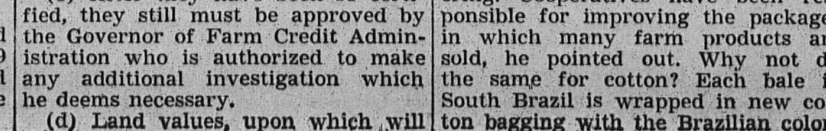


Exports from Ceylon to the United States increased 80 percent in 1933 over the preceding year. Rubber and tea accounted for 95 percent of the total.

## Organization



States wants to compete successfully with the youthful cotton giant of South America she should examine carefully all handling methods to eliminate wasteful, costly and inefficient practices.

leader. Technical advisors from Ka  
(Continued on page 4)

**Joining Fighting Forces**  
We have been entrusting our  
fairs and our markets with the rule  
and regulations governing them  
the hands of every other indus-

(Continued on page 2)

**Horrors!**  
Motorist (to man he had just run over)—Say, look out back there!  
Injured—What's the matter? You aren't coming back are you?

possible for improving the packages in which many farm products are sold, he pointed out. Why not do the same for cotton? Each bale in South Brazil is wrapped in new cotton bagging with the Brazilian colors

days. Mr. A. Drummond Jones, senior social scientist, Division of Program Study and Discussion, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., was present as discussion leader. Technical advisors from Kan

(Continued on page 4)

**Joining Fighting**  
We have been entrusted with the management of the country's affairs and our markets will be free of all trade barriers and regulations governing the hands of every other nation.

(Continued on p. 10)

**Horror!**  
Motorist (to man he had just over)—Say, look out back there!  
Injured—What's the matter? You aren't coming back are you?

## The Kansas Union Farmer

Editor

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

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**KANSAS UNION FARMER, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1940**

### Are Most Important "Theories"

The Kansas City Star in its morning edition of April 15 has a very fine editorial entitled "Farm Credit Theories" in which the different FCA bills now before Congress are discussed. While the editorial brings out the need for cost of production for farmers, the need for family-sized and family owned farmers is almost ignored. And it is this difference that makes the Farmers Union support for the more liberal policies of the adjustment bill introduced by Marvin Jones and sponsored by Senators Wheeler, Bankhead and La Follette warrant favorable consideration.

"Those who hold to the theory that it is the duty of the government to protect borrowers and if necessary to scale down loans, abolish personal responsibility and charge losses to the government are giving their support to the Jones bill," explains the Star. This is strong language and not kindly to the Jones bill. In turn, it might be said that only those who favor the abolishment of the American family-sized farm, those who are interested in collecting farm mortgage loans whatever the sacrifice to the farmer are in favor of the Gillette bill which would restore the independent status of the FCA under a bipartisan board of five members with the secretary of agriculture an ex officio member.

Continues the Star: "The large insurance companies, individuals and organizations, which are financing farm mortgages oppose the Jones bill because it would lower interest rates and make government loans more attractive to borrowers. Another group oppose it on the grounds that it would lead to an inflation of land values. They point to the fact that easy money and increased land values which resulted so disastrously when deflation was encountered. They assume that most of the financial troubles of farmers have come from excessive borrowing and that in the end restrictions as to the amount of loans and normal interest rates would tend to establish a sound system of farming."

The federal land banks have been lending on the basis of normal land values, explains the Star Editorial. There has been no provision for composition of federal bank loans. An effort has been made to alleviate the situation by the direct payments on principal and by a direct subsidy through which the interest rate on farm loans has been reduced.

"If the Jones bill is enacted the cooperative feature under which those securing loans have bought stock to the extent of 5 per cent of the principal of their loans would be eliminated. Joint liability would be eliminated and the responsibility for the risk of the local associations would be increased."

"The difficulty which the federal land banks have encountered and which has resulted in excessive foreclosures, delinquencies in payments on many loans has been directly due to deficiency in farm incomes which have resulted from low prices for farm products and crop failures due to droughts and floods. With a return of normal farm incomes on which loans were originally based the banks would again become self-supporting."

### Is Need for Resolutions

The Income Certificate Commodity bills, written and developed by the National Farmers Union, need understanding by the membership of the Farmers Union generally, for if these bills are to be enacted into law our members must force their passage with intelligent and resolute backing. The farmer cannot leave his thinking for someone else; legislative resolutions by Farmers Union locals can be made meaningful and effective.

Your editor experimented with the tactics of the old Literary Digest in seeking grass-roots opinion of our membership. Postal cards to 100 members in 100 locals were sent out April 8, and perhaps this one door was most absurdly wasted in the

the weather we were more than pleased with the attendance and the accomplishments.

In between these two meetings, Miss Esther and I did some visiting in communities in that part of the country, calling at the Farmers Union store in Waterville to get acquainted with Mr. Samuelson and then to go out into the country and make the acquaintance of Mr. Weber, president of the Waterville Cooperatives. I also had an appointment at the home of Mr. George Schiller, where several of his neighbors had been called in for a conference, at this time arrangements were made for me to return for the evening of the 11th for a further conference.

The third meeting of the series was held at the Hatton school house, but when we got over here found the meeting had been changed to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller. Instead, we were delighted to meet Mr. and Mrs. George Rumbek, Marshall county president, Mr. Roy Vernon, formerly of Livingston, now manager of the elevator at Beatrice, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Chase and Mr. Dale Winnet. We enjoyed this meeting very much and glad to meet so many friends.

Our fourth meeting was at Hopewell school house, north of Frankfort. Here we had another enthusiastic meeting and rather surprised to meet Mr. and Mrs. Carl Lockard from my home neighborhood. Mr. Lockard is the manager of the Farmers Union Cooperatives at Viles, Kansas.

During these meetings Miss Esther and I were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albin Olson and as dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Lockard.

We thank both of these splendid families for the courtesy which was delightful and fully appreciated.

At the Hopewell Local meeting we were also pleased to meet our Farmers Union friend and one of the wheel horses in that section, Mr. A. J. Vempe of Frankfort. He made a most interesting and instructive address.

While in the vicinity of Frankfort we were visiting at the home of George Scholz and happened to run across a couple of the Farmers Union messrs O'Neil and Martin, so we told them about our meeting that evening at Lillis and invited them over, so when we arrived at the meeting place in new auditorium of the Lillis High school we found the boys right on hand for the meeting.

Marshall county is a stock country and was sure glad to be helpful to them at any time.

At Lillis we had by far the largest attendance of any of our meetings. This was a splendid meeting too and every one seemed to be so friendly

and congenial, and best of all interested in the Farmers Union and its program and policies. We made a good many new acquaintances here and were impressed by the interest of some of the younger folks, making inquiry about the Farmers Union Junior Department, their Camps and study projects which is as it should be and we did everything we could to encourage them and Miss Esther is sending material to Mr. Leo Brown, Vermillion and Mr. Richard Hewhelter-Lillis, Kansas. These were the two young men making the request for the literature and information, promising us for a return a little later hoping to set up a Junior organization real soon. We enjoyed every contact of the week and shall be anxious to have a return invitation at any time we can be helpful in Marshall county or elsewhere.

The next invitation was into Greenwood county for a county meeting at Madison, which was attended by Miss Esther, as well as myself.

This meeting was held in the basement of the Christian church on the evening of the 11th and was well attended, but not as well attended as it would have been had Mr. Imthruhn been for certain he could count on our being on hand for this meeting. This was a plain oversight on my part for which please accept apologies this time.

During the latter part of the meeting the matter of a change in their By-Laws was discussed at length, with the matter to be disposed of at their next annual meeting.

We were so glad to meet Mr. Joe Imthruhn and H. G. Culver, president and secretary of their splendid cooperative.

We also enjoyed making the acquaintance of Mrs. Imthruhn and Mrs. Culver and many more of the splendid Farmers Union folks in that county.

The last call was to Baldwin, Kansas for a meeting of the Douglas county Farmers Union of which Mr. Otto Hack is president and a young man is the secretary.

C. Anderson, of Richland, Mr. I. It so happens that both of these county officers are from Lone Star county, well, we had a splendid attendance, a splendid meeting, a wonderful dinner being served by the now before the Congress that are being sponsored by the National and State Farmers Union organizations, that relief from these unsatisfactory and unjust situations might be attained viz:

The Farmers Union Debt Adjustment Act, No. S-3509, H. R. 8748 The Lee Tenancy Act No. 1836 by Senator Lee; The Farmers Union Dairy Stabilization Bill No. H. R. No.

best for the farmers, always, so the next time you ship stock, just ship to the Farmers Union at Kansas City.

My next call is for Ellis county at Hays on the 17th and then for the Cooperative Conference in Manhattan on the 18th and 19th.

Can I meet you there?

## Neighborhood Notes

### In Marion County

Farmers Union meeting, Lincolnville High School Auditorium, Lincolnville, April 24th, 7:30 p. m. Music Lincolnville High School Band.

Meeting called to order by M. I. Shields, president F. U. Elevator.

Address of welcome, J. P. Fengel, president Kansas Farmers Union.

Reading the Farmers Union preamble, Mrs. M. J. Navrat.

Music, Rhythm Band by Cross School.

Recitation: Farmers Union Creed. Singing, Farmers Union songs.

Talk, Miss Esther Ekblad, Kansas Farmers Union Junior Leader.

Short Talk and Picture Show, T. E. Hall, of Farmers Union Jobbing Assn.

Short Talk, by Mr. H. C. Hartke, "What the Elevator is Doing."

Band Music, Lincolnville High School Band.

Refreshments, Everybody come and enjoy the evening with us.

Sponsors—Farmers Union Cooperative Ass'n and Lincolnville Local No. 404.

### RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the stockholders of the Farmers Union Cooperative Association of Lincolnville, Kansas.

Because of the deplorable condition of the farmers in this state, the loss of farm homes, through foreclosures, unemployment, the accumulation of surpluses of the products of the farm, because the majority of our citizens are deprived of their living power in sufficient volume to consume the products of our farms and purchase the products of industries employing the industrial worker, we are requesting your wholehearted support of the following measures:

In humble submission to the will of our Heavenly Father, in removing from this earthly life, Mrs. Brown, mother of Mr. H. M. Brown of this local, be it therefore resolved that we give expression of our deepest sympathy to our bereaved brother and his children.

Daisy Fortner, Bessie Cline, Della Powelson, Committee.

## Be Your Own Loan Wheat Salesman

You can do this by having your own cooperative grain marketing organization handle the sale of this wheat whenever you are ready to redeem it. No matter whether you made loan through us or some other channel, your own representative in Kansas City and Salina markets can handle this for you promptly and satisfactorily.

## Procedure Is Simple

The procedure to be followed when you want to liquidate your loan wheat is quite simple. When the Farmers Union Jobbing Association is the Lending Agent on loans, just instruct us to sell the wheat and we will sell it and send it returns to you.

When we are not the Lending Agent, instruct your Lending Agent to forward the warehouse receipt and accompanying papers covering the loan to us for collection, with the draft for the principal and the accrued interest.

## Local Elevator Usually Can Handle It For You

Your local cooperative elevator manager is usually familiar with the handling of this wheat, and will take care of it for you quickly and correctly by sending the necessary papers or instructions direct to us either at Kansas City if the grain is in Kansas City or Topeka, and at Salina if the grain is stored there.

**COOPERATIVE GRAIN MARKETING ONLY STARTS AT THE LOCAL ELEVATOR—CARRY IT THROUGH BY PATRONIZING**

## Farmers Union Jobbing Association

KANSAS CITY TOPEKA SALINA

6500; S. No. 2385, The Farmers Union Cotton-Commodity Bill H. R. No. 2434; The Farmers Union Income Certificate—Domestic Allotment—Family Sized Farm—American Market for the American farmer H. R. 8839—S. 2359.

Will you please lend yourself, your ability and the prestige of your position to the passage of the above named acts now before the Congress.

M. J. Navrat, Secretary Lincolnville Farmers Union Co-Op Ass'n.

M. I. Shields, President Lincolnville Farmers Union Co-Op Ass'n, Lincolnville, Kansas.

### In McPherson County

Be it resolved that North Side Local 1061 in meeting April 8, 1940, approve the Farmers Union income certificate commodity bills.

Further, that we are opposed to S-3480 and favor the retention of the Farm Credit Administration within the Department of Agriculture.

Also, that we are in favor of the Farmers Union debt adjustment bill S-3509.

Ruben Spengberg, Pres. E. J. Bengtson, Secy.

### In Stafford County

Resolution of Sympathy, North Star Local, No. 1978, Stafford.

In humble submission to the will of our Heavenly Father, in removing from this earthly life, Mrs. Brown, mother of Mr. H. M. Brown of this local, be it therefore resolved that we give expression of our deepest sympathy to our bereaved brother and his children.

Daisy Fortner, Bessie Cline, Della Powelson, Committee.

### Questions FU Leaders

Why the inconsistency? Is it the intent of our leaders to ignore the resolutions adopted at our state convention at Wakeeney? Resolution No. 4 defined the manner in which to preserve the "family-sized" farm, and resolution No. 7 insists on the cost of production principle in our farm bills.

We agreed on cost of production as defined in S. 570 or a similar bill, and those present will recall that in the original resolution the Committee specified No. S. 570, but agreed on behalf of the Oklahoma officials to modify by striking out the title, S. 570, in order to admit and harmonize with a similar bill from a representative from Oklahoma.

At this time the Hon. Sam Massingale, of Oklahoma, is trying to get the companion bill to S. 570 H. R. 2371, out of committee. Why is it our leaders are giving him no support? He has secured 120 of the 218 signatures necessary to get it out of the hands of the committee and before the full House for consideration.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry approved the proposal unanimously last year but the House Agricultural Committee opposed it. Since H. R. 2371, complies with the spirit of our resolution No. 7 I do not understand just why our leaders do not support it.

One thing is certain, that when we send our farm leaders to Washington to represent us we will get more than they ask for, as it shifts the responsibility from the shoulders of our Senators and Representatives (in part) to our farm leaders.

I wish also to take this opportunity to thank our State Board for their selection of Mr. Wm. C. Gehrke to enlighten us on money matters. I hope every Farmers Union member and his family will read and discuss these discourses also Farmers Union locals, for until the people of this nation understand our money system we will never be free.

C. W. O'Brien, Rush Center, Kan.

**THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE** (continued from page 1)

prices for every product of the farm, surpluses, underconsumption, undernourished peoples, want and misery, unemployed, a depression lasting 11 years, with no immediate prospects of better times or prices and at the base of all our miseries and misfortunes lies the lack of income for the products of our farms, depriving farmers of their ability to buy, to pay, to live on the same plane as

those engaged in other industries or professions.

Are we red blooded farmers? Do we believe in right and justice? Then let every one of us support the Farmers Union in their fight right now for 2 square deals for the American farmer. These deals are before the Congress right now. Hearings have been had before Committees and have been reported favorably by the Committees.

This fight is costing the Farmers Union as an organization a lot of money to fight the farmers' battles for him.

Have you contributed anything to help the only organization of farmers defending your needs in Washington?

Have you or your county or Local contributed to the Legislative Fund for this purpose.

Have you as an individual written your congressman or senator requesting him to support all of the Farmers Union measures?

You should do all of these things, and it's going to depend upon you and your county and Local Unions response to this appeal that will make the decision as to our success or failure to secure for the farmer his fair share of the national income which in the final analysis means the difference between a debt ridden agriculture and a prosperous, self respecting and respected agriculture as an industry.

The results are greater than that, as it means the difference between a future of poverty and slavery for our farm boys and girls and the hope and opportunity to own a home of their own and to live honorable and respectable lives.

Here is your opportunity. You know the need. Congress wants to hear from YOU! Write them.

Send the Kansas Farmers Union a few dollars to help them carry on the fight for you. We will do our very best, but we are doomed to failure so far as Kansas is concerned without your help.

J. P. Fengel.

**Svat the Housefly**

"Watch for the first fly that lights on your cuff in early spring."

"It's a timely reminder of the pesky generations to come unless you and your community do something about getting out and eliminating breeding places for flies."

"A general cleanup campaign of all accumulations of refuse and rubbish is essential, and this campaign must be followed by constant vigilance over the cleanliness of house, barn, yard, alley and street. Two important steps toward fly elimination are taken when garbage is speedily and efficiently disposed of and the regulations on the care of stables and receptacles for manure are enforced."

"First protection against flies in the house is screening all doors and windows, at least on the first floor. Screens should fit tightly, and meshes of the screen should be small—about 16 to 20 to the inch. Screens made of copper cost more than those that are painted or made of galvanized wire, but they last longer. Painted screens should be repainted each year."

"Always cover food to shield it against flies. Likewise, exposed food in markets and groceries should be covered."

"Poison solutions to lure the fly are simple to make and are effective. One good solution can be made by mixing 3 teaspoons of commercial formalin with a pint of milk and water, sweetened with a little brown sugar. Place this in saucers around the room. Another method is to place a piece of bread soaked in the solution on a saucer and leave it on a window sill. Thought it is not a dangerous poison, it is wise to keep the solution out of the reach of young children."

"Commercial insect poisons may be effective, but those containing arsenic should be kept out of the reach of children."

"Sprays are effective only if they hit the flies. A good spray can be made at home by soaking 1½ pounds of pyrethrum flowers in a gallon of kerosene for 2 days, then straining off the liquid. Keep the solution away from fire flames."

More information about attacking the fly problem is in the Department of Agriculture bulletin, "The Housefly and How to Suppress It," available for 5 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

## DISCUSSION NO. 7

## CO-OPERATIVES

## Excessive Profit Taking Is a Paramount Reason for Cooperative Development

The types of business enterprises making our capitalistic system have profits for their principal goal. This hope for huge profits has been largely responsible for the rapid development of industry and for the modern uses of natural resources in this country. However, as industries and business become older and the risks involved in starting an entirely new business venture are no longer present, there is always the tendency under the above system to continue the high profits. Profits which possibly were justified in the beginning as an encouragement for someone to open new industrial fields. For example, 10 to 15 cents a bushel gross margin on grain may have been justified in early days to persuade men to provide the needed elevator facilities, at a time when transportation methods were poor, or the means of protecting the investment in grain inventory as we have now in our hedging operation.

The argument will be advanced that as the risks become less and more men go into the business, the increased competition will force margins lower and thus always tend to keep profits from becoming excessive. This would be true if competition was always free. However, since the motive in each line of business activity is the same, namely profits, for each of the individuals or corporations, what is to prevent corporations from agreeing among themselves to continue establishing excessive margins and thus each make huge profits. This is exactly what happened in the grain business. Instead of the increased competition prohibiting excessive profits it had no effect, because the would-be competitors' interests were all the same, namely profits. By mutual agreement they were able to maintain them.

These excessive profits and handling charges were hurting the producer of grain because they decreased the market value of the grain he was marketing. In attempting to find a way to correct the marketing problem, farmers reasoned that if they were to make competition effective they must have the type of business as a competitor, which would work for their interests as individual producers of the grain. Again they reasoned that the only way they could be sure of having marketing organizations which would work for their interest as grain producers, would be for them to own and operate that kind of an organization for themselves.

The above situation gives the paramount reason why we have cooperative organizations. By having as a competitor in marketing of farm products or purchasing of farm supplies, a cooperative organization owned and operated by the people from whom the old line business

organizations are making excessive profits, the needed competition is stimulated. The privately owned businesses are interested in as large profits as possible while the cooperative is interested in as large a saving as possible, being owned and operated by those who furnished the business. In this way the people themselves are providing a means of making our present capitalistic system work, at least in a measure. They provide the kind of competition which will force the others to operate without excessive handling charges and profits.

The outstanding examples of cooperatives as successful competitors are found in Scandinavia. Long cold winter months make galoshes a major necessity in Sweden but the prices of the galosh monopoly there were prohibitive. In 1926 the Swedish Cooperative Union began steps to break the monopoly. Through the purchase of a factory and the cooperative manufacture of galoshes, prices were reduced from a cartel price of \$2.27 to 93 cents on a pair of men's galoshes.

Through the organizing and building of the Luma Electric Light Bulb Factory, Northern Europe broke the prices of an international light bulb cartel. Even before the cooperative factory was completed, prices of light bulbs were reduced from 37 to 27 cents.

The elimination of excessive handling charges and profits is not the only reason for having cooperative business organizations. Remember the cooperative is owned and controlled by the people who are using it to do their business for them. It would be to the interest of a cooperative to work on any problem which would aid its members or owners. For example, a marketing business organization might be instrumental in helping to improve the quality or the uniformity of the product marketed, and thus increase the value of the product.

Cooperative creameries in Kansas and other states have set up standards which not only give the consumer high quality butter, but also net the farmer a premium return for producing a better grade product. Cooperatives can and are at the present time doing much to introduce and promote types of wheat suitable to local climatic and soil conditions. Through cooperatives that share profits, farmers can gain by placing on the market grain which will mill a fine quality flour.

The cooperative can be the instrument used in improving marketing and purchasing methods, or in the elimination of unnecessary costs. The cooperative provides a way in which the individual may help himself by uniting forces with the neighbors and friends who have similar problems.

## DISCUSSION QUESTION

### How far Can Co-ops Go in Our Country?

- Do cooperatives need to be led deeper into the field of industry, such as in the avenues of processing and manufacturing?
- What is the ultimate objective of any old line business? Of a cooperative?
- Will cooperative groups be able to meet the test of efficient management as well as has the system of private ownership?

References: Kit on Cooperative (50c) including "Cooperation—A Philosophical Interpretation," "Cooperatives in the U. S.—A Balance Sheet," "Cooperation, What Is It?" "Co-ops—How Far Can They Go." The story of Farmer and Cooperative Purchasing of Farm Supplies," Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C., Bulletin No. 1.)

## Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juvéniles from 6 to 16

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

#### ROBIN AND CHICK

A plump little robin flew down from the tree  
To pick up a worm he happened to see.  
A frisky young chicken came scampering by,  
And gazed at the robin with wondering eye.

Said the chick: "What a queer-looking chicken is that!  
Its wings are so long and its body so fat!"  
While the robin remarked, loud enough to be heard:  
"Dear me! An exceedingly strange-looking bird!"

"Can you sing?" robin asked. And the chick said "No!"  
But asked in turn if the robin could crow.  
So the bird sought a tree, and the chicken a wall,  
And each thought the other knew nothing at all.  
—Sunshine

#### YOUR LEADER'S MESSAGE Esther Ekblad

##### Around the Table

With each time that we are privileged to take part in roundtable discussions, we like them just that much better. We find them very chatty, friendly, informative, and we may as well admit—exhaustive. But there is something so satisfying about sharing opinions and ideas, and still there is the saying that if I give you one dollar and you give me a dollar, we still each have a dollar but if you give me an idea, and I give you an idea, we each have two ideas.

In all seriousness the weighty problem of "Can We Have Abundance in America?" was discussed pro and con by fifty Kansas women, April 8 and 9. "Do we have the mechanics and the man power to produce abundance?" "Is it ignorance and mismanagement that causes many to have a low standard of living?" "Is our educational system adequate?" "What can be done about the poorly fed, poorly clothed and poorly educated Kansas boys and girls?" (25.7 per cent of 47,000 Kansas children are undernourished) "Does abundant living mean more than the mere necessities of food, clothing and shelter?"

These are a taste of the questions which brought to our minds bewildered and deep concern. As opinions were tossed forth and back among city and farm conferees, many of us became more and more stirred, and more determined that we must do as Dean Justin urged in an address to the conference—clear ourselves of muddy minds.

How easy it is to get into a rut, to attend club meetings, P. T. A. meetings, Farmers Union meetings and what have you, and really have nothing to account for except that we are constantly on the go. Do we need to pause occasionally to balance our books and find out if the time and energy we so freely spend is good investment? Our organizations give us golden opportunities to discuss and to form action programs on the details of securing abundant living for ourselves and others about us. But does opportunity knock and receive no answer?

##### Children Extend a Helping Hand

Mor of the world is caught in the clutches of war, and our hearts ache for the children of all countries who must flee from the love and security of home life among strange people. We have told you about the Children's Crusade for refugee children, and now we again remind you of it.

Our National Director of Education, Mrs. Edwards, is one of the sponsors of this penny campaign for the unfortunate children of war torn countries. Among the many sponsors are Mrs. Rosevelt, William Allen White, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Pearl Buck and other noted people. In the "Lantern" Mrs. Edwards writes:

"The Children's Crusade is important, not for the money it may raise, for homeless children of all countries, but because it shows to our children the desperate plight of children who are the innocent victims, not of some particular country, but of WAR. It arouses in them a feeling of responsibility toward children of other lands, and that is what we are teaching them in the Cooperative Movement."

April 22 to 30 has been designated as the week for school children to remember refugee children in programs and classes and to contribute anything from one penny to the number of pennies of their years of age to help these unfortunate children. Many rural schools will be dismissed by that time, but we can help by getting contributions from the children in our Locals. Send all collections of pennies to Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Arlington, Vermont.

### With Your State Leader

In a swing around Marshall county the week of April 1 to 5, Mr. Fengel and I had the pleasure of getting better acquainted with the Locals and the Farmers Union members there. Each evening, the need of local meeting with entire families taking part, and the importance of Farmers Union unity in pushing for farm legislation now pending in Congress, was discussed. The largest attendance was at Lillis where about one-half of the crowd was young people. That evening, after Mr. Fengel and I had talked with the group, a home-talent orchestra furnished music and many enjoyed the remainder of the evening dancing. Ice cream and cake was on the evening's program too.

We were happy to meet there several boys who are going to push hard for a Junior class in the Lillis Local. We can just see them having picnics and parties this summer, and all the while stirring up enthusiasm for the Junior camp in August. We'll be hearing more of Juniors at Lillis. Two very interesting and valuable days were spent in Manhattan, Monday and Tuesday, April 8 and 9. At that time Mrs. Bernard Immenschuh, county Junior Leader of Pottawatomie county, and your State Leader attended a State Rural-Urban Women's Conference which was sponsored by the State Extension Department. The Conference is discussed elsewhere in the paper, and I am just mentioning it here as a part of our journeys.

Wednesday Mr. Fengel and I attended a meeting at Madison. Going to and from Madison was really my first trip through the Flint Hills region and may I confess that I love it. Mixed with the green wheat fields and budding trees the day we went through the hills was a light sprinkling of snow. Perhaps you won't believe it, but for a short distance along the way, April 11, there were snow drifts along the sides of the road—with apologies to Robert Nathan, "Winter in April."

I really wouldn't mind having an invitation to somewhere in the Flint Hills during May when spring is at its best; that rolling country surely must be beautiful then. I'd better not say too much here on the subject, or I'll be in the thick of a debate with our Kansas prairie folk!

### At Your Service Farmers Union Cooperative Educational Service Gladys Tabott Edwards Director

"Education—A debt due from the present for future generations."

#### All About the Study Packets

The Credit Union Packet has been a popular one since so much interest in Credit Unions has been aroused. The war has caused us a great deal of difficulty in getting Credit Union books from Nova Scotia. In fact, the duty on the books was more than the cost of the books.

The "Banker Racket," another book used in the Credit Union Racket, is

now out of print. Two excellent Public Affairs pamphlets have been substituted for it, and the entire study outline has been revised.

The study packet on Cooperative Medicine is being revised, also, and the outline is much simplified.

The new packet on Conservation of Human Resources will contain several copies of one very fine pamphlet, "Audit on the Land" by Paul Taylor and much of the outline for study will be based on this pamphlet. It gives a very complete picture of what is happening to the people of the United States under the impact of machine civilization and man-made depressions.

Conservation of Natural Resources is another part of this study of Conservation. The two parts of this study shows how the destruction of natural resources is bound to be followed by destruction of human resources.

#### Why Study Packets

Perhaps some of our readers do not know what the Study packets are. This is how it is. After Juniors have studied the Cooperative Movement, they are interested in Cooperative activities and wish to learn more about them. Study packets are made up to supply a course of study on subjects in which Juniors are interested. They are used also in Locals where the membership is interested in discussing vital problems concerning farmers.

A study packet consists of an outline for study and discussion, and the pamphlets which will give the reference material needed for the study and discussion.

For a period of several years the Farmers Union Education Service of the Northwest states has supplied study packets on Credit Unions, Cooperative Medicine, Cooperative Recreation, Cooperative Stores, Cooperative Petroleum Associations and Farm Tenancy to Locals who carry on a course of study either Juniors or adults.

Other groups than the Farmers Union Locals have used the Farmers Union study packets, and they have received high praise, both from the Locals and from other groups, for two years.

The Bureau of Cooperative Medicine used the Farmers Union outline and the Farmers Union references in a study packet put out by them.

Farm Credit Administration used the Farmers Union Credit Union packet while the Recreation Packet has been used by both church and school groups as well as by Farm Security and other farm organizations.

These kits are prepared by State Leaders, who have had wide experience in Farmers Union educational work. Through their conferences with Leaders they know what subjects are most needed in study packet form.

#### Camp Bulletins

We have just finished a new County Camp Bulletin, prepared by Mildred Stolz of Montana, and illustrations by Frances Butts, which you certainly will want. It is a mimeographed bulletin and it tells everything about County Camps, from the sort of place you should have to the amount of food to order for each meal, menus, schedules, courses, program plans and probable costs are all there.

As our membership grows it be-

comes more necessary to hold County Camps. Montana has been outstanding for the work done in County Camps. North Dakota is now trying it out.

#### New Plays

Mrs. Carl Lee, Ramsey, N. Dak. Leader has just sent us a group of five plays which we are preparing for use. Mrs. Lee's plays are simple and easy to produce, all have a Farmers Union theme and are just the type the Local program Chairman is in need of. Write for "Five Short Plays" by Lillian Lee, price twenty-five cents.

"The World's Your Oyster," by Mrs. F. Weinberger, is well written and easily presented. This playlet takes about fifteen minutes and is especially good as a demonstration of Junior work.

"A Family Talk About War" by Dorothy Canfield Fisher, has been written especially for schools in connection with the Children's Crusade for Children week. The play is available six for ten cents.

#### In Cowley County

The Juniors of the Kellogg Farmers Union Local presented a three act comedy, entitled to "Good Gracious Grandma," the cast consisting of 4 girls and 5 boys, March 20 at Kellogg Hall. We also gave at March 19 for a literary society. Each night, after the play, a free will offering was taken. The people were very generous and the funds of our treasury are very much improved. We were to give the play again but because of the measles, we shall be unable to do so. The play was directed by our sponsors, Mr. and Mrs. Merle Tribbey.

March 21, about 50 Beaver and Kellogg Juniors enjoyed a skating party. April 1, the Kellogg Juniors held their monthly party, a meeting, which we did not hold the night of the play, was held. In keeping with April Fool's Day everyone was required to wear something backwards. Our meeting was held for the purpose of electing officers. To raise money for our treasury we are going to serve at a community sale dinner and have a stand at the annual Cowley County Fair in October. We are going to have a display booth at the fair. Everyone is busy working on some report or notebook. One of our Juniors, Raymon, gave us golden opportunity to make his four-minute speech on the Minute-Man project.

After the meeting games were played then came refreshments of fudge (which consisted of our hardy variety of chocolate covered paraffin), sandwiches (some had paper filled) and ice cream bars which proved to be genuine.

Our next meeting, the 3rd week in April, we are going to try and organize a Juvenile class.

Leah Schmidt, Reporter.

#### How to Clean Painted Floors

Glue and water—no soap and water—is the best way to clean painted floors, reports Consumers' Guide.

"Workers at the Rhode Island Experiment Station experimented with treatments for painted wood floors and came to this conclusion: "However, this treatment should be used for painted floors that are unwaxed."

"The way to clean the floor is this. Buy powdered glue at your hardware or paint store. You will need a half pound of the glue for a medium sized room."

"Make the glue-and-water solution just as you would a gelatin dessert. First, add a cup or so of cold water to the half pound of powdered glue, and let it stand overnight to soak up."

"In the morning add boiling water to the mixture to make two quarts of liquid. Then boil the solution about 10 minutes, stirring it as it boils."

"When washing the painted floor you will need a cup of this thick glue for each man of water. Apply the liquid to the painted floor or painted walls or woodwork with a cloth or sponge dipped in the solution. You don't have to rinse the surface after cleaning. The glue does the double job of cleaning the paint and leaving a gloss."

"If the thick solution of glue adheres, simply add hot water and reheat to soften it."

"The advantage of this treatment over soap and water is that soap and water dulls and gradually destroys the paint finish."

#### Increase the Life of Your Rug

You can add to the life line of your rug if you shift it around every half year or so, according to Consumers' Guide.

Here's the way: "Laying a rug on the floor and leaving it in the same position forever after may soon give you a rug that is as good as new in some spots and worn to the floor in others. Obviously the amount of 'traffic' on the rug is heavy at entrances or near a dining table, or around a chair that is the family favorite. Soon, in these places, the pile begins to crush or streak, and it isn't very long before wear begins to show."

"To avoid this, 'balance' the wear on the rug by shifting it around every 6 months so that all sections of the rug have a turn at the more traveled parts of the room. In this way, you may get many more years of wear out of the rug."

#### "The A B C's of Buying"

Eight little lessons on getting your money's worth are listed in a new leaflet of Consumers' Counsel Division, Department of Agriculture, to help consumers solve their buying problems through group discussion. "Consumer interest in the 8 questions centers around the basic problem of consumers: How to raise their standard of living through the wise use of their individual and group buying power," states this leaflet. "No attempt has been made to suggest plans for a comprehensive discussion of this problem or of ways of solving it. The material presented is designed simply to direct attention to some of the everyday problems that consumers as individual buyers, and as a group, encounter."

Prepared in answer to requests of many consumers, the leaflet suggests ways of discussing many of the simple everyday buying questions that are common to all consumers. "Do you get all that you pay for?" is one question. "What price do you pay?" is another. "Do you get your money's worth?" is a third—designed to help consumers judge for themselves whether they are getting quality for their dollar.

The questions are intended for small group discussion among neighbors, friends, or clubs. But individual families too can undertake the simple "assignments" suggested and give their own questions concerning price and quality.

Copies of the leaflet, "A B C's of Buying," are free, and can be secured simply by sending a card with your name and address to the Consumers' Counsel Division, Department of Agriculture, Washington D. C.

#### When You Dye Fabrics

Success in dyeing depends not so much on the type of dye you use as on how well you follow directions.

That's the advice of experts in the Bureau of Home Economics, as reported by the Consumers' Counsel Division of the Department of Agriculture.

"Good results in dyeing can be secured with powder, cake, or liquid dye, according to the experts," declares the Consumers' Guide. "But to secure an even color with powdered and cake dye, to avoid streaks, dissolve these types of dyes in water and strain them through cloth before you add them to the dye bath."

"Read the label very carefully when you purchase the dye. Some dyes are fast to silk and wool, but not to other fabrics. Some are fast to cotton but not to sunlight or perspiration. Generally, fibers like wool and pure silk dye better than cotton, linen or rayon. Worst risks are weighed or filled silks, and fabrics faded and streaked by sunlight."

Choose the type of dye that is best suited to your needs.

"Before you dye a garment, read the directions and follow them to the letter. If you are dyeing buttons, the buttons from the garment and rip out them, plates, and linings so the dye can penetrate evenly. Spots and stains should be removed, and the fabric thoroughly washed and rinsed before dyeing. Starch, sizing, or filling should be washed out of new fabrics."

"When dyeing, use plenty of water—preferably soft, keep the garments in constant motion by stirring, and be sure no part of the fabric remains at the top or bottom of the solution."

"Finally, remember that tints, used in cool water, will not color a fabric permanently, but will dye."

#### Take Care of Your Hat

"Women's hats have a shorter life than men's, statistics indicate, but there are ways to add to the life span of a felt hat," according to Consumers' Guide.

"Felt hats should be brushed before they are put on, but the brushing should be done with a brush made of hair and not with whisk broom. The brushing should also be in the direction of the nap from left to right. Try a dry rubber sponge to take out the spots. When felt hats get wet all the creases and folds should be pushed out and the hat should be placed on a table to dry. It should not be placed near a radiator or in a closet that is overheated. When it is finally dry, the hat can be pushed back into shape easily."

"Many felt hats can be made to last for a second season. Fur felts particularly can be reblocked into practically a pristine freshness. Wool felts, on the other hand, are harder to revive by reblocking."

#### Clear as Mud

A precocious five-year-old son of a professor asked his father what the exact meaning was of the verse beginning: "Jack Spratt could eat no fat."

"In simple terms," said the professor, "it means that Jack Spratt could assimilate no adipose tissue. His wife, on the contrary, possessed an aversion for the more muscular portions of the epithelium. And so between them both, you see, they removed all the foreign substance from the surface of the utilitarian utensil, commonly called a platter. Does that make it clear, my son?"

"Perfectly clear," ejaculated the son. "The lack of lucidity in these alleged Mother Goose rhymes is amazingly apparent to one with an intellect above the moronic grade."

## "Money or Your Economic Life"

By Wm. C. Gehrke

Editor's Note — The following article is the fourth in the series on the subject of Money, being written by Wm. C. Gehrke, principal of the Smolan Rural High School, upon the invitation of the state board of the Kansas Farmers Union.

Later much more shall be presented to show the complete position of Federal Reserve Notes, especially in relation to debts and our ability to repay them. However another important feature which should be kept in mind, now, is that the only way Federal Reserve Currency can get into circulation is by creating debt. To show how ridiculous and simple the use of these private notes are let us remove all other forms of currency we now have and just depend upon the notes.

Farmers create new wealth by productive labor. Farmer A wants to produce labor. Farmer A wants to trade at the store. Before he can do this he must sell a cow, but before farmer B can give him money for the cow so farmer can buy groceries he must go to the bank and get the currency or checking privilege so he can pay farmer A. Besides this he pays the banker interest for the privilege of the transaction. Under our present system practically all trade is hampered by the banker limitation. If banks were only store houses or custodians for money the government issue based on wealth, then farmer A can trade with farmer B without the permission of the banker.

This way the banker becomes a servant of society instead of its controller. The Federal Reserve Notes are just the opposite of the government created Lincoln Greenbacks. The above indictment of the banker is not always the fault of the local banker. He is relatively powerless; because he in turn is controlled by one of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks who has as their head the Board of Governors. This Board of Governors decides how much money shall circulate while honest money would be governed as to its abundance by the amount of wealth in existence. You should recall in our previous discussions, when civilization advanced from barter to the use of money, that money was based on wealth (remember the ox on the coin). Now the main part of our currency is based on the private desires of the Board of Governors (the Control Group).

Be sure and keep in mind that while Federal Reserve Notes circulate as United States money and are guaranteed by the Government these notes do not belong to the government and can be withdrawn and cancelled at the will of the Banker Group. It is also obvious that Congress can make lawful money; but not constitutional money. Many volumes have been written about this kind of money but time demands that we go to our next topic.

A study of silver certificates and silver as used in our monetary system is a history of contradiction and political subterfuge. These discussions probably reached their height at the time of William Jennings Bryan. Very little silver is now in use

because of the convenience of the silver certificates. Which of you would prefer to carry \$50.00 of silver dollars in your pocket compared to 50 one dollar silver certificates. On these certificates there is a statement that if you want silver you can trade the paper for silver. Of course none care to do so since if one is worthless the other is no better as regards worth. The idea that we can redeem the paper goes back to the days of "hard money" confusion which was so completely infused into people's minds that when a panic came along they all wanted the metal.

They never once thought that the same law which makes the metal money also makes the paper money. The reason you and I accept these certificates without question is because we feel that since the government says they are money all we need to do is accept them as such. Fortunately silver certificates are constitutional money. They get into circulation as payment for silver bullion and no interest can be charged against their use when they enter into the circulation stream. Keep in mind that the Federal Reserve Notes can only enter by someone paying interest for their use.

These silver certificates will remain in use and cannot be recalled or cancelled only by a law passed in Congress. The chief reason we happen to have the silver certificates in circulation is political. It was a sop offered to Western Congressmen in the earlier days to go along with the administration in power. Our present administration also offered the same sop when the Gold Revaluation was started and the silver purchasing was included, but was relegated to a position of small importance in value of purchases and in the price per ounce. The Control Group has always been careful that relatively small amounts of silver or the certificates were in the money stream.

There are approximately 430 million dollars of Greenbacks in circulation. This is the original Lincoln money which shall be referred to quite often in later discussions. This paper money is still circulating since the time of the Civil War and has always been just as acceptable as any other kind of money as long as the law did not operate against it. Some of you do not recall that after Lincoln issued this money it dropped in value. This story has often been told in orthodox economic circles that money without gold behind it or not issued by the banker crowd would be worthless.

Here are briefly the facts in the case. These dollars priced as dollars, the same as all forms of money at that time. The general depreciation which happens to all currencies in war time was due to the less wealth to represent the amount in circulation. From this standpoint it was on the level with all other forms used at that time.

The Control Group did not tell us that the real reason it finally dropped to around 50 cents on a dollar was that Congress was induced to pass a law which stated that the Greenbacks would not be accepted for taxes or for interest on the public debt. Of course this law was

framed by the Control Banker crowd because they held most of the gold and the common people held most of the Greenbacks.

Hence in order to pay their taxes they would have to give two dollars in order to get one gold dollar. It was a plain case of where the Government refused to make their own money full legal tender. If the government won't honor its own money, certainly the people cannot.

After the bankers got most of the people to turn in their greenbacks at fifty percent loss, they then influenced Congress to pass a law restoring them to full legal tender. They protected this law by telling people that if they had gold back of the Greenbacks they would be worth a hundred cents on the dollar. However monetary students show that this is a falsehood because the gold which was set aside to make the "full legal tender" was only a few cents on a dollar, hence not dollar for dollar convertible. The falsehood is even more openly exposed in recent times when the greenbacks retained their full circulation power after gold was nationalized. Now none of the Greenbacks can be converted into gold. You haven't seen anybody throwing them away or turning them down because they didn't have any gold behind them. The way the Banker crowd tricked the people into offering a lamb in the time of celebrating the Passover had to get the money changed at a terrible loss and then also bought the lamb through the Pharisee monopolists. Is there any wonder that The Master used force and anger in driving them from the Temple?

Every farmer should be a member of the Farmers Union.

#### Truck Grain Blower

With this Grain Blower you can do all your loading and unloading with your truck motor. Simple, easy to operate a team of men or a handling their seed wheat with this blower. Write for information. Give name, model and year of truck.

Truck Grain Blower Co.  
Whitetail, Montana



Write for information. Give name, model and year of truck.  
Truck Grain Blower Co.  
Whitetail, Montana

#### TO KANSAS FARMERS

Henry Horn started farming on his present 160-acre place, near Falls City in southeastern Nebraska, about 25 years ago. The yields he got were pretty low to start with. But Henry Horn has changed that. By rotating diversified crops on strict schedule he built up the soil. And by breeding from fine stock he has made his hogs known for quality all through the Missouri Valley. Nowadays the Horns get top crops from their land and top prices for many different things. You'll be interested in what they've learned about how food of various kinds goes to market. The Horns approved this story as it is written here—

YOUR SAFEWAY FARM REPORTER

## Why the Horn family is doing all right...

"OUR own crops and skimmed milk, with tankage and minerals to make a balanced formula, fatten our stock in grand style—we can even make our own mash for the chickens," Henry Horn told me. "And the way we've planned things we're never short of something to bring in cash."

"Selling so many things has kept us in touch with modern marketing. We like the way the Safeway people do business. They get foodstuffs to customers fast—in fine condition. And they sell at money-saving prices which make it possible for people to buy more."

Mrs. Horn had this to add: "We've had dealings with Safeway ever since they opened their Falls City store eleven years ago," she told me. "We buy there regularly—because it's a clean, modern store, prices are fair, and the foods are as fine as you can find."

"We've had first-hand experience with Safeway's quality standards. Often we sell such things as eggs, broilers, onions and tomatoes. They'll take only the best, but to get it they gladly pay better than the market price."

THE SAFEWAY FARM REPORTER



Ruth Horn takes care of the Horn flock of about 1000 chickens and she markets the eggs and broilers. In addition, Mrs. Horn runs an attractive home, puts up hundreds of jars of fruit yearly, and sets a table for a treat to sit down to.

Henry Horn, Jr., 15, and Chris Horn, 10, are strapping farm boys who help their folks a lot. Hogs shown by Henry have taken 12 champions in 4 years. Chris is raising 2 calves and showing his first hogs at the County Fair.



Horn hogs are pure-bred spotted Poland Chinas averaging better than 250 pounds apiece when shipped at 7 months. Generally they command a premium because they're known to make good pork. Mr. Horn recently shipped a 900 pounder to the Omaha stockyards, second largest hog ever seen there. His pure-breds have won prizes in competitions far and wide.

## CO-OPERATION

Two fool jackasses—now get this dope—Were tied together with a piece of rope. Said one to the other, "You come my way. While I take a nibble at this new mown hay."

"I won't," said the other. "You come with me. For I, too, have some hay, you see." So they got nowhere; just pawed up dirt. And oh, by golly, how that rope did hurt.

Then they faced about, those stubborn mules. And said, "We are just like human fools; Let's pull together; I'll go your way. Then come with me, and we'll both eat hay."

Well, they ate their hay and liked it, too. And swore to be comrades good and true. As the sun went down they were heard to say, "Ah this is the end of a perfect day."

Now, get this lesson—don't let it pass; Learn this one thing from the poor jackasses; We must pull together—'tis the only way To put democracy on the map and put it to stay.

—The Cooperative Builder.

#### Yields the Horns get in an average year

Hogs (principal cash crop)	4300 bushels from 66 acres
Corn	500 bushels from 12 acres
Wheat	300 bushels from 8 acres
Atlas Sorgho	75 tons from 5 acres

(additional average in sweet clover and pasture used for range feeding)

#### Year-round cash income from sale of—

3000 dozen eggs and scores of broilers and dressed chickens from 1000-bird flock... cream from 6 dairy cows (skimmed milk fed to stock)... a variety of fruits and vegetables

## Investigate the "Big 4" Packers in Monopoly Quiz

### FTC Describes Market Sharing Practices at Livestock Pool—Price Control

Evidence of collusion, taking the form of rigid market-sharing arrangements, on the part of the "Big Four" meat packing companies was disclosed to the American Farm Economics Association by William H. Nichols of Iowa State College. In his investigation Mr. Nichols found that the same monopoly practices scored by the Federal Trade Commission in its 1935 report have been continued to date.

The FTC stated that this market-sharing takes "the form of a livestock pool, providing substantially for the division of purchases of the cattle, sheep, and hogs sent to market according to certain fixed percentages." The result of such a practice, it concluded, is that:

"...the price is bound in the long run to the lowest price which will keep the producers raising (livestock). . . . In brief, the prearranged division of livestock purchases forms a business basis of a system, by which the big packers are relieved of all fear of each other's competition and, acting together, are able to determine broadly not only what the livestock producers receive for their cattle and hogs, but what the consumer shall pay for his meat."

Investigating the period 1931-37, Mr. Nichols finds that not only did each of the "Big Four" buy a relatively fixed percentage of the total livestock purchased in a given market but that this percentage distribution has remained amazingly constant over a period of three decades.

In the Omaha market for example, Armour's percentage of the big purchases made by the "Big Four" varied only between 44 and 45 percent during the period 1931-37. Cudahy's share was 30 to 31 percent; and Swift's 24 to 25 percent.

Comparing the years 1906-11 with 1931-37, and allowing for Armour's acquisition of Morris, Omaha figures show that "hog purchases were divided in practically the same proportions." Over this entire period of thirty years, Swift's percentage of the total has fluctuated less than 2 percent while Armour's and Cudahy's have varied less than 3 percent.

Oklahoma City is dubbed "the most extreme case of constant percentages." Armour and Wilson divided hog purchases about fifty-fifty during the war and in recent years.

Division by "Big Four" of Cattle and Calf Purchases—1931-1937

	1931	1934	1937
Armour	45.2	45.2	43.9
Swift	24.4	24.9	24.9
Cudahy	30.4	29.9	31.2

St. Paul

Armour-Morris	40.3	39.6	43.6
Swift	59.7	60.4	56.4

Oklahoma City

Armour	49.9	50.3	49.8
Wilson	56.1	49.7	50.2

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of stocks, and now inventories have increased to such an extent that a recession is taking place, despite the higher profits at the end of 1939.

should familiarize ourselves on all economic and social relations. Attend meetings, organize discussion clubs, and study programs in already established clubs or organizations. Organize parent-teachers associations so that as parents we will be in closer contact with the schooling of our children. The conference signed off so to speak, with this thought tossed at us, "Is Ours a Nation to be Pitted?"

Develops Related Goals

At the end of this two day discussion I felt that I had developed a better understanding of some of the problems of the urban people and their effects upon the rural population. And it was obvious that these women were working toward the same goal, and felt that cooperation between the city and country was the only way.

The effect was as a stimulus to start the women thinking. To some of us it was not only stimulating in its effect but somewhat terrifying. To suddenly be made to realize that not only she, but perhaps fifty per cent of all women have not learned to think for themselves, to have put out in front of you, that in our America there is potentiality for abundance and except for a very few commodities we could be self-sufficient, and that if we were allowed to do so, we could have abundance in America.

It is terrifying to read statements such as this one, made by a prominent government official, "We are determined that democracy should be efficient at all costs. The greatest cost is thinking." And continues by criticizing our educational system because as he says, "We have to get out and think on our own." When you are thinking we know that the True Purpose of education is to enable us to think on our own. He goes on further to the effect that, "We want all children, even if they come from the most poverty-stricken region in the entire country to have such good schooling that they can be just as good as any other children when they come to town looking for opportunity."

This points to another error in our educational system. We should train our rural youth to find opportunity on the land as a way of life, rather than a "get rich idea."

By urbanizing our rural schools we have created esteem only for city life rather than farm life. So our rural schools must adopt a rural attitude, and this will require the contributions of all factors: parents, teachers and text books.

In this the most wonderful of all countries, our present trend of life has caused most learned and farseeing men to ask the question, "Are we a nation to be pitted?" Yes, it is terrifying.

FARMERS UNION FIGHTS FOR DEBT ADJUSTMENT LEGISLATION

(Continued from page 1)

(a) There is no prospect of farm prices that will repay the inflationary figures at which these loans were made.

(b) "Parity" income itself, if attained without debt adjustment, will merely encourage the expansion of multiple mechanized farms at the expense of presently distressed family-sized farms.

(c) The farmer needs a sound credit system regardless and in addition to attainment of fair farm prices.

(d) Present debt figures show the debt situation to be a national problem independent of other considerations.

(e) Farm tenancy increased at the rate of 40,000 farms annually and since 1910 owner-operators have lost 25 per cent of their equity.

(f) Sound debt-refinancing will reduce the price level necessary to make farming profitable.

Statement of Farm Tenancy by Farm Research, Presented to the House Committee on Agriculture

We recommend any support the passage of S.B. 1836, entitled an Act to promote farm ownership by amending the eBankhead Farm Tenant Act to provide for Government insurance loans, etc. We do so with full knowledge that the bill will hardly provide that panacea which will immediately and completely banish the vast tenancy problem, a problem which grows annually larger by 40,000 additional tenant farmers added to the ranks of those that already exist.

Later we did agree that ours was a land of plenty—potentially—yes, but as a reality—no. This state of opinion left us with this problem. Having the potentialities for abundance actually, what is the matter? Why don't we have it? How can we accomplish this, the biggest thing in American life?

Several ways were proposed, controlled production, for agriculture to meet rigid prices of industry with rigid prices in agriculture.

Are Big Potentialsities

It was significant that after some detailed discussion on this, the cooperative way was given as an answer to this economic mess and whether out of loss and dismay for another solution, or just inertia, no objection was offered.

So far we had agreed that we do not have abundance, but that we could have it. For not only in materials, but also in the techniques necessary for producing commodities from those materials, there is potentiality for abundance. We have all ways had capacity for much more than we have yet obtained. And to bring a decent standard of living to all, production would have to increase 75 per cent.

Since one third of the nation is ill-fed, some time spent on the discussion of diets. Some women favored more education as to diets, others agreeing more buying power was needed.

Then the discussion was directed a step farther by stating that abundance in America includes more than food and shelter. The discussion then took up education and our schools. Here we pointed to the difficulties which retard attendance at school, such as transportation difficulties; the problem of the thousands of transient children who are denied continual schooling; the quality of our education; the inequality of basing courses of study on college entrance requirements when most boys and girls do not go to college. Only one out of every thirty-eight high school graduates goes to college. The desirability of making vocational training available to young people, and the great need of more adult education was discussed.

The need of rural and urban women to educate each other in order to know what their problems are and to help each other solve them also entered into the discussion. Some of the ways pointed to as guides for adult education were the availing of ourselves of the good material offered

to those however, who are seeking a constructive program rather than a panacea, the program herein considered presents a necessary and practical approach to the problem, and we do consider it.

Indeed this inadequacy has been one of the focal weapons of the opposition. Under the previous operation of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act about 6100 tenants have become owners and by its terms about 7200 more would so become through direct purchase money loans made by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Under the new feature of the Act, otherwise substantially the same, instead of direct loan, the Secretary of Agriculture would insure private loans, up to the amount of \$400,000, made prior to July, 1942. These loans, amortizable over this period, and bearing interest at 3 per cent would thus require no capital outlay by the government except in the event of default.

Particularly desirable, is this act at this time when armament appropriations at the farmers' expense would seem the apparent order of the day. More striking testimony in this respect could hardly be had than the failure of the House to appropriate the paltry \$25,000,000 recommended by the committee. Now, more than ever does the private financing feature of this bill make its passage imperative.

Inasmuch as 42 percent of 2,865,000 the farms of this country are tenant farms, it can readily be seen that rehabilitation of tenants under this Act at the rate of about \$5,000 a tenant-farm, will not immediately halt the downward course of our farm population and set all of them climbing toward success and prosperity up the farm ladder.

But that the measure suffers only by reason of what it leaves undone, this constitutes reason for its expansion, not its rejection.

Concededly, a thriving farm population of owner operated farms constitutes at once the soundest foundation for our national industry economy and the strongest pillar of our democracy. It should hardly be necessary to demonstrate to this committee the extent of the menace that increasing farm tenancy presents to our nation. Nevertheless for purposes of orientation we may well be permitted to brush hurriedly over some of the striking figures.

Thus it is generally accepted that in 1935, 42 per cent of the farmers working the soil were tenant farmers. Nor is this a sectional problem, limited as it is often supposed to the South, but rather it is a growing national problem that gradually is engulfing all of agriculture wherever it is practiced.

Thus in the East North Central states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, farm tenancy has increased to almost 30 per cent. In the West North Central section the percentage has increased from 20.5 per cent in 1880 until in 1935 it was 42.6 per cent.

In the Mountain States, where the problem has been deemed non-existent, the percentage has increased from 7.4 per cent in 1880 to 26.6 in 1935, and to indicate how rapidly the menace is increasing, 15 points of this tenancy increase dates from 1910, and 11 from 1920.

About Rural Slums

Less has been said about the effect of this growing problem in terms of the creation of rural slums, and in terms of the loss of human resources. Even so the problem has not passed entirely unnoticed. In 1930, and the

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