

Half of Farmers Get Only 12% Of Income

The Federal Reserve Board took a year-end look at agriculture and came up with these interesting conclusions:

As a whole, the industry is more prosperous than in any other period in history. Higher prices and increased production have raised cash income 160 per cent above pre-war levels.

The top 40 per cent of farm families had cash incomes ranging from \$1,660 to \$3,370 and over. Fifty per cent of the farmers received 88 per cent of the total income. Ten per cent had incomes of less than \$130 and 40 per cent had incomes under \$700.

Some Worse Off

These figures, the board said, "make it obvious that rural poverty has not been eliminated." It added that many low-income farm families are worse off than before the war.

The more fortunate farmers' happy position is due mainly to the fact that the prices they received for their product increased 99 per cent since 1939, while the prices paid for the things they bought increased only 35 per cent. The figures will probably be challenged by farmers, but they are vouched for by Reserve Board "experts."

Produce One-Third More

During the war production has increased about a third, notwithstanding a shortage of labor.

This was accomplished by a very sharp increase in the use of machinery. After the war the needs of the nation, according to the board, can be supplied with a few million fewer workers than were employed before the war.

The value of farm land has jumped 44 per cent, and the board says this is a grave threat to continued prosperity after the war, when the "boom-and-bust" experience of the last war is likely to be repeated.

Gene Voorhies Back

T/4 Gene P. Voorhies returned from Europe late in August and is enjoying a 30-day furlough. He and Mrs. Esther Voorhies have been spending much of the month with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Eckblad, at Leonardville.

Kansas Union Farmer

Organization

Education

Co-operation

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No. 22

Shoeppel's Unjust Highway Financing Program Is Protested by KFU Petition

GAS TAX PETITION

To Be Sent to the Governor and Members of the State Legislature of Kansas:

Governor Schoeppel:

We, the undersigned, wish to express our entire dissatisfaction with the highway financing program which you took the trouble to force thru this past session of Legislature in the form of Senate Bill No. 306.

We are well aware of the fact that such a program couldn't have possibly been passed without the executive pressure you exercised in getting it thru the House of Representatives.

We are holding you entirely accountable for this unprecedented, inequitable program of financing highway construction.

Farm people thruout the state of Kansas courageously met their problems during the difficult war years of producing more and more with less and less. The farmers' record of food production in spite of equipment and labor handicaps is unsurpassed by any other group.

Now, to ask farmers to pay tax on their non-highway used gasoline to raise funds for matching Federal funds in financing a post-war road building program that provides assistance for only the primary and secondary road systems, which are of little value to farm people living from one to 15 miles off these all-weather roads and have to travel the worst kind of mud roads to reach them, is an unprecedented and unjustified discrimination against farm people, and we pledge ourselves to the task of doing whatever is necessary to have this gross injustice corrected.

Name	Route or Street	Town

Fill Out and Send to Kansas Farmers Union for Copying and Forwarding

All Locals Asked To Take Action In Near Future

By E. K. DEAN, President
Kansas Farmers Union

A great many members of the Kansas Farmers Union have asked that the state office take some action to bring to the attention of Governor Schoeppel and the members of the 1947 Legislature, the dissatisfaction of farm people with the Highway legislation adopted at the last session of the Kansas Legislature.

The petition on this page has been drafted for that purpose.

The petition is self-explanatory and when returned to the state office will be forwarded to Governor Schoeppel, with copies retained carrying all of the names of the signers, and forwarded to each member of BOTH houses of the 1947 legislature.

Kansas Farmers Union will appreciate your taking this up with the members of your Local at its next regular meeting, and making arrangements to have it circulated in your community. Attach enough extra pages to provide for all of the signatures acquired in your community.

If your local decides not to circulate the petition, we would appreciate a report from you in regard to the attitude of the members of your local toward the Highway legislation in question.

Vesecky Says Education of Members and Public Neglected; Every Co-op Should Allot 5% of Net Savings for This Purpose

By JOHN VESECKY
Farmers Union Jobbing Assn.

Your reporter has read with much interest an abridged copy of the Annual Report of the National Farmers Union and Chamber of Agriculture of Scotland for the year ending Feb. 29, 1944, which has lately come to hand.

The Scottish Farmers Union seems to be about seven years old and is a very active champion of the rights of the farmers in that country.

From reading the report we would say that it is in many ways more militant in its defense of farmers' rights than are many of our United States farm organizations, and has taken a much more active part in mobilizing all agricultural resources of Scotland in support of the war effort than have any of our own state Unions or even the National Farmers Union.

That however can easily be understood when one considers the close proximity of Scotland to the actual war.

Message for Farmers

Right Honorable Thomas Johnston, Secretary of State for Scotland and also the Secretary of Agriculture, addressed the meeting and one paragraph of his address impressed us as applying to

our farmers here in the U. S. and especially to the members of our co-operatives. The Secretary of State was discussing some criticisms which had been made of English farming and of British farming as a whole and he said in part, as follows:

"We have carried, I am afraid, in the past, our national habit of self-depreciation to inordinate, fantastic and foolish lengths. Sometimes self-criticism has been so overdone that we have almost ourselves come to believe there is no good in us. And some people have cried stinking fish at our wares so often and so loudly that we are in grave danger of getting a lop-sided view of our own materials, efforts and achievements."

While not so much now as formerly, we still too often meet farmers who are members of the Farmers Union, and who, if they admit that they belong to the Farmers Union, do so in a shame-faced way as if they were ashamed of belonging to it.

Far too often still, enemies of co-operatives, or even uninformed persons who are not real enemies of co-operatives but who simply parrot the rot preached by papers of the Kansas Business Magazine stripe, make

statements about co-operatives that we know are not true but which we do not try to refute, either because we do not ourselves know enough about the method of operation of co-operatives to enter into a controversy about their merits or because we are too modest about the achievements.

Know Your FU and Co-ops

It is not good to constantly blow our Farmers Union nor our co-operative horns. People get tired of hearing self-praise no matter how well deserved it may be; but we must inform ourselves on the achievements of our co-operatives and of our Farmers Union so that we can, when the proper time and place comes, tell the world what they have done and are now doing to increase the well being of our farmers. We must also have the courage of our convictions to defend both the co-operatives and the Farmers Union whenever anyone cries "stinking fish" about their wares.

Co-op Educational Funds

All of this brings us to the conclusion that our Farmers Union and our co-operatives, but especially our co-operatives, have neglected the proper education of their members and the general

public as to their achievements and the possibilities for future service.

Every co-operative should set up an educational budget at the beginning of the year equal to at least 5 per cent of the average annual savings. This amount could be paid in installments into the State and National Farmers Union Educational Funds to be used in furthering co-operative education in the trade territory of the co-operative and at large. The co-operatives then should be given representation on the educational committees proportionate to their collective contributions to the funds.

In that way by having a stable sure income for the year on the basis of which the State and National Farmers Union Educational Committees could plan their year's work, we could have out among our people, both farm and urban, qualified educational field representatives who would (borrowing a quotation from the Co-optimist, issued weekly by the Farmers Union GTA of St. Paul, Minn.), like the Padre in the old Irish song, "Father O'Flynn," keep our membership up to date by "Coaxing the aisy ones, helping the crazy ones, and liftin' th' lazy ones—on wid a stick."

Co-ops Point Men's Minds Toward Service and Security

By Father W. B. Faherty, S. J.
St. Marys, Kansas

To some the co-operative system is merely a way of making money, while to others it is also a grand opportunity of helping their neighbors.

A third and more sublime outlook challenges men's aspirations, an outlook that can build on and enrich these lesser attitudes.

All members of a co-operative work together not only for their own personal gain but also for the common good. In fact, they may at times have to sacrifice individual advantages for the benefit of the whole group.

The managers and directors of co-operatives frequently put service to their neighbor in place of personal gain. Instances could be offered in America and Europe of co-operative leaders turning down offers of high salaries in private business to remain with their co-operative, so great was the satisfaction they found in helping their neighbor.

Christian Spirit

Such choices can be made from merely natural motives. They can also be made an expression of the spirit of Christ as expressed in the words, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Mt. 22/39.

We can enrich our lives and increase our eternal reward by adding to our natural motives in co-operation this spiritual motive of love of our neighbor for the love of God.

In the co-operative system men give up the chance of amassing huge fortunes, since the co-operative returns go, not as profits into the bankbooks of the few, but as savings to patron members in proportion to patronage.

Individual co-operators can make this renunciation of the possibility of private fortune a response to Christ's warning, "How hard it is for them that trust in riches to enter into the Kingdom of God!" (MK 10/24).

They can thank God for the evolution of a system of business that points men's minds towards security and service rather than towards fortune and selfishness.

Co-ops and Equality

The co-operative system recognizes the equality of human rights as opposed to the theories that grant special privileges to the powerful "few" or absorb the individual in the all-dominating state. You will notice that all properly-led co-operative groups support movements and legislation for the benefit of the average man.

Co-ops, like Christianity, embrace all races, all nations. There is no color-line at the altar, nor at the co-op counter. There are saints of all races; outstanding co-operators of every color! This rejection of color distinction can be merely natural good-fellowship. It can also be a sublime religious conviction, which St. Paul so beautifully expressed to the Galatians: "There is neither Jew nor Greek: There is neither bond nor free . . . but you are all one in Christ Jesus." (St. Paul to Galatians 3/28.)

I do not wish to imply, in conclusion, that all people in the co-operative system actually have the highest Christian principles as their motives for co-operative activity. Some have twisted the

system toward selfish objectives. I merely wish to point out how naturally co-operation lends itself to the practice of an all-embracing Christian charity!

\$12,000,000 to Be Spent by FSA During 1946

George L. McCarty, state F.S.A. administrator, announced that the F.S.A. will have \$12,000,000 to spend during 1946. Much of this appropriation will be used to help returning servicemen Mr. McCarty said.

The F.S.A. will have four district supervisors and fifty-eight county farm supervisors for next year in Kansas. McCarty states that already "in many Kansas counties, farm families and veterans have applied for farm ownership loans;" \$25,000,000 was appropriated for veteran ownership loans in the nation for 1946.

In Kansas the F.S.A. has made 82 loans to veterans since the beginning of 1944; \$67,500,000 was appropriated for rehabilitation loans throughout the nation, and Kansas will receive \$1,200,000 of this amount.

Farmers Must Pay More Attention to Bees, Says Expert

"We are going to have to pay more attention to bees," says Gove Hamidge, formerly of the Dept. of Agriculture, "from the standpoint of sheer self-protection of our agriculture."

"The simple fact is that the fewer the bees the less abundant the crops—and no bees, no crops, in many cases; mainly because bees are the ministers that officiate at the marriage of flowers."

We are going to have to think about bees on new terms," he says.

Artificial insemination of bees will help increase the bee population in quality and quantity. Only recently it has been developed to the stage where it can be used successfully.

This will overcome the fact that the breeding of the bee has always been handicapped by the fact that queen mates in the air with whatever drone she encounters. It will do away with indiscriminate mating, which is uncertain in its results and in producing a good grade of bees.

Catfish Like Soap Say Many Fishermen

Children who don't enjoy taking baths can now use the soap differently. It makes excellent bait for catfish.

Despite the soap shortage fishermen have been using soap as bait in many places. Although most fish will not bite at soap, it has proven very attractive to the catfish.

Enough time was lost on the nation's farms last year thru accidents to have produced five bushels of wheat per person for everyone in America.

News Briefs FOR THE Kansas Farmer

(Taken from Kansas Dailies)

A harvest season attack by aphids on the honeydew and cantaloupe fields of Grant and Stanton Counties was counterattacked from the air via airplane. A six-ton screen of nicotine and lime concentrate was laid down to combat the insects.

Agricultural areas of Kansas will have enough medical and health facilities in the near postwar period, if the plans of the 27 prominent medical authorities who conferred recently with Dr. F. C. Beelman, State Board of Health secretary, can be carried out.

A statewide hospital survey to disclose hospital needs will be conducted by an elected executive board of five members.

Kansas added about one million dollars to its general revenue fund between the end of August, 1944, and August, 1945, said State Treasurer Elmer T. Beck. He said the true cash balance of the general revenue fund at the end of August, 1945, amounted to \$12,036,649.

About the only way of disposing of a surplus late potato crop of 60 million bushels is for the government to buy it and ship it abroad where there is an acute shortage of foodstuffs, said Scott Kelsey of Topeka.

Farmers in the state chose a favorable sweet clover seed year to cut their acreage to 28,000 acres, or one-fourth less than the 37,000 acres harvested in 1944. Shortage of labor was largely responsible. Kansas produced 11.5 per cent of the U. S. total in sweet clover seed.

One way to save tomatoes from frost is to pull up the whole vine, with the tomatoes still attached, and hang it in a dry, moderately light place, such as the garage. Tomatoes will keep fairly well this way for a few weeks. The mature green fruits will gradually ripen on the vine.

Every cow needs a rest period of six to eight weeks if she is to produce the most milk during her next milking period.

An improved situation for sheep in comparison with other livestock is expected in 1946.

The War Production Board has withdrawn sponsorship of four additional mills for processing the guayule shrub, as the end of the war against Japan has improved the outlook for natural rubber.

One of the largest crops on record of late summer and early fall domestic type cabbage is coming to market in the next couple of months.

The wheat production record this year again shows the value of summer fallow. Summer fallow produces 27.5 bushels of wheat per acre, disked corn ground 23.1 bushels, spring plowing 16.1 bushels and fall plowing 21.2 bushels.

DDT is effective on body lice, bedbugs, some species of lice and mosquitoes. It appears DDT also will be useful against clothes moths, carpet beetles and silverfish.

Others want household equipment and furnishings, electric power, more farm land, and improved buildings. The department said that millions of farm families are in good financial position to buy many of these things. But they will hesitate to do so unless prices for farm products remain high, which de-

pends a great deal on full employment and purchasing power throughout the nation.

About one-fourth of the people in Kansas are eating frozen foods from lockers; the other three-fourths would be doing it, too, if there were enough food lockers.

Cows afflicted with mastitis have been cured with penicillin in a recent test in New Jersey, reports H. E. Dodge, Kansas dairy commissioner.

A USDA survey shows that one farmer in four says he plans to buy a tractor or other farm ma-

chinery and one in five intends to buy an automobile or truck.

There will be 100,000 idle workers within three months, and Kansas will be paying \$1,500,000 a month in unemployment compensation, John Morrison, state labor commissioner, estimated recently.

Dirt in Kansas cream has fallen from the 30 per cent reported in 1934 to the present low of 1 or 2 per cent, said H. E. Dodge, state dairy commissioner. His opinions were based on reports of sediment testing in which his department and creameries are co-operating.

HIGHEST PRICES FOR RAILROAD TIES

OPA authorizes top prices to step up production

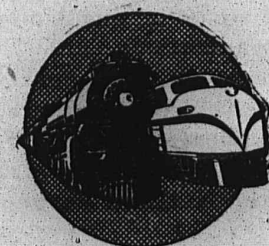
The railroads urgently need crossties. They are needed now — will be needed regularly to enable the railroads to continue meeting the need for vital transportation.

Demand has outstripped the supply from usual sources. So we ask American farmers to help.

Cut and sell some of your timber. Even if you have only a few dozen trees of right size and kind, it will help relieve a critical situation.

Prices are good — increase your income — cut now.

For exact details get in touch with your railroad agent or your nearest tie producer or contractor.



AMERICAN RAILROADS

TVA Did This

Both public power and private power are sold at very low rates, as low as 1 cent a kilowatt hour, for domestic users. This is the reason you see washing machines on the front porches of the hillside cabins. This is also the reason the energy of falling water power is lightening the burdens of daily labor for hundreds of thousands of men and women in the Tennessee valley.—"Colliers."

Vet Needs \$3,000 for Farm Tools

Would Provide Only Essentials For 160 Acres

The table on the right, taken from National Union Farmer, may explain why it is necessary for Kansas GI's who wish to farm to pay out more than \$3,000 as an initial outlay for farm machinery.

According to prices quoted below by E. E. Vanover of C. A. Smith Implement Co., it would take \$3,215 to buy just the essential machinery needed for a 160-acre farm.

Tractor	\$1,125
Two-bottom plow	151
8-foot tandem disk	160
Two-row cultivator and attachments	194
Three-section smoothing harrow	46
Eight-foot soil packer	86
Twelve-hole grain drill	190
Wagon without box	93
Two-bottom lister and planter	173
Side-delivery hay rake	163
Grain-type box	53
Corn binder	180
Mowing machine	116
Cream separator	120
Hay loader	185
Manure spreader	180

Total

The would-be veteran farmer will also find that prices on used machinery are high, considering how poor in quality most of it is.

All in all, GI Joe who wants to farm will find that his initial investment will come to a pretty steep figure, no matter how he figures it.

And no matter how anyone figures it, the farm machinery manufacturers are making (as they always have) a lot of money.

Germans Make Alcohol Drink From Just Coal

"Margarine butter and drinking alcohol were manufactured from coal by Nazi chemists," said a government scientist before the Senate's Oil Policy Committee.

Dr. W. C. Schroeder, acting chief of the office of Synthetic Fuels in the Bureau of Mines, with 22 other oil technicians, was sent by this country to Germany to inspect such projects.

"Starting with coal, the Germans were able to duplicate practically every lubricating oil we can make from natural petroleum," related Schroeder.

"They are making an aviation lubricating oil," he went on, "which some of our experts thought was better than the American grades of oil, and some thought about as good. None thought it inferior." The cost of their gasoline was estimated to be no more than 16 to 25 cents a gallon.

Ersatz-minded Germans, it was said, made soap and fats suitable for frying in addition to alcohol and better substitutes.

Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) asked Dr. Schroeder if Germany's technology with respect to synthetic fuels was in advance of American technology.

"Definitely so; yes" was the answer....

U. S. population has increased to 139,682,000, a gain of more than 8 million in the last five years, the Census Bureau announced last week.

Farm Machinery Firms Enjoy Big War Profits

Farm equipment manufacturers have enjoyed increased profits during the war along with other industries.

Before tax profits for 1941-44 were 137.6 per cent above the 1936-39 average.

After tax profits for 1941-44 were 33.7 per cent above the 1936-39 average.

Here are the figures for each company:

Company	% Increase Before Taxes	% Increase After Taxes
J. I. Case Co.	238.8	34.7
Allis-Chalmers	430.1	89.1
Massey-Harris	287.5	235.5
Deere & Co.	108.6	13.2
International Harvester	71.4	22.2
Oliver Farm Equipment	136.8	125.4

Facts About DDT and Its Use Released by USDA

Facts on the practical uses of DDT insecticides in the home and on the farm are still incomplete, altho millions of pounds of it have already been used by the Army, Navy and Public Health Service for the control of disease-carrying insects, says the Research Division of the United States Department of Agriculture.

After 2½ years of experimentation the USDA says that for certain purposes and under certain conditions the safe and effective use of DDT by civilians now is possible.

Here are some facts about DDT and its use:

1. DDT is suitable for use only when properly prepared; it is not easy to formulate an insecticidal dust from technical grade DDT.

2. Experts say that DDT is not effective against all insects, and is more effective against some than others. It is also a slower acting poison.

3. DDT is harmful to honey bees; used indiscriminately, it may interfere with adequate pollination of important food or seed crop plants by destroying beneficial insects.

4. DDT is highly toxic to fish and other cold-blooded animals. Under certain conditions its use has resulted in killing insect-feeding birds. It is poisonous to warm-blooded animals when considerable amounts are eaten.

5. Therefore, DDT cannot at this time be recommended for use on grain, forage, or other crops that are to be used as animal feed.

6. In general, DDT, as used experimentally, in the form of sprays or dusts has not been especially harmful to most plants. Thus far, it seems to have no harmful effects on soil, except when used in large quantities.

7. DDT is highly effective against body lice, bedbugs, flies of several species, mosquitoes, clothes moths, carpet beetles, silver fish, and others. Its effectiveness is doubtful against certain species of ants, cockroaches, spiders, and ticks. It is NOT effective against the screwworm, heel fly or cattle grub, the chigger and the poultry mite.

8. Formulas containing a wettable DDT powder can be readily mixed with water (many DDT formulas are mixed with oil.) It is then harmless when applied to the skin of

man or animals, because it does not have an oil base. It is also better than the oil solution, because it presents no fire hazard.

9. DDT, sprayed on ceilings and walls of homes and barns where flies rest, will remain effective against flies for several weeks or months. The flies die in one to three hours.

People Approve World Plan to Ban Militarism

Congressman Joseph W. Martin, Jr., who recently proposed a move for the world-wide banning of peacetime conscription, is privately expressing astonishment at the discrepancy between the support his plan has brought from the people and its general condemnation in the press.

Few editorial writers have looked back to the effort made to abolish conscription by international agreement to note the changes since then, and their implications.

At the Disarmament Conference in Geneva on Nov. 9, 1930, a German (pre-Hitler) move for the limitation of conscription was backed by China, Sweden, the Netherlands, Norway—and Russia.

The United States, Britain, the Little Entente, Japan, and Italy opposed the move.

Mussolini had just initiated a program of conscription for all Italian youths upon reaching the age of 18.—Worldover Press.

Salt-Resistant Crops Named

Danger of salt accumulation is the greatest single hazard to crop culture of most of the 20 million acres of land under irrigation. Grouping of several crops according to their salt tolerance has been made in a tentative way. Among those showing strong tolerance to salt in soil solutions are: slender and crested wheatgrass, tall oatgrass, wild rye, re-suce grass, sugar beets, Bermuda grass, garden beets and milo.

Alfalfa and cotton are moderately tolerant. Weak salt tolerance is shown by red clover, garden beans, onions, vetch, oats and wheat.

Farm Fires Kill 3,500 Yearly And Cause \$100 Million Loss

Once every 15 minutes—35,000 times every year—that agonizing and frantic cry tells of still another American farm attacked by fire.

These fires kill 3,500 people, hurt about 5,900 each year, and cause 100 million dollars loss in property.

The causes of such fires could in 85 to 90 per cent of the cases be eliminated, and so it should be the duty for each farm family to make special efforts to eliminate as many hazards as possible during Fire Prevention Week, which has been proclaimed by President Truman from Oct. 7-13.

Here are eight common fire hazards:

(1) Matches and Smoking: Matches, cigarettes and cigars should be extinguished completely before discarded. Keep matches in safe containers out of reach of small children, and prohibit smoking in the barn or anywhere near combustible materials.

(2) Gasoline and kerosene: Annual loss \$7,500,000. These should not be kept in or near main buildings. They should be stored in clearly marked metal containers, and handled with care at all times. Eight hundred mothers lose their lives each year by using kerosene to quicken fires, and by using inflammable cleaning fluids.

(3) Rubbish: Magazines, newspapers, rags, waste, feed bags, old mattresses, discarded furniture and similar materials should not be allowed to accumulate in the farm home or any farm building.

(4) Combustible wood shingle roofs: Loss \$8,000,000. Ready to be kindled into flame by chimney sparks or air-borne fire brands, such roofs should be re-covered

with fire-retardant roofing which will resist sparks falling upon it.

(5) Defective heating systems: Keep the heating plant clean, and repair it promptly. Chimneys and flues need yearly cleaning. Faulty chimneys and flues alone account for a loss of \$14,500,000.

(6) Electrical equipment: Replace frayed cords. Disconnect all appliances after using them. Keep cobwebs and dust away from fuse boxes and switch boxes. Use only fuses of the proper size and resistance. Never run extension cords under rugs.

(7) Spontaneous ignition of hay: Hay should be properly cured before being placed in the mow, proper ventilation provided, and inspections made regularly for signs of heating. But it does little good to properly cure hay if a leaky roof allows water to seep in to start the heating process.

(8) Lightning: Loss \$10,000,000—400 lives. Equip farm buildings with properly installed and well-maintained lightning rods.

Don't Trust That Bull

Here is the latest warning about trusting a bull.

John H. Paul, 45, near Kenton, O., was operating his milking machine when a horned bull entered the barn and attacked him.

He seized the bull's horns and finally got it down, after it had dragged him about 100 feet.

Then he was able to get to the house, whence his doctor sent him to the hospital.

There it was found that the bull had gored him in the stomach, chest, arm and hand, inflicting serious internal injuries.

A fan dancer, in the final analysis, is merely a nudist with a cooling system.

In Times of Prosperity Prepare for Adversity!

In times of plentiful feed supply prepare for times of feed scarcity by binding all the rough feed that you can bind this year and putting it in large stacks for use in case of a shortage next year.



To Keep from Need... Bind Your FEED!

Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n is again handling the proven and reliable ★★ Three Star and I.H.C. twines. These twines are all sisal with no added mixtures of any kind and are as good twines as can be bought anywhere.

If your local co-operative does not

have either of the twines on hand ask him to order some for you from the nearest warehouse of the Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n. so that you can be sure to have the twine when your feed is ready to bind.

The Southern Hemisphere countries are now undergoing the same kind of devastating droughts that Kansas had in the '30s. Even some of our own southern states are suffering from the lack of rainfall.

SO... TO KEEP FROM NEED BIND YOUR FEED!

Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n.
Warehouses

Kansas City Topeka Wakeeney Girard

"The TVA Rescues the Farmer," Says Magazine Editor

TVA Reviews What Folks Can Have With MVA

"Nobody Will Ever Write a 'Grapes of Wrath' About Tennessee Valley"

(These are significant excerpts from an article, "The TVA Rescues the Farmer," by Bruce Bliven, editor of the New Republic. We reprint them here because they are previews of what people in the Missouri Valley can easily realize with the help of an MVA.)

Soil Erosion

Soil erosion is the creeping cancer of American agriculture. If we continue to lose the fertility of our soil at the rate of recent decades, vast areas of the U. S. will be a complete desert in about 100 years.

In the Tennessee Valley they have accomplished the greatest experiment in erosion and water control ever undertaken by man. The 26 dams on the Tennessee Valley and its tributaries put the entire region beyond the threat of any severe general flood and assures a minimum of soil erosion.

The size of this project can be gauged to some extent when you know that the artificial new lakes created behind the dams have a shore line actually larger than that of the continental U. S. itself. A man on the moon, with a good telescope, could see these lakes and the shadows cast by the big new dams.

Flood Control

For generations we have tried to control floods on the Mississippi River by building high banks, called levees, along its lower regions. This notion contradicts the best current thought of hydraulic engineers throughout the world today.

The present notion is that rainfall should be controlled at the earliest possible moment after it reaches the earth. A dozen little dams on small tributaries are worth far more than a big one farther down the main stream.

Fertilizers

They are producing both nitrates and phosphates in the TVA. Soil experts are showing the farmers the particular value of phosphates in which soils are deficient. Farmers are encouraged to take their steep slopes out of cultivation and to plant clover and other nitrogen-fixing crops, a program made possible only by the use of mineral phosphates.

Certain farms are chosen for demonstration tests to show that these methods are valuable. Sale prices of such farms may go up as much as 400 or 500 per cent.

Farm Machinery

A commercial hay-drier costs several thousand dollars, but it is useful to have on farms like those in the Tennessee Valley. So TVA engineers set to work to develop one which would not cost more than \$500; and they were successful. The drier makes it possible for the farmer to take his hay from the fields very soon after

GI's Returning to Farms Face Tough Prospects

How can the nation's farms, which have learned to meet food production requirements with 5 million less people, absorb an estimated million returning veterans?

This is one of the reconversion problems which agriculture must face, said I. W. Duggan, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

Openings on farms for veterans will mainly be replacement opportunities, which will be made when older men, who have helped meet the wartime emergency, retire, he said. But these openings will not come near supplying enough vacancies for all those who are likely to return.

Governor Duggan also warned that those many veterans who are buying or planning to buy farms will be exposed to a home front danger—that of inflation in farm land prices.

"Land prices are up about 57 per cent from the pre-war level," he said, "and a veteran buying land should be aware of the break in both farm commodity and land prices that came two years after World War I, which resulted in financial disaster for many who bought land on credit at high prices."

cutting it, thus reducing the chance of rain ruining it or lessening its value.

Sweet potatoes are grown in the Valley, but have been hard to keep, since they spoil readily. The agricultural advisers worked out a heater which will keep the potatoes at an even temperature of around 95 degrees for about three weeks. The starch in the potatoes turns to sugar, and they keep better.

Then there are the deep freeze units, developed by the TVA, to be privately manufactured at a low price, enabling farmers in the Valley to freeze many foodstuffs and sell them at good prices with minimum loss from spoilage.

Strawberries, for example, went up, after the deep-freeze technique was introduced, from 4.2 cents to 11 cents per box.

Production

Some of the over-all benefits of the new scientific agriculture in the Tennessee Valley are reflected in statistics. In one Valley area, for example, cotton production has gone up from 275 pounds per acre to 400. Corn production has increased by 20 or 30 bushels per acre. Per capita income increased more than 100 per cent. Retail sales increased 50 per cent more than the national average.

Electricity

Cheap electricity in the Valley makes it possible for nearly all farmers to use it freely in their work. They have been greatly helped in doing so by the Rural Electrification Administration, which encourages the creation of co-operatives among the farmers in a given vicinity for the purpose of bringing in electric power.

A great deal of backbreaking farm drudgery is now being done by wired magic—pumping water, grinding feed, shelling corn, separating cream, sawing wood.

The housewife likewise appreciates washing clothes in this way, using an electric vacuum cleaner, refrigerator, and sewing machine, and being freed from the necessity of constantly filling and cleaning oil lamps.

But these figures of course do not begin to tell the whole story of what has happened in the Valley. Much of the increased production of foodstuffs is consumed by the farmer and his family, and never gets into the statistics of cash income at all.

Practical Tips Given for Hay Fever Victims

There Is No Complete Cure; Just Season of Sweat, Sneeze, Tears

Here are some practical tips to hay fever sufferers who aren't prepared to accept Oliver Wendell Holmes' gravel cure—six feet deep. Albert Deutsch, well-known authority of PM's, says:

1. Keep out of winds and drafts; on bad days try air-conditioned movies or hotel lobbies. Don't ride in open autos.
2. Avoid sudden chills, like bathing in cold water or over-exertion.
3. Go easy on liquor and smoking.
4. Don't hang around dusty places.

5. ABOVE ALL DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR MONEY ON ANY OF THE 1000 and one patent medicine remedies for hay fever on the market. The few that may offer some relief should be taken with a doctor's advice. Those who have taken "shots" will have degrees of success, but until research scientists in allergy hit upon the specific cure, it's just another season of SWEAT, SNEEZE and TEARS.

Religious Group Sends Heifers to War-Torn Nations

Heifers from countless American farms are being shipped to war-torn regions of Europe under the direction of the Brethren Service Committee, it has been announced by the United Nations Relief Administration.

Before shipments abroad were possible, heifers were sent to Puerto Rican and Mexican peons, and to Arkansas sharecroppers.

Cattle were distributed to families under the supervision of the Farm Security Administration as a part of its program to raise the standard of living for marginal farmers. Needy families in Arkansas were located thru the Southern Tenant Farmers Union.

Overseas shipments so far have gone to Greece and Poland. Attendants for the livestock in many instances were the same farm men and boys who raised the calves from birth.

Britisher (on phone) — Hello, are you there?
Yank—No, are you?

Co-op News

Despite commodity shortages and operating hardships, Eastern Co-operative Wholesale increased its business volume by more than a quarter of million dollars the first half of 1945, T. G. Castener, operating manager, reported.

The sweeping Labor Party victory in England is also a major co-operative triumph, for Co-operative Party strength was more than doubled, and 23 Co-op Members of Parliament will sit in the House of Commons.

Party vote in 1936 of 348,138; in the present election it was 635,437.

Governor Goodland, Wisconsin governor, has signed a medical bill which virtually gives medical societies a near monopoly in establishing prepaid sickness care plans. The bill was opposed by co-operatives, labor unions, and other liberal forces in the last session of the state legislature.

One prominent state doctor said that "the bill places organized laymen at the mercy of the doctors."

Co-ops have instituted an advertising campaign to acquaint the public with the truth about the farmer co-operatives and they intend eventually to reach all newspapers in a nine-state area west of the Mississippi River. It is sponsored by the Consumers Co-operative Assn. of Kansas City, Mo.

Gov. Edward J. Thye of Minnesota is absolutely opposed to the National Tax Equality Association program of assessment of corporation profits taxes against savings made by co-operative organizations for their members, he told the St. Paul Pioneer Express.

"Co-operatives do not make profits," the governor said. "They do certain jobs for their members, such as processing and selling dairy products . . . and savings thru the operations are divided among the members."

Rochdale Institute, national co-operative training school, opened its fall term at Lake Geneva, Wis., Sept. 9, with students enrolled from nine states and Canada.

The old issue of "public power versus profit power" is involving the rural electric co-operatives. Profit power interests have organized to "seduce and then buy rural electric co-operative properties." Co-op owners are offered a price greater than their investment.

It is reported that one co-op in Pennsylvania has been bought, and that discussions are being had looking toward purchase of two more properties in Maryland.

A new co-operative electric association has been organized

Danger Ahead

A lot of people are counting on starting a nifty little battle among returning veterans, women workers, members of minority racial groups, and that rapidly vanishing American, the "war worker," over the jobs that will be available in peace production.

If we let ourselves get sucked into that battle, instead of concentrating on getting an economy that can provide jobs for all of us, we will get all the trouble we deserve.—The Michigan Commonwealth.

to serve members in Walla Walla, Wash., as soon as distribution lines can be constructed. It was organized after years of failure to secure adjustments in power rates for Walla Walla and vicinity.

A cut in power rates was announced by the utility immediately following organization of the co-operative.

The NTEA has published a leaflet depicting co-operatives as a menace to GI Joe's future in private business. It is directed to the fathers and mothers of the boys who will be coming home to go into businesses of their own. (See story below for one answer) . . .

What is believed to be America's first complete co-op radio repair shop was owned in June as a new service of Chicago's Hyde Park Co-operative—and the shop is MANAGED BY A RETURNED WAR VETERAN.

Co-operatives in Sweden did a \$225,000,000 business in 1944—almost a \$30 million increase over 1943.

The Racine Consumer Co-operative helped the Teamsters Local No. 43 in its strike against the major oil companies at Racine, Wis. The second day of the strike the Union asked the Co-op if it would continue bulk deliveries of petroleum products so that war plants and public would not be inconvenienced. The Co-op agreed; they gave up lunch hours, worked overtime, and in the end forced concessions from the big-time oil companies.

The French Co-operative Union held its first congress after five years of German occupation. More than 500 delegates attended in spite of traveling difficulties. Chief consideration of the Congress were reorganization and reconstruction of many co-ops damaged or destroyed during the battles of France.

Directors of the Central Co-op Wholesale met in Superior, Wis., and approved a postwar expansion program involving \$1,337,500 of new investments over a period of one and one half years, announced General Manager A. J. Hayes.

Five Co-op insurance companies in the Central Northwest showed striking gains under combined operations. Their assets

No man ever yet left footprints in the sands of time by sitting down.

Co-operative Auditors

KANSAS FARMERS UNION CO-OPERATIVE AUDITING ASSOCIATION

Write for Rates

WE WRITE ALL KINDS OF BONDS

SALINA, KANSAS

PHONE 570



AROUND THE TRIANGLE

By Esther E. Voorhies
KFU Education Director

How to Make Up

Two little people, who couldn't agree,
Were having a tiff, and were mad as could be.
They looked at each other in silence a while,
And then a glad thought made one of them smile.

Said she: "Say, you are not mad at me, are you, Bess?"
"Well, no," said the other, "nor you, are you, Jess?"
"Then let us make up," little Jessie replied.
"Well, you be the one to begin," Bessie sighed.

But that didn't suit, so the tiff lingered still,
While the little disputants were showing their will.
Then, what do you think brought about sunny weather?
Why this—they agreed to begin both together.

—Sunshine Magazine.

Assistant and Fieldworker a Team

Although it didn't seem quite right not to be along, it was a real pleasure to have Regina Lenherr take over and conduct the Mothers' Day-Camps at McPherson, Glen Elder, Clay Center, and St. Mary's. And it was surely a privilege to have Miss Hulda Humola, National F. U. Fieldworker, here for those special women's meetings. Coming to us from the National, she brought that fresh bit of inspiration that we so need now and then.

Women Talk Things Over

Special Farmers Union meetings just for women haven't been customary here since the days of the auxiliaries. Those faded out of the picture when the Farmers Union became so much a family organization that women took their places side by side with the men in the meeting halls.

A formal auxiliary division of women in the Farmers Union isn't necessary, nor in my opinion, advisable, but there can be definite value in sessions like those just held in the four counties. Farmers Union women need a chance, now and then, to carefully analyze and appraise their role as Union members. A glance at the program followed at the Mothers' Day-Camps lets us know that our women don't consider that role to be simply one of social and entertainment value. Topics discussed included Full Employment, MVA, and health for rural families. Those are surely pertinent and man-sized issues.

It is my sincere wish that Farmers Union Mothers' Day-Camps can become annual events, not only in four counties, but in all F. U. counties.

Looking Ahead to Convention

The State Convention dates have been set up a month. That you learned in the last KUF so now it is time to be concentrating on the dates Nov. 26 and 27 so as not to forget them. Also get well in mind the city. That won't be difficult for we are making a return trip to Topeka, our State Capitol.

Many things are new about the convention this year. Besides changing months, the dates are earlier in the week than usual. The opening will be on a Tuesday, Nov. 26. The convention will close on Wednesday evening, the 27th, rather than the usual Friday, but wait a minute, that isn't to be the time for going home.

On Thursday, the 28th, delegates and others will move to St. Marys for the annual meeting of the Central Co-operative Exchange, and for a special dedication of the new seed corn plant there. Keep that Thursday in mind for it is going to be one of those red letter days in Kansas Farmers Union history.

Now with the month's postponement, and a few changes to make this convention most interesting, let's really go all out to put attendance on a very sharp increase. Leaders, please do plan to attend, and each one of you start a campaign to have at least one Junior at the convention. Get your Local to elect a Junior as one of the delegates. Juniors, 16 to 21, have voting rights you know, and are eligible to be delegates at State Conventions.

I have many times expressed the opinion that a Junior's attendance at a Farmers Union convention is worth while even though it means absent marks from school. A convention represents democracy and the people's expression of leadership at work. Young men and women need opportunities to learn at first hand just how the organizations of people within a democracy function. A State Farmers Union convention is the thing.

Full Employment

The following is taken from the notebook given the ladies at the Mothers' Day-Camps:

It was James G. Patton, our National Farmers Union President, who first suggested a full employment bill to people in Washington. The proposal in a very brief paragraph was—"That the national government declare by action of Congress and the President that it will not allow future depressions to develop, and that it will undertake to enable industry to furnish all of the jobs needed to insure permanent full employment."

Now all this sounds very utopian, but is it? The most important feature of the Full Employment Bill is that it carries an employment guarantee. Under the terms of the bill, Congress and the President would simply tell industry to go ahead and produce goods and services to capacity. If industry still cannot give jobs to all, the government will furnish public works to assure employment up to the approximate 60 million.

In the main it is fear that causes depressions and panics. Industry wants safe investments and profits and therefore keeps prices high and limits production. The consuming wage earners—and farmers—do not spend money in fear of futures without jobs. Such a condition starts the tailspin downward.

A guarantee that all who are willing and able will have opportunity to work is a key for peacetime security. Let your Congressman know you are for full employment. (Full Employment Bill of 1945, S 380 and HR 2202.)

THE JUNIOR PAGE

ESTHER EKBLAD VOORHIES, DIRECTOR, Salina, Kansas

PAGE SIX

SEPTEMBER 27, 1945

Plan to Teach Tolerance Thru Children Being Tried

You've probably never heard of the Springfield Plan for education in democracy, but it is a plan to teach first the children and then the community as a whole that all races, all nationalities, all religions are a part of America.

The youngest children study their own school, the part each person from the janitor to the principal, plays in making it run.

Then they have a fireman, a milkman, a postman, a policeman visit the class and explain how they try to help the people of the city and what the children can do to help them.

Begin Early

Beginning in the third grade, the children start to study the differences between nationalities.

The children tell stories of how their families came to America and to Springfield. They teach the other children their songs.

The plan reaches out beyond the school, too. The students carry home their understanding of true democracy.

In addition, the Springfield Adult Education Council has been established which sponsors classes and discussions.

Merit Basis

The schools follow thru also in finding employment for their graduates.

An employer who asks for a worker in terms of creed or color is told that no such records are kept or distinctions made. Instead he is urged to hire on a straight merit basis.

The basic ideas of the Springfield plan should be carried out in every community. Then all American children would grow up with a real understanding of democracy, and their parents also would learn that all races and nationalities are equally American and must work together to build our nation.

USDA Offers Free Movies

Free movies on food subjects are being made available to co-operatives and farm organizations by the Department of Agriculture. The new release list has been announced.

These sound movies can be had for 16 MM projectors, and some of them are in color. Prints can be borrowed free by any group interested in showing them.

They can be borrowed from the State University Film Library, State Agricultural Extension Service, as well as some film libraries that make a small handling charge. For a full list of films write to the Motion Picture Service, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

A few of the movies are listed below:

SOMETHING YOU DIDN'T EAT.

The story of nutrition told dramatically in a color cartoon movie by Walt Disney.

CANNING THE VICTORY CROP. The best methods of canning shown step by step.

SAVING THE GARDEN CROP. How to make a home garden last all the year round by proper drying, storing, etc.

CURING PORK COUNTRY STYLE. Curing and smoking shown in easy-to-follow steps.

LIVE AT HOME. How a farmer can supply nearly all the family's food needs.

THE MAN WHO MISSED HIS BREAKFAST. A little story about a family that learned to eat right.

Regina Lenherr Attends Meet Of Educators

Regina Lenherr attended a conference of State Education Directors being held Sept. 22-23, at the International House in Chicago. Since Mrs. Voorhies has been absent from the office during September Miss Lenherr is the spokesman for Kansas at the conference. One of her duties there is service on a special committee that will suggest new future activities for Junior members.

A communication from National Director, Mrs. Edwards, indicated that the week in Chicago was a combination of Seminars, special committee work, and lectures by guest speakers, one or two of whom are from the University of Chicago. The site of the conference in itself makes an interesting trip. The International House is the meeting place of students and others of all races, creeds and nations.

Miss Lenherr will give a full report of the conference in the next issue.

Consider Alterations When You Shop for Readymade Clothes

Consider possible alterations when you shop for readymade clothes. Some readymade dresses are hard to alter, and clothing is too scarce to gamble on a misfit that may go unworn.

Don't buy a garment that needs complicated changes. If you can't find a dress that fits throughout, buy one that fits the upper part of the body. The skirt is easier to alter.

When trying on a dress in the store, examine seams, hem and waistline to see if there is enough cloth to allow for needed changes or for possible shrinkage if dress will be laundered.

If seams are let out, the former stitching line will show on some materials, such as jersey. Many misfits cannot be remedied. A narrow sleeve cap or back cannot be satisfactorily enlarged unless there are unusually wide seam allowances, as skimpy shoulder seams soon tear out.

In altering, rip no more than necessary. Clip the machine stitching between places to be changed. Remove stitching carefully to avoid pulling or tearing the cloth. Press the edges of open seams, being careful not to stretch them.

To shorten a belt, mark the correct length and remove extra length from the buckle end.

If the hem is uneven, first make sure that the waistline and hip line have been fitted properly before trying to mark the length.

When marking the hem, wear the same kind of shoes that will usually be worn with the dress. Have someone measure with a ruler, yardstick, or skirt marker

Scandia Has a Picnic and Its First Fall Meet

Interesting Program Enjoyed by a Receptive Audience

Scandia local held their annual picnic at Black Canyon picnic grounds, Sunday, Sept. 2. A basket dinner at 1 p. m. began the day's activities with ice cream being served later in the afternoon.

Horseshoes and softball were the recreational interests. Two teams with Charley Swick and Clyde Swick as captains, played a game of softball with Charley Swick's team winning, 18 to 9. However, the game was called at the end of the sixth inning because of the hot sun.

A girls' team also played three games of horseshoes, accepting coaching from the sideline for improvement.

First Fall Meet

Scandia Local No. 1152 held its first fall meeting Thursday evening, Sept. 6, at Scandia Schoolhouse. The meeting was opened by the chairman and roll call was answered by a large number present. Several items of business were discussed after which two new members were initiated into the local, namely, Harold Stover and James Kennedy.

An announcement was made by Niles Gibson in reference to the Veterans Rehabilitation Program which is being set up to aid the returning veterans in securing a farm or getting employment as a helper on a farm. This project is new in itself but plans are being made to further its development.

The program for the evening was the initial performance of the circular program which is being introduced into the locals. Scandia is covering the locals with a program during September, and the other locals will, in return, present their programs. The program consisted of the following:

Piano solo—Betty Lindblade.
Message to the Local—Ruby Anthony.

Playlet—"Entertaining Sister's Beau," Dorothy Larson and Niles Gibson.

Vocal solo — Mrs. Lloyd Koehn.

Reading—Mrs. Ernest Martinson.

Playlet—"Aunt Betsy and the Oil Stock," Beulah Hackerott and Burdette Larson.

Song—"The Farmers Union Is O. K.," entire group.

Niles Gibson gave a report of the meeting he attended in Topeka, Sept. 5, on the MVA plan. It was very interesting and educational.

After the meeting all present enjoyed watermelon and ice cream.

About Fascism

Fascism is not an accident that developed in a few countries. It marks a stage in the decay of *exploitative* capitalism, and has appeared in greater or less degree in nearly all countries, with or without the explicit label, including Great Britain and the United States. This means that we must do away with the conditions which caused Fascism, to a greater or less degree, in all countries.

the desired distance from the floor.

When the skirt is shortened, even off the turned up part to 1½ to 2 inch hem all around.

Day by Day With FUJA

By JOHN VESECKY

FUJA Makes Big Patronage Refund for '40

Checks were mailed the second week of September, in payment of the savings placed in the Revolving Fund in 1940. The total amount of the patrons' savings placed in the Revolving Fund for the fiscal year 1940 was \$52,841.37.

The savings for 1940 totaled \$70,363.30. Out of that total was paid interest on the capital stock at 6 per cent; \$3,312.19 was placed in a special educational reserve to be used in furthering co-operative education; \$8,956.77 was put into an allocated members equity reserve to provide for possible contingencies and the balance went into the Revolving Fund which has now been paid to the patrons of the FUJA in accordance with the five-year revolving plan.

Patronizing FUJA

Competition is becoming so keen at many country stations that only small savings can be made on local business. The local elevators which patronize the Farmers Union Jobbing Association are finding more and more that it pays to co-operate all the way with the FUJA.

They are finding out that the savings that they make by patronizing their own wholesale marketing and supply co-operative are becoming progressively a larger and a larger part of their total savings.

Co-operation cannot be fully successful if it is only local. In order to render full service it must extend in an unbroken chain from the farmer member to his local co-operative, and then on to his regional wholesale. In all lines where co-operatives are weak or which they have not yet entered, there prevail long margins of profit which help to impoverish our farmers and swell the bank accounts of big corporations.

It will pay all our local co-operatives and their managers, whenever salesmen and representatives of old line concerns buzz around them so affectionately, to say to themselves, "little bee why are you buzzing around me so diligently, surely it is not to give my co-operative money. It is rather, I bet, to get our money and give us a stinging. Go away, we have our own co-op wholesale where all the savings belong to our farmer members."

FUJA Board Meets

The board of directors of the FUJA met in regular quarterly session at Kansas City Sept. 13. In line with the policy of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, of increasing the scope of its services to its members and bettering the services presently rendered, the board viewed several sites which are available for the construction of the 1,000,000 bushel terminal elevator which the last annual meeting had instructed the board to build or buy in Kansas City.

Negotiations are in progress for securing the best and most advantageous site available in Kansas City, and as soon as a site is finally decided upon and secured, arrangements will be rushed to complete the terminal elevator as soon as possible.

Improvement Plans Made

The board of directors also laid out a comprehensive program of betterments and additions to the present facilities of the FUJA.

Provisions were made for the erection of a 50,000 bushel storage elevator in connection with the Topeka Feed mill and the in-

stallation of a truck scale and a truck dump at the mill elevator so that the mill can handle trucked in grain.

A 50,000 bushel addition will be built to the Wakeeney elevator which will materially increase the ability of the Wakeeney house to serve its farmer customers.

A 30,000 bushel elevator will be built in Collyer to replace the present elevator the FUJA owns there. The present elevator, which was the first facility owned by the FUJA, will be used until the new elevator is completed, when it is planned to tear it down.

Arrangements have also been made with the board of directors of the Osborne County Farmers Union Co-operative Association under which the FUJA will build a 50,000 bushel addition to the Downs elevator.

The Osborne County Farmers Union Co-op Association will operate the addition in connection with their present elevator and liquidate the cost of the addition by paying the FUJA a specified amount for every bushel of grain handled through the Downs elevator.

Tractors Like Boy-Hood Jack Knife, Says Reporter

Tuesday, Sept. 11, your reporter pinch-hit for Chas. A. Richards Executive Secretary of the Kansas Co-operative Council, by taking care of the booth the council had at the Topeka Free Fair.

While at the fair we took time out to inspect some of the new tractors on display there. What struck us most was the number and variety of attachments now being made for tractors.

They have a hay buck and stacker arrangement and an excavating shovel, both of which fit on the front end of the tractor and the things they can attach to the sides and the back end make the modern small tractor look to your reporter much like the jackknife we used to wish we had when we were a boy.

That jackknife was a veritable tool-chest in itself and bulked so large that it did not take any time before the pocket was worn through and the prized knife lost.

Alta Vista Taboo Thwarted
In the evening Jim Petty, FUJA salesman took us to Alta Vista where we had an invitation to speak to a Farmers Union Local meeting. It seems that Alta Vista is taboo ground for your reporter.

Several years ago when he spoke at the Alta Vista park in an open air pavilion a rain and thunderstorm came up and played hob with the lights, so that they went on and off. Each time the lights went off the audience decreased in size. . . . This time again a thunder storm came up and put out the lights but Miss Elsie Ringle, manager of the Alta Vista Co-operative, and also local junior leader, we believe, fooled the thunder gods.

She and some of the juniors rustled two lamps and we had a regular good old time Farmers Union meeting, lamplight, program, speeches and community singing and all. Many thanks Secretary Reineke for the invitation. We sure had a good time.

Goes Visiting

Sept. 17 we rode the cars to Topeka and from there went with J. O. Newbrey. The object of the trip was to attend a meeting of the board of the Home Grain, Stock and Merc. Association at Home, Kansas, but along the way we stopped off at St. Marys and visited with our friend Clarence Yocum, and also had a short visit with Ross Palenske and his wife

'Dos' and 'Don'ts' For Conduct of Co-ops Are Given

John H. Davis, Executive Secretary of the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives, writing in the 1945 Blue Book, the official year book of the council, suggested the following program for the future for farmer co-operatives:

1. Farmer co-operatives must work for the general welfare—must have a positive program.
2. Farmer co-operatives must continue to be pace setters in efficiency, fair pricing, promoting high standards, proper grading and honest weights.
3. Farmer co-operatives must assume civic responsibility at least comparable to that assumed by other business organizations.
4. Co-operatives must serve the farmer owners and not management.
5. Farmer co-operatives must act within the spirit as well as the letter of the law.
6. Farmer co-operatives must maintain democratic processes in practice as well as in theory.
7. Farmer co-operatives must work out harmonious relations with business, labor and with other kinds of co-operatives.
8. Farmer co-operatives must promote further research dealing with methods and principles.
9. Farmer co-operatives must do a more effective job of training managers.
10. Farmer co-operatives must everlastingly teach the sound principles of co-operation.

Another Angle

Joseph G. Knapp, Principal Agricultural Economist, of the Farm Credit Administration, in an article first published in "News for Farmer Co-operatives," of Nov. 1944, approaches the same subject from another angle.

He first gives things the co-operatives should do, and then things they should not do, except that he names it "Many ways which a co-operative can irritate the public and thus lose public respect." Dr. Knapp says co-operatives can lose public respect by:

- Having unattractive, poorly kept premises.
- Discriminatory price policies.
- Not co-operating with other agencies in the community.
- Not living up to expressed principles.
- Knocking competitors.
- Having poor accounting or business records.
- Refusing to carry its share of community responsibilities.
- Engaging in shady market dealings.
- Ignoring feelings of others thru lack of courtesy in per-

and son, of Alma. Next we stopped off and visited with Emil Samuelson, manager of the elevator at Randolph; Manager Strawhaeker of the Blue Rapids F. U. Co-op, and with Adolph Samuelson, manager at Waterville. I talked business with the managers at all the places we visited, while your reporter talked dry weather and crop prospects.

At Home we had a very enjoyable and profitable meeting with the board of directors of the Home Grain, Stock & Mercantile Association and made all arrangements for them to come under the Kansas Marketing Act. All our co-operatives should make a careful study of their articles of incorporation and by-laws to find out if they are in line with the requirements of state and national co-operative laws and regulations.

The member and public relations department of the FUJA will be glad to render any assistance they can without cost to our member co-operatives.

sonal contacts or letters.

Meddling in the personal affairs of others.

Nepotism or providing employment of relatives.

Showing favoritism among members or patrons.

Unfair treatment of employees.

Slovenly or irregular business practices.

Self Examination

This is quite a long array of "do's" and "don'ts," but after pairing the do's with their companion "don'ts" we will find that while none of us farmer co-operators are guilty of all the "don'ts," neither can any of us rightfully claim that we comply fully with all the "do's."

No criticism of co-operatives or advice to co-operatives should be taken as the whole gospel truth, no matter by what noted authority it may be given.

We are not giving the "do's" and "don'ts" with that idea in view. What we hope to accomplish by publishing them in the same article is a sort of self examination by farmer members of co-operatives, their officers and employees, and an honest confession to themselves of the sins of commission or of omission that they and their co-operative are guilty of.

After we have made a thorough examination and have honestly confessed to ourselves and our conscience our shortcomings, then the only way to correct the wrong and to some extent expiate our sins is to make a resolution and put them into practice, to talk things over with our fellow co-operators and then to do our best to make our co-operative the service organization that it was intended to be.

Egyptians Burdened By Income Tax, Too

Income taxes in the United States are denounced bitterly, but the Egyptians had them, too.

As early as 340 B. C. the rulers of Egypt levied taxes on the gross income of each person. Various agricultural and industrial products were also taxed in those early days.

In the Middle Ages people were taxed for necessary articles, and at the same time the luxuries of the wealthy were untaxed.

"Whenever there is a conflict between human rights and property rights, human rights must prevail."—Lincoln.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

TRADING POST

Some of our readers want what you have to sell. Others have for sale just what you want to buy! You save money when you shop the TRADING POST.
Your advertisement in the TRADING POST will cost only 6 cents per word, or 28 cents per line (count 5 words to the line).
SEND US YOUR ADVERTISEMENT TODAY FOR THE NEXT ISSUE.

PERSONALS

SONG POEMS WANTED
To be set to music. Send poem for immediate consideration FIVE-STAR MUSIC MASTERS, 769 Benson Bldg., Boston 8, Mass.

AUTO & TRACTOR PARTS

ATTENTION! Now delivering wagon trailer "A" card holders 8 ply rayon perfect used unrationed tires, tubes, rims. Sensational idea. Helping hundreds of farmers, implement dealers, garage operators, welding shops. Complete line aeroplane tires from baby carriages to largest tractor and combine. New illustrated circular. Dealers wanted, must be established operators. Marvin Northrop Aeroplane Co., Minneapolis 1, Minn.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM FOR CASH SALE if sold soon. 388 A. stock and grain, timber, hedge for posts, lots of water and good improvements. \$20,000 if taken soon. HUBER L C (ROW CROP) TRACTOR on rubber in perfect condition. 30-44 Waukesha. Priced below ceiling for quick sale. Leona and Verne Gimple, Burr Oak, Kansas.

FARMS, HOTELS, COUNTRY HOMES

\$1000 down gets 40-acre farm. \$1000 down gets 125-acre farm. \$1000 down gets 400-acre farm. Farm 280 acres, equipped, large income. 60 livestock. Write MR. DOUGLAS, Fort Plain, N. Y.

Vesacky Says Co-ops Should Get Together On a Pension Plan

In last week's issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, your reporter suggested that it would be a good idea to work out a retirement policy for co-operative employees which would supplement the present social security payments.

As our folks know, social security payments to lower salaried employees are very inadequate. They are about the same as the WPA payments used to be in depression days; just sufficient to keep the family alive but not enough to give them the energy to be worth a darn.

We noticed in the papers last week that the International Business Machine Corporation has initiated an old age retirement policy effective after ten years' service for the company with minimum payments of \$60 per month, depending, not upon the salary paid the employee but upon the length of time the employee has worked for the company. The retirement age is 65 years and the maximum payment under the plan is \$155.00 per month for man and wife.

Joint Insurance Plan

As there are very few of our co-operatives which have enough income to afford to individually pay such a retirement pension and as there is, and probably will be, much shifting among our co-operative employees, our suggestion would be that our co-operatives get together and arrange for a joint insurance plan under which employees of co-operatives and the co-operatives themselves would share the expense on an equitable basis, and buy a retirement policy for each of their employees, paying a fair retirement pension after the employee has worked for co-operatives, contributing to the fund for at least 10 years and has reached the age of 65 years or more.

We are sure that it would tend to keep our good employees in co-operative service and add much to their efficiency as they would not have to worry how they will make a living when they are too old to work. It would also make co-operative employment more attractive for our young folks as a life career.

1 FARM MACHINERY, TOOLS

KILL WEEDS WITH FIRE AEROL torches destroy parasites split rocks, has 99 uses. Burns kerosene 4 gal. tank, burner and hose, \$20.00. express collect SINE EQUIPMENT, KUF, Quakertown, Pa.

SPROCKET CHAIN AND CABLE for corn elevators. Catalog free. Hudson Machinery Co., Decatur, Illinois.

FOR WOMEN—HOUSEHOLD

LOOK! 400 LOVELY print percale quilt patches, 1.00 postpaid. 1000, 1.98. 100 25c. Free Patterns! Woods Remnants, Dept. KUF, Bedford, Penna.

FURS—TRAPPERS—TRAPS

DON'T FEED SPARROWS: Make your own trap, they can catch thousands. Join National campaign to eliminate these pests. Write for details. Roy Vail, Howe (39), Indiana.

LUMBER—FENCE POSTS

IDAHO CEDAR post maker wants sale carloads. Write Hugh Chisholm, Bonners Ferry, Idaho.

RADIOS, ELECTRICAL

RADIO TUBES for sale. Send card stating types needed. The Arbor Co., Nebraska City 2, Nebraska.

WANTED TO BUY

POPCORN, ALFALFA SEED, Sweet Clover, Bromo Grass, Hay Seed House, Topeka, Kansas.

DON'T GAMBLE!

GOOD Hybrid Seed Corn Will Be Scarce

Hybrid seed corn crops, like all corn crops, are running short this year. Good seed will be scarce. KFU Central Co-operative wants to protect its old patrons and Farmers Union members who will need corn for 1946 by reserving their needs NOW. This means you must order NOW. If the demand for hybrid seed corn is fully met in the nation, it will mean the sale by other dealers of much inferior corn, and substitution of numbers on late buyers. We will see that you get the highest quality corn, and the varieties you want, if you will co-operate with us and order today!

Five Reasons for Planting KFU Hybrids

1.—The Unseen Quality...

Back of any seed corn must be a power of dependability. The power is the organization which produces and distributes hybrid. We pride ourselves on the record we have built in the past two years in the production of hybrid seed corn. Both last year and this year state inspectors for the Kansas State Board of Agriculture gave us credit for doing an outstanding job in detasseling and taking care of our corn. Every operation in the production and distribution of our corn—planting, growing, detasseling, picking, grading and shipping—is properly supervised by competent personnel. The rapid increase in demand for KFU hybrids is a constant source of pride to all of us who help produce them.

3.—Better Detasseling...

Proper supervision of detasseling operations insures that this all-important step is handled carefully and thoroughly. Not even the one per cent allowed by state certification inspectors is allowed to remain in the seed fields.

2.—Proper Breeding...

Proper selection of inbred stock is of vital importance in the growing of superior hybrid seed corn. The experimental stations in several states, together with the United States Department of Agriculture, have for over 25 years carried on vast hybrid corn breeding programs. Countless thousands of inbred lines have been tested to find the hybrids which would constantly make the best records. We use only inbreds which have been grown by these expert corn breeders and certified by them.

4.—Uniform Grading...

No seed corn is better than its grade. No matter what breeding tests, or yielding ability a hybrid has, it is of little value unless it can be planted accurately. Our seed is graded for width, thickness, and length with the best obtainable equipment in a new plant unequalled in Kansas. We guarantee that our select flats when planted using the proper plate will drop 95 per cent accurate.

5.—Proven Performance!...

We offer only hybrid combinations that have proven their ability to consistently yield and mature the most bushels of high quality corn under the widest range of actual farm conditions. If you have planted KFU hybrids in the past, you KNOW they are good!

We Have to Offer These KFU Hybrids:

KFU 100 (U.S. 13)

US 13 which is designated by our number of KFU 100, is perhaps the most widely grown hybrid in the United States. It is grown extensively in Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, and West Virginia. The main reasons for its popularity are: Stiff stocks, and strong root system, large thick ears with soft dent kernels, ease of hand husking, and good yields under a wide range of conditions. This corn is early to medium season in maturity and especially adapted to north eastern, east central, and north central Kansas. It is one ear variety, with occasionally two ears. It is a heavy producer on all kinds of soil but is especially adapted to rich soil.

KFU 200 (U.S. 35)

This corn is very similar to KFU 100 (US 13), but is slightly earlier in maturity, maturing in approximately 115 days. The steady increase in popularity of this hybrid speaks well of its performance. Livestock farmers like the deep, soft kernels of this hybrid for feeding their livestock. Cash grain farmers like it for its high shelling percentage and heavy yields. Has still stocks and strong roots. It is a splendid producer on either up land or rich bottom land. One ear variety with occasionally two ears.

KFU 300 (ILLINOIS 201)

This corn runs about 120 days maturity and is especially adapted to soils of high fertility. On soils of this type KFU 300 (Ill. 201) grows sturdy stocks of good height with ears at a convenient level for harvesting. It is good feeding corn. It is a medium rough eared hybrid. Kernels contain medium soft starch, making it a desirable type of corn for feeding and marketing. A good husking corn by hand or machine. Reports we have received from all growers this year indicate this is a splendid ensilage corn.

KFU 400 (K. 2234)

This corn is the new white hybrid developed by the Kansas State Agricultural College from Pride of Saline. It has many of the characteristics of Pride of Saline corn. Its outstanding characteristics are: high yields, stiff stocks and strong root system, drought resistance, kernel type and color desired for industrial uses, large ears, strong vigorous plants, resistance (not immunity) to grasshoppers, chinch bugs, corn ear worm and smut, strong shanks for mechanical pickers. This crop is about the same as Pride of Saline in flintiness and ease of hand harvesting.

KFU 500 (ILLINOIS 200)

This corn is similar to KFU 100, 200, and 300. High yield, resistance to lodging, ease of hand husking, dark green foliage, and ability to yield well under rather adverse conditions are the more outstanding characteristics of KFU 500. This very popular hybrid is slightly later in maturity than KFU 100, 200 and 300 and is recommended for use in all sections in the eastern half of the state. This corn is a good producer on either up ground or rich bottom land. It is also a good ensilage corn.

KFU 600 (IOWA 939)

This corn is the earliest maturity of the KFU hybrids. It has proven itself to be a very popular variety with all types of farmers in the northern part of Kansas. Year after year it has proven itself to be an outstanding all around hybrid in wet or dry years, on light or rich soil. While it makes a good showing in any year its advantages seem to be more outstanding in years of droughts and unfavorable crop conditions. It matures in from 90 to 95 days, making a splendid corn for early maturity and replanting purposes.

Place Your Order Now with Your Co-op, or Send to:

Farmers Union Central Co-operative Exchange

SEED DEPARTMENT

ST. MARYS, KANSAS