 10 head.....	209	12.95
T. J. Hollingsworth, Cowley County, Kan., 21 head.....	124	12.00
C. E. Ryan, Chautauqua County, Kan., 35 head.....	136	8.00
A. N. Robinson & Son, Saline County, Kan., 24 head.....	261	12.65
Wm. G. Chaney, Butler County, Kan., 12 head.....	163	12.90
Julius Stucky, McPherson County, Kan., 16 head.....	296	12.90

#### SHEEP

Ralph Bell, Sumner County, Kan., 11 head.....	77	9.25
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#### PARSONS

#### CATTLE

Lawrence Claussen, Crawford County, Kan., 1 steer.....	990	12.00
John Bebbington, Neosho County, Kan., 18 heifers.....	555	11.00
W. E. Brookshire, Neosho County, Kan., 2 heifers.....	465	11.00
J. A. Gill, Montgomery County, Kan., 1 heifer.....	740	11.00
S. F. Herlocker, Crawford County, Kan., 2 heifers.....	545	10.50
H. D. Critton, Crawford County, Kan., 7 steers.....	492	10.25
J. C. Bredehoff, Crawford County, Kan., 8 steers.....	836	10.25
M. H. Huning, Crawford County, Kan., 2 heifers.....	555	10.00
E. E. Herlocker, Crawford County, Kan., 24 steers.....	770	10.00
L. G. Stepp, Labette County, Kan., 3 steers.....	743	10.00
A. A. Reipe, Labette County, Kan., 7 steers.....	793	9.25

#### HOGS

Wm. Koch, Labette County, Kan., 10 head.....	250	13.00
L. A. Wagner, Montgomery County, Kan., 17 head.....	239	13.00
L. C. DeMott, Montgomery County, an., 6 head.....	226	13.00
Geo. Heit, Montgomery County, Kan., 13 head.....	256	12.90
Eben Claus, Neosho County, Kan., 10 head.....	236	12.80
E. Y. Pruitt, Labette County, Kan., 6 head.....	218	12.80
E. E. Murray, Labette County, Kan., 9 head.....	212	12.80
Ed Dickerson, Labette County, Kan., 16 head.....	240	12.75
Howard Dickerson, Labette County, Kan., 8 head.....	231	12.75
Chas. McLaren, Wilson County, Kan., 10 head.....	188	12.75
Albert Tucker, Wilson County, Kan., 13 head.....	224	12.75
O. Koester, Crawford County, Kan., 12 head.....	233	12.75
Ralph Reinhardt, Neosho County, Kan., 12 head.....	227	12.70
W. E. Brookshire, Neosho County, Kan., 12 head.....	216	12.70
J. C. Jordan, Crawford County, Kan., 9 head.....	233	12.70
Ira Morrison, Allen County, Kan., 7 head.....	232	12.70
E. E. Wallingford, Labette County, Kan., 10 head.....	240	12.70
L. C. DeMott, Montgomery County, Kan., 7 head.....	225	12.70
A. C. Dixon, Labette County, Kan., 9 head.....	201	12.70
Alfred Erbe, Wilson County, Kan., 12 head.....	225	12.70
L. D. Sherbenou, Wilson County, Kan., 25 head.....	217	12.70

#### SHEEP

E. L. McCan, Neosho County, Kan., 169 head.....	109	11.00
Chas. Bertoncino, Crawford County, Kan., 23 head.....	77	10.25



## of Interest to Women

### SANDWICHES AND SALADS FOR BOX SOCIAL NIGHT

Now that everyone is busy planning the contents of the boxes for the Farmers Union BOX SOCIALS, on March 10, we thought that it might be a good time to include some ideas one family we know has used for many years, in filling boxes of this kind.

Of course the mainstay of your box, will probably be sandwiches. The day before or several hours before bread is to be used, cut off entire crust, all the way around, wrap in a damp napkin and keep where it is cool until ready to use. You will find that this loaf will now cut into any desired sized slice, and will be much easier to make into sandwiches. An economical way is to slice this loaf lengthwise, and then spread with filling, and put together before cutting into various shapes.

To make rolled sandwiches, slice loaf lengthwise very thin. Spread lightly with butter, and then with mixture desired. Creamed cheese seasoned and mixed with finely chopped nuts or chopped olives are excellent fillings for this type of sandwich.

An unusual meat sandwich is made as follows: Put through food grinder, contents of one glass dried beef, one cup peanuts (shelled, not salted), three hardboiled eggs, one small can of pimentos. Moisten with mayonnaise and use as sandwich spread.

Another excellent meat sandwich: Use one-third as much English walnuts as roast loin of pork,

green peppers to taste, run through meat grinder, moisten with mayonnaise.

Cold baked ham put through a food chopper and mixed with horse-radish dressing to make a paste, spread on rye bread—also makes a delicious sandwich.

An unusually good salad can be included in your box—a favorite is "Yum Yum salad." Heat 2 cups shredded pineapple, the juice of one lemon and 3/4 cup sugar until sugar is dissolved. Add to this mixture, two tablespoons gelatine and 1 cup cold water, which has been soaked ten minutes. Cool. Add 3/4 cup grated cheese and 1/2 cup cream, whipped. Pour in molds. If served with mayonnaise, the addition of a little chopped celery and green pepper to mayonnaise, is good.

#### Sour Cream Cake

1 cup sour cream  
2 eggs, beaten separately  
1 cup sugar  
Juice and rind 1/2 lemon  
Pinch Salt  
1 tsp soda in cream  
2 cups flour  
1/4 tsp baking powder  
Bake in shallow pan, moderate oven. Ice with Orange icing: Juice of one-half an orange, 1 teaspoon soft butter, add powdered sugar until of right consistency to spread. Grate a little of the orange rind and add to mixture, to give more pronounced flavor.

#### Butterscotch Bars for Boxes

The person who buys your box, will appreciate either of the following, which you may choose to include for dessert. These are two



# The Kansas Union Farmer

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

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THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1942

## THE NEED OF PLANNING

Of equal importance with all-out production for the war effort is the necessity for careful and intelligent planning to meet the gigantic post-war dislocations that are bound to strike agriculture, labor, and consumer groups in the nation.

In fact, in order to make an all-out effort for war production, the fear of economic chaos in the post-war period must be minimized if not eliminated. If this is not done, the fear of economic chaos will be a crippling force hindering the war effort.

Of all the many bold adjustments that will have to be made, certainly not the least important will be taking definite action to assure our abundant production of the necessities of life.

A program of abundant production will not meet with the approval of our great corporate interests, however.

Their efforts to further develop and maintain a scarcity economy—even at the expense of delaying all-out production of war essentials—is motivated by a desire to guarantee a scarcity system after the war.

The degree to which they have succeeded to date is particularly indicated by the following tabulation of net profits:

Following are figures showing profits and percentage changes, comparing the first nine months of 1941 with the same period of 1940, except when otherwise stated:

	1941	1940	Change Percent
Atlas Power .....	\$ 1,326,097	\$ 1,127,261	71.7
Allegheny Ludlum Steel .....	3,989,236	2,781,285	43.3
Acme Steel .....	2,865,850	2,520,598	13.7
(12 mos. ending Sept. 30)			
Amer. Radiator & Stand. Sanitary .....	5,171,849	3,720,806	39.0
Amer. Rolling Mill .....	8,215,760	3,889,110	111.0
Allis-Chalmers .....	4,170,793	3,769,397	10.7
Anaconda .....	2,146,580	917,845	134.0
& Cable .....	5,234,802	4,801,469	9.2
Air Red .....	9,165,000	6,560,394	39.8
Aviation Corp. .....	1,459,649	72,855	1950.0
(9 mos. ending August 31)			
Bridgeport Brass .....	1,326,873	973,686	36.3
Budd, E. & Co. .....	1,754,832	1,064,353	65.0
Budd Wheel .....	1,056,490	577,057	83.0
Babcock & Wilcox .....	3,095,576	1,832,266	69.0
Bohn Aluminum & Brass .....	1,148,690	1,005,737	14.2
Balk .....	3,910,222	1,213,880	222.0
(12 mos. ending Sept. 30)			
Blaw-Knox Steel .....	1,618,166	891,952	81.5
Caterpillar Tractor .....	8,226,176	7,590,371	8.4
(12 mos. ending Sept. 30)			
Continental Oil .....	8,590,802	3,299,631	161.0
Colorado Fuel & Iron .....	2,809,120	797,331	252.0
Chrysler .....	29,480,848	30,706,094	-4.0
Copper & Steel .....	1,224,093	798,736	53.3
Crucible Steel .....	4,275,064	3,554,698	20.2

Continental Can .....	7,381,502	8,944,485	-17.5
(12 mos. ending Sept. 30)			
Climax Molybdenum .....	6,288	4,731,524	32.9
Doehler Die Casting .....	1,004,543	709,914	41.6
Dupont .....	68,253,664	67,928,497	0.5
Douglas Aircraft .....	10,733,046	7,288,335	47.3
Eaton Manufacturing .....	3,100,851	2,722,850	13.9
General Elec. .....	37,471,681	37,094,776	1.0
General Steel Castings .....	2,725,365	502,363	444.0
General Cable Corp. .....	2,829,207	1,963,568	44.2
General Motors .....	161,175,834	129,172,490	24.3
Hazel Atlas Glass .....	2,661,186	1,992,130	33.5
Hudson Motor .....	1,433,839	1,289,004	—
Hercules Powder .....	4,356,632	3,744,236	16.4
Interlake Iron Corp. .....	1,824,022	-13,583	—
Ingersoll Rand .....	4,420,220	3,130,661	41.3
International Bus. Machine .....	7,116,217	6,413,779	10.9
Inland Steel .....	11,247,343	9,888,484	13.7
Jones & Laughlin .....	12,040,384	6,232,903	93.4
Lehigh Coal & Navigation .....	2,145,271	654,084	228.0
(12 mos. ending Sept. 30)			
Magna Copper Co. ....	1,117,389	754,808	48.0
Mathieson Alkali .....	1,428,571	1,250,240	14.2
National Steel .....	12,922,272	10,841,128	19.2
National Gypsum .....	1,200,629	1,055,084	13.8
National Cash Register .....	2,548,734	1,492,385	70.6
N. J. Zinc Company .....	7,033,390	5,114,461	37.5
Owens-Illinois Glass .....	8,672,797	8,048,406	7.8
(12 mos. ending Sept. 30)			
Packard .....	1,770,838	-1,439,064	—
Pittsburgh Coal .....	2,224,986	795,993	179.5
(12 mos. ending Sept. 30)			
Phillips Petr. ....	12,562,598	8,778,533	43.2
Quaker State Oil Refining .....	1,508,454	244,931	516.0
Remington Rand .....	3,302,283	1,065,209	210.0
(6 mos. ending Sept. 30)			
Rustless Iron & Steel .....	1,710,201	767,340	123.0
Republic Steel .....	17,997,095	12,633,333	42.4
RCA .....	7,370,165	5,209,043	41.5
Savage Arms .....	1,037,085	351,658	194.8
(3 mos. ending Sept. 30)			
Sharon Steel .....	1,226,140	754,878	62.5
Sherwin-Williams .....	5,661,185	4,828,746	17.3
(Year ending August 31)			
Shell Union Oil .....	14,485,986	12,615,196	14.8
Sloss Sheffield Steel & Iron .....	1,134,314	1,090,505	4.3
Smith, A. O. ....	2,734,657	1,686,681	62.1
(12 mos. ending July 31)			
Studebaker .....	2,016,180	475,495	341.0
Standard Oil (O.) .....	4,464,085	4,325,602	3.2
Skelly Oil .....	4,027,895	2,251,905	78.8
Stand. Oil (Cal.) .....	24,613,199	16,730,170	47.2
Texas Corp. ....	40,063,433	33,692,712	18.9
Timken Roller Bearing .....	7,629,563	6,940,598	10.0
Tidewater Assoc. Oil .....	9,790,595	7,057,625	38.7
Truscon Steel .....	1,524,108	695,953	119.0
United Aircraft .....	10,771,733	10,461,127	3.0
U. S. Steel .....	95,688,091	69,418,070	37.9
Union Oil Co. of Calif. ....	5,087,577	3,212,612	58.5
Wheeling Steel .....	6,567,551	3,275,186	100.5
Worthington Pump & Machinery .....	2,081,672	1,543,473	34.9
Westinghouse Air Brake .....	5,203,665	4,509,287	15.4
Warner & Swasey .....	3,484,915	2,805,775	24.2
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. ....	1,095,753	678,105	61.6
Yellow Truck & Coach .....	6,615,282	3,506,869	88.6
Youngstown Sheet & Tube .....	12,445,843	5,265,492	136.2

## WHY CLOSE RURAL SCHOOLS

By T. J. Ryan, St. Marys, Kansas

Over 2,000 of our Kansas Educators met in Topeka last month to discuss WAR and Schools with are very important subjects in Kansas and the whole world today. War, of course is No. One and Education is No. Two.

There was much discussion and there were speeches. War and schools were spoken of often but if God or Religion were spoken of I did not see either in the report.

Professor W. E. Scheffer, Superintendent of schools at Manhattan took the SPOT LIGHT when he stated in his SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT talk, that 1400 rural schools were closed in Kansas and 175 more would be closed this year and he requested the Legislative Committee not to propose any law that would slow down the closing of One-Teacher Rural Schools.

If Professor Schaffer will read Kansas History he will learn that it was the One Teacher Rural schools serving the Homestead Kansas Farmers that made Kansas a great state and not K. U. at Lawrence or the State Agricultural Department, Manhattan.

The Corporation Farmers, Land Lords and Mortgage Companies agree with Professor for most of them want the One-Teacher-School closed to reduce taxes. But remember what a very wise man said:

"A bold peasantry, a country's pride,  
When once destroyed can ne'er be supplied."  
Our Educators must remember that HOMES are more important than High Schools and College, so why not have a slogan "Back to the Family Size Farm" with a plan that will make it possible for the renters and WPA workers to get a piece of land for a home, then our One-Teacher Rural Schools will reopen, and Kansas will have a rebirth in our Farm Population.

## "Jim Says"

The Managers, Directors' and Officers' Meeting at Iola, was interesting and educational. It may have been due to the bad roads that the attendance was smaller than was expected.

The information available at that meeting was very valuable and timely.

Mr. Jim Moore, Manager of the Elevator at LaHarpe was chairman, Leading discussions were Mr. E. K. Dean, Mr. Tom Hall, Mr. Winchester, and Mr. Chester Graham. Everyone present took an active part in the discussion and that is what it takes for an educational discussion. After the meeting, Mr. Dean asked me to join Esther Ekblad, Chester Graham, and himself at a meeting at Parsons.

The F. U. Local No. 1304 at Par-

## FLASH FROM WASHINGTON

James Boutwell, chairman of the Mississippi House Agriculture Committee wired the Byrd Committee and accused the Farm Bureau of coercing dues from 13,000 Negro farmers by "in voluntary setoff from AAA payments." It is total claimed membership in Mississippi is 19,000.

He further charges the Farm Bureau with cashing benefit checks, deducting and pocketing forced dues payments, and adds that banks are given block Bureau memberships to dispose of.

IF YOU WANT THE FSA WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMEN—ASK YOUR LOCAL TO TAKE ACTION.

sons put on a play that night for a large crowd. The night was stormy but they came and were rewarded for the trip by a swell play by home folks.

The play "Orin Slick of Pumpkin Creek." Mr. Carl Wilson, President of the Local announced the play and that some of them had colds and may not talk very loud so, he requested "quiet" and in no uncertain terms, and it was "quiet" they had, Mrs. Chas. Eplee read the name of the play and as she read the names of the players and the characters the person walked across the stage quoting some few catch words or expressing some movement of their part.

The players and their parts were as follows: Dan Rucke, Orin Slick; Mrs. Dan Huckem, Widow Berry; Leta Palmer, Hired girl Sis Riggs; Wilbur Merriew, a crooked speculator; Feda Palmer, a niece, Gladys May Merredin; Charles Eplee, Clarence Green, a "mystery man"; Mrs. P. E. Benson, "The Girl in Red"; Mrs. Karstetter, a guest; Mr. P. E. Benson, a guest.

The play was very good, and by the applause, everyone there enjoyed it. I wish to congratulate each of you that had anything to do with the play—"It Was Swell." you did a lot of studying and practicing to put on the play for our enjoyment.

The specialties between acts were very good. The names as I got them I hope are correct. A number and encore by Barbara Braden, Hawaiian guitar and Donald Crane of Pittsburg, Spanish guitar. A number and encore by Shirley Johnson on the accordion.

Parsons Local has two Juniors, Ed Scribner and John Heingford, about eighty years of age. One played a fiddle and the other a piano. They played several numbers, including one square dance, called by Mr. Jackson.

Thanks for a splendid evening, and thanks to you, Jim O'Hara for the welcome received from you. —Jim Petty.

## Special Offer to Kansas Farmers Union Members

We are interested in introducing hybrid seed corn into the State of Kansas. We have been growing some of our own hybrid corn here in Iowa and this year we have enough corn to furnish seed stock so that we can offer it to a number of Kansas growers so that they can grow their own seed corn in Kansas and this would also make an ideal set-up for them to sell it through their local cooperative companies. Hybrid corn seed stock is being grown in Kansas already with some success.

The corn that we are growing is going to be grown under the name of Farmers Union 350. It is an improved U. S. 35 being practically the same as U. S. 35 in all its characteristics. You will notice according to the Kansas tests that U. S. 35 made the greatest record of any corn grown in Kansas.

Here are some questions that Kansas farmers, who might be interested, in growing some of this, would wish to ask:

QUESTION: What is the cost of the seed?

ANSWER: We wish to put this seed out on a partnership basis through the Kansas Farmers Union. Under this program there will be no cost of the seed. The farmer gets the entire market price for the corn plus a 10c per bushel service charge for doing the detasseling of the corn and 10c a bushel grading charge for grading the corn. Then the remainder is divided 3 ways up to the wholesale price, which should be at least \$5.00 a bushel. So this would give the farmer really about 3 times the market price for the corn that he would produce. The remainder will be divided between the Kansas Farmers Union for supervising the program and the Kansas Union hybrid seed corn company for furnishing the necessary single crosses to produce the hybrid corn and furnishing the advertising and helping with the sales program.

QUESTION: How does this hybrid seed stock compare in yield with regular commercial hybrids?

ANSWER: Our commercial hybrids last year actually yielded more than did our regular commercial hybrids and we know that it will out yield all open pollinated corn.

QUESTION: What about the extra labor?

ANSWER: The only extra labor is at planting time when the male and female rows must be planted, of course, according to direction and this will be done under the supervision of the Farmers Union seed corn company and the men from the Kansas Farmers Union who will supervise and direct the planting. Then the other will be the detasseling which we believe can be done down there for around 10c a bushel. A farm family can easily tend to 5 or 10 acres without much extra effort. You will get a 10c allowance for this detasseling work. Then all the grading can be done in the winter time when it is not so busy. The growing of the corn will be completely supervised at all times.

QUESTION: How can I get into this corn program?

ANSWER: Write E. K. Dean, President Kansas Farmers Union, Box 296, Salina, Kansas as all corn will be leased through this organization.

QUESTION: Is there any restriction on the amount of acres a farmer can grow?

ANSWER: Yes, we are restricting this in amounts from 5 to 10 acres so that when we set this program up it will divide this up among as many farmers as possible and in this way the outlet for the corn will be more certain.

We are interested in placing this corn on as good land as possible and more of it in the Eastern half of the state. We would place some in the Western half of the state on irrigated ground.

Here is an opportunity to get in the hybrid seed corn business, help your State Farmers Union, cooperate with your cooperative set-up in merchandising the corn, and you can produce and sell better corn than the large advertised hybrid corn companies because you are eliminating excessive operating expenses and freight.

Write today! This offer is only open to a limited number of farmers.