

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Co-operation

Education

Organization



NUMBER TWO

VOLUME 34

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1941

Lay All-Out Plans for Kansas FU Cooperators

Informative Programs Will Attract Cooperators To Kansas City To Big Meeting of Jobbing, Auditing and Farmers Union Live Stock Associations

By land, by air and by sea! Over the sky lanes, the highways, and sailing down the Kaw. By train, by automobile, by motorcycle-by any and all means short of warevery Farmers Union cooperator is urged to travel to Kansas City to attend the annual meetings of the Farmers Union ary 17, according to G. W. Bushby, Jobbing Association, Farmers Union Live Stock Conmission president. The meeting of the Company, and Farmers Union Auditing Association, Febru-Farmers Union Royalty Company

Keep informed about your own state-wide cooperative to one hundred. Both meetings organizations. Know how their development is proceeding are scheduled to start at 10:00 a. with the passing of the years. Show your district directors, m. by your attendance, your loyalty and continued interest in large-scale cooperative business.

A number of internal questions war."

A number of internal questions war."

Anticipating that war curtail-ported, and these questions are ment of foreign markets in cotton

Saturday morning there will be

Sure, this is a business organi-

way in a democratic nation.

happiest day of the year:

upon by the great majority. It is

station attend.

Hear the new National of the Farmers Union Jobbing of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, to be held in the Association, to be held in the held in the beautiful Hotel President.

Our banquet this year will be big anticipated attendance at the held in the beautiful Hotel President.

same headquarters hotel as in the ers Union. Miss Esther Ekblad, past several years. The Live Stock State Junior Leader, also will organization will open its meeting speak briefly at the evening ses-Thursday morning, February 6; the Auditing association will break into the program of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association at the baye a short meeting at the baye as the state of the state tion, to have a short meeting at 11:00 a. m. Friday morning, Febof which we hope to have supplied by two talented Junior girls

H. E. Witham, manager of the Jobbing Association, W. G. Bernhardt, manager of the Live Stock, and T. B. Dunn, manager of the Auditing Association, are all urg-ing information or fun, so do try ing managers, local directors, and to come and take part. 'just plain" farmers all to come out to the meeting.

The "Managers Monthly" published by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association tells more about the big Fahrany mostly about 150 cm. of water and our discussion on of water was bounded. the big February meeting as follows:

You have written 26 "pages" in the history (28 years) of years some way so successful that

the history (26 years) of your grain marketing and supply buying cooperative, The Farmers Union Jobbing Association. What goes on that 27th page depends as ing. This gives us time that cannot well be spared on Friday to Games of contact, pit, rook, domuch upon the energetic applicatalks about how you can or how minoes and anagrams formed the

It is not too difficult to bubble up with enthusiasm and ambition during these first few weeks of the new year while Resolution is still being spelled with a capital "R". But the idea that will really get you somewhere is that pictur- zation, and it is run in a busiiness is a race. If you don't get it, that, too. It is your opportunity your competitor will. Figuring out to work together in a democratic how you can get more business, save your customers more money, serve more farmers, and serve them better, is not a once-a-year task, it is an every day job.

One way you, as manager can serve your members better is to find out all you can about the state-wide cooperative that handles their merchandise before it reaches the local station and their grain after it leaves that point. The Annual Meeting of Farmers Union Jobbing Association is the ideal time to get this information, so come to Kansas City, won't you, and listen to the reports of business to be made Friday, February 7.

erating policies—to report on the gether. Thinking together and come, and bring your wife! volume of business, the financial standing of the organization—to tell the members of improvements made in facilities of services, or

All these are facts which are important to the cooperative business associations which make up the membership of a big co-op.

What of the Future? Where do we go from here? and how? The pannel discussion planned for our Annual Meeting will have a more formal title than this, but it will mean much the same thing. We have had a good year. We have accomplished much of which was planned at other meetings. It is time now for us to make new plans-to figure out ways to accomplish them, and how to fit them into our present acti-

Believing that fresh ideas and different viewpoints are valuable, some of the men we have asked to participate in this discussion are not closely associated with our company, even while they are deeply interested in its success. We have invited a representative of the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives, the Kansas Farmers Union, the Kansas State College, Farm Security Administration, and the Managerial Association to appear on this panel along with an employee, a director, and a manager ember of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

Another special feature of the afternoon program will be a talk by Askel Nielsen, manager of Westcentral Cooperative Grain Company, of maha. Nebraska.

As welcome as the "Come and Get It Gang" in a lumber camp—will be the annual FUJA Banquet, gether meeting that closes the business session of every annual meeting of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. It gives you a chance to get acquainted with

Big Attendance Is Expected at Insurance Meet

Annual Meeting Friday In Salina

An attendance of approximately 200 policyholders is expected at Jnion Mutual Insurance Company to be held in Salina, Friday, Januscheduled for Thursday, January 16, was expected to draw close

Hotel President, ballroom, feetings will be held in the roof garden of the Hotel Aladdin, the same headquarters hotel as in the same headquart

discovered at the State Farmers Union Convention this year. Every minute, from 10:00 a. m. to and C. J. Diedrich, Selden.

> PARTY BY KELLOGG JUNIORS Regular Monthly Meeting Enjoyed

by Young People ion met Saturday night, January 11, for their regular monthly party at the home of their leader, Mrs.

ed to Martha Nixon, Ruth Bone-well, Nellie Mary Wilson, Evelyn and Doris Heffron, Ruth Anna without the continuance of farm Union Jobbing Association can help you with your plans. Miss Esther Ekblad, director of Junior Education for Kansas Marmers Union, will be in charge of this meeting. Have someone from your

get you somewhere is the process and in the cover—"Keep on your less-like manner by business-like ene, Millard Kittelson, Gerard toes from start to finish." All buspeople. But it is a lot more than Ehmke, Mrs. Art Bonewell and food among needy families through Mr. and Mrs. Tribbey.

Our next regular Union meeting Wednesday, January 15. The Juniors are taking charge J. C. Gregory, president of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and general manager of the Osborne County Farmers Union Cooperative Movement—Yours and Mine." After the lesson, a pro-Cooperative Association, has this to say in writing to their members about why Christmas is the gram of plays, readings and musical numbers will be presented. Leon Payne, "Christmas Day means Christ's Birthday, or has been so agreed

about everyone agrees upon. That days like Christmas!" is why it is the happiest day of Your cooperative co "If agreeing on one subject Happiness-that priceless article

\$21,869 Savings in 1940 for St. Joe F.U. Live Stock House

After the last column had been footed and balances taken off at the close of the year 1940, we find our savings from our various activities Savings from operation of commission business.....\$19,718.14 Savings from operation of Far. Un. Credit Ass'n..... 1,276.5221,869.83 You may be interested in knowing how our 1940 business compar

ith 1939. The following table gives the information: Saving Income Expense Year 1939.....\$45,500.06 Year 1940..... 59,992.69 40,274.55 19,718.14 1940 increase.......\$14,492.63 \$ 1,881.59 \$12,611.04 A comparison of valuations of live stock handled is as follows: Value of live stock bought and sold, 1939.......\$3,186,128,66 Value of live stock bought and sold, 1940\$ 539,177.75

gains in the Farmers Union Credit Association: \$ 3,290.55 3,313.39 Year 1939.....\$ 3,554.96 \$ 264.41 1,276.52 Year 1940 4,589.91 1040 increase\$ 1,034.95 \$ 22.84 \$ 1,012.11 The following table shows the volume of loans made in 1939 22:84

...\$ 62.837.33 Since organization of the Farmers Union Credit Association in 1924, our total loans amount to \$4,544,986.00. On December 31, 1940, we had of general property, as well as of 58 ewe and lamb loans outstanding with an average balance of \$565.82. In the serum department, our business was not organized until February of 1940. From that date until the end of the year, our net sales totaled \$4,110.40. The expenses for the period were \$98.68, which represent a savings in this department for the year of 1940 of \$875.17.

The year 1940 was the best year we have had here since 1934,

which you will recall was the year featured by heavy receipts due to the drouth that year. We hope our fine showing on this market will encourage your mem-

will be the annual FUJA Banquet, 6:30 p. m. It is a friendly get-to-ous treatment and a very generous refund. We only hope our 1941 showing will be a dommendable 1940. To that end we will do our best.

Cooperatively yours, / FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION, Paul Steele, Manager

Roosevelt Asks Billion Dollars Farm Program

F. U. Insurance Co. Will Hold Would Lower Agricultural Funds by \$197,456,390 for 1942 Fiscal Year

> Appropriations for agriculture \$1,013,905,493 for the 1942 fiscal year were asked of Congress by President oRosevelt in his budget message, January 8. This sum is \$197,456,390 less than appropriations for corresponding activities this year. The entire budget asked of Congress by the president totaled \$17,485,528,049, an unprecedented peacetime amount and reflecting "a world at

expected to be brought out at the wheat and tobacco might adverse Farmers Union president, James G. Patton, Denver, Colo., who is scheduled to speak at the evening banquet of the Farmers Union Jobbing of the Farmers Union Jobbing Our banquet this vear will be given the company is the inspirational message we want of the Farmers Union Jobbing Our banquet this vear will be given authority to obligate the surance agents of the company is the inspirational message we want being taken in affairs at the head-you to carry home with you.

Our banquet this vear will be given authority to obligate the surance agents of the company is the head-you to carry home with you.

Our banquet this vear will be ling anticipated attendance at the cluded under the \$1.013.905.493 re-

directors whose terms expire this year include E. S. Volmer, Parsons, who was appointed to fill the unexpired term of the late Grant Bliss, Woodston; E. E. Whitney, Speed; O. E. Gartrell, Logan; J. E. Erwin, Cicero; and Crissie Richardson, Lawrence.

Other directors are W. C. Cole.

Other directors are W. C. Cole, ments for the current year total-Salina; F. J. Kingston, Hoisington; ed \$721,162,380, including \$461, Arthur Glessner, Bison; P. H. Hei- 321,220 for soil conservation, \$211. decker, Paola; D. O. Anderson, Everest; G. W. Bushby, Salina; C. for sugar payments. Parity payw. Read, Salina; Anna M. Baird, ments are designed to supplement Salina; Irma Patterson, Ellsworth; market income to bring total farm income from basic crops to a level which would give those products purchasing power equal to that they commanded in the 1909-14 period. Officials have estimated that at current prices, it would require upwards of \$700,000,000 in parity payments to provide such equality.

"Parity and Conservation" Commenting on the agricultur-al situation, Mr. Roosevelt said: "The increased domestic market for farm products, resulting from tion of modern business methods by cooperatives as it does on the loyalty of farmer members to their local association and that association's loyalty to its state-wide cooperative. Cadwell, Margaret and Elaine Gro- programs." He added that the adene. Mae Belle Lucas, Patricia Wal- ministration was "definitely maintaining" the principles of "parity Roland Nixon, Roland Schmidt, and conservation" for agriculture Paul Bonewell, Bobby Blake, Charles and Forrest Davis, Curtis Wilbudget included \$200,000,000 for

son, Raymond and Leonard Gro- removal of farm surpluses under and by export subsidies. This was a reduction of \$35,703,322 from the amount appropriated this year. of the regular meeting this time Agriculture department officials and will present the first lesson said the stamp program would be from their new study topic, "The operated at the present schedule despite the proposed reduction in funds. They had hoped, however, for a \$400,000,000 appropriation for this purpose.

\$100,000,000 for Research For research, experimental, regulatory and administrative activities of the department, the presithe only world-wide question that working together will make more dent requested \$100,026,000, or virtually the same amount as was Your cooperative can do more voted for this year. Mr. Roosevelt than create savings, it can create asked a direct appropriation of \$66,000,000 for rural relief grants makes all of us happy for one for which we often search in vain under the farm security adminismakes all of us happy for one day, wouldn't it be nice for us through our whole lifetime. Talk tration's rehabilitation program. He also requested that this agency We'd like to see you.

An annual meeting gives the members of a cooperative an op
The property is a supply supply an annual meeting of a cooperative an op
The property is a supply supply an annual meeting of your cooperative grain meeting gives the part of the grain meeting of your cooperative grain meeting of your cooperative grain meeting gives the part of the grain meeting of your cooperative grain meeting of your cooperative grain meeting of your cooperative grain meeting gives the part of the grain meeting gives an op
The property meeting of your cooperative grain meeting gives the part of the grain meeting gives an op
The property meeting gives a property meeting of your cooperative grain meeting gives an op
The property meeting gives a property meeting of your cooperative grain meeting gives a property meeting of your cooperative grain meeting gives a property meeting gives a proper portunity to ask questions. It gives organized and properly conducted the management of a cooperative in a community is very helpful an opportunity to explain the opportunity to explain the opportunity to explain the opportunity are communities to the management of a cooperative or an explain the opportunity of a cooperative grain of the Reconstruction Finance and supply buying as-sociation. A drive to Kansas City income farmers, This year the FSA will be a nice winter vacation, so got an appropriation of \$62,698,000 and authorization for \$175,000,000 in RFC loans. He also recommended that the rural electrification administration be authorized to borrow \$40,000,000 compared with \$100,000,000 this year for loans for rural power projects.

CRITICIZE TAX CODE

Delegates at Board of Agriculture Meeting Pass Proposals Principal proposals adopted by and the possibilities of these same every member. Each member program can do this and will do the State Board of Agriculture at conditions coming back into existing the state of the support it. its meeting early this month at tence if our cooperatives were and stronger organization. This should have in carrying on this permitted to go out of business. can be done, not only by patron- work. You as an individual can

provide law and appropriations stopped to think what would hap- to your neighbors and asking them into the Farmers Union. Through necessary to carry out the Gover- pen today if our cooperatives were to become members. By studying the organization and educational nor's Water Committee's proposal for conservation of Kansas water. The Governor's budget calls for an increase of \$165,300 in the an increase of \$165,300 in the graph of the complete to go out of business for awhile. The Governor's budget calls for an increase of \$165,300 in the graph of profit today it out cooperatives were to become inembers. By studying the organization and education has program, the Farmers Union has accomplished a lot in the establishment of the cooperative and the graph of the cooperative and having program, the Farmers Union has accomplished a lot in the establishment of the cooperative and the cooperative and having program, the Farmers Union has accomplished a lot in the establishment of the cooperative and the Board of Agriculture department, with a large portion of this earmarked for the water committee's

(2) Establishment of additional trally controlled our avenues of and constructive laboratory facilities for testing the milling and banking qualities (3) Establishment of range de-

monstrations on farms in Western Kansas as a means of conservation and most intelligent use of vast areas of so-called short (4) Recommend a study of the use of residue in the sales tax

fund, to lessen the state tax levy

gross production and severance tax and other methods that might be found suitable to effect reduction in general property taxes.
(5) Establishment of a division of markets in the State Board of Agriculture for greater efficiency

disposed of their country elevators tem of cooperative business. a zations should give some careful and confined their operations to The Farmers Union through its (continued on page 2).

(continued on page 4)

Farmers Attend Conferences To Develop Farmers Union

President Dean Reports Much FU Enthusiasm

Counties Are Well Attended—Local Leaders Realize Need of Sound Educational Program and Independent Farm Organization

By E. K. Dean, President

Kansas Farmers Union Since the first of the year we have held three countywide conferences, in the following counties: Wabaunsee, Labette and Crawford. We had planned to hold meetings in Neosho and Allen counties, but through the three conferences we made arrangements for so much work in each of the counties that we had to postpone the meetings for Neosho

and Allen counties until some later date. The conferences have been well attended and have met with much enthusiasm. I don't believe that there was a person in attendance at any of these meetings but who realized the need for a good strong Farmers Union organization. It was the general opinion in all these meetings that the future of our cooperative business organizations depend on a good sound educational program and it was also the general opinion that the Junior and Adult educational program of the Farmers Union was what was needed to bring about a complete understanding of the principles of the cooperative system of doing business.

Through the discussion in the terminal markets. Today many these meetings it was brought large grain companies are again large grain companies are again

Need More Active Locals ing a big part in the lack of in-formation in general among far-mers as to the benefits of cooper-Responsibility of Every Member

out that we need to do more acquiring a large line of country than just maintain what co-

and better the services of those we already have. owning large numbers of stores, I am confident that if the cooperatives were to go out of existence The discussions made evident it would be comparatively easy for

Farmers Union Locals was play- happen about margins of profit to-

operatives we have today. We chase of facilities. must continue to build new organizations and to extend on and with large chain companies of stores. I

that one of the serious needs is these groups to widen out the active Farmers Union locals to present margins. I feel personally bring farmers together to discuss that human nature today is large-their problems in their cooperative and the problems of agricul-farmers were forced to start their January own businesses, in order to eliminate the excessive margins of profit In the meetings it was evident that was taken. There isn't any that the lack of activity in the question in my mind what would

At the Parsons Farmers Union Conference

shows in this photo); P. E. Benson, lina, state president of Kansas association, and J. P. O'Hara, man-Parsons, president of the board of Farmers Union; George Reinhart, ager of Parsons FU elevator.

before we had any cooperatives community is the responsibility of educational and organizational

I wonder if many of us have izing it yourself, but by talking do your part by paying your dues

vidually and in order for them to that we should be satisfied until

support at all young people, but it is capable of

Cooperative business organiza-

tions can help with this program

FU Organization Drive Swings Into Southeast

Conferences in Labette, Crawford and Wabaunsee Labette and Crawford Counties Have Special Community, Meetings This Month-Plan Riley County Reorganization in Early February

> An appeal for organization and active membership in a militant farm organization is being made by E. K. Dean, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, in a series of county conferences. With local support, the conferences are followed by community meetings throughout each county to revive and develop Farmers Union interest. Mr. Dean will continue with organizational work in Crawford, Labette and Wabaunsee counties the remainder of this month.

> A campaign into Riley, Cowley and McPherson counties will develop in February, it is planned. President Dean is calling a special county meeting of the Riley County Farmers Union Monday afternoon, February 10, at Leonardville, 2:00 p. m. The necessity for Mr. Dean's calling the meeting results from the resignation of Victor Hawkinson, formerly president of the Riley county organization, and the entire

local executive board. Another meeting at Leon-X ardville will follow on Tues- county January 22 to 24, at Parday, February 11, for an organizational conference of Farmers Union leaders, with a special invitation to a special invitation a special invitation to mana- The conference and community gers and directors of business showed that farmers have knowcooperatives. County confer- ledge of the work of the Farmers ences are planned for Mc- Union, hold a strong loyalty to it Pherson and Cowley counties for Thursday and Friday, February 13 and 14, respectively.

At the conference at Alta Vista, At the conference at Alta Vista, Programment of the conference at Alta Vista, At the conference at Alta Vista, Programment of the conference at Alta Vista, Programment of

tively. The schedule of Crawford county meetings is as follows: Farlington Township Hall, January 14; Girard, Chamber of Commerce hall, January 15; Brazilton, school house, January 16; Walnut, high school 20; McCune, high school, January 21; Monmouth, school January 28; and Beulah, house, school house, January 29.

Recognize Importance of F. U. Esther Ekblad, state junior education director, attends the organizational meetings with President

Community meetings featuring

January 2, discussion first took in review the results of Farmers Union activity years ago in the development of cooperatives. The high price of twine encouraged cooperatives into existence in the Alta Vista territory. "Wild Swede" Swanson was the force as a Farmers Union organizer.

H. E. Kietzman told how bran fell off 40 cents a sack when arrived the first carload of Farmers Union flour, bran and There was a creamery in the territory, brought about through the membership in the Farmers Union

"In oil," came a comment, "we're atives, conditions as they existed The cooperative business in the Mr. Dean will be held in Labette getting dividends whenever we buy a gallon of gas." As Farmers Union cooperatives develo competition forced others to lower profit margins.

Co-ops Need Local Unions "In the days when the Locals were started the Local Unions had a responsibility," it was remarked.
"Now they don't, and interest lags." And while it was recognized that cooperatives can have successful educational programs with-out a tie-up with the Farmers with this central organization is a much better arrangement, it was a generally agconclusion.

At Parsons years ago there was first a purchasing agency, three to five cents was saved on twine. On barrels of salt ordered the saving was so much that it was rediculous. The Farmers Union was the educational medium through which the cooperatives received their start. The state organization brought in the information, and local people began to think and to

In 1912, in Crawford county, the Farmers Union started a store at Walnut, following the purchasing This was the scene in the Farm-| directors of the Neosho Valley Co-| Parsons , state FU director; Miss agent for the Local. Mr. Jensen ers Union hall, Parsons, as lead-ers in the territory met together Erie; Joe Oakleaf, Mound Valley junior leader; W. W. Coester, Gi-ty where he had wheat land, and to talk over Farmers Union mat- Farmers Union elevator; Claude rard, manager of Crawford coun- had been receiving the same price ters. President E. K. Dean, George Reinhart, 3rd District director, and tenant purchase program committesther Ekblad, state junior direction. Called the feet of the evaluation of Labette county by FU Cooperative association; E. there as in Crawford county for S. Volmer, Parsons, director of the wheat marketed. But now all the Esther Ekblad, state junior directions are gone. tor, are at the desk in the far center.

FU elevator; George Cunningham, elevators; Carl Willson, Parsons, In the picture, left to right, are ministration supervision; A. H. Parsons, director of Parsons and wheat which he sold there than O. T. Hull, president of the board Hunter, chairman of Labette AAA South Mound FU elevators; F. A. what he received at the Crawford of directors of the Parsons Farm-ers Union elevator (unfortunately, only the lower part of his body of the part of his body of his body of the part of his body o county Farmers Union elevator.

McPher. Juniors **Develop Working** Livestock Plans

Program Stresses Stock Raising for Profit Rather Than for Show

Development of the live stock margins of profit today than it meetings and express your opinion in the meeting about have stopped to think how centrolled controlled to think how centrolled controlled to think how centrolled controlled to the meeting about think the organization should do. Give your suggestions in cooperative education among the large lems that confront it. Attend the margins of them. What has been done so far is only a small project in McPherson county is possible to the meeting about the trade are today? for instance when we started our first Farmers Union goal in these cooperative business the largest property and the parent organizations are today? stores, the largest percentage if organizations is to build them big not all o fthe stores in the town enough and strong enough to take were owned and controlled individually and in order for them to the town to the town of all of our business and in order for them to the town to the town or the town of all of our business and order for them to the town of the town of the town or the town of the town of the town order for them to the town of the town order for them to the town of the town of the town order for them to the town of the town order for them to the town of the town order for them to the town of the town order for them to the town of the town order for them to the town order for the town order for them to the town order for the town order for them to the town order for the town order for them to the town order for the to

to secure practical and worthwhile experience in the raising of live take a large margin of profit a great many business men had to agree on what margin to take.

Today business is more centralized with many chain organization. You should look further than your own local organization. You should look further than yo

in many towns the largest percentage of the stores in town are chain stores. We remember when we started our first Farmers Union elevators that a large percentage of the elevators in the state were owned and controlled by old in existence today. If we are go-

were owned and controlled by old line elevator companies.

The results of this were that it ment as it should be built and if

Where there are no cooperatives a stockholder in the business has ing to build the cooperative movement as it should be built and if

Farmers Union before he can reJohnson.

January 2 1941 The directors in the marketing and distribution of agricultural products.

(6) Restoration of salary cuts for the secretary and assistant secretary of the Board of Agriculture.

(7) Increased appropriation for the State Entomological Commission.

The results of this were that it was comparatively easy for them to get together and regulate the margins to be taken on a bushel of grain all over the state. After the Farmers Union before he can receive any dividends. This kind of was comparatively easy for them to get together and regulate the margins to be taken on a bushel of grain all over the state. After the Farmers Union before he can receive any dividends. This kind of an arrangement is a big help in maintaining membership and carrow of the Board of Agriculture.

(7) Increased appropriation for the State Entomological Commission.

The results of this were that it was comparatively easy for them to get together and regulate the successful operation of our maintaining membership and carrow of the Board of Agriculture.

(8) Restoration of salary cuts margins to be taken on a bushel of grain all over the state. After the Farmers Union before he can receive any dividends. This kind of maintaining membership and carrow of the successful operation of our maintaining membership and carrow of the successful operation of our maintaining membership and carrow of the successful operation of our maintaining membership and carrow of the successful operation of our maintaining membership and carrow of the successful operation of our maintaining membership and carrow of the successful operation of our maintaining membership and carrow of the successful operation of our maintaining membership and carrow of the successful operation of our maintaining membership and carrow of the successful operation of our maintaining membership and carrow of the successful operation of our maintaining membership and carrow of the successful operation of our maintaining membership and carrow of the successful operation of our maintaining membership and carr

(continued on page 4)

they'll do the job for America's

Now the fact is, the job the

railroads do in serving farms is

far bigger and more exacting

than the one that's done for the

airplane industry—as shown

by the figures for one simple

In the year 1939, for example,

3,193,373 tons of potatoes

The big fact is-the American

railroads handle not only the

needs of defense but the needs

of everyday life-the food we

eat, the clothes we wear, the

fuel that warms us, and all the

things we use every day-and

do it with such smoothness that

folks seldom give it a thought.

Isn't that the best evidence that

the railroads are America's No.

1 transportation system in com-

licit your cooperation in helping to

Speak at Ellsworth Meeting

petence as well as size?

NOW-TRAVEL ON CREDIT

America's railroads offer new, simple install-

ment payment plan for trips and tours.

You can take your car along too.

SEE YOUR LOCAL TICKET AGENT.

moved to market by rail.

6,800,000 farms.

crop, potatoes.

The Kansas Union Farmer

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want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success. When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, NATIONAL OFFICERS

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FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—719 Board of Trade Bidg., Kansas City, Mo. H. E. Witham, General Manager, T. C. Belden, Manager Merchandise department; Roy Crawford, Head Grain Salesman; A. T. Riley, Manager Salina Grain Office; Merchandise Warehouses: Central & Water streets, Kansas City, Kan., Harry Neath, Manager; Wakeeney, Kan., M. M. Gardner, Manager; Farmers Union

houses: Central & Water streets, Kansas City, Kan., Harry Neath, houses: Central & Water streets, Kansas City, Kan., Harry Neath, houses: Central & Water streets, Kansas City, Kan., Harry Neath, houses: Central & Water streets, Kansas City, Kan., Harry Neath, houses: Central & Water streets, Kansas City, Kan., Harry Neath, houses: Central & Water streets, Kansas City, M. M. M. Gardner, Manager, Farmers Union for no program, letting world supply and demand set the price of wheat; Second, a parity or cost of production on wheat by set plants. Second, a parity or cost of production on wheat by set plunion Ins. Bidg., Salina, Kansas, G. W. Bushby, President-Manager. Union Ins. Bidg., Salina, Kansas, G. W. Bushby, President-Manager. Sulion Insurance Co. Bernhardt, Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bidg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bidg., Kansas City, General Manager, L. J. Alkire, Manager, W. G. Bernhardt, Kansas, City, General Manager, Parsons Branch.

ager, Wichita Branch; W. L. Acuff, Manager, Parsons Branch.

Insurance Co. Building.

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION—Room 308, Farmers Information and other federal and a fair settlement of the problem world supply and demand set the price of wheat; Second, a parity or cost of production on wheat by set wheat; Second, a parity or cost of production on wheat by set ply and demand set the price of third, mere of the problem up with the Farm Security Administration and other federal agencies to extend full aid, in claim.

Dr. M. F. Dickinson, national president James Part-Arkansas division, has taken the problem up with the Farm Security Administration and army official to a protest meeting held by the Pulaski county farmers, he was authorized to present their value of the problem up with the Farm Security Administration and other federal agencies to extend full aid, in claim.

Dr. M. F. Dickinson, national president James Part-Arkansas City, General Manager, a protest meeting held by the Pulaski county farmers, he was authorized to present their valu

Insurance Co. Building.
FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION—Room 308, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO.—Room 307, Farmers Union

Insurance Co. Bldg., Rex Lear, State Manager, Salina, Kansas.

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.—Room 309 Farmers Union Insurance Co. Bldg., Salina, Kansas, G. E. Creitz, State

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION David Train, Lindsborg. Secretary



SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1941

The Income Certificate Plan

Ing that parity is \$1.15 and that the cash wheat price is 75c, making the Certificate have a 40c value. The 750 bushels sold at 75c on store to buy a loaf of bread, as the market would bring the farm-leading the carried to the market would bring the farm-leading the carried to the cash wheat price is 75c, making the store to buy a loaf of bread, as many of you do, you find that the bread is not in a plain white wrapper, but often is in a colored with the Certificate income, a towith the Certificate income, a tomust act. It is our job. and printed one. The bread is en-closed not only in a single waxed wrapper, but in two; in fact, is

How would the farmer be paid

longer a loaf of bread, but has the money? A farmer would be already been cut into bread slices. certified for payment as soon as Certain bakeries, I understand, his county committee had deterhave made the new development mined that he had not seeded over of using cellophane as a wrapper. his historic acreage, and he Added costs have been first absorbed by the baker, and in the ing May 15, after the value of tend the regular meeting of the long run the bread consumer pays the wheat income certificate had the bill. He has paid the bill withbeen determined, and announced the bill withbeen determined th

out much complaint over a differ- by the Secretary of Agriculture. officers for the coming year inence of a few mills in cost of Or if a farmer had overseeded, stalled, president, Roy Bumsted; the bread loaf's production, an additional tenth of a cent now and then. About this amount would be his county committee finds the Financial report for the year was the cost per bread loaf of the Farmers Union Income Certification of the Certification of the Certification of the Proportional share of his crop expenses a proportional share of his crop expenses and the Certification of the Proportional share of his crop expenses and the Certification of the Proportional share of his county committee finds the Proportional share of his crop expenses and the Certification of the Proportional share of his county committee finds the Proportional share of his county committee finds the Proportional share of his crop expenses and the Proportional share of his county committee finds the Proportional share of his county committee finds the Proportional share of his crop expenses and the Proportional share of his cro cate Plan to secure parity prices, on the farm or in an approved ele-or cost of production, for wheat vator.

On the farm or in an approved ele-the coming year's work.

Jake Engert was chosen

Income Certificate plan.

would have for sale the certificates duction.

Wheat in excess of the historic amount could be sold on the world and other farm commodities. No fair-minded American will criticize the payment of such small amounts. Every thinking Ameri- historic yield were raised the farprogram must be adopted which stored grain raised in previous will in practice actually give the farmer a parity price for his product. can citizen will agree that a farm mer would sell enough out of the ducts. I would urge your study wheat income certificates. and judgment of the Farmers Un-

Expect Court Approval The Wheat Income Certificate plan is equitable if cost of produc-Assures Full 100 Per Cent Applied to wheat, this plan tion for the farmer is equitable. would assure the farmer a 100 per The American consumer should be cent parity price, as such would be determined as of May 15th of each marketing year. If the market is believed to be such that it

higher, is determined, say at \$1.- AAA processing taxes were inval- Chestnut and Nivin Chestnut. Bert land value is only \$400, will pro-15, then a wheat certificate that idated by the Supreme Court in White gave two interesting readyear would be valued at 40c. The 1936, this Income Certificate plan ings. market price plus the value of the would tie the certificate payments in with the marketing quotas Rohe. Darkey skit by Jo Reece add to the figure which has been which were upheld by the Supreme and Janet Leigh Bumsted. Rev. J.

C. Mitchell of the Hebron Church court last spring.

The certificate plan would make My explanation of the Certifitional talk on "Cooperation as ter becoming self-financing, would the Legislative bill, S-2395; nor the Chinese."

My explanation of the Certificate and education of the farm program stable, and after the company of the Legislative bill, S-2395; nor the Chinese."

My Mitchell pointed out to use not be dependent upon political does it follow closely anyone else's play for annual Congressional farm explanation of the details of what that the worst things we have to appropriations. Finances for this the Certificate plan is. My purpose contend with are so much better program of equity for Agriculture is to arouse your interest in the would receive government price principles of the plan, that the have that it behooves us to stop protection only as tariffs have long certificate plan will develop as and think. He also pointed out protected manufacturing and in-

While the plan would give new the family-sized American farm. encouragement for farmers to enter into the federal farm program, what we want, and we recognize fee was served by Mrs. Henry at the same time the plan would that the road to our goal cannot be Dunn and Mrs. Bert Dodson. give new protective safeguards, if properly developed, for the family-Our Farmers Union cooperatives sized farm; and would make possi- were organized that excessive proble a higher standard of living for fit margins might be eliminated, the greatest number of farmers, and that the farmer might get more of that margin as a part of his selling price. We have done Along this line of thought, the certificate plan would in effect become a partial form of crop in-surance, as the wheat farmer far from our goal of Cost of Pro-

Every cent or two is important on his allotted acreage irrespective of the yield. A farmer would seof the yield. A farmer would se-cure an amount of certificates bas-oil associations are in business ed on his historic production.

Farmers would be required to participate in the farm program no more than at present. Those who refused to participate would be wet to participate would be required to call and terminal the entire local and terminal thanking charges. dily arrive at the truth by admitting error, when one learns his position is most in the Federal Reserve Banks and let them (the Federal Reserve Banks) who refused to participate would have to sell their wheat at the world market price. In effect, if their wheat were to be used for domestic consumption, an amount equal to the value of wheat certificate would have to be added be.

ficate would have to be added be- something more. Labor Goals More Simple fore the wheat could be milled. Sometimes our Farmers Union is compared to the Unions of the This amount would have to be paid The basic principles Are Simple
The basic principles of the plan
are simple. For example, a farmer
has a wheat acreage allotment of
75 acres which have a bistoric by the miller before its moving production of 10 bushels to the less hours: more pay and less acre, giving a historic production total of 750 bushels. The 750 Income Certificates to which the come Certificates to which the come certificates to which the company the farmer than the growing crops of the farmer than the growing crops less hours: more pay and less work. And their control of what farmer would be entitled, multiplied then by their 40c value,
would give the farmer a Certificate Income of \$300, still assum-

attempt to curtail it brings trou-

Not only does farm production become more complicated upon being enlarged, but the consumption of farm products does no for our products. Our people in America have little reason to continue to be ill-fed, ill-housed and ill-clothed, especially ill-fed. But as the national labor income

goes upward we will not see a proportional increase in the sums ent for food and clothing. For we will continue to have millions unemployed despite an armament boom. And those who earn better wages spend a less proportion of their incomes for food and clothing as their incomes increase. And, important too, the farmer gets far from a major portion of the con-sumer's food dollar, a portion which does not usually remain steady as food prices increase for These things have their relation-

ship to cost of production for the farmer. But if this nation is to have a balanced abundance of food, it must regain a better balanced economy that all the different groups in our American so-ciety might have some degree of prosperity. The farmer cannot expect to prosper by only ever adding to the present farm commodty surpluses. Agriculture cannot raise itself by its bootstraps.

Or Fourth, we must develop a permanent, self-supporting farm program for cost of production such as the Wheat Income Certificate plan. To this end, I urge your active study and support.
Over the world today we hear of nations whose peoples talk of the "will to live." They would have military war, would fight for

freedom and justice. We in America, even in our domestic prob-lems, must fight a battle for peace. To maintain a peaceful, democrat ic republic, where people may live together in freedom and that everlasting pursuit of happiness, there must be maintained a decent, equi table. American standard of liv

must act. It is our job. Rex Troutman.

80 ATTEND 4-MILE Install New Officers and Enjoy Music and Discussion

About eighty persons gathered

Jake Engert was chosen by the local as a candidate for director of the County Business Associamarket, or stored. If less than the tion. Meeting voted to hold a covered dish supper at our next reg-ular meeting which will be held February 4. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Chestnut, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Sieverin and Mr. and Mrrs. Henry Hohe are the committee to prepare a program and serve supper. Hanry Dunn and Bert Dodson who were the program committee presented this program.

A community sing led by Merril price is 75c a bushel, and parity or would be upheld by the Supreme several of her pupils in two songs. cost of production, whichever is Court. For although the original Music by Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Vocal duet by Irene and

protected manufacturing and inwe want it to develop, to benefit the success or failure of a successdustrial interests.

we want it to develop, to benefit the success or failure of a successfor food and gasoline. Owners are
the actual farmer, the farmer of ful cooperative depends upon the
hardly better off than the unforunder way. Finally when the honesty and integrity of its parts. We in the Farmers Union know We in the Farmers Union know what we want and we recognize fee was served by Mrs. Henry help is forthcoming from other

Money System Is Unjust

Replying to Article One of Sam-

uel R. Stewart's series of articles

appearing in the Kansas Union Farmer, I wish to thank . Stew-

art for his articles and I appre-

position is wrong."

ciate his invitation to discuss these

I do not claim that our present

coveting have erred from the

ense of an unjust monetary sys-

Evicted, and No Place To Go



The Farmers Union upon hear-liberal terms as to amount to an able throughout the country it

where the law requires leasing instead of purchasing, to make such doned and uncleared land avail-dal."

outright purchase.

2. Intelligent planning of the placement, in many cases, is both The Farmers Union upon hearraise itself by its bootstraps.

A Self-Supporting Program
For a wheat farm program we
would seem to have a choice of
four plans. First, the conception
four plans. First, the conception
four plans. First, the conception
for a seem to many of us that such disunwise and unwarranted. There
prevent injury in the future.

3. Getting the Farm Security
are already over a million homeless farm people wandering Ameriand a fair settlement of their
claim.

help farmers in Cato and the 15 or 20 other places in the country where similar displacement is occuring. It includes:

1. Requesting the army, if and the 15 or 20 other places in the country where similar displacement is occuring. It includes:

1. Requesting the army, if and the situation and submit an outline for future policies, aiment the situation and submit to an outline for future policies, aiment to avoid injury in the future."

1. Requesting the army, if and the situation and submit to an outline for future policies, aiment to avoid injury in the future."

1. Requesting the army, if and the situation and submit to an outline for future policies, aiment to avoid injury in the future."

1. Requesting the army, if and the situation and submit to an outline for future policies, aiment to avoid injury in the future."

1. Requesting the army, if and the situation and submit to an outline for future policies, aiment to avoid injury in the future."

Calling all States

To speed Defense

-with everything from planes to potatoes Tr's only natural that the need I for building airplanes for de-

fense should be in the spotlight Dickinson has found it difficult to attract public attention.

A three-point program is being advanced by the Farmers Union to help farmers in Cato and the 15 or 20 other places in the country mittee "to set up a committee to with a little fereighted considers."

Inission, he asked that hore country to distinct the serious problem to the serious problem to the serious problem that the displacement of farm families by national defense projects.

Patten urged the defense complities to with a little fereighted considers. That need is new and dramatic, and - as perhaps few people know-it's a job in which every state in the union plays a part.

THE FARMERS UNION RECORD Arkansas Farms On National Legislation Taken for Army Present Objectives 1. Passage of the Farmers Union Debt Adjustment Bill. Past Scoreboard **Training Camps**

Land Paid on Lease-Value **Basis Which Results in New Numbers of Homeless**

Wanderers

(N. F. U. News Service) Cato, Ark.—This month 1200 farm folks must pull up their roots -roots that go back as far as sixty years—leave their homes, their churches and cemeteries, their carefully cultivated land, bid

They are America's first war refugees. The army is taking over the 39,500 acres in Pulaski county wherein they live for Camp Jos by February 1.

The seriousness of the situation facing these farmers is due to the fact that the army will not buy their land and buildings outright. The army will not buy their land The army claims, since the land is to be used for training national guard units, it can only lease. Doubt is being expressed of the merit of this claim because the national guard was recently made an integral part of the regular army. The farms will be rented on 7 per cent land valuation basis. Half of the first year's rent is payable immediately and half next fall. The injustice of this arrange-

men has been shown by the community's spokesmen, who point out that a subsistence farm, whose or more, or 100 per cent.

Lease Value About \$30

Under the present setup the lease value of a farm of this kind is around \$30 a year. To receive community was the secret way in duce a living equivalent to \$400 or more, or 100 per cent. is around \$30 a year. To receive cash equal to the poultry, pigs, vegetables, fruit and other pro-

laski county farmers are not that located so near their city, have well off.

Such trifling sums will not buy

The community was not
new land, and will soon be spent

for food and recelling the consulted so hear their city, flave
conducted the whole affair.

The community was not
consulted, and was not even insources, these people have no choice but to become homeless

main privately owned (commer-

cial banks, not Federal Reserve

the government to issue real mon-

ey and pay the commercial banks

for the stock they have in the

pass out of existence; each loca

bank must also be paid in lawful

U. S. money for the following: the

for same the government bonds

Fraternally,

C. W. O'Brien

The Open Forum

money system is the cause of all Federal Reserve notes outstandour distress, but continued it is a ing, for the amount of reserves it major factor. In the 1st Book of has on the books of the Central

Timothy, Chapter 6, Verse 10, we read: "For the desire of money is the root of all evils; which some for same the government bonds

duction. farm mortgages.

through government insured 9. Adequate appropriations

It has been the custom for a

praised highly by all who attend-

The Osborne County Association

covers points in three counties, and the employees who attended

came from Alton, Bloomington,

Portis, Downs, Osborne, Corinth, Forney, Bellaire, Lebanon, Covert,

Waldo and Paradise.

Other guests for the evening

Booz, treasurer of the A. C. Asso

vere Miss Helen Macan,

emonstration agent,

wanderers, aliens in their coun- OSBORNE COUNTY FARMERS

The embattled community can' number of years for the Osborne understand why, if they must give us the fruit of their life's work, County Farmers Union Cooperative Association to start off the they are not paid a fair cash setthey are not paid a fair cash set-tlement. For they cannot return to Cato after the army leaves. to Cato after the army leaves, wives, when they enjoy an even-Their buildings will be deteriorate, ing of feasting and fun and be tanks, shells and horses will come better acquainted with each smash their fences, destroy the

community was the secret way in which the army, the Chamber Commerce and officials of Little duce grown, these farms would Rock, Ark., who are highly inter-have to be worth over \$6,000, Pu- ested in this juicy business plum

better off than the unfortenants who, lowning no lease, get nothing. Unless s forthcoming from other lands who leave the lands were growed.

Directors of the Association are:

J. C. Wonderlich, president; R. D. Wyckoff, vice president; N. A. Rossing search was well better off than the unfortenants who, lowning no lease, get nothing. Unless s forthcoming from other lands were growed as the leavest of the Association are: Apparently the land which the Bossing, secretary; W. W. government long ago had given to the Missouri Pacific R. R. was leased first. Next the pages held by the Miller C. F. Janes Lane Standard, Wm. Reich, Justin Miller C. F. Janes Lane Standard, Wm. Reich, Miller C. F. Janes Lane Standard, Wm. Reich, Justin Miller C. F. Janes Lane Standard, Wm. Reich, Miller C. F. Janes Lane Stan sed first. Next the acres held by bsentee owners were taken over. Then, with this as a lever, the

An army official when questioned about the method used in DeMoss.

making appraisals, stated: "First the land was photographed from with an the land was photographed from with an invocation by Rev. R. D. airplanes to ascertain the tilled Plott, followed by group singing. Banks) but government regula-ted." Yes, Mr. Stewart, that is just what we want and we want and wooded portions. Then we appraise it. We make an offer. If appraise it. We make an offer. If we can't agree, we condemn the land."

master, extended a most cordial welcome to all present. H. E. With-

authorities went to the residents

These are not prosperous farmers. Union Jobbing Association of self-supporting. They are independent minded, soft spoken and quiet mannered united aroused. The quiet mannered unt aroused. The talks by Dwight Tolle, county sudden necessity of giving up their farms left them at first their farms left them at first frightened and appalled. By now a good many are aroused to a good many are aroused to a A novel feature of entertains of a good many are talking of ment was some very fine band refusing to leave, unless given a music furnished by the 4-H band

Plan Centralia Meeting

faith, and have entangled them-selves in many sorrows." President E. K. Dean will be about eighteen members, was di-the speaker at the Farmers Un-rected by L. T. Clement of the Al-Is that why we find so much bropaganda in favor and in de-conflict with these regulations and the speaker at the Farmers Union annual community dinner at Centralia, Thursday, January 30. ance at the Farmers Union banquet as entertainers was very fitting, as every player came from want Congress alone to make all tem? With all respect and appreciation for Mr. Stewart and his articles I think there is increasing (the Congress) should mint and evidence that he has much over- unmint our medium of exchange

instead of the banks as at present Public school property in the United States is estimated at \$5,-

1. Partial crop insurance through AAA benefit payments on seeded acreage. ('33)
2. Drought area cattle buying

fund ('34). Saved Resettlement Administration, or FSA ('35).

4. Prohibited sale of stored

grain ('35).
5. Commodity Exchange Act

Wheat Crop Insurance 7. Tenant Purchase Program under Bankhead-Jones Act

8. Appropriation for Party 9. Credit for Crop Insurance

Premiums. ('39). 10. Ruling Permitting Expanded Flax Acreage Without Penalties ('39). 11. Transfer of Farm Credit

Administration to Department of Agriculture; Foreclosure pro-ceedings halted and more lenient policies instituted ('39-'40). Appropriations restored equaling or exceeding previous years for parity payments, FSA, Rural Electrification. Tenant Purchase Section, and Federal Surplus Commodities Section

2. Adoption of the income Certificate plan of insuring parity income for wheat, cotton, hog, flax, rye, and barley far-3. Amendment to crop insurance act to insure top 75 per cent of loss.

4. Legislation making dairy products a basic commodity, and as such entitled to parity

5. Extension of stamp plan for disposing of surplus products and continuation of commodity loans. 6. Extension of crop insur-

ance to crops other than 7. Placing equal emphasis, with realistic financial support, to cooperative marketing as has been shown in soil use and pro-

8. Extension of long time Tenant Purchase program

for parity payments, to expand FSA and Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. 10. Rural slum clearance, old age pensions from federal funds extension of Social security to farm people.

-From North Dakota Union Farmer.

Luray,

Bratton

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS WASHINGTON, D. C.

In the list of materials needed

is everything from abrasives,

acids, aluminum and antimony

to tin, tungsten, turpentine,

According to one well-informed

writer, "55 per cent of the aver-

age requirements for aircraft

fabrication is shipped in excess

of 1,500 miles for assembly"-

which means the American

railroads will do the major

They will do the job for the

aviation industry just as they

do for all the industries of

America - and beyond that,

transportation job.

wool and zinc.

ciation, and C. R. Bradley, reired educational program in their redirector after fourteen years of spective communities and we soservice.—Osborne Co. Farmer.

carry on this work in other com-UNION ANNUAL BANQUET PRESIDENT DEAN REPORTS MUCH

Neil Dulaney of the Farmers **ENTHUSIASM** Union Life Insurance Company and (Continued From Page One) insideration to the educational

program of the Farmers Union.

We urge all cooperative organizations to help out with this edu-

Rex Troutman, editor and secretary of the Kansas Farmers Unwere speakers at the Ellsworth County Farmers Union meeting Tuesday evening, January

PERFORMANCE PREFERENCE GILLETTE BALLOON **TACITURN** has both performance and preference principles have brought out this TIRES LIKE OLD MAN THEY JUST KEEP ROLLING ALONG! which made its appearance on this occasion. The band, composed of

DISTRIBUTED BY

TOPEKA

Bloomer, A. J. Schwartz, E. E. The officers of the general office, which is located in Osborne, are: J. C. Gregory, general manager; Ed Johnson, auditor and Sylva The afterdinner program opened General Manager Gregory, as toast of Sumner, and Mt. Ayr townships

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

Junior and Juvenile Department

ESTHER EKBLAD, Director

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

WHAT WE CAN AFFORD

There are many good things which we can all afford,

regardless of our circumstances:— We can all afford to give freely the best that we have,

because in giving it we have it doubly. We can well afford to doubt a seeming injustice,

because God's law is sure.

We can well afford to be tolerent of the opinions of others,

because,—if we are growing—our own veins are certain to change.

We can well afford to believe that which is good,

because only the good is true.

We can well afford a sacrifice for the right,
because any other side is a losing side.

We can well afford any effort which adds to the richness

We can well afford any effort which adds to the richness of our inner life: because any good from without can reach us only through an affinity with the good we have cultivated within.

We can well afford to be cheerful in apparent defeat for we have not lost irreparably while we still have the

spirit to cheer.

Principles alone are enduring. Personality, appearance, mannerisms, all these things change continually.

Serving God is doing good to man.

—Renjamin Franklin -Benjamin Franklin

JUNIOR LEADERS WILL GO TO KANSAS CITY REGIONAL CO-OPS. MEET

February 6 and 7 all Farmers Union roads will lead to Kansas City for the Annual Stockholders Meetings of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company and the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. It is at these meetings that representatives of member cooperatives in local communities will gather and evaluate the work of the regional in the have, as visual education is be-

past year and lay plans for the future.

All active local Junior Leaders are this year invited to Kansas City ofr February 7 at the invitation of the Jobbing Association, and arrangements are being made for representatives of the McPherson County Live Stock Project to attend the Commission Company's meeting February 6.
All Leaders and Juniors who attend these meetings will get firsthand information of the terminal marketing of grain and live stock; they will get to attend the Annual Banquet of the Jobbing Association; and on Saturday morning they will take part in a breakfast planned for all persons interested in the furtherance of educational activities.

Juniors Organize Live Stock Project McPherson county is serving as an experiment station for possible Junior Live Stock Projects in the Kansas Farmers Union. Several months ago at the request of McPherson County Juniors, Mr. L. J. Alkire, of the Wichita Branch of the Live Stock Commission Company, met with the Junior and Senior members of the county to discuss possibilities of such a project. This first meeting was held in the late summer and since that time frequent meetings have been held for the purpose of formulating by-laws and other details of the project.

Mr. W. G. Bernhardt, General Manager of the F. U. Commission Company, announced in October that the Board of Directors of the Commission Company would indorse the plan of the project and that the company would make loans to the Juniors, with the suggestion however, that the project this year be limited to McPherson county. The reason for this was that they felt it would be wise to operate the project on a

small scale while it is still in the experimental stage.

A copy of the by-laws of the project will reach us soon. At that time we can give more information regarding the nature of the loans Juniors and Junior Reserves who being given to Juniors to buy the live stock, and also more light on how the project is to operate. If in a year's time the project proves successful in McPherson county, it can be expanded and developed in other lo-calities using the services of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company.

Juniors at St. Marys Are Busy

the Juniors of Pottawatomie and Wabaunsee counties are publishing. In talking with their leader, Mrs. Bernard Immenschuh, the other day, we learned many interesting things. The Junior class meetings at St. Marys with Father Adams of the St. Marys College as teacher are so interesting that the attendance is getting almost too great. They are studying "The Cooperative Movement—Yours and Mine."

Four Juniors of the local are entering the Minuteman Project. One choose their 1941 work. All are

of these boys is scheduled to give a 4-minute talk at an REA meeting to be held soon in Topeka. New Junior Classes

Two Junior classes were organized during the past week, one at Alta Vista, Wabaunsee county, with Irma Kietzman as Leader, and the other at Parsons, Labette county, with Marion Vogel as leader. Welcome all of you, and may you enjoy the study, the play and all the activities associated with Farmers Union Junior work.

stressed the purposes and needs of the Farmers Union, and also at

both of these meetings we talked

about the importance of active lo-

cal meetings and of Junior work.

Helen O'Brien, Secreary

Present Christmas Program

The No. 8 Juniors gave a Christ-

Ida Mae Carlson.

In Clay County

With Your State Leader

Did all of you enjoy the Christ- During the rest of the month we mas holidays? We surely did—will be in southeast Kansas at-stuffing ourselves with all kinds of good things to eat and visiting ings, many to be followed with with old friends and relatives. membership drives.

January did roll around in a hurry and on the 2nd Mr. Dean PARSONS JUNIORS ORGANIZE and I began a series of county Farmers Union conferences of local Elect Bill Vogle as President and Farmers Union officers, Boards of at Alta Vista. In the evening of held Friday night, January 3, untata same day we had Junior meeting there. A short program of Ekblad, state Junior Farmers Union Mrs. Ronald Co. were presented by the Juniors, then as short while was spent in electing class officers. After that we warmed up playing "O Susanna," "Daisy, Daisy" and the Virginia Reel.

So now after a couple of get-acquainted meetings and this organ-

So now after a couple of get-acquainted meetings and this organization meeting, the Alta Vista Juniors are ready to go places in Junior work with Irma Kietzman, 1940 All-State Camper, and Verle Moyer, manager of the Alta Vista Cooperative Association, as leaders.

The next day, Friday, January 3,

The next day, Friday, January 3, ous other games were played with we were in Parsons for a conference, and again we had an evening Junior meeting. This was the first meeting for the Juniors there.
Twenty-four young people of the community were there and the hours passed quickly as we elected class officers, sang, listened to the interesting remarks of our State President, Mr. Dean, and ensured into the spirit collected class officers for 1941. They are: President, Russel Peterson; vice president, Bernard Lee Gibson, stcretary-treasurer, Ruby Larson first meeting for the Juniors there. ergetically entered into the spirit Larson,

of folk dances.

That Saturday and Sunday we spent in Girard, Crawford county, as the next conference was to be there on Monday. Going to Girard there on Monday. Going to Girard and are presenting it before severwas like old times. Mr. and Mrs. and are presenting al different groups. for two years, and as I have several times worked with Juniors in Crawford county, I don't feel like a stranger around there. mas program December 17. They opened their program with the

Elsie Clausen Married Girard, you know, is Elsie Clau-Girard, you know, is Elsie Clausen's home town, and here is the latest news: Elsie was married Sunday, January 12, to Leonard Vance, manager of the Walnut Farmers Union Cooperative Assoniano duet Ida Mae Carlson and Margaret Carlson the played a plane duet Ida Mae Carlson and Margaret Carlson duet Ida Mae Carlson read the Margaret Carlson duet Ida Mae Carlson read the Margaret Carlson duet Ida Mae Carlson and Margaret Carlson duet Ida Mae Carlson read the Margaret Carlson duet Ida Mae Carlson and Margaret Carlson duet Ida Mae Carlson read the Margaret Carlson duet Ida Mae Carlson and Margaret Carlson duet Ida Mae Carlson duet Ida Ma Vance, manager of the vaso-Farmers Union Cooperative Asso-ciation. All of our best wishes ciation. All of our best wishes or ville Rawson gave their re-the National Convention. for a happy married life surely go with Elsie and Leonard.

or with Elsie and Leonard.

Also while in Girard I saw Thelma and Olive Hanshaw, both former campers. Thema, you will remember, was camp secretary in 139 Olive to now a series to be formed the Juniors gave a pantomine, "The Christmas Story." Lunch was served after the program. member, was camp secretary in '39. Olive is now a senior in high school and Thelma is employed at the AAAoffice in Girard.

On Wednesday evening, January 8, we were back in Alta Vista for a community Farmers Union meeting. The roads were muddy and the crowd small, but we had a pleasant evening, together. On Thursday evening we met with the

Gladys Tabott Edwards Director
"Education—A debt due from
the present for future
generations."

"The Cooperative Movement—Yours and Mine." The next meeting will be held January 30.

Ruth Carlson at Denver

Ruth Carlson, former Farmers Union junior leader of No. 8 Lo-cal at Marquette, '39 Torchbearer,

who now is working in Denver,

Colo., spent two weeks at home through the Christmas season. She

writes her "greetings to all Juni-ors," and wishes them "a success-ful year."

At Your Service

Farmers Union Cooperative

Educational Service

The New Study Packet—"Publicity and Propaganda," is assembled and ready for use. This is an interesting packet on how to publicize the Farmers Union with wall newspaper, bulletin boards, posters, etc. It gives valuable in-formation and illustrations on how to put out Mimeographed Magazines, ready-prints pages, releases for local and Farmers Union newspapers, and other ways of publicizing our work.

"The Eye's Have It" is a cleverly illustrated mimeographed pam-phlet written by Frances Butts. This booklet tells how we can make of our own picture educa-tion through posters movies, fair exhibits, floats for parades, display windows, etc. It is one that every Farmers Union local should The price is 15c each.

CUNA EMBLEM The Cuna Emblem is a cleverly designed blue and gold arrow shaped pin or button for lapel year. Every Credit Union membe hould wear one of these emblems. They cost 15c each and can be obtained through the Cre . Union National Ass'n., Madison, Wis-

QUARTERLY PROGRAM

Every three months a large issue of the Program Service will be prepared. Each of these will have central theme. It will also contain the recreation material which has formerly been issued in a separate pamphlet. The first quarerly issue will be the March Program Service, of which the cenral theme is organization. There will be pictures of national fig-ures, which will be useful to the are making scrap books, and will, also, be helpful in getting the local members better acquainted with these people. These quarterly programs will contain money mak-Juniors at St. Marys Are Busy

Not long ago we told about the news bulletin, "The Torch" which many helpful suggestions for picnics, conventions, and other Farmers Union activities.

> TORCH BEARER PROJECTS The 1940 Torchbearers have a

Organize a Camp Attendance

Organize a Convention Attendance Group Organize a Subscription Campaign for The National Union Farfarmers around Maple Hill. At both of these places Mr. Dean

Organize a Traveling Panel Organize a Visiting Program Organize a Traveling Play Organization of Membe

WHO'S WHO IN EDUCATION The National Education Council, nominated by the State Leaders at the National Convention and ap-pointed by the National Board is, Director and Chairman Gladys Tal-

bott Edwards; Mildred K. Stoltz, Montana; Mary Jo Uphoff, Wiscon-sin; Esther Ekblad, Kansas; and Farmers Union officers, Boards of Directors and Cooperative managers. The first meeting of the Paragers are directors of education in their Montana Education Committee is

Four Minute Speech Outline

SOIL CONSERVATION

I. In What natural resources has America been wealthy? Fertile soil for many necessities of life (wheat, cotton)

 Minerals (iron ore, coal, copper)
 Petroleum and natural gas. How have these resources been used until recent years?

1. "It has been estimated that erosion removes 126 billion pounds of plant food material from America's fields and pastures every year. This is more than 21 times as much as is extracted by crops, and entails an annual loss to farmers of at least \$400,000,000." (From "Saving Our Soil"). Does this mean that our soil has been badly used?
"The soil we lose annually from wind and water erosion would fill a freight train extending 19 times around the earth." (From "The Scholastic.")

2. "There were 232,229 forest fires in the United States last year. This makes

an average of 24 per hour—one every 21/2 minutes." (Scholastic.)

III. Does farm tenancy and low farm incomes have any relationship to deleted soil

 In 1880, 25.6% of our farms were operated by other than the owners. By 1900 the percentage had increased to 35.3%. By 1935 it was 42.1%. Will a ten-ant take as good care of the land as an owner? Give reasons. 2. Is soil conservation sometimes neglected because the cash crop cannot be

spared to raise legumes or other soil building crops? Does soil enoservation "Poor land makes poor people; poor people make poor land."

IV. What has been done in recent years to behulld the land and to conserve other 1. Farmers on their own initiative have terraced their land, practiced rotation

of crops, strip cropping, dammed up gullies, and used fertilizer 2. Beginning in 1933 conservation has been encouraged through the government AAA program. Through allotment payments and land-use planning, farmers have planted more soil building crops and constructed ponds and dams.

3. The work of the CCC and WPA has contributed-building dams and ponds,

replanting forests and planting shelterbelts. 4. Other government projects have been carried out through the TVA (the Tennessee Valley Authority), which are all concerned with the development of navigation, power, flood control and irrigation.

(Examples: Grand Coulee, Boulder, and Fort Peck Dams.)
"The Grand Coulee Dam on the Big Bend of the Columbia is "The biggest thing on earth!—so big that four buildings the size of the Capitol at Washington, D. C., could be '†completely imbedded, wings, domes, and all, in its awesome concrete bastoons.' The finished dam will be 4,300 feet long at the top and about 3,000 feet long at the base. The base is 500 feet wide and covers about 80 acres. From the bottom of the dam to the crest (where a 30foot highway will be provided) the height will be 550 feet!" (The Scholasic.) This definition has been given of conservation: "To keep the soil on the land and the water in the rivers.'

V. What is the relationship between soil conservation and the entire farm problem? 1. Dust storms and floods have in recent years driven thousands of farm

2. Soil erosion and deletion is a farm problem which joins closely wiht many other farm situations of the day—low incomes, tenancy, migratory labor, farm families on relief roles, unpainted and unattractive farm homesteads, and a lessoning of opportunities in farming for youth. Is the study of soil saving.

REFERENCES: "Saving Our Soil," Public Affairs Pamphlet; Government Bulletins, "Farm Security: How Can Tenants Find It?" and "Soil Conservation: Who Gains By It?" Upon request reference material will be sent to Juniors by the State Junior De-

Williams County; Miss Helen Schmid, rural school teacher, Mer-Big London Consumer's Co-op. cer County Leader; and Mrs. Carl Succeeds at Giant Farming Lee, farm wife and mother, writer of plays and Ramsey County Lead-

Wisconsin Education Committee: Mrs. Stella Bitney, Chippewa Co-unty Leader, farm wife and mothconsumers' society in the world, al-owned farm. Signe Anderson, Juneau Coun-

tee: Mrs. N. F. Collins, farm wife and mother, Chippewa County The farms are managed by a sold fresh through the society's founded on group organization and activity. The Torchbearer may—
Organize a Recreation Group

Organize and Mrs. Susanna Helmark, farm mother, widow of the late John

> tional Farmers Union. Dairying is Main Line guired that all men who bore The farmers specialize in dairy-inf. Over 300 fine tuberculin-test-

arms should have their natural upper and lower teeth. This was necessary because they had to pull the caps from amunition with their teeth, before it could with their teeth, before it could uced over 200,000 gallons of milk, be inserted into the rifle barrel, which was distributed by the Lon-During the World War it was dis-don society to its members. The socovered that toothache was one of ciety now has some 800,000 memthe most frequent causes of sick leaves, resulting in many ab-

sences in the ranks. The Canadian ards of performance have been 417 acres.

government reports that with the institution of the dental corps in the army, ten percent more troops with patriotism, but it is the Dental Division of the Kanwere available for front line duty. were available for front line duty. During the present war, dental preserve their physical health, in services are rendered to front line order that they may fulfill the

General Leigh Fairbanks, Chief of the Dental Corps of the U. S. Army, states that 30 per cent of each Kansas community can do to explain and assist in establish-

London-Although consumers' established, maintenance and procooperatives have not made a great duction costs tend to fall below success at farming, the largest the average on the usual individu-Although dairying is the main

er; Signe Anderson, Juneau County Leader and Recreational Director; and John Torgerson, Junior, Minuteman and 1940 Torchbearer.

Minuteman and 1940 Torchbearer.

Minnesota Education Committee, Mrs. N. F. Collins, farm wife

Potatoes, peas, cabbages, and years and has made the farms pay, other vegetable crops also are Gemmill represents his district on raised on the farms, for distrithe county executive of the Farm- bution through the society's stores. ers' Union, and is also a delegate Sugar beets are raised and the to the central council of the Na- beet pulp is used in feeding the

cows. Labor Well Treated

The workers on the farm enjoy one day off per week and 14 days of vacation with pay yearly. Also they are eligible to enjoy the society's old age pension scheme, just like the urban employes of

the society.

That the co-op farms are succeeding is indicated by the fact that the society only last year Gemmill states that once stand- purchased an additional tract of

duties of citizenship.

Educators and others interested entative of the Division will be the young men reporting for physical examination for military services are rejected because of too many decayed teeth or numerous extractions. We instill our young in their schools. ing literature, films and charts for class room instruction in oral

ter is the safest season on the farm, the number of accidents that happen because of failure to observe proper precaution in daily tasks is surprisingly high. Actualy, winter increases certain farm ly fitted with extensions to carry hazards, and while some may be classed as unavoidable, the rechecked at frequent intervals. A sulting accidents generally could have been eliminated by the use receive artificial respiration immediately. of 'a little care and common sense. Richard W. Thrush, Assistant Few rural communities have ef-National Director in charge of the ficient firefighting equipment, and for that reason farmers must take American Red Cross home and farm accident prevention program, points out many of these winter dangers in a recent release from

Carelessness Is Greatest Cause

would not have happened in a

good light. Careful work planning

will enable farmers to get most of their winter work done during

Livestock Are Frisky

Cold weather acts as a stimulant to livestock, and the farmer

working with horses may find

them unusually frisky. A runa-

way on icy roads is particularly

dangerous, and care should be

Winter, with closed houses and

barns, is the time when most car-

bon monoxide deaths occur. While

most people understand the dan-

taken in handling all livestock.

daylight hours.

of Winter Accidents on the Farm

While statistics reveal that win- | member that the same danger ex-

particular precautions against fires in the home or any outbuildings. A handy barrel of water is one Washington, D. C. He stressed that snow, ice and cold present definite of the simplest, yet most effective methods, and salt added to the water on a small blaz can often hazards, but while the dangers of snow and ice can generally be eliminated by a few well-placed buckets of ashes, few people realize that cold, in itself, is the cause of many accidents. Cold may dull the Stoves that are not in good con-

body's functioning to such an extent that eyesight will be somedition should be repaired or re-placed. The farmer who keeps his what dimmed, or may cause a stoves in order, his chimneys free person to walk unsteadily—conditions that increase the chances of from stoppage, his fireplace scree-ned, and who carefully disposes of trash or debris will eliminate The short days present another the principal fire hazards from his problem — inadequate lighting. Many an accident occurs in early morning or late afternoon that

December, January and Febru-ary show the highest number of accidents in logging. If tools are in good repair, one of the big-gest accident sources will be eliminated. An axe head that flies off can easily kill or seriously injure a person. Failure to observe proper care has often pinned a careless individual under a log. Surprisingly, ordinary wood-chopping takes its yearly toll. A good light and a well-cleared space around the chopping block, which will eliminate the danger of slipping or stumbling, are the best insurances against such accidents.

The world's livestock is estigers of running an automoble in mated at 697,900,000 cattle, 294,a closed garage, few seem to re- 700 hogs and 634,500,000 sheep.



"The heck with ridin" around in circles ... LET'S GO **FARMERS UNION!**

Is Your Local Active?

BAD TEETH CAUSE TROUBLE

During the Civil War, it was re-

AN ACTIVE LOCAL:-I. Meets at least ten times annually.

II. Is active in the educational, co-operative, legislative and organization fields.

A. EDUCATION-

(1) A Junior Leader.(2) Regular classes for Juniors, Junior Reserves and Juveniles with teachers for each.
(3) Corresponding secretary who reports to the state and county papers

(4) Planning committee consisting of

(a) Corresponding secretary for publicity

(b) Program Chairman for social activities (c) Junior Leader for Educational material.

Forum Discussions. Planned evening programs. (7) Planned social activities.(8) On mailing list from State Office.

(9) Participants in summer camps.
(10) Active delegates to State Convention.
(11) Local Library with song books—study packets—magazines—

B. CO-OPERATION-

Patronage of Co-operatives.
 Encourage close co-operation between co-operatives and

local membership.

(3) Through understanding among membership of co-operatives and how they work. C. LEGISLATION-

and telegrams.

(1) Active interest in staet and national legislative program (2) Co-ordinated legislative pressure through letters, resolutions (3) Support of legislative fund.

D. ORGANIZATION-

 An active membership committee.
 Develops close working relationships with other agencies.
 A membership card for every Juvenile, Junior Reserve, Junior, Honorary and dues paying member.

NOW DOES YOUR LOCAL QUALIFY? WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY IS IT TO MAKE IT BETTER?

For the

Ship Live Stock

Terminal Market

Consign Them to "YOUR OWN FIRM"

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

Kansas City-Parsons-

Price List of Vaccines and Serums

ORDERS OF \$10.00 OR MORE Mail Orders C. O. D. Only Do the Job Yourself . . . Be Money and Pigs Ahead

WE PREPAY SHIPPING CHARGES ON ALL

Clear Concentrate Serum\$0.65 per 100 cc

FOR CATTLE

Encephalomyelitis (Sleeping Sickness) Western Type "Chick" Vaccine. One complete treatent of two 10 cc. dose bottles (NOT RE-

TURNABLE)

Hemorrhagic Septisemia Bacterin

Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum

FOR SHEEP

1.25

1.25

1.80 per dose

FOR SHEEP

ORDER FROM FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Makes Review of War-Agriculture Lessons of 1917

Believes Federal Government Might Have Contributed More Toward Boom Control

Lessons from the role of American agriculture during the war years, 1917-18, should be uncovered by examination, and O. C. Stine, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U.S. department of agriculture, discusses the subject in Land Policy Review.

Perhaps the best way to discuss the role of American agriculture in 1917-18 is from the standpoint of the major food problems that faced the United States Food Administration. The work of the Department of Agriculture and of other agencies was important, but it consisted mainly in a speeding up of ordinary peacetime activities.

problem was more acute than the shortage of wheat. As the Allies' own production diminished, their demands for foreign wheat constantly increased. Furthermore, because of the reduction of British tonnage through submarine warfare, it was doubtful if Australia and Argentina

could ship their quotas to the Allies. Such a demand upon our wheat fields brought with it a rise in wheat prices. No. 1 Northern Spring wheat went to \$3.15 a bushel on May 11, 1917, an all-time high. The Chicago Board of Trade, compelled at this point to forbid supervision over the activities of trading in wheat futures, ordered the packing industry through the a settlement of all outstanding

It might be assumed that, with wheat averaging nearly \$3, no have as much difficulty—and refurther inducement would have ceive as much criticism—as here, been necessary to stimulate farm- although it was highly successful ers to increase their acreage. But the fact of the matter was that few farmers had received anything like such prices. Most of 1916 crop had been disposed of at prices below \$1.50 a bushel. Farm prices reached \$2.49 in June but the new 1917 crop began to move to market in July with farm in 1917 were more than four times prices averaging about \$2.20.

Then Prices are Set prices. To this end he appointed even the inflated prices of last a committee of men widely differ- year had barely doubled." ing in interests. They met in

Washington August 30, 1917. It is unnecessary to go into all the arguments for either a higher or lower price, according to the faster than it was producing them, point of view involved. It is and the production of hogs in large enough to note that with labor in-terests asking \$1.84, and the farm-of producing fats. On the grounds

ween Congress and the Food Ad- not enough profit, many farmers ministration was noticeable. Con- raised other commodities. gress provided a minimum for the to protect the producer, while the hog production to a more stable Administration had in mind both basis. the producer and consumer.

Working of the License System The license system already referred to was put into effect, but a licensee could purchase wheat el ratio was based on prices of at prices higher than those fixed corn on the farm and not in did. In this, the licensee was doing nothing legally wrong-merecooperate with the Government. With this loophole in the system. it was deemed necessary to estab-United States Grain Corporation was set up for this purpose. It began active operations September 4, 1917. Its two chief functions plaint from the farmers. were to purchase wheat for the United States and to control the

license system. The Corporation established buy ing agencies at all important markets and stood ready to purchase all wheat offered at the established price, thus maintaining a minimum price throughout the period of its active existence, from September 4, 1917 to May 31, 1920. In effect it fixed the price at this time during the period September 1917 to June 1918 and on a slighthigher level from that point until after the armistice.

Throughout the War, the Grain Corporation also undertook to see that an equitable distribution of wheat supplies was made to American mills, and to control the prices at which flour and other products were sold by the mills and to the consumer. The Corporation was also charged with the control of all cereal supplies for

Begin With Sugar Stocks Another serious problem had to do with sugar. The drain upon Cuban and American stocks was reflected in its market price, and by August 1917 raw sugar prices had reached a point 11 percent higher than the average for the virtually the entire sugar industry was brought under the license system of the Food Administration by October 1, 1917. This licensing control limited the profits of the wholesaler and jobber to the pre-war normal, which averag-

ed about 25 cents a hundredweight. With the 1917-18 crop under control, it was necessary to take care of the next year's crop. It was estimated that this would come to 1,600,000 tons, and our requirement was 4,000,000 tons. The balance would have to be imported, with Cuba the logical pro-

But the wholesale price of sugar in the United States has been es-tablished at 9 cents after an investigation had disclosed that any smaller price would not allow the Louisiana cane producers and the western beet raisers a fair return, while Cuba sugar could be produced at 71/2 cents and still leave a good profit. This disparity created problems so serious that it was decided some governmental form of equalization would have to be put in practice. Accordingly, world price on these products fell tributed toward a more orderly below the stipulated price they liquidation of the war boom.

the United States Sugar Equaliza-tion Board was set up with a capital stock of \$5,000,000, subscribed by the Food Administration,

The Board entered into an agreement with the domestic producers to purchase all their beets and cane. It agreed also to purchase Cuba's entire sugar output. The Allied governments designated this Board to make purchases of them; the Board then made agreements with the refiners to obtain their supplies at 7.28 cents a pound. The refiners in turn agreed not to charge more than 1.-54 cents a pound as a refinishing margin. The Board turned into the United States Treasury the profit it made on the price paid Cuban

To round out the program, it was decided also to limit consumption. Supplies to confectioners and manufacturers of non-essential foodstuffs were severely limited. Public consumption was closely regulated. The amount a retailer could sell to a customer dropped to 2 pounds a month at one period.

Livestock and Meat The third major food problem was in regard to livestock and meat. The devastation of a large part of the European livestock ar

through decreased consumption

and stimulated production. The main instrument of price control over beef and pork was buying from us. had agreed to pay us, they quit Millions Tribute the regulation of markets through purchases by the food administra-tion, but to this was added a regulation of profits and a general

licensing system. work did the Food Administration pardy into which our whole comin its efforts to enlarge shipments of pork to the Allies. Many big packers resented governmental control, yet on the other hand, they were charged by many with making exorbitant war-time profits. The Federal Trade Commission asserted, in fact: "Packers' profits as great as in the average year before the European war, although Only the President could set their sales in dollars and cents at

Consume Much Pork The crux of the whole matter lay in hogs. The world was consuming its supply of fats much ers \$2.50, they compromised on that market conditions were unstable, however, and that hog rais-A difference in viewpoint be- ing involved too much risk and

A commission appointed by the 1918 crop; the Administration defined a "fair price" for the 1917 the pork industry, and, pointing crop. The former was not to be out that the average ratio of corn effective for nearly a year; the latter was effective from its announbushels to 100 pounds, advocated cement. In effect, Congress acted one of at least 13 to 1 to restore

The administration ran into difficulties in enforcing this ratio, however, and early in September 1918, announced that the 13-bushby the Government. Many of them | Chicago, despite its announcement specifically stating Chicago prices. This meant a reduction to the farly exhibiting an unwillingness to mer of about \$2.50 a hundredweight. The Administration explained its agreed price was too high for the export trade, then lish some other control, and the put the price at \$15.50 a hundredweight, which meant in effect a ratio of only 10.8. This brought on a storm of indignation and com-

> Hog prices fluctuated as before. They reached \$19.75 in September 1918, but (when reports of peace circulated in October) dropped to \$16.75. The Allies' postwar demands stimulated the price for a time, but their large withdrawals from the market during market. the summer and fall of 1919 caused a spectacular drop in quotations.

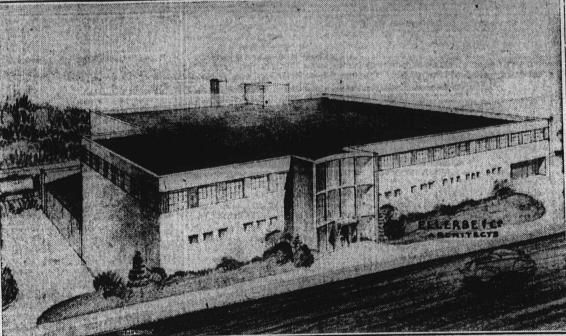
The other food problems and controls can be treated briefly. Other Problems of Profit Control In regard to poultry and dairy products the Administration's problem was strictly one of profit control, and no definite price fixing was adopted. Licensing regulations and other efforts sought to prevent hoarding and intertrading, and to eliminate waste.

Cottonseed prices jumped to \$56.51 a ton by August 1917, an increase of 150 percent above the pre-war level. The main product, oil, went up 125 percent in the same period. Accordingly by Presidential proclamation, all ginners, crushers, refiners, and dealers in cottonseed, cotton seed oil, meal, and cake were placed under li-

cense on November 1, 1917. The canning industry was regulated with little delay, particularly because it was shown that profits year preceding the outbreak of the of some concerns showed an average increase of 9 to 32 percent in

Many other foodstuffs were regulated by the Food Administration. The methods used were generally either one or more of the type used to control the foods aleady mentioned. Among the more important of the goods thus controlled were coarse grains and feedstuffs, coffee, ammonia, ice, arsenic, oleomargarine, rice and

rice flour. Criticisms and Complaints In 1920, in a privately printed report of the Food Administration, Mr. Hoover charged that the Alies, as soon as the war was won. flatly broke their agreements with us in connection with their food purchases here and seriously imperilled our entire economy. The Administration head wrote feelingly that we built up a huge food surplus—specifically in fat prod-ucts—for the benefit of the Allies, A Preview of the New Central Exchange Building



to High Costing

Back Development of

Kansas Rural Power

Lines

pay annual tributes of staggering

proportions in the way of over-

charges for electric energy."
In 1938 the people of Kansas

\$13,918,000, or \$10,774,000 less; un-

would have been \$11,483,000, or

\$13,209,000 less; and under the

est, and depreciation costs.

rates below the average for the

to \$2,266,618, or 1.4 cents a kilo-

watt-hour for all classes of ser-

Praises K. C. Municipal Plant

rates for all classes of service

amounted to 1.34 cents a kilowatt-

cent of the total revenues.

turn on her investment

The same thing could be done

by the private power interests, Mr. Rankin said, "if they would eli-

Congressman.

"Remember that the T. V. A.

Ontario rates the cost would have

have been

As though he might have intended going into it later, Mr. Hoover "It is not the time to discuss the attitude of some of the Allies in refusing to cooperate in these matters and the consequent jeo-

mercial structure was placed by the failure of some of them maintain an obvious obligation." During its entire career, the Administration was subjected scathing criticism, particularly from the agricultural interests. General criticism included the charges that its purpose was poorfor wheat.

Many grain dealers felt that they had not been fairly treated by the Administration, and that it owed them money as a result of their operations during the war and mmediately afterward. Bills calling for this money have been introduced many times in Congress. Even today, one is pending.

Another complaint was that the

Administration had disbanded too quickly after the war, and had left the farmer adjusted in many ways to a war economy-that is, to surplus production and surplus acreage. Since there was no longer a Food Administration to turn to, it was charged, the farmer was left to find his own solution to a problem which he had not been alone in bringing about.

The price of some farm products advanced after the abandon ment of control, and continued on high level through another year. In 1920 prices started to decline Taking the average farm price of wheat to illustrate price movements associated with the war, the records reads: June 1916, \$1 a bu-shel; June 1917, \$2.48; November 1917, when price fixing set it and still yield reasonable returns back an average of \$2. It remained within 10 cents of this level, averaging \$2.06 a year later, when the war ended.

Within a few months after th war, prices began to advance and reached the high average level of \$2.58 a bushel in June 1920, from which—within 2 years after the Armistice—a declining market dropped the average farm price back to below the dollar level.

Wheat Prise Too Low From this record it seems ap-parent that the price of wheat was held during the period of war at a level somewhat below what it would have been on a free

Although the price of wheat was set below the current market, winter wheat seedings, increased from approximately 38,000,000 acres in the fall of 1916 to 51,000,000 in the fall of 1918; and the acreage of spring wheat harvested increased from 19,000,000 in 1916 to 24,-000,000 in 1918.

These increases were doubtless stimulated to some extent by the activities of the Department of Agriculture to induce farmers to grow more wheat. Judging from farmers' response in production, the fixed prices may have been high enough to contribute to an expansion of acreage. The record of another contro-

versial issue-hogs-reads as fol lows: The farm price averaged \$8.21 a hundredweight in June, tures, and generate and distribute 1916, and \$13.50 in June 1917; the advance continued to \$16.15 in October and remained within one dollar of this level until after the Armistice.

Advances in 1919 carried the average price to \$19.30 in August of that year, from which the gento below the \$9 level by December 1920. Inspected slaughter declined, from 40,000,000 head in the year ended June 30, 1917, to about 35,000,000 in the following 12 months, but increased to more than 44.000,000 in the 12 months July 1918 to June 1919. From this, obtain more pork is obvious, and the prompt response undoubtedly was stimulated by the advance in

prices. vities of the Food Administration and of the Department of Agriculture should have been more closely coordinated. Readjustments in production and prices could not have been avoided. The Food Administration should have been ex-tended through a period of at least 5 years following the War, or its functions should have been merg-

picture was made three stroies in heighth. The di- ed will represent a total cost of from the architect's drawing of mensions of the two lower stories the main building of about \$250,-It was a change in degree, not in kind. The Food Administration, on the other hand, was concerned exclusively with wartime food prob
The above picture was made a change in degree, not in the achiever's drawing of the resulting increase in the annual slaughter combined to create a serious world shortage of meat a serious world

and fats, despite a slight increase in American production. It was apparent that the large Allied demands would in time absorb our domestic supplies, but it was necessary that future shipment to the Allies must equal, if not exceed those of 1916-17. Two methods, accordingly, were adopted to solve the meat problem—conservation the Great Western Railroad in the Great Western Railroad in the construction story will be completed, and a story will be completed, and he meat problem—conservation the Great Western Railroad in hrough decreased consumption 1935. The original building is than \$100,000, and when complet- dollar mark.

electricity at rates based upon the actual cost of generation, tran-smission, and distribution, with only reasonable returns on legiimate investments." During the year 1938 wheat sold

Power Utilities n the state of Kansas at 60 cents bushel. "This overcharge of \$10,-774,000, according to the T. V. A rates, was equal to the value of more than 17,000,000 bushels of Overcharges Hold wheat ,or an average of more than 160,000 bushels to each one of the 105 counties in the state.

Urges Cooperative Facilities The Mississippi congressman is emphatic on the need of some public distribution system, either gov-ernmental, municipal or coopera-Twelve or thirteen million dollars, about the return on the present market of about 17 million tive. "If private power companies ducers and retailers, and that it bushels of wheat, would be saved own the distribution facilities, made no provision for maximum to Kansan consumers of electricity then arrangements should be made and minimum prices other than if the price rate were under the to buy them out at their actual T. V. A. competitive yardstick. values. If they refuse to sell, then This is the message of John E. they should be given the competi-Rankin, congressman from Misstion of a public system that would issippi, reported by the Congres- either generate its own power or purchase it wholesale and then "A vast majority of the Amerdistribute it at rates based upon ican people are still in bondage— economic bondage—to the utilities the cost of generation, transmis sion, and distribution. of the land, and are required to

"And where electricity is generated by water power on a na vigable stream or its tributaries, the Federal Government should own and operate the dams and the used 952,000,000 kilowatt-hours of transmission lines, sell the power electricity, for which they paid wholesale to the local distribution \$24,692,000. Under the T. V. A. agency to be distributed at rates agency to be distributed at rates and distribution. der the Tacoma rates the cost

Congressman Rankin lives in Lee County, Miss., and prior to the creation of the T. V. A. and the R. E. A. the Mississippi Powbeen \$12,448,000, or \$12,244,000 er Company built a short rural less than they actually paid for line here. Line charge of service charge was \$3.25 a month and five cents a kilowatt-hour for all

This power could be generated with gas, oil, or coal produced in electricity used. the state of Kansas, advises Con-"At that time "At that time 25 kilowatt-hours month cost a farmer on that gressman Rankin, and distributed to every nook and corner of that line \$4.50 a month. The line was purchased later by the local costate at T. V. A. rates, the Taperative association known as the coma rates, or the Ontario rates, Tombigbee Electric Power Asso on legitimate investments after ciation, and today 25 kilowattpaying all expenses, taxes, internours a month cost the farmer on the same line \$1 under the T. V. A Kansas City, Kan., has one of yardstick rates, including 25 cents the finest public light and power to help pay for the line. Remem systems in America and supplies ber is the same line, the same electricity to its customers at farmer, and the same power."

A Reverse Socialism state. During the year 1938 its revenues for electricity amounted The opposition tells us, continues Mr. Rankin, that it is social-ism for the government to develop the Nation's water power or for he municipalities or cooperative power associations to own and operate their distribution systems That is the same old argument during the month of May, 1940, that was used 150 years ago to try to prevent George Washington and hour," reminds the Mississippi Benjamin Franklin from establishing the post office department. They said it was "interfering with The operating expenses of this

Kansas City public power system during the year 1938 amountprivate enterprise.' If they had succeeded in pre-venting the establishment of our ed to \$1,323,292, which, taken from the total revenues of \$2,present postal system, private en-266,618, left a gross annual profit terprise would probably be chargof \$943,326, or more than 40 per ing from 10 to 25 cents to carry a postal card from Washington to Kansas City could reduce her rates below the T. V. A. rates, the Ontario rates, or the Tacoma rates and still pay all operating now pay for telegrams of the expenses, including taxes, depresame length. We would probably ciation costs, and a reasonable re-

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be charged according to the number of words sent.

And instead of a Postmaster General drawing a salary of \$15. 000 a year, the head of such enterprise would probably be drawing at least the salary now being paid the president of the American ephone and Telegraph Co., which in 1939 amounted to \$209,353, or

ou make it possible for a man to in his own home, entertain his children in his own house, and enjoy all the comforts and conven-ences of this electric age, even of he lives in the remotest rural which the directors met to approve the applications signed by the income, to be used in subsequent enjoy all the comforts and convenof he lives in the remotest rural section, you are building individualism and not promoting so-

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McPRERSON JUNIORS DEVELOP WORKING LIVESTOCK PLANS

(continued from page 1) County Livestock Association met more than two and one-half times at the Morning Star school house. the salary of the President of The Loan Committee approved ap-the United States. The Advisory board plications. The Advisory board Kansas Agricultural Experiment Instead of this program being was elected, Rhynard Fosberg, Station, in order to meet necesocialism, it is exactly the reverse; Carl Larson and Reuben Spang-promotes individualism. When

A motion was made and seconded for Rhynard Fosberg to buy the livestock for the Juniors, after there might be an accumulation of Loan committee.

CRITICIZE TAX CODE

(continued from page 1)

(8) Adequate funds for the efficient functioning of the Kansas State College in all its efforts to serve the state. (The delegates deplored the enforced termination of the cattle-feeding experiments and sale of experimental animals at the Fort Hays branch of the sary operating expenses).

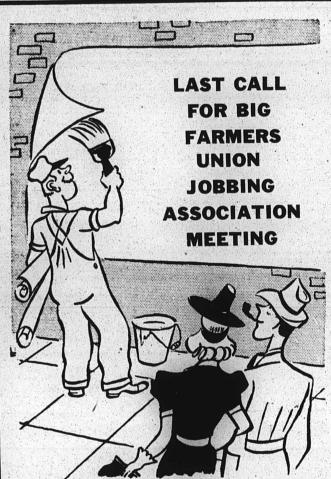
(9) Recommended a change in the present system of accounting there might be an accumulation of years when farm income is small.

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