

## FCIC to Put Floor Under Wheat Yields

All-Risk Protection Provided Against Losses Over 3-Year Period

This "new" Federal crop insurance program shifts into high gear this summer in a major drive to enroll more wheat producers, and thereby strengthen the foundation under this non-profit protection venture.

Encouraged by the new lease on life extended it by Congress, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation wants to get the program on a sound and proven basis as soon as possible. Congress has directed that the insurance program be made self-sustaining within five years.

As a result, the FCIC and its sales agency, the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, are bearing down on sales organization for the winter wheat drive. Lack of time for actual selling handicapped the regular spring programs on wheat, cotton, flax, and two experimental programs on corn and tobacco.

### Protection Stressed

The point being driven home to farmers and landlords is the all-risk protection provided by Federal crop insurance which places a floor under a crop. The contract is good for three years' protection against losses caused by weather, insects, diseases, and other natural hazards over which man has little or no control.

From the day the farmer plants, he can be sure that he will have wheat to sell. This protection is available to the farmer at a premium rate per acre established from the production risks and loss history for his farm and his neighborhood. Premium rates and the average yields for each farm are on file in the county AAA office. The farmer has a choice of insuring either 50 per cent or 75 per cent of his average yield.

Here is the decision the farmer has to make:

Does he want to increase the cost of his seeding operations by the amount of the insurance premium, in return for a guarantee that he will get 50 or 75 per cent of his average yield? It is strictly a business proposition that adds to the operating cost of producing a crop, but also guarantees wheat to sell every year.

### Law Amended

The wheat insurance program for 1946 is somewhat similar to the program Congress placed on the "inactive" list in 1944 after five years' operation. In reinstating crop insurance, Congress amended the basis legislation to put increased emphasis on wide participation and the balancing of premiums with losses paid on crop failures. Under the new law, only those counties where applications cover 50 farms or one-third of those producing insurable crops—which ever is smaller—can have a Federal Crop Insurance.

To meet the Congressional demand that a balance between premiums and losses be attained within the next few years, the

## George Hobbs Dies At Leavenworth

George Hobbs, former manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. at St. Joseph, died June 22 after a long illness.

Mr. Hobbs had been in serious condition for two or three weeks before his death. Funeral services were held at Leavenworth Saturday afternoon, June 23.

# Kansas Union Farmer

Organization

Education

Co-operation

Vol. 38

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1945

No. 16



This mill, for many years a land mark in the Beloit community, was recently bought by the Mitchell County Farmers Union.

## Mitchell County Farmers Union Buys Beloit Mill

FU Co-op Is Now Operating 7 Elevators, 9 Oil Stations, 3 Stores

The properties of the Beloit Milling Company were recently purchased by the Mitchell County Farmers Union Co-operative Association.

The Mitchell County organization operates seven elevators located at Beloit, Glen Elder, Cawker City, Hunter, Tipton, Solomon Rapids, and Scottsville. They operate four bulk oil stations, five service stations, and three grocery stores. The Mitchell County organization was one of the early Farmers Union Co-operatives organized in Kansas. It was organized as a county unit system, and has continued as a county unit since its organization. Several years ago it was converted from the capital stock type of co-operative to a non-stock membership plan basis. The Mitchell County organization was one of the first co-operatives in the state to take advantage of the new co-operative law, making it possible to organize on a non-stock co-operative plan.

Since the reorganization of the Mitchell County organization, it has shown a constant growth in membership and total volume of business. The organization closed its fiscal year April 30th, with net savings for the past year totaling \$56,000.

Mr. Schulte, the county manager of the Mitchell County organization, advises the Beloit Mill was purchased as a means of increasing the storage capacity of their facilities at Beloit, and also for the purpose of converting the flour mill into a feed mill.

### Mill Operating

The organization has taken over the mill and is operating it at the present time. They are engaged in dismantling the flour milling department and converting it into a feed mill. Mr. Schulte says the feed plant equipment has all been purchased with the exception of a pellet machine, which they expect to buy in the near future. He expects to have the equipment installed and ready to put into operation by September 1 of this year. When the feed mill is complete and ready to start operation, it will have a capacity of approximately 40 tons of feed a day. There is plenty of room in the mill building to increase this capacity substantially by adding a total of 120 thousand bushel storage capacity, which will be worth a

(Continued on Page 4)

## Farm Wage Rate Doubles in 3 Years

June 1 farm wage rates were about double those paid three years ago, says the United States Department of Agriculture Office of Information.

Wages per month averaged \$81.30 with board and \$93.10 without board one June 1. Farm employment was 10,994,000 persons, which was 291,000 less than on June 1, 1944. Decreases occurred in the number of both family and hired workers compared to a year ago.

## George Reinhart Is New Sec'y of FU Central Co-op

George Reinhart, State Secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, started to work for the Farmers Union Central Co-operative Exchange, on a temporary basis June 15th. George did not want to accept a permanent position with the Central Co-op, until he had tried out the work to determine whether or not he would like it.

George has been a director of the Farmers Union Elevator at Parsons, Kans., for a number of years and has been quite active in the state Farmers Union and Farmers Union Co-operatives for a long time. He was elected to the state board of the Farmers Union at the 1938 convention, held in Salina, and has served as a member of the Board since that time.

He has served as state secretary for the past three years, but did not put in full time, as the Board four years ago decided to select the state secretary from the state board members and employ a girl in the office as assistant state secretary who could do stenographic work.

### Strong Supporter

George has been one of the strong supporters of the Farmers Union Central Co-op since its beginning; it was then known as the Farmers Union Service Company and its entire function was to handle automobile insurance for the state Farmers Union.

He was a member of a committee of the Board selected to investigate the automobile insurance program, which was started early in 1941, and brought about the organization of the Farmers Union Service Company in 1942.

George will have charge of organization and development work for the Farmers Union Central Co-op and the Kansas Farmers Union; while most of his time will be spent in the development of the Central Co-op, he will devote part of his time to organization work and development work for the Kansas Farmers Union.

### Well Known and Liked

George is well known and well liked among Farmers Union members and co-operative employees thruout the state who will be glad to learn he has decided to put in his full time, at least temporarily—looking forward to making his connection permanent—for development work in the Central Co-op and the Kansas Farmers Union.

His first work will be for the Central Co-op in selling certificates of indebtedness. He is working at the present time in southeast Kansas and hopes to get into all Farmers Union territory as soon after the harvest rush is over as possible.

## NFU Is Ready For Expansion Of Insurances

NUSA Now Has Application For License Pending In Kansas

The National Farmers Union completed plans for wide expansion of its co-operative insurance programs at a meeting of the Board and leaders held in Denver June 25-28.

NFU is now ready to domesticate life, health, and automobile insurance programs in any states where the service is needed. The life and health company, National Union Security Association, now has an application pending for a license in Kansas. They will be represented in the state by Kansas Farmers Union Central Co-operative.

At the same time, the NFU Board called for whatever revisions are necessary to permit Bank for Co-operatives to make loans to health and hospital co-operatives. The Bank is a Farm Credit Administration agency and its loans in the past have required that a majority of co-op members be farmer producer. Health Groups, though established in rural communities, might frequently include more townfolk than farmers, making it ineligible for Bank for Co-ops loans.

The NFU Board urged that it be permitted to make loans to any such co-operative which "supplies needed health services to the farmers in adjacent areas."

President E. K. Dean of KFU attended the Denver meetings.

## Vescky Home From Hospital

John Vescky is home again. He has just returned from the hospital where he underwent a serious eye operation. He is recovering nicely.



# Full Employment a MUST For Farmers — N.F.U.

## City Income Determines Farm Income, James G. Patton Says

By JAMES G. PATTON  
(President, National Farmers Union)

If agriculture is to be prosperous in the postwar years, it is time that we farmers learn that many



Patton

of our interests parallel the interests of the working men and women—white collar, professional and union—in the cities.

There is no real economist in the nation who denies that prosperity is directly linked to the income of working people in the cities. The number of them who have a good income, and the amount of their income, determines how much will be spent for the foods and fibers which the farmers of the nation produce.

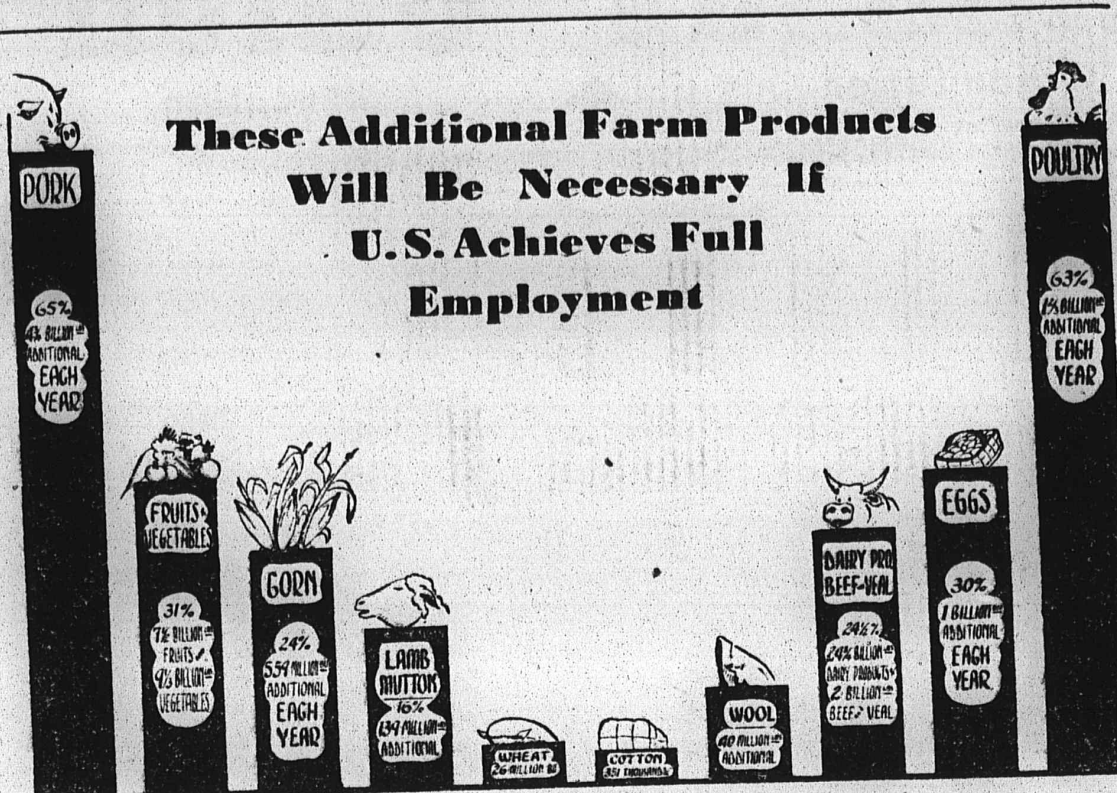
The best formula for farm prosperity—the basic thing necessary—is for all Americans to have three square meals a day and adequate clothing.

It is for this reason that I believe that farmers should take a big part in the current drive for a Full Employment bill in the United States—a bill which will have the federal government assure jobs for all who wish, and are willing, to work.

WHEN there are 1,000,000 unemployed, 5,000,000 unemployed or 10,000,000 unemployed, farmers' markets are reduced proportionately.

Studies conducted by the Bu-

## These Additional Farm Products Will Be Necessary If U.S. Achieves Full Employment



In this chart, based on Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates, the base line equals the average production during the years 1935-39 and the bars represent the percentage of additional farm products, based on that period, which would be needed under full employment in the U. S.

reau of Agricultural Economics show that if America can achieve full employment, we will need a great deal more foodstuffs than we produced on an average in 1935-39, and more even than we have been producing during the present war period.

They find that we will need 65% more pork than in the 1935-39 period. We will need 36% more fruit, 24% more corn, 16% more mutton, 24 1/2% more dairy products and beef and veal, 63% more poultry, 30% more eggs, 26 million additional bushels of wheat—and even more cotton (351,000 bales more).

Attainment of full employment is a non-partisan issue. Both candidates in the last presidential election declared themselves determined to achieve it, and Governor Thomas E. Dewey said:

"If there is any one thing we are agreed upon, it is that in the coming peacetime years, we in this country must have jobs and opportunity for all. That is everybody's business. Therefore it is government business."

MORE than a year ago, the National Farmers Union proposed that the government underwrite full employment through a "compensatory spending" policy. We know that the total national income is always approximately five times the amount of money which private industry and capital and governmental agencies invest in, new production facilities and public works, buildings, roads, etc. Full employment, which means providing jobs for approximately 60,000,000, will require a total national income of approximately \$200,000,000,000. Thus, we must

## Murray - Wagner - Thomas - O'Mahoney Bill Is a Needed Step

have a \$40,000,000,000 capital investment annually.

The Murray - Wagner - Thomas - O'Mahoney bill which is being studied this summer by a Senate Committee, proposes to establish machinery which will warn Congress when private investment is getting dangerously low and more jobs are needed.

It requires the President to gather together data on all contemplated private, city, county and state investments and forecast the number of jobs which will be available.

If it proves too low, the President would also recommend to Congress means of speeding up private investment—low interest loans, etc. Should this fail to produce enough jobs, then the President would recommend useful public works. At that point, Congress would consider appropriations. The basic law, now before Congress, does NOT make any appropriations.

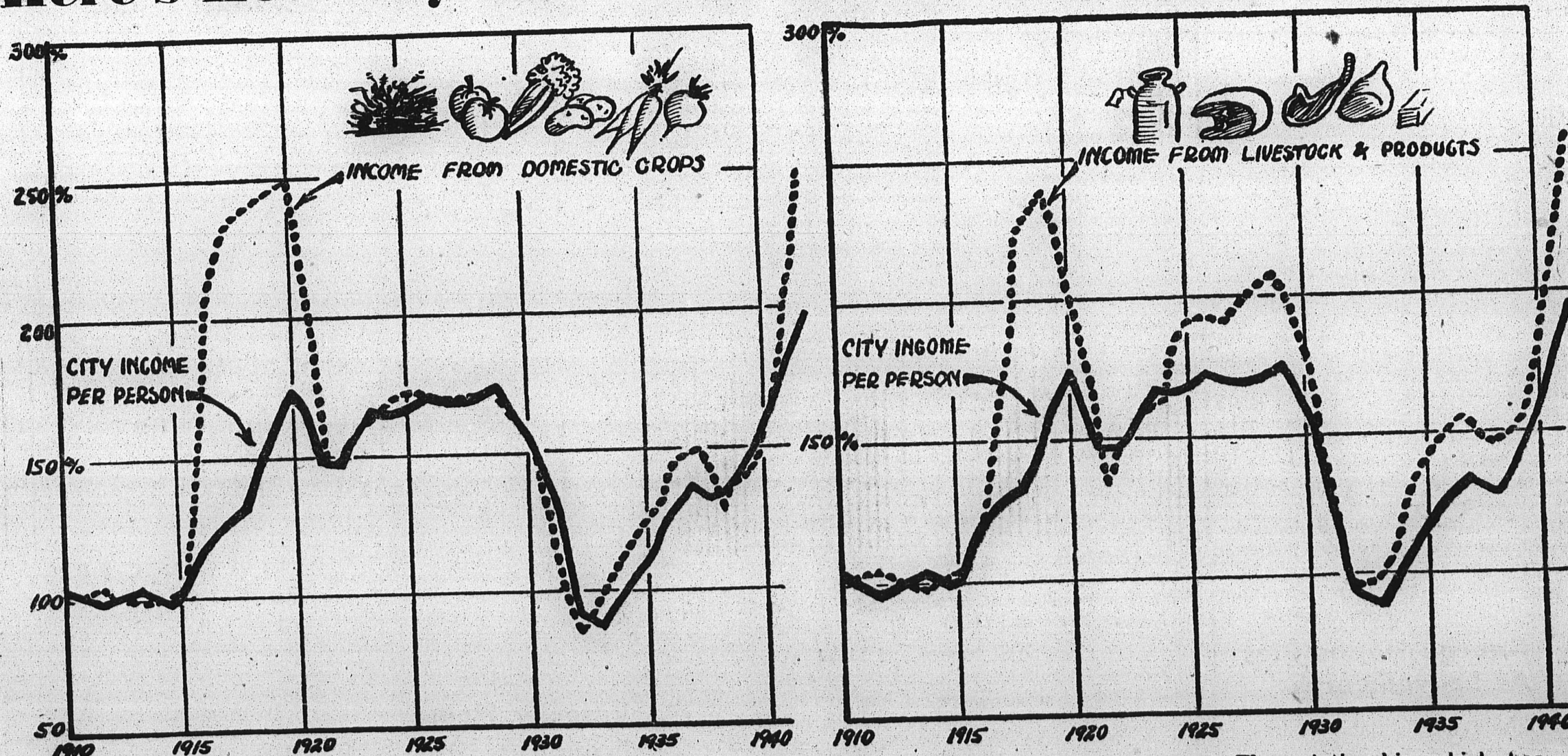
Unless America wants to flirt with another depression, enactment of the Full Employment bill is a first, minimum step toward avoiding it.

It will be a tremendous tragedy, if farm people, because of imagined bitterness toward labor continuously drummed up by employer groups who want unemployment to force the wages (and the amount of food they can eat) of workers down, permit themselves to view the Full Employment bill as a "labor" measure.

It is just as much an agricultural measure or an industrial measure as it is a labor measure.

It is a MUST for American prosperity in the postwar period.

## Here's How City and Farm Income Fluctuate Together



These two graphs illustrate how farm income goes up and down with city income per person. The relationship which has always existed, and is diagrammed here between the years 1910 and 1940, explains why National Farmers Union has made Full Employment a No. 1 objective for the Postwar period. During normal times, farm income totally runs almost exactly up and down with city income per person. In the World War periods, total farm income has increased more rapidly than city income, but (hold your hats) it also drops back down more precipitously when the boom bubble bursts. A tremendous drop in agricultural income can only be avoided in the years just ahead if the nation has an expanding economy, and everyone has three square meals a day supplied by farmers.



# Sales for St. Marys' Co-operative Near \$1,000,000

## Net Savings Of \$48,292 Are Realized

Businessmen and Citizens Support Co-op 100 Per Cent

The Farmers Union Co-operative Association at St. Marys, Kansas, on May 31, closed the most successful year's business in the history of the organization.

The total volume of business came close to reaching the million dollar mark. Actually, it was \$950,777, an increase of more than \$271,000 over the previous years sales.

On this volume of business the association had net savings of \$48,292 which is the largest net savings for any one year that the association has ever made for its members.

### Services Increased

St. Marys is one of the Farmers Union Co-ops in the state that has been steadily increasing the services of the organization for its members for a number of years. During this past year the organization purchased another grain elevator at St. Marys, which increased their storage capacity and their facilities for handling the rush of both corn and wheat at harvest time.

St. Marys is in the corn section of the state of Kansas, and during corn shucking time it is not uncommon to see trucks lined up for two or three blocks waiting to be dumped. This past year with the two elevators the association was able to handle a larger volume of the corn rushed to market at shucking time than they had been able to do in previous years.

Due to the added facilities and the increased interest in the organization both in the local territory and in a wider range of territory the association increased its total volume of business more this past year than their total volume amounted to in 1939. They handled a total volume of 648,000 bushels of grain in addition to all of the sideline business.

### New Building

A few years ago the association built a new building and opened a hardware store. This building housing the hardware store was located on the north side of the tracks with the other facilities of the organization. For some time there has been a big demand by both town and country people for the association to move their hardware store down into the main part of town so it might better serve the members of the organization and the entire community of St. Marys.

During this past year the association in keeping with its policy of doing its level best to provide service in the St. Mary community purchased a building on the main street of St. Marys and completely remodeled it and early this spring opened an up-to-date modern hardware and implement store. While it is impossible to secure as large a stock of hardware now as the association intends to carry, their store at the present time carries one of the most complete stocks of hardware to be found any place.

### Big Stock Planned

Jack Myers, the manager of the hardware and implement department, advises that there is a great number of lines they intend to stock as soon as they are available. For a long time the St. Marys community has been

## St. Marys' New Hardware Store



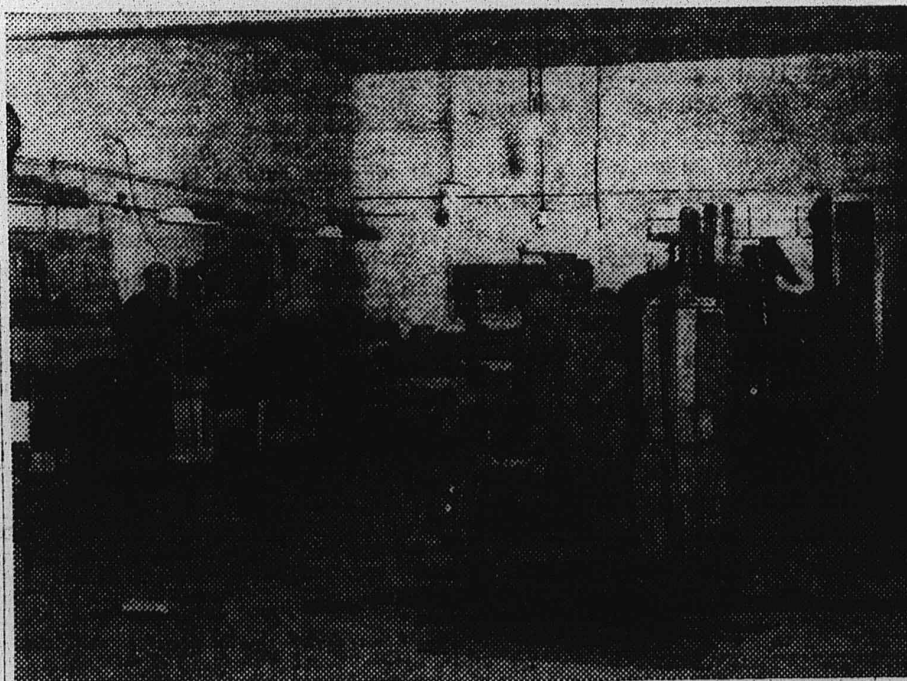
This is a front view of the store, so that you will recognize it when you next want something in the hardware line.



Here are Jack Myers, the manager of the store, and his wife, Mrs. Myers, who is serving as the bookkeeper for the new business. You can also see a portion of the repair department.



You can get a partial glimpse of this splendid store in this picture



At the left near the electric drill stands Gene Wenzel, the shop foreman, and at the right is Joe Sack, an assistant in the shop.

badly in need of a well equipped tractor and farm implement shop to serve the farmers in the St. Marys community.

The Farmers Union Hardware and Implement Department has provided this in connection with

the hardware and implement business. The shop is one of the best equipped tractor and farm implement shops to be found any place and Mr. Myers, together with the aid of Mr. Wenzel, the shop superintendent, is adding

new equipment as fast as it is needed and available.

At the annual stockholders' meeting it was announced by Mr. Wenzel, the shop foreman, that it would be their policy to work on nothing but tractors and farm implements, that it was impossible for them to service cars as there were too many tractors and farm implements to be worked on.

He stated there were other shops in the city of St. Marys that made a specialty on automobile repairs and they would devote all of their time to farm machinery. The St. Marys organization has a total of 404 members at the present time and each year for the past five or six years, has shown a steady increase in the number of members.

### Five Active Locals

There are five Farmers Union locals in the trade territory of the business organization to which Mr. Yocum, the manager, and the board of directors give a great deal of credit for the splendid interest shown by farmers in their trade territory.

The St. Marys organization is managed by Clarence Yocum, who has served in that capacity for a little over 25 years. Clarence is recognized throughout the state of Kansas as one of the best co-operative managers in the state. His record in the St. Marys organization speaks for itself.

Not only Farmers Union people throughout the state of Kansas and in the vicinity of St. Marys recognize the ability of Clarence Yocum, but the townspeople of St. Marys this past year finally prevailed upon him to enter the race for

city commissioner and he was elected without opposition. The city commissioners, in their first meeting after the election, elected Clarence as mayor of the city of St. Marys.

### FU Supported by Businessmen

The St. Marys community, like many other communities, was very bitter to the Farmers Union when the elevator first began doing business, but the pleasant, genial manner of Clarence Yocum, the manager, won for himself and the Farmers Union the good will and respect of all St. Marys' businessmen and citizens. Businessmen of St. Marys at the present time are almost without exception 100 per cent in support of the Farmers Union.

The state office of the Kansas Farmers joins the Farmers Union members in the state of Kansas in congratulating the St. Marys organization on the splendid showing they have made and wish for them a continuation of their constantly increasing success.

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## FCIC to Put Floor Under Wheat Yields

(Continued from Page 1)

Corporation had adjusted its operating regulations. The major move toward striking the balance has been an improvement in the method of adjusting losses.

### Top Adjustment 80%

The basis for these adjustments, to be made by trained adjusters for the Corporation, is clearly outlined. The corporation will make up the difference between the insured production on the farm and the amount the farmer harvests. In the event the crop is not worth harvesting, the Corporation will make a top adjustment of 80 per cent of the insured production. From the standpoint of returns, this will put the man who suffers a loss but undergoes harvesting expense on an equal basis with the man who does not have the expense of harvesting. A farmer who wishes to put his land to another use after his crop is substantially destroyed may get a settlement of as much as 50 per cent of his coverage if the Corporation releases the acreage.

From the standpoint of participating farmers, the new adjustment methods provide a more businesslike handling of their money. Premiums paid by farmers go only to pay losses suffered by farmers. The expenses of administration and operation are borne by the government.

### Band Together

In the Crop Insurance Program, farmers band together to protect themselves against the hazards to which the products of their investments and industry are at all times subject. Each participating farmer pays a small premium in order that none of the participating farmers may be subjected to a great loss. This is truly mutually protective insurance. The farmer who loses all or a substantial part of his crop receives payment in the amount that his production falls below his coverage. All farmers who participate have protection—peace of mind and security against possible ruin when the storm clouds gather or the rains fall to come.

Reserves must be accumulated from the premiums before any general reduction in the cost of the crop protection can be made. This means that participating farmers have a direct interest in the settlement of losses of other farmers as well as their own settlements.

### Apply Before Planting

Application for insurance must be made before planting or the deadline date set by the Corporation for an area, whichever is earlier.

Under the amended legislation, the possibility of extending protection to other crops is being tried through trial insurance programs in a limited number of counties. Trials on corn and tobacco are now in progress, and as many as three other crops may be added to the tests next year.

## Best Market Price for Your Stock!

If you're not topping the market with your livestock, poultry, rabbits and goats, perhaps your feed needs Singer's Earth Crust Minerals—nature's blend of 94% essential trace minerals, so vital to sturdy health and growth. Users everywhere report amazing results. By mixing Singer's Minerals with feed, they use less feed, raise better stock, make more money. For convincing facts, send us your name and address. **SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER**—10-lb. bag, only \$1.25 (enough for 300 lbs. feed). Prepaid. If you live in any state except Ariz., Calif., Fla., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash. For these states—\$1.50. Satisfactory results guaranteed or your money back. Singer's Earth Crust Minerals, Dept. 197, Barrington, Ill.

## Baldwin Thinks Military Training Not Essential

"Don't confuse a peacetime conscription with postwar security," warned Hanson W. Baldwin, New York Times military expert, in a recent interview in Iowa.

He recommended that a committee be appointed to study the social and political aspects of peace-time military training before Congress takes action on the pending bill.

Baldwin added: "Far more important than military training in peace is to have A-1 research and scientific development to see that we have the best weapons."

Some folks think passing a peace-time military training bill will automatically make us safe against attack. It takes more than that. Actually, in a purely military sense, compulsory training may be a poor way to protect ourselves. France relied too much on that, and got beaten in 1940.

—Wallace's Farmer.

## Mitchell County Farmers Union Buys Beloit Mill

(Continued from Page 1)

great deal to the Farmers Union in serving their members in the Beloit trade territory this year.

The Board of Directors of the Mitchell County organization are: Lee Vetter, president; Geo. Geisler, vice-president; Fred Boehner, secretary-treasurer; J. L. Schulte, general manager; Directors are—D. H. Hobbie, H. C. Nelson, L. E. Croissant, Wm. Carpenter, Hugh Crawford, and A. R. Kadel.

The organization throughout the county employs regularly approximately fifty people. They have a total of a little over 2,200 members in the county at the present time.

### Former Tipton Manager

John Schulte, the present manager, was formerly manager of the elevator at Tipton, Kans. In addition to serving as the county manager for the Mitchell County Farmers Union, John is a director for Consumers Co-operative Association, and president of the Farmers Union Auditing Association.

The purchase of the Beloit Milling Company by the Mitchell County Farmers Union is a splendid tribute to what can be accomplished by farm people thru co-operative effort.

The state office of the Farmers Union members thruout the State of Kansas congratulate the Mitchell County organization on this splendid new service they are preparing to render, the members of their organization, and wish them the same success in this new department as they have had in all of their activities.

Two poultry farmer friends of the late Calvin Coolidge were discussing their problems.

"My hen doesn't lay enough eggs," complained the one.

"You shouldn't say 'lay'," corrected the other. "A hen lies, not lays."

"Where I come from a hen lays an egg," returned the first.

"Where I come from she lies," insisted the second. He turned to the ex-President. "What do you say, Cal?"

"Where I come from," drawled Coolidge, "folks pick her up to see."

Nit—There's one driver who never has to worry about back-seat driving.

Wit—You mean the driver of that hearse over there?

He didn't speak to his wife for three days because he didn't want to interrupt her.

## Fats Needed Urgently Says WFA Official

### Many Uses Made of Fats In Sciences of War And Medicine

By LATHAM WHITE

Acting Regional Director, War Food's Administration's Office of Supply, Dallas, Texas

More used fats from every rural home are needed to swell the supply already blasting and burning its way to the heart of a doomed Tokyo.

Every pound of used fats turned into the butchers or local collection point is just another way of saying, "Keep those Japs on the run and let's hurry and get this war over."

Used fats have gone all-out for war! They're used in the manufacture of explosives which keep anti-aircraft guns, anti-tank guns, howitzers, airplane cannons, chemical mortars and demolition bombs scattering the Japs in the Pacific.

### Many Uses

They're used in the manufacture of sulfa ointments, smallpox vaccines, insulin, opiates to ease pain, acriflavine and other medicines for military needs. They're also used to make synthetic rubber, airplane lubricants, depth-charge releases, incendiaries, de-icing fluids for airplanes and many, many other vital materials. On the home front, with many essential items in low supply, used fats are needed for civilian soaps, tanning and leather processing compounds, insecticides, fungicides, veterinary preparations for treatment of livestock and other materials, many essential to farmers.

### Supply Low

High need for fats and oils comes at a time when the national reserve is low—dangerously low. The supply right now is lower than at any time in two years. We need 250,000,000 pounds of used fats this year to build up the depleted reserve. Each of us must stay on the job until that goal is met.

Before the war, our supply of fats and oils didn't bother us at all. We imported from Pacific islands enough to take care of our needs. But we've lost those islands, temporarily. Our enemy—the Jap—has them under control. Until imports from those islands start again, our fats and oils must come from other sources. The greatest untapped

source is the American kitchen—your kitchen and mine.

Recently, collection of used fats in the larger towns and cities has been on the down grade. The meat shortage in many areas is a contributing factor.

Now, a heavier responsibility is placed on our rural people, where the shortages have not been felt so keenly and where many do their own butchering and have access to more meats.

Rural people have done a great job of turning in used fats. But more are needed. Every pound that can be raked and scraped together is needed. Every teaspoonful that can be lifted from the top of soups or roasts—from the frying pan and broiler—and every bit that can be melted down—will help swell the supply.

The method of collection is relatively simple. Drain the used fats into tin cans and turn them in the next time you make a trip to town. Your butcher, grocer or local collection center will be glad to receive them. You will be paid up to four cents in cash and two red ration points for every pound turned in.

### Fats Go To War

Soon after that, your used fats will be off to war, off to Tokyo. Or perhaps you will get them back later in some hard-to-get item.

Any complaints on collection should be referred to your county agent, home demonstration agent, or the local fat salvage committee. They are ready to help you at all times.

War Food Administration stands ready to help, too. Any complaints which cannot be handled locally should be referred immediately to WFA's district offices.

## FU Managers Hold Meeting

H. E. Witham, secretary-manager of the FU jobbing association, reports that about forty-five Farmers Union managers attended the FU Managerial Association meeting held at the Continental Hotel in Kansas City, Mo., June 18.

President of the organization, Don Wilcox, presided at the meetings which featured a welcome address by H. E. Witham, an interesting speech on "Box Cars and the Storage Situation" by Roy Crawford of the FU Jobbing Association, a good talk on "Taxing Co-operatives" by C. A. Richards, Executive Secretary of the Kansas Co-operative Council, of Topeka.

C. S. Wagner, representing the Northwestern Steel & Wire Co., explained how dealers can secure rated orders for wire products on deliveries to consumers from their stock after July 1. Art Riley also gave a talk.

The election of officers resulted in V. B. Moyer of Clifton Kansas, being president; Lee Cochran of Solomon, vice-president, and J. O. Newbrey, secretary-treasurer.

A banquet was enjoyed by all in the evening at the Continental Hotel, and was given by the FU Jobbing Association.

There are two in Kansas, located in Topeka and Wichita, respectively.

Let's lick this used fat shortage by each of us doing his level best to collect and turn in every pound. Co-operation on the part of everybody will do it. Let's not stop until V-Jap day is here.

### THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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For all popular makes tractors. Set consists of generators, ammeter, switch, brackets and lights. Starters for tractors, \$19.50 and \$22.50. Automobile generators, \$5.50 and up. Also armatures, starters, fuel pumps. Connecting rod and main bearing inserts re-babbited, including Ford V-8 connecting rod inserts. No bearings unless you first send in your old inserts. Discount to dealers, garages, etc.

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Twenty—New McDr. Beef and Bean cultivators for H or M  
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One—New McDr. Milker  
Three—New McDr. Horse Beet Pullers  
Two—New McDr. One Horse Cultivators  
One—New McDr. Horse Mower  
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AVAILABLE NOW FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY: Red Cedar Stock Tanks, round and square; Cream Cooling Tanks and Storage Tanks; Builders of Tractor Sweep Rakes, Hay Stackers, and Portable Elevators. West Fargo Manufacturing Co., West Fargo, North Dakota.

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BUNDLE COLORFUL QUILT PIECES \$1.00, postpaid. Bundle Cotton Print Remnants \$1.80. Free Patterns. Otto Swanson, 415 SW Lead, Albuquerque, N. M.

### MISCELLANEOUS 11

SEND 10c FOR LIST 100 USED GUNS. Frayseth's, Willmar, Minnesota.

### FURS—TRAPPERS—TRAPS 12

DON'T FEED SPARROWS. MAKE YOUR own trap that will catch thousands. Join national campaign to eliminate these pests. Write for details. Roy Vail, Box 106, Howe, Indiana.

### HELP WANTED 14

A GOOD opportunity for young man who has knowledge of typing and billing to work in office. Also position for girl or woman. Dormitory for lady. City Park Farm Dairy, Denver 7, Colorado.

### LIVESTOCK 17

THORP HEREFORD FARMS, BRITTON, S. D. Improve with modern Thorp type, blocky registered Hereford Bulls.

### LUMBER—FENCE POSTS 19

IDAHO CEDAR POST MAKER WANTS sale carloads. Write Hugh Chisholm, Bonners Ferry, Idaho.

### RADIOS—ELECTRICAL 22

32 VOLT APPLIANCES, CLOCKS, MO-ORS, RADIOS, CHARGERS, STORAGE BATTERIES. Used and new. Send list of what you need now or when released. 32 volt fence charger, \$17.50 postpaid. 32 volt curling irons, \$2.50 postpaid. 32 volt heavy duty soldering irons, \$12.00 postpaid. Our Chargin unit charges 6 volt storage battery from 32 volt line. \$3.95 postpaid. Farm Electric Company, Dept. C, Shelby, Mont.

### STOCK REMEDIES 23

WORMY unthrifty Hogs. Dr. Hinrichs' hog powder, unexcelled; 5 lbs. \$3 postpaid. Hinrichs Remedy Co., Walcott, Iowa.

### WANTED TO BUY 26

WANTED—Old blemished or wild horses for slaughter. Have Shetlands, spotted stallions and jacks to sell. The Elder Horse Co., Jamestown, N. D.

FARMERS' AND SALE YARDS: SHIP ME your horse hair. Highest Market. William Elder, Jamestown, No. Dak.

HORSE HAIR WANTED—MARKET EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH. Write for free interesting pamphlet, prices and tags. Berman Bros. Fur & Wool Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Dept. H.

### FOR SALE OR TRADE 34

"WOOL CLIPPING TIME"—TRADE WOOL for woolsens, wool batting, blankets, yarns: write for circular. Litchfield Woolen Company, 303 Sibley Ave., No. Litchfield, Minn.

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## People's Groups Are Now United Against a Draft

**Russell Smith Gives Committee Five Reasons Why Farm Folk Oppose**

Washington. — The National Farmers Union joined with scores of other organizations in opposing bills calling for compulsory military training in peace-time. As hearings being conducted by the special House Committee on Post-War Military Policy neared their end, it became increasingly clear that the united front offered by farm, labor, educational, church and other groups against such legislation had doomed it for this session of Congress.

The committee does not have specific legislation before it, and its hearings were regarded as in the nature of a trial balloon to enable Congress to test out public sentiment. The remarkable public reaction against the measure apparently has killed it despite the aggressive attempts of the War Department to obtain passage. Vigilance of opposition groups should not be relaxed, lest sudden attempts be made to push the measure through, but if this vigilance is maintained, there appears to be no reason to fear passage.

NFU's position was spelled out, in five major points, by Legislative Secretary Russell Smith in testimony to the committee as follows:

1. Peace-time conscription always has been repugnant to the American people. Forced military service, quartering of British troops on civilians, and other practices associated with militarism played a considerable part in creating the tensions that finally erupted into the American Revolution. On the other hand, that war and all of our wars have been fought on our side by citizen soldiers.

Our faith is that democracy is superior to all other political systems in drawing forth the virtues of self-reliance, of initiative, of disciplined yet independent action, and our faith in democracy extends also to its ability to defend itself against other systems.

2. We believe, moreover, that peace-time conscription will tend inevitably toward the strengthening of militarism as a threat to democratic peace-time ways of life. The inevitable tendency of the military bureaucracy is to entrench itself more and more deeply. The stake of officers in ever larger armies and navies, in ever larger appropriations, in ever larger authority, is such that we believe establishment of compulsory military training would set up a continuing conflict between the military and civilian establishments that would be extremely unfortunate.

The presence of large bodies of troops also is a standing invitation to their use in times of domestic stress, as was proved during the dark days of 1929-32. None of us can forget the driving of the veterans from Anacostia flats by troops, and our people well remember that the widespread suffering and unrest among farmers in those days might have brought troops down upon them if the United States had been a militaristic nation.

3. Compulsory military training is anti-democratic also in that it tends to provide a refuge from the hard thought and action that a democracy requires of its citizens in the solution of their problems. In other words, permanent military training tends toward the regimentation of the mind as well as the body, an exceeding-

## Farmers Urged to Send Hogs to Regular Market, Proper Fills Pay Expense

The hog population of this country was very materially reduced during the past 12 months. The reasons for this reduction are numerous and known by the producer of hogs.

This reduction has brought a real shortage, and slaughterers are unable to secure sufficient numbers for their daily kill. Of course price control and ceilings have placed every buyer in a like position as he cannot secure numbers through higher bids than those made by his competitor. As a result, every market is flooded with orders from packers who cannot purchase their supplies locally or from the territory which had formerly furnished them.

The Kansas City market is receiving light receipts of hogs and the marketing agencies are endeavoring to furnish those interests, which have always supported the market with their share of the numbers arriving. Therefore, orders from packers who have never supported this market are going unfilled.

In an effort to secure numbers a good many of these orders have been diverted direct to hog producing territories where some one acting as an agent is purchasing the hogs locally and shipping them on to the various packers.

This condition is not normal and just as soon as hog numbers return to normal and price control is eased, these orders will cease to exist and these fly-by-night hog buyers will disappear as quickly as they have appeared. The packers they represent, for the most part, will go back to their old system of direct buying and take their support and competition away from the market which establishes prices paid for all hogs wherever they are sold.

Owing to the fact that all hogs at present are selling at their respective ceilings, competition is not a price determining factor but it is well known that in the past the open competitive markets have been the points where the price has been set for all hogs and these times will come again.

It is the opinion of many who have an over-all picture of the hog marketing situation at present that the hog producer now should be supporting those interests at the open markets who, in the past by their competitive buying have helped to sustain the price.

### Filling Pays Market Expense

Through a series of tests made at the Kansas City yards, it is proven that in a majority of cases efficient handling and proper filling will pay a major portion of the marketing expenses and in many cases more than pay them. Results of some of these tests are shown elsewhere on this page.

The Farmers Union Live Stock Co-operative at Kansas City believes that with normal market fills at present prices it can secure for hog producers in its territory as many or more dollars for a hog as any method of legitimate sales.

### Results of tests made at the Kansas City Market showing gain in weight on hogs.

Origin	No. Head	Unloading Weight	Selling Weight	Gain in lbs.	Gain in dollars	Yard expense incl. feed
Saline Co., Mo. ....	56	12,800	13,370	570	\$2.65	\$3.85
Clinton Co. Mo. ....	35	9,630	9,870	240	\$4.80	\$3.65
Cass Co., Mo. ....	31	6,980	7,230	250	\$6.25	\$18.92
Jackson Co., Mo. ....	36	5,120	5,320	200	\$9.00	\$16.21
Carroll Co., Mo. ....	20	4,750	4,970	220	\$1.90	\$19.02
Riley Co., Kans. ....	116	25,320	25,790	470	\$8.15	\$9.59
Carroll Co., Mo. ....	70	11,720	12,270	550	\$7.75	\$40.51
Caldwell Co., Mo. ....	41	9,040	9,280	240	\$4.80	\$28.81
Osage Co., Kans. ....	31	7,540	7,720	180	\$6.10	\$19.85
Clay Co., Mo. ....	29	6,600	6,920	320	\$6.40	\$18.44
	465	99,500	102,740	3,240	\$69.80	\$278.85

The results shown above were picked at random from numerous tests made recently and were made without any advance notice to the producer who shipped them.

Notice that on the 465 hogs shown above that there was an average gain of 7 lbs. per head. This amounts to 45.7c per cwt. on the selling weight. The profit of \$190.95 over actual marketing expense amounts to 18½c per cwt., which could be applied on trucking.

ly dangerous thing in a democracy that depends upon the wisdom of the great masses of the people for its successful functioning.

Furthermore, such a program of expenditures offers a specious way out of the hard necessity that confronts us as a nation of finding ways of achieving prosperity and full employment without infringement of those personal liberties that always have been the foundation of the American kind of life. Compulsory military training will not solve this problem, and, indeed, to the extent that it is offered as a substitute for a smoothly functioning economic system, its adoption would be an active handicap to the achievement of that kind of system.

At the same time, a large standing army—which is what universal military training in effect means—is also a provocation to any national administration to embark upon foreign war as a means of solving pressing domestic issues.

4. Preparation for another war—and that is what peace-time conscription means—in the midst of our efforts to exert world leadership for permanent peace is a contradiction that

cannot be explained away. We do not see how the other nations of the world can be expected to take literally our protestations of peaceful intent if at the same time that we are making them we embark upon the greatest program of preparation for war that we ever embarked upon in time of peace.

5. Finally, we believe that compulsory military training would defeat the ends even of those who advocate it. We are as strongly for the security of the United States from military aggression as any of the proponents of peace-time conscription. But we believe that it would be a grave mistake for the Nation to adopt a law such as is proposed, then to relapse into a blind self-satisfaction in the belief that it was secure.

The best way of assuring success if another war comes—and we earnestly pray that it will NOT come—is simply by being the most prosperous, the most advanced, and the most skilled nation in the world in peace. Our success in this war have been due to the industrial miracle that we have worked. We have a splendidly trained army, trained without peace-time conscription, but if

### Good-Natured

Smile and the world smiles with you;  
Knock and you go it alone.  
For the cheerful grin  
Will let you in  
Where the kicker is never known.

Growl and the way looks dreary;  
Laugh and the path is bright.  
For the welcome smile  
Brings sunshine, while  
A frown shuts out the light.

Sigh and you rake in nothing;  
Work, and the prize is won.  
For the nifty man  
With a backbone can  
By nothing be outdone.

Kick, and there's trouble brewing;  
Whistle, and life is gay.  
And the world's in tune  
Like a day in June,  
And the clouds will melt away.

—Ezra Norris.

it had been trained in the use of obsolete weapons, it would have been gravely, perhaps fatally handicapped. An industry made up of modern plant, manned by skilled and healthy workers, equipped with the best brains that science can afford, managed efficiently—and decentralized so as to be as nearly invulnerable to air attack as possible—this is the guarantee of that production that is indispensable to the waging of successful war in our times. Moreover, the speed with which weapons become obsolete makes it wasteful and ineffective to train large bodies of men to their use. Rather, modern war calls for a small, highly skilled corps of expert technicians prepared at all times to train large bodies of troops in the use of weapons when they need to be used and when they are still the best available.

Lily Pons, the opera star, used to suffer from acute stage fright before every performance. One night she was to sing in an outdoor concert before a tremendous audience. The weather was threatening, and the management could not decide whether to hold the concert or call it off. Every few minutes bulletins were brought into the star's dressing room. The concert would be called off. It would go on as scheduled. It would be called off.

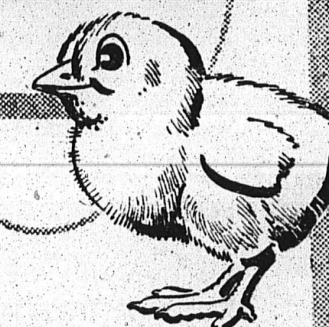
In the meantime Miss Pons had such a severe attack of the jitters, she was forced to lie down. She was still resting when it was definitely announced that the concert would be held.

"But Miss Pons cannot perform tonight," said a friend. "She is too upset."

"Oh, I might as well sing," decided the tiny soprano. "I've already had my dizzy spell."



**SHE WAS A  
GOOD EGG**



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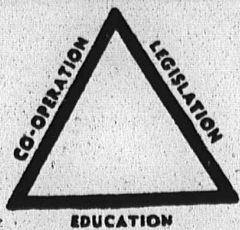
**Union Standard  
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TOPEKA, GIRARD, WAKEENEY, AND KANSAS CITY, KANSAS





## AROUND THE TRIANGLE

By Esther E. Voorhies  
KFU Education Director

### Where Lives Democracy

Not in marble halls, mid polished splendor  
Where pompous men speak reverently her name,  
Nor shut in ivy'd walls  
With the dry bones of sterile learning . . .  
Nor where the flag flies  
And the drums beat  
And the mobs shout  
No! Far from these . . .  
Out where hill and tree and water  
Stretch as God intended;  
Within plain walls, amid plain people  
She lives with those who LIVE,  
Not SPEAK, her way.

—HENRY RICHARDSON,  
F. U. Member, North Dakota.

### Independence in Today's World

The San Francisco Conference for World Organization is drawing to a close as copy for this KUF is being prepared. As the adjournment gavel falls on that history making conference of the United Nations, a new date will hold special significance for people of many tongues.

In another week we Americans celebrate Independence Day—our Fourth of July. These two observances come close together, and at first glance seem far from related, but the tragic years of World War II are teaching us many things about independence.

At the colorful and exciting Abilene reception June 22, General Eisenhower said: "This parade today was unique because it depicted a whole epoch from the horse and buggy days when my parents came here to today's modern world. Then, most families were self-sustaining and communities were wholly self-sustained.

"No longer, however, can we live independent of the rest of the world. We must sell our food abroad, and food is the most necessary thing in the world today. You must see your relationship to the whole world, and the world to you."

We no longer even dream of ourselves as the one and only in this world, but as we approach Independence Day we can express thankfulness for a Declaration of Independence and a Bill of Rights, and we can pledge continued allegiance to our Flag—which in this year of 1945 includes willingness to be a part of an international people.

### America

(From "Listen to the People" by Stephen Vincent Benet)

#### American Voice:

Our voice is not one voice but many voices.  
Not one man's, not the greatest, but the people's.  
The blue sky and the forty-eight states of the people.  
Many in easy times but one in the pinch  
And that's what some folks forget.  
Our voice is all the objectors and dissenters  
And they sink and are lost in the groundswell of the people,  
Once the people rouse, once the people wake and listen.  
People, you people, growing everywhere,  
What have you got to say?

#### A Voice:

We are the people. Listen to us now.

#### A Voice:

Say you're puny? We built Boulder Dam,  
We built Grand Coulee and the T. V. A.  
We built them out of freedom and our sweat.

#### Voice:

Say you're faint of heart and little of mind?  
We poured like wheat through the gaps of the Appalachians.  
We made the seas of wheat, the seas of corn.  
We made five states a sea of wheat and corn.

#### Voice, Laughing:

We built the cities and the skyscrapers,  
All the proud steel. We built them up so high  
The eagles lost their way. . . .

#### Voice:

Freedom to speak and pray.  
Freedom from want and fear.  
That's what we're building. . . .  
That's what we're building and we'll build it here.  
That's what we're building and we'll build it now,  
Build it and make it shine across the world,  
A refuge and a fortress and a hope,  
Breaking old chains and laughing in the sun.  
This is the people's cause, the people's might.  
We have set up a standard for the free  
And it shall not go down.

### Notes from Germany

"On a walk with one of the boys we went through a big cemetery near here. (Trier, Germany). I have never seen one more beautiful. The stones and tombs were fancy and rich—except those of the last few years. There are many trees and the roses climbing over the headstones and they bloom everywhere. All was well kept and beautiful until we reached one corner. That was overgrown and rank with weeds. Some of the headstones were defaced, and in one part were common graves, dug for mass interment. It was the Jewish Cemetery—but the birds sang as sweetly and the roses bloomed as fair for nature makes no racial distinctions. . . .

"Yesterday (June 6) I was up to Dockweiler and Daun, in the mountains north of here and there were lakes as blue as amethyst, and streams clear and fresh. The hills seemed fertile, and the fields were green and fair. Rye and barley waved in the wind and the black strips of spruce forest covered the poorer slopes. But everywhere were signs—"Achtung-Meinen"—"Road cleared of mines to shoulders only," and in one place was a launching site for V1 bombs.

"Sometimes in the shell scarred woods huge birds would scatter from their business—which seemed concerned with something in the middle of a tangle of equipment—or perhaps you could see a boot or helmet in the pile. Three months ago our armies wiped out a pocket in this area, and a generation hence hunters will be maimed by mines, or children horrified to find the grisly relics of this time."

—T/4 Gene P. Voorhies.

# THE JUNIOR PAGE

ESTHER EKBLAD VOORHIES, DIRECTOR, Salina, Kansas

PAGE SIX

JUNE 28, 1945

### COUNTY CAMP SCHEDULE

Stafford	July 24, 25, 26
Clay	August 1, 2, 3
McPherson	August 7, 8, 9
Ellsworth	August 13, 14, 15
Mitchell	August 16, 17
Pottawatomie-Wabaunsee	August 22, 23, 24

The above listed camps are for Junior Reserves, and in most cases for 14 and 15 year old Juniors. Counties, not listed here, wanting Reserve Camps are urged to write the State Office so that arrangements can be made.

Since there will not be special Junior camps, several counties are working on plans for JUNIOR DAYS. These are to be all-day outings with programs of recreation and discussion for Junior members.

## Picnic Games

### Caterpillar Race

Five to seven boys straddle a bamboo fishing pole. Boys hold pole with hands. Each pole represents a team. Two teams compete to run a desired distance with plenty space to turn around and run back. Winner competes with new pole team until all play who wished to do so.

### Chariot Race

Ideal for men or group of boys. Select teams of five horses and a driver from the group. Three horses are hitched abreast by crossing hands in front of center horse. Teams behind take hold of hands on inside, and outside hand is placed on shoulder of outside horse in front. Driver places one hand on shoulder of rear horse and holds whip aloft in the other. Race consists of driving down the course around a post and back to starting point. To Win Is Team Work!

### Fetch and Carry

The first and second player in each team join hands. When the whistle blows they run to the goal line. The first remains there while the second hurries back and joins hands with the third player. These two run to the goal line, and the second player remains while the third returns for the fourth. The team that first transfers all its members to the goal line wins.

### Snatch the Handkerchief

The players stand facing each other in two lines 10 or 15 feet apart. Each player takes a number, the lines beginning to number from opposite ends. Thus if ten people play, number 1 will be opposite number 10. A handkerchief is placed on the ground between the two lines. When a leader calls a number, for example, 7, each of the two players numbered 7 runs out and tries to snatch the handkerchief and get back home without being tagged by the other one.

The game is scored thus: If a player gets home with the handkerchief without being tagged, his team makes 2 points. If he is tagged, the tagger's team gets 1 point.  
—Wisconsin F. U. Mimeo-Mag "The Beam."

## Marjorie Tennant Goes to Estes Park

Marjorie Tennant of Manhattan, 1945 F. U. Minutemen, will attend the Y.W.C.A. leadership training seminar at Estes Park, Colorado, during July and August. She is making a summer of it in the mountains and is already at Estes Park attending the annual Student Christian Association conference being held there.

## Osage-Douglas Enjoys Program

An Osage-Douglas County Meeting was held at the Heberling Memorial Hall, Overbrook, Thursday evening, June 14. Guest speaker, Charles A. Richard, Secretary of the Kansas Co-operative Council, reviewed some of the activities of the Council in combating the work of the N.T.E.A., and told of plans for the Co-op Week, June 24-30.

Mrs. Esther Voorhies attended the meeting and spoke briefly of current Farmers Union issues and programs. Program numbers which received much comment were those presented by young people of the Locals. Those numbers were: A piano solo by Ruth Elaine Hoover, reading by Esther Talley, vocal solo by Vera Lee Gilmore, and a reading by Arlie Ann Gilmore.

Clyde Coffman, County President, was in charge of the meeting. Refreshments of ice cream and cookies were served by a committee from the locals.

## Northside Debates Conscription Issue

Members of the Northside Local, Lindsborg, had a lively discussion on Peacetime Conscription at the June meeting, the 11th. A majority of the members present voted against military training in peacetime, but the position of members not at the meeting will be sought before the Local makes its opinion known to Kansas Congressmen.

The Juniors present continued the study of "Living By the Way" with State Director Mrs. Voorhies assisting them. The Juniors of the Local have been offered the soft drink and ice cream concession at the McPherson County picnic which will be held in August. The Local voted to back up the Juniors in the project.

Generous quantities of ice cream and cookies were served at the close of the meeting.

## Bunker Hill Studying Birds

"We are studying about bird houses and where the birds build nests," wrote Mrs. Rominger, Bunker Hill Leader, about a month ago. "The Reserves are going to bring bird houses to the next meeting. They have colored some pictures and they are also making bird scrapbooks which are very interesting. They also had a picnic down on the creek a month or so ago with ice cream cones, salad, wieners and the trimmings."

## Corn Valley Has Gay June Picnic

The Corn Valley Local, Stafford, had a picnic early in June. Features were a wiener roast, ball game and races. "More fun!" is the report, and the Leader, Mrs. Heyen, writes that they they even had her in a sack for a race!

## Co-op Week Highlighted by Radio Broadcast

Co-op Week, sponsored by the Kansas Co-operative Council, opened Sunday, June 24, with a radio broadcast over WIBW, at 4:40 p. m. During all the last week of June co-operative minded people in the state were urged to make neighbors and friends aware of the value of co-operating together—in business and also socially.

Mr. Richards of the Council had this to say in urging observance of the week: "Certain selfish interests are seeking to discredit, cripple or destroy the co-operative movement. The 100,000 or more co-operators of Kansas will not stand idly by and see this done. By justice, firmness and intelligence they will tear the mask away and reveal the real purposes of these selfish interests who seek by every possible means to distort and misrepresent."

## Black Market Ring Exposed

One hundred and fifty witnesses appeared in Wichita at the Federal Grand Jury of the treasury department, where a huge ring of black-marketing tax evaders who have been operating in Kansas are charged with various offenses.

Few details were revealed, but Secretary Morgenthau announced in a nationwide broadcast that his agents had reported "hundreds of thousands of dollars" had been poured by free spenders into "a night-club-illicit-liquor gambling combination."

These reports tell of black-market liquor flowing into dry Kansas at prices as high as \$14 a quart, shady dealings in meat marketings, and fat profits from slot machines.

## Sandy Hook Hears War Bond Talks

The regular meeting of Sandy Hook Local No. 1867 was held June 7, 1945. The meeting was called to order by the President, Wm. Gutshall. Leo Ronsee led in singing several old familiar songs. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary-Treasurer, Cletus Reding.

Mr. A. A. Ronsee gave a short talk on "War Bonds." An ice cream social will take the place of the next regular meeting.

The meeting was adjourned. Refreshments were served and an old time tacky dance was held. Charon Conley of Topeka gave a song and tap dance.

—Mrs. Cletus Reding, Reporter.

## Two Families Join Allen Center Local

Allen Center Local 2155 met in the Allen Center school house Tuesday night, June 12, at 8:00 p. m. The President, Mr. Fred Geer, called the meeting to order. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. After the regular business session Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Harmon and Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Kalm became members. Mr. Geo. Rose gave a short talk. Ice cream and cake were served to the members present.

—Irene Ruckle, Reporter.



## Day by Day With FUJA

By JOHN VESECKY

John Vesecky, conductor of this column, is recovering from a very serious eye operation. He is now at home and gradually improving. In his absence, we reprint herewith a story of the co-operative movement and its accomplishments in Denmark.

### Small Family Farm Is Base For Economy

#### Farmer Co-ops Set Pattern For Co-operating in Political Action

By ELIZABETH R. HOOKER  
(In Land Policy Review)

After making a comprehensive study of agriculture and tenure in prewar Denmark, this economist is convinced that postwar America could learn some lessons from experiences there.

Farmers of Denmark encountered two major emergencies between the beginning of the first World War and the invasion of 1940—first in the war years 1914-18, when Danish commerce was seriously interrupted, and again in the early 1930's, when the countries to which Denmark sent its butter and bacon raised barriers against imports. All emergencies were met promptly and successfully.

Between these two crises there was a period of "normal" conditions culminating in 1929. During this period well over 200,000 of the Danish agricultural holdings, or 99 per cent of the total number, were operated by resident families. Together, these family farms occupied nine-tenths of the total agricultural area, and on them was raised a very large part of the national production of livestock. Besides achieving great efficiency in production, these farmers attained an enviable degree of success in marketing—attainments unsurpassed by our most highly organized commercial farms here in the United States.

At the end of World War II, farmers in the United States will face the necessity of making complex adjustments to changed conditions. The Danish experience may suggest to our farmers how some of their postwar problems may be solved.

The Danes had two kinds of family farms, larger ones here called farms, and smaller ones designated as small holdings. The farms, with their huge barns often surmounted by a windmill and their trim farmhouses with red-tile roofs, were a characteristic feature of the landscape. Numbering some 88,000, they occupied more than five-eighths of the agricultural area.

A few figures are necessary. Since nearly half of them ranged in size between 37 and 75 acres, and the number below this range was approximately equal to the number above it, Danish statistics for farms of the 37- to 75-acre size group will be taken as typical. The average farm of this group covered 54 acres. It was stocked with 18 head of cattle (including 9 cows), 20 pigs, 88 hens, and 3 or 4 horses. To raise feed for these animals, 20.5 acres of the land were in grain, 6 acres in roots, and 21.5 acres in meadow and pasture, leaving

only 6 acres for buildings and garden, and for potatoes and all other crops. The unit was definitely not a subsistence homestead but a commercial farm.

Half the work on the place was performed by the farmer and his wife, and a son or daughter 15 years or over. Children who were still in school did some of the simpler chores. One or two year-round assistants were employed. Perhaps one was the son of another family farmer who came to live in the household and work on the farm to gain experience and accumulate savings in the hope of some day buying a farm of his own. In some cases a cattleman or a dairymaid was hired.

Farms larger or smaller than the range selected as typical were different only in the scale of their possessions and operations.

Scattered among these farms all over Denmark were more than 111,000 small holdings. Some had modern story-and-a-half houses and fair-sized barns; at the other extreme were little properties with thatched cottages and barns. Small holdings covered one-fourth of the farm area of Denmark. The more prosperous small holdings were typified by those of from 12½ to 25 acres. Of the 17 acres in the average holding of this group, 15 acres were devoted to raising feed for stock, leaving only 2 acres for buildings and all other purposes. The domestic animals consisted of 6 cattle (including 4 cows), 8 pigs, 61 hens, and 1 or 2 horses. Thus, on their smaller scale, the small holdings resembled the farms in that they were commercial enterprises.

Small holders spent all or most of their time in operating their holdings. The owner and members of his family usually did all the work. On about a third of the holdings the operator had the help of a son or daughter 15 years of age or over; almost invariably his wife helped him; and any children of school age did the weeding and the farm chores. But on one holding in five a year-round farm servant was employed, and on others temporary labor was hired for several days in the year.

Well over half the small holdings, however, covered less than 12½ acres and raised comparatively few animals. The occupiers commonly earned part of the family living through work in other men's fields, or through fishing or other employment. Their great ambition was to acquire larger places on which they could work full time and earn all the family living.

#### Ownership

Possession of title to the property was the form of tenure for a large proportion of the farms and small holdings. Under a law of 1919, ownership was fast superseding the surviving vestiges of tenancy. A class of small holders instituted by a law of 1919, however, occupied pieces of land belonging to the State. Because the tenure conditions were very secure and because the occupiers held actual title to their buildings, livestock, and equipment, this form of tenure, in a law of 1934, was classified under ownership.

A Danish family farmer had

several reasons for wishing to own his place. He needed absolute security of tenure if he was to risk the large expenditures necessitated by the climate and soil, and by his specialized production to meet the demands of foreign markets. Again, he craved the freedom and independence characteristic of ownership, and the general respect which in Danish country districts is accorded only to owners of the land cultivated. Most important of all, the family farmer regarded his property as primarily a home for himself and his wife and children. Sales of farm property were rare. As a rule, each household was rooted in the fields of the family farm.

#### Efficiency

Continuous ownership of neighboring farms by much the same group of families naturally meant friendly local relationships. Farmhouses were near together. There were no serious topographical barriers. Good roads, bridges, and ferries, with horses, bicycles, automobiles, and buses, made communication easy. Besides, the country people were unusually homogeneous. All but one in 79 were native born, and all but one in 50 were connected with the Evangelical Lutheran Church. As owners of farm properties, large or small, they felt themselves to be members of the same social class, and they had common interests and similar problems. All had received a sound elementary education. A series of advanced schools, originated by the country people themselves, developed strong and well-informed rural leadership.

Common desire for knowledge of the latest discoveries in the agricultural sciences has long since resulted in the formation of societies of farmers and of small holders. Special groups connected with these societies hired experts to teach their members efficient methods of production and means of adapting their products to the demands of the export trade. Each local society conducted its own affairs. To perform services impossible for local groups, the societies formed representative regional and national bodies.

#### Co-operation

Danish family farmers engaged in business together. Through mutual credit associations they obtained loans safely, cheaply, and on convenient terms. Through consumers' societies they bought economically supplies and equipment of good quality for their farms and their homes. By means of various forms of mutual insurance they took precautions against loss as a result of hail, flood, and the death of domestic animals; and for many years they made provision for the expenses of illness and burial through similar mutual agencies.

Because as individual farmers they could not produce the uniform, high-grade butter and bacon demanded for the export trade, they formed co-operatives to contract loans on their combined credit and to erect and operate creameries and bacon-packing plants. In our representative size groups, more than nine-tenths of the farmers and nearly nine-tenths of the small holders were members of co-operative creameries; and three-fourths of the farmers and more than seven-tenths of the small holders were members of co-operative bacon-packing plants. Each local co-operative ran its own business.

#### Federation

For common purposes they formed regional and national bodies; and the national federations had combined with the

Federation of Farmers' Societies to form an Agricultural Council representing all agricultural interests. Thus, the family farmers had come to possess collective opinions on agricultural affairs and had developed machinery for making these opinions effective.

#### Political Action

Neither the farmers singly nor their agencies could attain all their objectives without the backing of the State. For example, they realized, about 1890, that they could not protect the reputation of their products abroad from being damaged by poor goods offered as Danish by careless or unscrupulous exporters. The farmers wanted legal standards, enforced through official inspections, with penalties for infringement. Of the 168 members of the Danish Parliament in the year 1890-91, 47 were farmers and 8 were small holders. After 20 years of work by these representatives, a special Butter Trademark Society, and the farmers' national bodies, the desired legislation was enacted in 1906 and 1911. Later, less time and effort were required to pass laws desired by farmers; for the export of agricultural products has come to be recognized as the basis of the national economy.

Family farmers have long supported legislation for the establishment of small holdings. In 1933 they took part in enacting comprehensive social security legislation, into which were incorporated their long-tested mutual arrangements for financing illness and burial. Legislation was also employed in meeting the great emergencies between 1914 and 1940.

#### Consequence

The preponderance of family farms conditioned in various ways the economic, social, and political situation of the whole country. In the economic field, several effects of their influence were evident. Because family farms raised more cows, pigs, and hens per acre than did larger agricultural properties, the national production was greater than it would have been had the land been held in large estates. Through their agencies they improved the quality of the products exported. Ranging in size as they did from tiny holdings to farms of 250 acres or more, the family farms constituted a genuine agricultural ladder. More

than 200,000 prosperous country households afforded a market for goods and services to workers of many other occupations.

Family farmers contributed actively to the social well-being. Because they constituted a stable and contented rural population, contemporary Denmark experienced no alarming migration away from the country districts either to the towns or to foreign lands. As landless agricultural laborers were few, and a thrifty farm worker could readily obtain a small holding with governmental help, agricultural laborers did not form, as in some countries, a hotbed of discontent. Moreover, the reservoir of population, for which all peoples look to their country districts, was in Denmark composed of sound and intelligent persons, industrious, moral, and self-respecting.

In the realm of politics, family farmers made themselves felt through their contagious democratic spirit. Whenever feasible, they exerted their influence in favor of the administration of affairs by private individuals or agencies. When State control seemed necessary, the family farmers sponsored measures that were conducive to rural and national prosperity, and stood—especially the small holders—for the defense of the economically weaker classes both in the country and in the towns. Prosperous, contented family farmers have protected Denmark from the agrarian unrest, with actual or threatened revolution, which in our day has imperiled the countries of Eastern Europe. Intelligent, articulate family farmers, organized to seek common objectives, and accustomed to political activity, render it impossible for the native government of Denmark to be other than democratic. When their land has been freed from German domination, these family farmers doubtless will again, as many times in the past, restore prosperity for themselves and for their Nation.

Traveler—What's the use of having time tables if your trains don't run according to them?

Agent—How would you know they were off schedule if you didn't have a time table?

Her—What do you think of women who try to imitate men?

Him—They're idiots!

Her—Then the imitation is successful.

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# FU Juniors Tell Why We Must Have an MVA

FU Juniors are taking an active interest in the proposed Missouri Valley Authority in Kansas.

This is evidenced by the Sand Hook Local monthly May meeting at St. Mary's at which seven enthusiastic Juniors addressed the members of the Local on a good many aspects of MVA.

Four of those speeches are printed below. Others who spoke were Bill Homan, social member, who told the audience just what MVA

plans to do and how it will go about it; Maureen Pearl explained why we need a river plan; and Dickie Halleron showed how such a project succeeded in the Tennessee Valley States.

These young people say very adequately what everyone needs to know about MVA. But it may not be amiss just to remark that young people in the Missouri Valley cannot afford not to be interested in this project. It means a step in building for the future which belongs to them.

## Conservation Is Important Item

By Regina Erbacher

A country's wealth, our country's wealth, every country's wealth comes from the ground on which we walk. And by that wealth I mean our food, our clothing, our fuel, the very implements and instruments that play such a great part in the winning of this terrible war—all come from the earth. So much for the basic material things.

To these materials our scientists, our laborers, and our financiers have added the study, the physical toil, and the money investments necessary to give us most of the good things we enjoy today.

It is not only natural, it is democratic; it is American—yes, and it is Christlike to wish to extend the blessings of this earth to as many as possible for as long a time as possible. Though we have never known scarcity and shortage except for limited periods and at limited times it is entirely possible that our national resources, great as they are, may be depleted.

### Be Kind to Earth

It seems to me then good judgment would counsel us to be kind to the earth that so generously satisfies our physical needs. And by studied plan to rebuild the fertility of the soil for the benefits of generations to come.

Everyone knows diversified farming, crop rotation, fertilization, contour farming, irrigation and all the recognized good practices. These benefits can be multiplied and can be extended to effect the well-being of millions by such a project as the MVA which we heartily endorse.

### MVA Possible

I've agreed with objectors in that MVA and all that it means will be an elaborate project. It is a project but not absurd, it is possible and it is practical and will be successful if inaugurated, completed, and administered by the federal government—no such thing is possible for a single state.

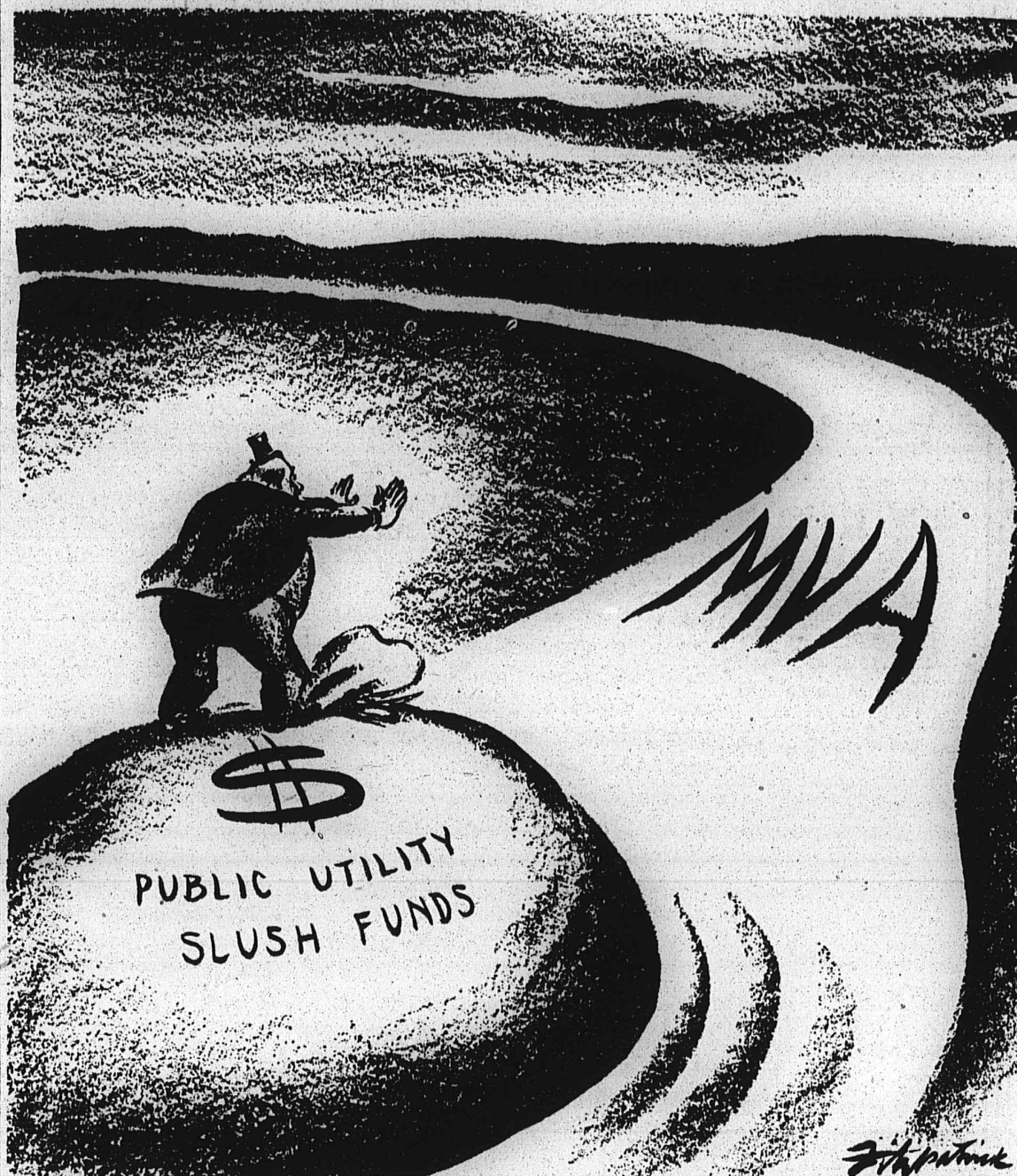
The whole plan must satisfy each and everyone of a variety of needs. Flood control must be extended to protect millions not thousands of acres. Irrigation should be available to all who need its help rather than to the limited few who can pay the highest price for its benefits. Electric power, a natural by-product of such an enterprise can be made available to hundreds of thousands of homes and what is important, at reasonable rates.

### Other Plans

Other plans have been proposed. In fact one is already in a form of a law, and it has many desirable features but we recommend MVA because it takes what is best in this plan and adds to it greater benefits for more people and eliminates discrimination in favor of small areas on small groups.

But finally and above all MVA will preserve for the residents of the immense Missouri River basin the wealth-producing soil that is taken by recurring floods to the Mississippi and the Gulf.

Further, the preservation of this immense valley will mean happy and permanent homes where families can live and communities prosper close to nature, where warmth and comfort are furnished by the sun rather than steampipes, where the cooling breezes come from the trees instead of fans, where the beginning and end of the day are determined by the rising and setting of the sun instead of the snap of a light switch and where one walks on velvety earth instead of granite-like concrete.



UP TO HIS OLD TRICKS

## Valley Resources Largely Untapped

By Mary C. Lenherr

Soon the long-hoped-for day of peace will arrive. The United States will put aside its 40-ton tanks for heavy-duty tractors! What will happen then to the dreams, hopes and plans of today? These hopes that look with such confidence and sureness to the failure?

Will the united efforts of the people of America win out? Or will the Wall Street banker and the power companies triumph and today's blueprints be laid away on high shelves, just to gather dust?

Talk of taming the Missouri river is nothing new. But despite all this talk, there has been little progress. The Missouri can be tamed and made to serve man. For generations that has been the dream of the pioneers of these Great Plains. Yet the river still runs almost unchecked through a land whose great potential resources remain almost untapped.

### Great River

The Missouri is a great river draining an area of 529,350 square miles, covering one-sixth of the nation's area. Its tributaries tap nine states—Montana, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado, Missouri, and Kansas. In these nine states live 12,807, 551 people.

The time has come, however, to recognize that the Missouri river is one big river, presenting one big problem. It is a problem that is even greater than that of nine great states. Its sweeping flood water, after it boils brown and dirty into the Mississippi, breaks levees as far as Mississippi and Louisiana. It tears out great chunks of rich farm land and deposits the rich soil to help build a delta that fingers out into the Gulf of Mexico.

## States Are Unable To Control Floods

By George Marstall

The enemies of the MVA have stated that the Missouri Valley Authority would interfere with the southern states rights.

One of the true friends of the MVA, the St. Louis Post Dispatch, wrote to the governors of the Tennessee Valley states asking them if the TVA has interfered with the rights of their states.

### TVA Cited

Each of the governors answered that the TVA has not interfered with their states rights, but that it has helped solve state problems. It was through the TVA the southern states obtained inexpensive electricity and many irrigation projects.

Governor Sparks of Alabama, for instance, stated: "In its far-reaching soil improvement experiments, TVA has co-operated with the state extension service, and in developing industry it has worked with the chambers of commerce and other local groups." So if TVA did not interfere with state rights, MVA need not!

### Flood Control Interstate

An important question has been asked: Is not the national government going into business promoting MVA? First, let's ask this question. What is a government for? As our constitution states the government is to promote the general welfare of its people. Naturally enough then the government need not interfere and will not interfere when private citizens promote the general welfare. But, no private group is big enough to handle flood control in so large an area. Kansas is affected by flood control conditions in Nebraska. Yet Governor Schoppel has no authority over flood control in that state.

### Private Groups Failed

Every other plan for flood control calls for government supervision of the proj-

## MVA Was Dying Wish of FDR

By Ginny Pearl

Not many weeks before he died the president sat reclining in his easy chair. Apparently he was enjoying his cigarette. Fala was by his side. The president was in a deep study. Was it the war that kept him so occupied? No, not this time. He was thinking of you and me, and planning the postwar welfare of everyone on the north, south, east and west.

He thought of the breadlines of the 1930's. Men, women, and children stood in line starving from lack of food.

He recalled the Johnston family up in the Dakotas who because of drought raised no products, not even potatoes for their table. "They need some kind of irrigation," he thought.

### How to Help

Another community in another state had too much water and wanted a dam. Others wanted new bridges. He wanted to help them all, but how? If these dams and other works are built on a large scale it would be too costly for the individual farmer. But if it's built on a small scale it will not give adequate help to the farmers who need it. Roosevelt was determined to help every one.

He sat puzzled for a moment. A smile crept over his face. He shifted position and patted Fala on his back. MVA! Yes, something the federal government could take over. It certainly would help the people within the Missouri Valley.

### Benefit All

But would it help the rest of the nation? Certainly, it is bound to. First in the building of the project many veterans from this war will be employed. Experienced engineers, concrete layers, and other experts will have work who would otherwise be out hunting jobs.

Much material for this project such as cement, lumber, and iron would be bought giving trade outside the valley. More machinery would be manufactured because in the building of this project they will need many tractors, trucks, and electric motors. In the manufacturing it will employ many more men.

### Plenty of Work

Roosevelt wondered for a moment what all these men would do when the work of the project was completed. There will be plenty of work. Farms will be reclaimed. The veterans will have the first opportunities to own them. He considered the fact that we here in America are importing more products of agriculture than we are exporting. These rich Missouri Valley products will change this situation.

He visualized new industries that would start up. New industries would give employment to the young people who normally leave their homes for city work. All would flock back to the valley, leaving the overcrowded cities.

### His Dying Wish

Roosevelt gloried in the thought of rural electrification. And, if they have this they will need electrical appliances. This will help the whole nation because manufacturing industry will be divided up. It is the best way to help all Americans, Roosevelt thought. Yes, MVA. No wonder it was his dying wish.

Why should people protest about government control only in the case of MVA. Is that fair? No private group has supplied nor intends to supply rural people with electricity; REA co-ops did that. MVA will help make electricity available to more people.

So, in conclusion we have a choice. Either a one-purpose plan, for flood control, already in progress, under Army Engineers; the other a many-purpose plan for the general improvement of the Missouri Valley, that's MVA. It looks great to me!