

# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Co-operation

Education

Organization

NUMBER NINE

VOLUME 34

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1941

## FARMERS UNION BOX SOCIALS ARE SUCCESS

### Two Auto Ins. Set-Ups Carry Far. Union Name

Kansas Farmers Union Nearly Ready to Announce New Activity—President Dean Warns of Possible Confusion Because of Iowa F. U. Company

By E. K. Dean, President  
Kansas Farmers Union  
Farmers Union members are being solicited to become agents of the Farmers Union Automobile Insurance Company of Des Moines, Ia., according to reports reaching me, and in view of the fact that the Kansas Farmers Union is now ready to announce its own automobile insurance program, an unpleasant picture arises in Kansas Farmers Union history. Since it might appear to the unadvised that confusion and competition are within our ranks, a full coverage of the happenings leading up to this situation may well be of interest.

The Kansas Farmers Union during its existence has met with many and varied experiences. From the time the organization started actively organizing cooperatives there have been many attempts by individuals and groups of individuals to take advantage of the efforts put forth by the Farmers Union.  
During that time when co-operatives were comparatively new in this country very few organizations were willing to sponsor and further the cooperative effort. In those years the Farmers Union in Kansas was actively engaged in building cooperatives all over the state. Organization leaders were continually carrying to the farmers of Kansas, through their educational program, by holding local district and state-wide meetings, and through the columns of their paper, the need for, and the benefits of farmers organizing themselves together in cooperative organizations for the purpose of marketing their products, purchasing their supplies and rendering many varied services to themselves.

Going Is Now Easier  
Since the going is a little easier in the cooperative field, and less people from all over the country are ready to sponsor cooperative effort. For this we are very thankful for we must consider the efforts to build for the farmers of the nation a complete cooperative program of service.

But when these new groups ignore the efforts of the Kansas Farmers Union and fail to give credit to them for the work they have done, and even become competitive to the efforts of the Farmers Union, then we can't say that we are very happy about them trying to help. Because we find that instead of this being a help it is a detriment as it splits up the farmers into smaller groups which makes their efforts less effective. Any of us know that the less the number of small groups than we would be all banded together in one big organization. The Farmers Union has always recognized this fact and is doing everything possible to bring unity of effort in Kansas.

As mentioned in the first part of this article the organization has met with some funny experiences, but we are faced with a situation at the present time which is a new experience to the Kansas Farmers Union. We are faced now with the fact that the Farmers Union Mutual Automobile Insurance Co., of Iowa, is determined to compete with Kansas Farmers Union in the Automobile Insurance field in Kansas. This is the first time that we have had an organization bearing the name of the Farmers Union take the attitude of competing with any of our efforts in Kansas, but that is exactly what the Iowa insurance company is doing at the present time.

So that you will have a clear picture of what is taking place in the Farmers Union Mutual Automobile Insurance program at the present time, I want to give you a little of the past history.  
Review of the Record  
The Kansas Farmers Union has for some time been considering setting up a state agency for automobile insurance, with the thought in mind that eventually we would be able to have our own automobile insurance company. A little over a year ago the State Board passed a resolution to set up the agency as soon as satisfactory arrangements could be made. At that time a committee was appointed to contact and investigate various insurance companies with reference to securing a connection for a state agency.

In June 1940 our secretary, Mr. Troutman, wrote to the Iowa company and told them the Kansas Farmers Union was considering setting up a state agency for automobile insurance and asked them about the possibility of doing business through the company, and also asked about their rate structure. In due time we received a letter from them stating that they had received our inquiry and that at some later date they might feel like entering the State of Kansas and if they did they would get in touch with the Farmers Union before entering the state. They also stated that if an arrangement at that time that their directors might consider an arrangement with our organization.  
One of the officers of the Iowa

### At Salina "Fun and Funds" Frolic



Here is pictured Glenn Talbott, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union, at the microphone Monday evening, April 28, broadcasting over KSAL, Salina, and WIBW, Topeka. Programs of local box socials being held locally throughout the state that evening were prepared that the half-hour broadcast, 8:30 to 9 p. m., would be heard.  
Seated behind Mr. Talbott are E. K. Dean, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, Salina; C. W. Read, manager of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company, Salina; T. B. Dunn, manager of the Farmers Union Auditing Association, Salina; and H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City.

### Defeat Anti-Farm Bloc to Gain New Co-op Aid

Congress Takes Up Income Certificate Plan and Debt Adjustment Proposals—National Farmers Union Legislative Committee Returns to Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Farmers Union National Legislative Committee is preparing to return to Washington as Congress begins further hearings on farm legislation. The House Committee on Agriculture opened hearings on the Income Certificate Plan on April 22nd, which are expected to continue for about a month.  
The revised Wheeler-Jones Debt-Adjustment Bill is nearly ready to submit to Congress, and lengthy hearings are expected before both Senate and House committees. These two measures covering chief Farmers Union aims, will be the center of attention of farm Congressmen during coming weeks, so now is the time for Farmers Union members to make their position known to their Congressmen.

The Farmers Union can now record a complete victory on one of its basic legislative goals for 1941.  
Throwing its full strength behind Senator La Follette, Lee and Wheeler, a three-year fight against the private grain trade was finally won by the Union on April 3 when the Senate joined the House of Representatives in refusing to prohibit the use of Farm Security funds to help low-income farmers get into cooperatives. The FSA will now be able to make loans to farmers to purchase stock or membership in already-established co-ops of all types, or to finance the setting up of new co-ops where needed.  
Until now it has been necessary for prospective co-op associations to put up at least 40 per cent of their own capital before being able to borrow the remainder from the Bank of Cooperatives, a federal agency. In many areas, farmers could not raise the needed 40 per cent, while in other cases co-ops have been started with 400 few members to be on a solid basis.

Other Activities  
Before the Congress recesses for Easter vacation, the Farmers Union Legislative Committee led the way in restoring \$32,300,000 to the FSA appropriation, \$35,000,000 more for Surplus Commodity Corporation, and increased parity funds from \$212,000,000 to \$456,000,000 of which \$150,000,000 will apply to this year's payments. Since these increases were adopted only by the Senate, the final amounts will have to be voted on by both Houses, and the committee will have to continue its efforts.  
(continued on page 4)

Cooperative Aid for All  
When the Senate voted 31-22 to uphold the Farmers Union demand for "realistic financial aid to the cooperative movement," it added a most important chapter to the history of cooperative legislation. After battling for years to the days of Charles Barrett—a Federal policy of favoring farmer cooperatives was first established in 1916, but the first provision for credit at low interest rates was not made until the Federal Farm Board was set up in 1929. Its policy required farmers to advance at least 20 per cent of the required capital, but after the Farm Board experience, the requirement was increased to 40 per cent when the Banks for Cooperatives were established in the Farm Credit Administration in 1933. It has remained at 40 per cent ever since. While this low-cost credit has been a great help, in many cases only the better-off farmers were able to become cooperators and so increase their marketing and purchasing efficiency. Farmers, without ready cash, could not become cooperators although they were most in need of co-op benefits, and were thus actually placed at a greater competitive disadvantage than if there had been no Federal aid. The use of the large FSA funds for this group will not give a more equal opportunity, but will build the ranks of organized agriculture, and give low-income producers a voice which they otherwise would not have.  
Victory a Turning Point  
After fighting Congressional prohibitions against such use of FSA funds for the past three years, the issue finally reached the stage where equal opportunity had to be provided or Federal cooperative benefits would be in danger of attack. Support was given us by FCA Governor A. G. Black, who urged FSA loans as a means of complementing the present

### REA Will Sell Refrigerator to Farmer Member

Will Have Two Models, at About \$90 and \$110 Made to Exact Specifications

The Rural Electrification Administration has announced a program of financing electric refrigerator purchases by farm families getting current from REA-financed power lines, and a specially-designed "REA Co-op Model" refrigerator which will be distributed by REA-financed systems under the new financing plan.  
Loans for refrigerator purchases will be made usually to the cooperative or power district which built and operates the power system. The systems will use these funds to finance refrigerator purchases by their individual members. The individual buyers will pay simple interest at a rate no higher than 6 per cent, and repayment may be spread over five years.  
The plan follows the procedure already established by REA systems for wiring, plumbing, and brooder financing, in which losses have been considerably less than 1 per cent.  
The "REA Co-op Model" refrigerator is manufactured to specifications prepared by REA, largely from similar specifications of other Government agencies, and is designed especially for farm use. It is available in two sizes, one of 6.5 cubic feet capacity and the other of 8.4 cubic feet. Each size is a standard refrigerator with a hermetically sealed compressor, Freon 12 as a refrigerant, and an extruded aluminum evaporator. Insulation is an ample amount of a standard commercial asbestos to put up at least 1 1/2 inches, the operating cost for current is estimated at no more than \$1.25 a month at ordinary REA-system rates.  
The price of these refrigerators, which will be sold to REA system members only, installed in a farm kitchen and warranted for five years, will be less than \$90 for the smaller box and less than \$110 for the larger one. The smaller box is a standard model; the larger one includes a meat-keeper. At small extra cost the farmer can get a glass-covered sliding vegetable or egg hydrator and a 5-gallon

Some Early Reports  
Corn Valley Local No. 2201, Stafford County, had an early box social, on a regular meeting night, and sends in \$29.47 to the State Union. Seventy-five people were present.  
B. G. Schafer, secretary of the Johnstown Local in McPherson county, writes, "Enclosed is \$9.75. We had a nice crowd. The speech of Mr. Talbott made a hit with everybody. It proves to us farmers that if we want to progress we will have to organize. We took in \$12.20, the highest price paid was \$2.30. Everybody had a good time."  
The Five Local Union, winning the registration prizes at North Side, Lindsay, North Star, Stafford; Miller local in Chase county; Girard local in Crawford county; and Hackberry local in Gov. county.

Telegram from Thatcher  
E. K. Dean, state president, read a telegram from M. W. Thatcher, chairman of the National Farmers Union Legislative Committee, over the Monday evening broadcast. The telegram was as follows:  
"Have been following your splendid work with great interest. I have been particularly interested in your big state-wide basket social which is on this evening. On behalf of the National Farmers Union Legislative Committee I hope you will convey to your membership our deep appreciation for the effort that you and they are making to revitalize the Farmers Union in Kansas.  
"I wish it were possible by word to convey to and impress upon the farmers of Kansas the need and value for a militant farm organization such as the Farmers Union. Our organization deals not with big commercial farming but gives its entire effort to the welfare of the average farm family of our nation. We are in more need today of the Farmers Union than ever in the history of agriculture. We look forward to continuing and growing cooperation with you and your splendid organization."  
Due to causes beyond control of the Farmers Union or of the broadcasting stations, there had been a change in time of the broadcast from earlier publicity announcements, from 9:30 to 8:30 p. m. Over the recent week-end the radio stations made announcements of this change from time to time. A letter went from the state secretary to local secretaries, that last minute changes in local programs might be made.

#### CONTRIBUTORS TO THE Farmers Union Legislative Fund

Osborne County Farmers Union	\$ 50.00
Fred J. Bertritter, St. Marys	32.35
Cowley Co. Farmers Union, Wilson Hahn, Sec.	10.00
Kellogg Local No. 1309, Cowley County	10.00
Webber Farmers Co-op Exchange	10.00
Local No. 671 and No. 656, Marquette	10.00
Stafford Co. Union, Mrs. Melvin Tarrant, Sec.	10.00
Smoky Hill No. 882, Emory Train, Sec.	10.00
Bennington Local No. 2169, Ottawa County	5.00
Allen Co. Farmers Union, Mrs. John Roedel, Sec.	5.00
Parsons Farmers Union Elevator	5.00
Parsons Local No. 1304	5.00
Bethel No. 1969, Elizabeth Gralapp, Sec.	5.00
Pottawatomie Co. Union, R. D. Samuelson, Sec.	5.00
So. Verdigris No. 1498, Fred A. Bangs, Sec.	5.00
Corn Valley Local, Stafford County	5.00
A. Friend	5.00
Husters Local No. 691, Grinnell	5.00
Pleasant View Local No. 1834, Mrs. F. C. Grieshaber, Sec.	3.00
Cargy No. 2136, LeRoy Rendell, Sec.	3.00
Scandia Juniors, McPherson County	3.00
Kellogg Juniors, Cowley County	2.50
Frank Walz, Hays	2.50
Buckeye Local No. 1031, Ellis County	2.50
Sandy Hook No. 1867, Pottawatomie Co., G. Marstall, Sec.	2.00
Reuben E. Peterson, McPherson	2.00
Theo. Steinbruck, Milford	2.00
Riley Co. Farmers Union, J. A. Amnell, Sec.	2.00
Johnstown Junior Reserves, McPherson County	1.00
Clarence Bamfield, Carlton	1.00
Norman Flora, Manhattan	1.00
Mrs. Fannie Pickering, Culver and Ada	1.00
P. W. Blauer, Leonardville	.75
John Stigleman, McLouth	.25
TOTAL TO DATE	\$23.85

### Local Unions Cooperate In State-Wide Programs

#### Fun and Funds Are Results of FU Box Socials

Over 400 Attend Ellsworth Affair—Salina Social's Receipts, \$48.45

The state-wide program of Farmers Union box socials held Monday evening, April 28, was a success. Reports are reaching the State Office as this Kansas Union Farmer goes to press, that the radio broadcast was heard clearly, and that the message of Glenn Talbott, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union, was appreciated.  
Over four hundred people attended a Farmers Union dance at Ellsworth, sponsored by the organization there in lieu of the box social, and funds totaling over one hundred dollars were collected. Headquarters local No. 2133, Salina, had gross receipts of \$48.45, according to Everett Newwick, secretary.  
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### Have New Set-Up in Farmers Union—Jewell County

Organize FU County Union at Meeting in Mankato April 25

The Farmers Union members of Jewell county organized a county union Friday evening, April 25, at a meeting at the Community Hall, Mankato. Members from six locals were present.  
C. J. Greenberg of Randall, who was county president when the county union was active some years ago, was reelected. George Fogo of Burr Oak was elected vice president. Lloyd Reed of Weber, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Joe Healey, Burr Oak, conductress; Bryan McNamee, doorkeeper, and the following were elected to the Executive Committee: Tom Howell, Tom Dahl, and Wm. Decker. The first meeting of the new county union will be held June 6.  
E. K. Dean, State President, conducted the election and installed the new officers. Esther Ekblad, State Junior Leader, was present to describe plans for three meetings to be held in the county April 30 and May 1 and 2.

### Glenn Talbott Asks for Stronger FU Membership

Farmers Are Still Paying for First World War—Need Build Stronger Defense of Family-Type American Farm

Glenn Talbott, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union and head of the wheat section of the National Farmers Union Legislative Committee, spoke over a Kansas state-wide radio hook-up Monday evening, April 28, and explained the importance of a strong Farmers Union and the part the organization is taking in these critical times.  
The broadcast originated in Memorial Hall, Salina, where Headquarters Local 2133 sponsored a box social, and many other such socials throughout the state were held on this same evening and were prepared to listen in on the half hour broadcast, 8:30 to 9:00 p. m. Stations KSAL, Salina, and WIBW, Topeka, carried the Farmers Union broadcast.  
The speech of Mr. Talbott follows:  
President Dean, Farmers Union members and friends of the Farmers Union in our radio audience, I bring you greetings and good wishes from the officers and members of the Farmers Union of North Dakota. We in the far north have read your paper (the Kansas Farmer) and followed the accounts of renewed activity in your organization with admiration and appreciation.  
Some of your important people, I have been privileged to know for a long time—Harry Witham and his co-workers are recognized throughout the nation for having done an outstanding job in cooperative grain marketing and in merchandising farm supplies. We have of course been close to Mr. Witham and the Farmers Union Jobbing Association because of our own great interest in cooperative grain marketing. As a result of your organization, we have been keenly interested in the work done by your young Junior Leader, Miss Esther Ekblad. We count her as one of the outstanding women of America in her chosen field. You in Kansas are indeed fortunate to have her services available to your organization.  
Some parts of your cooperative movement in Kansas are older and perhaps more seasoned than are ours in the northwest, and yet some of our cooperatives have grown faster and are now larger than is the case here. That is perhaps only natural, for you and they are making to revitalize the Farmers Union in Kansas.  
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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.

**NATIONAL OFFICERS**  
James G. Patton, President, Denver, Colo.  
Herbert Rolph, Vice-President, Joplin, Mont.  
J. M. Graves, Secretary, Oklahoma City, Okla.

**KANSAS OFFICIALS**  
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P. J. Nash, Vice-President, Ellsworth, Kansas  
Rex Troutman, Secretary, Salina, Kansas  
Esther Ekblad, Junior Director, Salina, Kansas  
John Tommer, Conductor, Waterville, Kansas  
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**FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.**—Room 202 Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas, C. W. Read, Manager.

**FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.**—Room 100 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas; Live Stock Exchange Building, Parsons, Kansas.

**FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO.**—Room 307, Farmers Union Insurance Co. Bldg., Rex Lear, State Manager, Salina, Kansas.

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

**FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION**  
P. J. Nash, Ellsworth, President  
Glenn Hewitt, Oswatimie, Vice-President  
David Train, Lindsay, Secretary



SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1941

### After the Box Social

The atmosphere of unity and organization generated by the program of state-wide box socials was one of the very great benefits from it. The radio can bring into one big audience a vast number of listeners, and the things of which Mr. Talbott of North Dakota spoke regarding the farmer of the factory-farm, versus the farmer of the family-type farm, have bearing not only to every farmer in Kansas, but in the nation as well. The bigness of problems does make it possible for a North Dakota man to talk of them to a Kansas audience.

The message that Mr. Talbott emphasized was the great need for and the great importance of a Farmers Union organization. Problems and dangers to Agriculture appear with a speed that great numbers of people cannot act efficiently to deal with them, except through representation—or organization.

And Mr. Talbott went on to say that the job and responsibility of a farmer is more than his individual membership. He must do all he can to develop the Farmers Union in his community, assume some of the responsibilities of membership in a true farm organization. He must see that all potential Farmers Union members, those farmers who believe in the program, become members.

In short, an organization of farmers takes a lot of work that it truly is representative and a democratic organization. What the future holds for American Agriculture depends a great deal on the strength of a real farmer's organization.

**Farmers Union and Defense**  
The National Farmers Union program adopted at the 36th annual convention at Denver, Colo., has these two paragraphs pertaining to the position of our organization on war preparations and defense:

First, "We declare our conviction that neither our agriculture nor America is safe while income disparity to farm families continues; that our farms are our first line of national defense against foes within and without and that parity farm income is in the sound interest of all."

American Agriculture. That family-sized farm operator must have an income that will enable him to have an American standard of living.

The international situation is such that that military preparations here are indeed very urgent. These preparations and the use of our armaments open a question as to the extent we should go to define and defend our democracy, and the countries in foreign lands.

Because American people have the defense problem in common, and the privilege of American citizenship, a course of action will develop much more swiftly than the solution of the farm problem. The nation has talked and joked about the farm problem—it is as serious as that of national military defense. For with disparity in the economic organization, a nation has weakness within itself difficult to mend without recognition of the situation.

### GLEN TALBOTT ASKS FOR STRONGER FARMER UNION MEMBERSHIP

(Continued From Page One)  
As compared to the huge commercial operation, it does not as some would have you believe, create a regressive tax on consumers—it does employ a deficiency tax or a compensatory tax to pay farmers the difference between the price they receive at the market place and their legitimate production costs.

We ask again why will Congress provide, with a minimum of delay, \$1 billion for Britain and her haggard and argue for weeks and months over an already too small appropriation for parity payments, and refuse to consider the income certification plan which would take the job without any appropriations? And we answer ourselves—because individuals and organizations who wanted to aid Britain were organized, and vocal, and could bring powerful pressure for quick action by Congress, while farmers, by the millions are unorganized, they're not vocal and are thus unable to present their needs and wishes to Congress with enough strength to insure prompt and favorable action.

**Regarding Debt Adjustments**  
A few years ago, Congress charged back to the treasury 2 billion 800 million dollars of the obligations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. 2 billion 400 million dollars of these obligations, resulted from top-heavy loans previously made to the large banks, railroads, and insurance companies. These great corporations presented their case and asked Congress to scale down their debts to their ability to pay them. A general emergency congress granted their prayer. For three years, the Farmers Union has been fighting for a Farm Debt Adjustment Bill—all we ask is that our interest rates be reduced and our excessive debts be adjusted, so that interest rates and debt principal may be related to our income on an ability to pay basis. Is this unreasonable—is it unfair—we don't think so.

Our Farm Credit, Farm Debt Adjustment bill is ready to be introduced again—in this Congress. The Farmers Union will continue the fight for this law. I hear you ask me, who could bring the banks, railroads and insurance companies

can get their debts adjusted to their prospective ability to pay them, while farmers get such scant consideration for an identical problem? And I answer you—because these great corporations are organized—they're vocal—they presented their case with sufficient strength to gain quick and favorable action, while farmers, as individuals are helpless. Truly the organized farm agriculture's defense "bottle neck."

Seven billion dollars for Britain, and yet, when Congress considered the appropriation for Farm Security Administration aid presented to it, that 507 thousand destitute farm families needed a minimum of 360 million dollars in rehabilitation loans to keep them in their homes.

The House gave \$1 billion and your legislative committee, fighting all alone got an increase of only 25 million in the Senate. F. S. A. loans can be made to only 100 thousand of these millionaires a year, 4 out of 5 of them must lose their homes. Seven billion for Britain, but loans for only 1 out of 5 destitute farm families—why? Because on the one hand we have powerful forces—while farmers are unorganized. They're unable to meet force with force—strength with strength and pressure with pressure. Some may think that the opposition national defense is truer to that, I'm for, what I believe to be national defense—I'm not here opposing aid to Britain. I'm seeking to point out that unless farmers are organized with sufficient strength to bring an equalizing pressure on government they are being and will continue to be dealt into the discard.

**Unorganized Farmers**  
—Agriculture's defense "bottle neck." Still, I tell you some of the tragedy of unorganized farmers?

**Our Own Food Problems**  
In the 7 billion dollar appropriation is a provision that 1 billion 300 million may be used to purchase food and other farm commodities for Britain and her allies. But when the house considered the appropriation for the Surplus Marketing Administration to finance the Hot School Lunch Program, the amount was reduced below last year and our best efforts in the Senate only restored it to last year's figure. Let me tell you some things about the food problem of our own people here in America.

The records show that 2 out of 5 men registered under the Selective Service Act, are rejected as physically unfit for military service, because of an inadequate diet over an extended period. During a time when our greatest production has been that of surplus food production, such a situation is absolutely inexcusable.

The Surplus Marketing Administration is furnishing hot school lunches to 300 thousand underprivileged school children; their records show that these children are heavily undernourished, school children, suffering from malnutrition, 45 million of our citizens, according to government statistics, have subsistence diets, far below the standards of safety, which have been determined by our nutrition experts.

We do not object to feeding hungry people in Europe, but we ask—if we can do that, why can't we get enough money for this agency so that the benefits of the Food Stamp Plan can be immediately extended to these 45 million underprivileged citizens. And, we ask why we can't get enough money for this agency to that another 600 thousand of our half-starved children can get at least one hot meal a day of balanced foods.

I hear many of you say—why is this a problem for farmers to worry about; and I answer you—far more than a decade, we have been seeking to adjust our production to an ever shrinking market. As a matter of fact, we have adjusted thousands of small farmers out of business. Our foreign markets are gone.

According to Department of Agriculture surveys, if all of the people in the United States were able to eat enough of the right foods to maintain health at the safety level, we would need to increase our farm production by 35 million acres. We will always need our Soil Conservation and Adjustment programs, because we have a tremendous task, of shifting production from wheat and cotton, into the many deficiency crops which are needed by our people for an adequate diet.

**Meats at Only 5c**  
The potential markets of the future for our farmers lie, not in Europe or Asia, but in the ill fed stomachs of America's underprivileged, underpaid and unemployed millions. Government statistics show that 45 million people of the United States are living on 5c per person per meal. If we can double this figure, we will add 1 billion 800 million dollars a year to the farmer's income. We must also strengthen the bodies, the minds and the morale of more than one-third of our citizens. We think this is vitally necessary in any program of national defense.

Secondly, so long as we depend on appropriations, they are bound to be only a small down payment on the problem, because the millions of unorganized farmers depend on their strength in wishful thinking.

3. The growing demand for powerful non-farm groups to expand our trade with the countries of South America at the expense of our farmers. This "bottle neck" of unorganized farmers awakes quickly to their danger and join their farm organization for the defense of their business. The whole question of Western Hemisphere solidarity and the place of American farmers in it, is so vital and pressing that National President Jim Patton is even now in South America studying at the present time the Farmers Union will be in the best possible position to act wisely in any future negotiations for expanded trade.

The future of agriculture is involved in the decisions of our country will make on this question during the years immediately ahead.

4. All present trends point toward rapid growth of automation and the rapid elimination of the family-type farm and the American farm home.

5. Hundreds of thousands of low income farmers have had to stay in business. A large majority of them will not get these loans in time unless their farm organization has sufficient strength to get early consideration of their needs.

6. The great market composed of hungry people in America will not be made available to us unless we have the organized strength to demand it. If we are ashamed of being a part of the "bottle neck" which has made agriculture impotent and is "selling it down the river," join our farm organization.

your wishes and your needs. If you want your debts adjusted to your ability to pay—join the Farmers Union.

If you want the family size farm home protected against the growth of large commercialized plantations or corporation farms—join the Farmers Union.

If you want your interest rates and debt principal reduced, and related to the income of your farm—join the Farmers Union.

If you believe tenant farmers are entitled to low cost credit, so they can buy a farm—join the Farmers Union and help us get it.

If you want an assured parity income, without making an annual raid on the United States Treasury—then you want the Farmers Union Income Certificate Plan—join the Farmers Union.

If you want to see hungry Americans and have plenty to eat, thereby opening up, a huge new home market for farm products—then you want the Farmers Union to help us expand the Surplus Marketing Administration's Food Stamp Plan.

If you believe our underprivileged school children are entitled to strong bodies, and brilliant minds, and are being starved and adequate diet—join the Farmers Union and help us expand the "hot lunch program."

If you believe in farm homes versus farm factories, if you believe in Agriculture as a way of life, where the mentally, morally, and physically strong, boys and girls of tomorrow's America, will be reared—then you belong in the Farmers Union.

If, on the other hand, you believe in the 20, 50 and 100 thousand acre wheat and cotton ranches, where the labor of migratory farm workers, may continue to be exploited, then you do not belong in the Farmers Union. You would not be happy with us, we wouldn't be happy with you. There are farm organizations whose programs, whose officers, and whose activities are designed and directed, in the interests of commercialized agriculture—factories in the field. If that is the kind of agriculture you want—don't join the Farmers Union. Join that kind of an organization.

If you would join the Farmers Union, write Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas. If you would study the Farmers Union Program, designed by farmers and for farmers, write Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

If you would know more about the Farmers Union Debt Adjustment Bill, the Farmers Union Income Certificate Plan, the Farmers Union fight for the Farm Security Administration rehabilitation loans, our efforts to expand the Food Stamp Plan and the Hot School Lunch Program, if you would know more about the Farmers Union fight for tenant farmers, write Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

If you would carry your part of this load contribute to the Farmers Union, Legislative Fund, Salina, Kansas.

If you want to know how to get your neighbors together, and organize a local Farmers Union, write Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

If you would help agriculture eliminate its defense "bottle neck" or unorganized farmers—join the Farmers Union—don't wait—it is now.

Copies of this broadcast may be had, by writing Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

Thank you.

**AAA Allotments Must Give Living To Small Farmer**

Published by the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, St. Paul, Minn.—The Co-op farmer is a news item, the latest in the Farmers Union fight for the Farm Security Administration rehabilitation loans, our efforts to expand the Food Stamp Plan and the Hot School Lunch Program, if you would know more about the Farmers Union fight for tenant farmers, write Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

quit the AAA. He has not participated since. This year, however, he will either have to participate and farm 28 acres of wheat, or take a 15 or 50c penalty if he quota passes." Naturally, most of the farmers in that area are against the quota and will vote at the coming referendum.

What were Mr. Thatcher's reactions to such a situation? He has made his fight for the small, low-income farmer, and in this case—any time getting the short end of the stick, as in this case—he got busy, as this letter of his will show:

"Mr. D. W. Chapman, Field Representative, Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, Peoria, Montana.

"Dear Don: Your letter of the 13th inst. simply conveys the information of a common problem that is generally growing worse all over the country. You and I know well that a farmer can't make a living on even seventy acres of land as a wheat grower. He is going to have to have something besides that."

"I have done everything I know to do to help these people; I have done everything but commit murder. A letter in the Montana Farmer, or in the Farmers Union News, or in the Congressional Record doesn't mean a lot, I am sorry to say. What it takes is about a half dozen Senators who care what it is all about and who will go in before a committee and battle their hearts out to protect these people with insufficient funds."

"I am going down to Washington next week, to talk to him about it. I hope you believe that I have based my heart out for this thing. Thanks for writing me. Sincerely yours, M. W. Thatcher, General Manager."

This quota allotment when used without discrimination becomes the bed of Procrustes. He was a Greek brigand who took prisoners whom he strapped to a bed. Those who were too long for it had their heads chopped off; those who were too short for it were stretched to fit! It was a stature quota, to make all men equal, but was rather rough on those who could not measure up.

**TWO AUTO INSURANCE SET-UPS CARRY FARMERS UNION NAME**

(Continued From Page One)  
Contact your office before placing a State Agency.

Very truly yours, C. N. Rogers, President

**Study Insurance Policies**  
This exchange of letters has begun to lead us to believe that the Iowa company was considering making connection for an agency outside of the Farmers Union, so we began to look around for another possible connection for our agency. The Iowa company had led us to believe that the policy they were writing was not an assessable policy, as we had stated that we were unfavorable of the fact that the insured never knows what his insurance is going to cost him, his premium will be one amount, then at some later date they would assess him for an additional premium. We prefer writing a non-assessable policy.

The Iowa company invited us to send some one to Des Moines at their expense to investigate their company, and it was not until our men went to Des Moines and made an investigation, that we found out that their policies were assessable. Our men reported when they returned that they were of the opinion that the Iowa company did not want to make a connection with the Kansas Farmers Union, but they were trying to stall the Kansas Farmers Union off so that they could get all of their arrangements made to come into the state and set up their own agency.

Though we have had several contacts with the Iowa company since that time and some correspondence, they have shown no desire to try and work out an agency set-up with the Kansas Farmers Union. And what our men reported when they returned from Des Moines has taken place. The Iowa company has set up their own agency and are at the present time through their agent, Nell Dunaway, soliciting our Farmers Union members and also the managers of the Farmers Union Business activities to take the agency for their insurance.

We want to advise all of these people at this time that if they take an agency with the Iowa company they are in direct competition with the Kansas Farmers Union.

The Kansas Farmers Union has made a connection for a State automobile agency with a mutual company which writes a non-assessable policy and within a short time will be able to set up local agents to write this insurance for us. We have furnished you this information so that you will understand that the Iowa Insurance Company is in direct competition with the Farmers Union of Kansas, and we urge that you give them the reputation that they deserve when they call on you.

**Tale of the Cuckoo Bird**  
Did any of you ever hear of a cuckoo bird, of course you have in clocks, but there is a species of

essential on farms, where in most cases there is no other satisfactory method of preserving food stuffs for home consumption or for the market. They have also asserted on several occasions that the cost of standard refrigerators kept many farmers from buying them, and also that the standard models are not well adapted to farm use.

The new program, which will for the first time bring mechanical refrigeration within the grasp of tens of thousands of farmers will, REA believes, have an important effect on the diet of the farm family, raising nutritional standards through the removal of former deficiencies.

REA will act only as a clearing house for orders, as it does in the case of meters and other electrical distribution equipment. The office of the Stewart Warner Corporation holds for six months if sales have reached the anticipated 25,000 units, and with cost adjustments, for an additional six months if the sales do not reach the figure. In the present offer expires new offers will be invited.

**MIXED UP**  
In the blackout a lorry driver became more and more annoyed as he kept dodging pedestrians. At last, leaving one of his boxes, he shouted to one man: "Here mate, why don't you try walking on the pavement?"

"I'm waiting for you to come off it," was the answer.—Montreux Star.

**Seaman—How do you like Venise?**  
Marine—Not at all. It was flooded all the time we stayed.—U. S. Naval Training Station News.

## TREES are Bandits!

THEY STEAL CURRENT FROM FARMERS' TELEPHONE LINES

Maybe you never thought of a tree as a bandit. But trees—right now—may be stealing current from your farm telephone line.

Trees will conduct electricity, especially when they're wet. Trees or brush that touch your line rob it of some of the current you need for good, clear telephone service. As a result, you may have trouble hearing over your telephone. In rainy weather you may not be able to hear at all.

To get rid of this trouble, simply prune back the tree branches and underbrush so that none can touch your line—anywhere. It will mean better telephone service for everyone on your line.

**SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY**

## JUST CRACKED THE SHELL and Hollerlin' for His First Breakfast of

# KFU CHICK STARTER

Manufactured in both mash and pellet form by the Farmers Union Feed Mill at Topeka, KFU CHICK STARTER is a combination of well balanced nutrients that will make your chicks thrive and grow.

By using the farmer's own grains and buying the other necessary ingredients for good feeds in care-laid lots, we are able to manufacture and distribute KFU and UNION STANDARD feeds economically. Like any other cooperative activity, the lowering of operating costs in manufacturing feeds depends much upon the volume of business. This is your own feed mill, and any lowering in the costs of manufacturing feed will be reflected in the prices of the feeds.

In addition to KFU Chick Starter, your local dealer can secure for you many other cooperatively manufactured livestock and poultry feeds, including such reasonable items as

- KFU Growing Mash and Pellets
- Union Standard Starter and Grower Mash or Pellets
- KFU Turkey Grower Mash and Pellets
- KFU Calf Meal
- KFU Pig and Hog Meal

Help Lower Your Feed Costs by Using Your Own Cooperatively Manufactured Feeds

### Farmers Union Jobbing Assn.

KANSAS CITY TOPEKA WAKEENEY

### The Open Forum

**"A Question of Definition"**  
Mr. O'Brien, you quoted the definition quite accurately.

A school board member, hearing a word spelled, said, "That word was spelled incorrectly." Teacher replied, "That's the way it is in the spelling book." And when the board member said, "That doesn't matter, it's spelled right," she told him, "You better look it up in the dictionary." The board member did so, and after studying the word, looked up and said, "That is the FIRST time I ever knew Webster to make a mistake."

Similar meat has about the same food value one time as another, yet recently pork advanced \$1 per cwt. in one day. Something back, wheat dropped 20 cents per bushel in two days, 30 cents in less than a week. This left the nation's farmers to bear a heavy potential loss on storage grain.

The seven members of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, each receive \$15,000 yearly, plus traveling expenses, yet your writings imply that the whole set-up is of no value.

If I cite a few more of the many similar discrepancies, I fear that you, Mr. O'Brien, will be saying about your selected definition of money, "That is the first time I ever knew the dictionary to make a mistake."

Your self-vaunted reading of the Congressional Record and books and testimony on currency, seem not to have given you enough wisdom with which to defend your former granting of checks. A check, which you define as money, is acceptable only locally where it can be exchanged for cash. A piece of paper of exactly the same size, which Uncle Sam defines as money, is acceptable as payment, world wide. WHO does the defining, makes a difference.

Upon my request for cards, no one showed any interest in my former work, ignoring that request you waited three months till the subject matter was somewhat out of the minds of my readers and I, then have the meaning distorted by careless proofreading or by lack of proofreading.

you conveniently overlooked vital parts.

For instance: I did not "ignore the turnover of money" as you imply. In my article of October 20, I showed why, with natural development, such turnover ceased. The ensuing depression was "normal" (which you intimate otherwise) and was the only possible outcome of that system of doing business.

Since you were so negligent in your reading, as my work did not do for me, the more of my work, why should I spend valuable time presenting "mechanics," merely that you might gratify an egotistic impulse of pecking at them.

I allotted 500 word space is sufficient for much kicking, but is inadequate for worthwhile constructive work. Our present type of writing brings readers no gain, and but wastes space to otherwise devote to real service in the interests of my fellowbeings.

Sampel R. Stewart, Clay Center, Kan. Route 5.

**Too Many Errors**  
To the Editor:  
Sometime ago I asked if you would not be done by my work. I replied to the effect that if the work was at the office earlier and typed with double space, it might be proofread with less errors.

I double spaced my last one and sent it to the office one week earlier ahead of time of issue. Yet there were three errors in 500 words, as many as formerly appeared in an 1100 word article. I believe you consider the length of the articles is 100 percent increase of errors.

In my last, the change of one letter made the word "face" read "fact." I am not asking for a correction of anything in the past. But it seems hardly fair that we should spend so much effort to get our thoughts carefully expressed in a 500 word report, and when the AAA first started, he was loyal and signed up. Having farmed with horses he had considerable acreage to feed crops. In two years' time his wheat acreage was down to 28 acres and his allotment check was about \$28. Knowing he could not support his family on that acreage the AAA officials advised him to

Junior and Juvenile Department

ESTHER EKBLAD, Director

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

MEDITATION

O mothers, we are looking up to you For poise, for calmness as we face the world...

To you we look again and hope to find New lessons in the art of love, in measures that are kind.

We pray that in these troubled times of anguish and unrest, The ruling hand of God may guide your days and make You blest supreme among all women.

Teach us anew as children of the earth That service born of love is every priceless worth! Teach us the joys of sacrificial days!

Of constancy, of willingness, of faithfulness always When brightest suns are shining, and when darkness clouds the way.

To all our fearless questions give us truth, real hours to gain, Help us to gain contentment, a quietness and peace us from The petty cares that bind and crush, forsooth.

We would be burden carriers in this world of sorrows today; We would launch out with courage—on new problems of the age;

So teach us patience anew, Give us forbearance and faith, That calmness this troubled world will be healed And bow to your Christed will.

—Emma H. Windhorst.

Mothers Serve

May 11 is Mother's Day. On that one brief Sunday we do special favors for our mothers. We bring them gifts and pause to appreciate the many kind and helpful things they do for us.

Mothers who serve their communities in this manner do so for very special reasons I am sure. They can see some of the benefits of being a Farmers Union member.

With war many values are being broken down and we are faced with a very difficult job in keeping alive and growing a spirit of brotherhood and cooperative idealism.

Four new locals and two with a revival of activity is the score of Jewell county at the present date. A one day tour of the county was made by the local presidents and secretaries.

A series of three meetings beginning with April 30, are being held in the county which are discussions of essential things in active Farmers Union local program planning.

This is only among the first of the news flashes which are coming from Jewell county where the rolling hills and the valleys are now carrying a spring coat of green, and where roadways are daintily trimmed with the white blossoms of wild plums.

The roller skating party given April 15 by Reuben Peterson for the Juniors McPherson county was a dandy. Every Junior class in the county was represented and all would report an evening crowded with good fun.

A very colorful and pretty highlight of the evening was a floor show of fancy skating by eight couples dressed in Swedish folk costumes. The climax of the party came after we had taken our seats.

The next Tuesday evening, April 22, the Johnston Local had a skating party and several of us from Salina joined in the party again. For this victim the ups and downs of skating really began and the floor received several severe jolts.

At Your Service

Farmers Union Cooperative Educational Service

Gladys Tabott Edwards, Director

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

Education Service Board Meets

Called for the 19 and 20 of April is a meeting of the new board of directors of the Farmers Union Education Service.

At the Stockholders' Meetings in 1940, the Joint Boards of the business activities voted to set up the Education Service as a separate entity under direction of a board of directors composed of two members from each of the states, and an executive officer who would be business manager and director.

The meeting on April 19th and 20th is the first meeting of that Board.

Since this column is written prior to that time, we can only give you an idea of the things which will come before the board.

There will be a report of the work of the Service since its beginning. There will be a report of the budget supplied by the Business activities and of the income from the sale of literature.

Already in 1941 the income has amounted to \$1,675.32. There will be a report of the amount of free material which has been supplied to the states of the Education Service, and of the amount of inventory now on the shelves of the office, ready for sale and distribution.

Beginning with nothing flat in 1939, the Education Service has now an inventory of \$5,000 worth of pamphlets and Study Packets. Few of these were even in existence when the office was started.

The only text books for Farmers Union Classes were the old "Farmers Union Triangle," "Money and Credit" and "Power and Influence."

The first piece of literature published by the Education Service was Morris Erickson's "Mankind—Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow," first edition, the second, "Cooperation, What It Is" which has run through many thousands of pamphlets and next, the Junior Manuals, Guide Books and "The Cooperative Movement—Yours and Mine."

lished by the Education Service was Morris Erickson's "Mankind—Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow," first edition, the second, "Cooperation, What It Is" which has run through many thousands of pamphlets and next, the Junior Manuals, Guide Books and "The Cooperative Movement—Yours and Mine."

Today dozens of publications, pamphlets and leaflets bear the name of the Triangle which means that they are published by the Farmers Union Education Service and many other publications, make up special advertisements for the Education Service because it is so heavy a distributor of their material.

The Program Service The monthly Program Service was originally published by each state and prepared by each state. Then it became a part of the work of the Education Service. Two years ago it was taken over by the National Farmers Union.

This service goes to thousands of locals in many states of the Union. Many Locals listen to recitations, songs and plays supplied by the monthly program service with an idea of the source of this entertainment.

If your local does not have this service, write your state leader about it.

A large issue of the Service is published in March and June.

The Organization Handbook Latest publication of the National Farmers Union is the Organization Handbook. It is illustrated with pictures of cooperatives in many states, of camps, institutes and other activities of the Union, and it contains articles on how to organize, on model county organizations, on a model local meeting and on an active local.

Stories of how the work is carried on in the states where the membership has grown rapidly, have been written by the persons responsible for organization in those states. There is a foreword by the National President, and a short history of the organization and of its legislative work by A. W. Rickert.

The cost of this booklet is twenty-five cents in single copies, with a discount for larger orders.

TO MAKE SLIP COVERS

How to Check Features of the Ideal Fabric An ideal slip cover fabric "has sufficient weight and enough strong yarns to withstand hard wear, laundered easily, and shrinks so much that the cover cannot be used again; and holds its color in light and washing."

That's what a new bulletin on slip covers just issued by the Bureau of Home Economics says.

"Firm, closely woven fabrics keep their shape, tailor well, are easy to work on, and stop most of the dust from sifting through onto the furniture underneath," says the bulletin.

"It is usually more economical to buy the very best material that can be afforded," advises the bulletin, adding that this does not mean the most expensive material, since exclusive designs or hand-printed fabrics may add to cost without adding to quality.

"Very inexpensive materials that fade quickly both in light and laundering, are not economical. As a rule they are faded, discolored and finished materials that wash out and leave a coarse, filmy, loosely woven cloth. They are not worthy of the labor spent in making the covers."

"Cotton fabrics—which have largely replaced linens in recent years—or usually more closely woven, come in a wide range of patterns and weaves, wrinkle less, and so always look neater and fresher than the bulletin, many cotton fabrics are more fast to light than they used to be, are pre-shrunk, are easy to launder, and are usually economical buys.

"Crease-resistant and water-repellent treatments improve natural qualities of cotton fabric," says the bulletin, citing the "so-called permanently glazed cinters" as one example of this.

"When a consumer sees 'Color-fast and pre-shrunk—residual shrinkage of this fabric does not exceed 1 per cent—Test CCT 191 A' printed on the selvage, she can be fairly sure the material will not shrink so much in the first washing that the cover can no longer be used," the bulletin says. It also advises consumers to look for sunfast and colorfast guarantees on fabrics labeled "vat or indanthrene dyes."

This bulletin gives full directions for making your own slip covers. It is called "Slip Covers for Furniture No. 875." Copies are available free from the office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

HOME DRY CLEANING

If You Must Do It, Observe These Safety Rules Home dry cleaning is a risky business, but if you must do it, be sure you follow these safety rules, warns the Consumers' Counsel of the Department of Agriculture:

"1. Be careful. '2. Use only a cleaning fluid that meets the standards for 'Stoddard solvent.' These standards have been defined by the National Bureau of Standards. Such a solvent is much safer than naphtha and gasoline, both of which are very explosive and inflammable. Stoddard solvent will burn but won't explode. When you buy a cleaning fluid, ask for one meeting the standards for Stoddard solvent. Preparation of such a solvent can be purchased at paint stores."

"3. Pick a clear, sunny day, with a good breeze. Do your dry cleaning out-of-doors in a shady spot away from buildings and fire spots, and turn it inside out. Wash light garments first, then dark ones. In the first pan put 1 to 2 gallons of Stoddard solvent plus some benzene soap. Keep clothes in the solution about 10 minutes, working the fluid through the garment with your hands or a plunger. Never Rub the Clothes. Put the garment in the colander."

"4. Brush each garment, get rid of spots, and turn it inside out. Wash light garments first, then dark ones. In the first pan put 1 to 2 gallons of Stoddard solvent plus some benzene soap. Keep clothes in the solution about 10 minutes, working the fluid through the garment with your hands or a plunger. Never Rub the Clothes. Put the garment in the colander."

"5. Brush each garment, get rid of spots, and turn it inside out. Wash light garments first, then dark ones. In the first pan put 1 to 2 gallons of Stoddard solvent plus some benzene soap. Keep clothes in the solution about 10 minutes, working the fluid through the garment with your hands or a plunger. Never Rub the Clothes. Put the garment in the colander."

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"8. Brush each garment, get rid of spots, and turn it inside out. Wash light garments first, then dark ones. In the first pan put 1 to 2 gallons of Stoddard solvent plus some benzene soap. Keep clothes in the solution about 10 minutes, working the fluid through the garment with your hands or a plunger. Never Rub the Clothes. Put the garment in the colander."

Another Panel Discussion



Popular feature of the county school program is the panel discussion. This group of Montana folks are shown discussing Cooperative Medicine at the Scobey County School.

and let it set over the pan until all excess fluid has run out. Repeat the process in the other 2 pans.

Don't try to hurry up the process by using your washing machine. It is very dangerous."

Decline in Farm Foreclosures in 1940 Over 41%

20,950 Are Made During Last Year, According to FCA Figures

Farm foreclosures in 1940 showed a decline of 41 per cent from the previous year, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The total of 20,950, estimated by the Federal land banks, is the smallest number of foreclosures in any year in the 7 years for which it has records.

Of this number, 7,836 were foreclosed by individual mortgage holders, 3,190 by the Federal land banks, and 3,187 by commercial banks. Insurance company foreclosures were 2,576, and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation foreclosures numbered 1,950.

During the fourth quarter of the year, foreclosures declined to the lowest quarterly level since 1934, and a 24 per cent decline from the third quarter, in foreclosures by the Federal land banks and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation more than compensated for a 7 per cent increase in foreclosures by lenders other than the Farm Credit Administration.

"Old-time smile" J. C. Gregory, Osborne, Enjoys American Springtime

J. C. Gregory, general manager of the Osborne County Farmers Union Cooperative Business Association, writes as follows in the April edition of his association's mimeographed publication to local members:

"There has been nothing out of the ordinary routine the past month. The farmers are all wearing their old-time smiles just like they used to do in the springtime after the birds had begun to sound the notes of spring. How easy it is to smile, when the birds are singing, the flowers are blooming, the fields and pastures are greening, and we are looking forward to a prosperous season. We have had plenty of moisture to start all crops."

"The happiest thing of all is a peaceful country in which to live—Good Old America—the happiest nation on earth. Let us all do our very best to maintain it. The Department of Agriculture, with all of our neighbors, social gatherings and friendly greetings are a great help to maintain and cultivate this good, friendly and neighborly feeling."

"Create-resistant and water-repellent treatments improve natural qualities of cotton fabric," says the bulletin, citing the "so-called permanently glazed cinters" as one example of this.

"When a consumer sees 'Color-fast and pre-shrunk—residual shrinkage of this fabric does not exceed 1 per cent—Test CCT 191 A' printed on the selvage, she can be fairly sure the material will not shrink so much in the first washing that the cover can no longer be used," the bulletin says. It also advises consumers to look for sunfast and colorfast guarantees on fabrics labeled "vat or indanthrene dyes."

This bulletin gives full directions for making your own slip covers. It is called "Slip Covers for Furniture No. 875." Copies are available free from the office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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State, regional, or national organizations. The head of every bureau and office of the Department is requested to bring this memorandum to the attention of all its officers and employees, both in Washington and in the field. If any violation of any of the provisions of the memorandum should occur, full information with reference thereto should at once be submitted to the Director of Personnel by the head of the bureau in which the provision is violated. (Signed) Claude R. Wickard, Secretary.

ONLY ACREAGE CONTROL

Production of Farm Crops Increases Despite Control Attempts A general reduction in acreage devoted to staple farm crops, but with a general increase in production per acre, are indicated in the 1940 Census report on crop acreages and production released today by Verlich H. Reed, acting director of the Census.

Acreage devoted to the staple grain crops, hay, cotton, tobacco, potatoes, and a few more of the important farm products amounted to 301,103,691 in 1939, compared with 345,212,082 in 1929. Some of the important staple crops, despite this decrease acreage, showed an actual increase in physical volume and practically all showed a pronounced increase in production per acre.

The total acreage devoted to corn—the leading American crop—was 86,989,628 in 1939, compared with 97,740,740 ten years earlier. This included all corn for grain and silage. Acreage devoted to corn for grain was 77,431,892 in 1939 compared with 83,161,523 in 1929, a reduction of nearly six million acres, but an increase in actual bushel production of nearly 200 million bushels. Bushels produced in 1939 were 2,311,399,925 compared with 2,190,751,782 ten years earlier. Average production per acre increased 4.3 bushels—29.9 compared with 25.6.

Cotton acreage showed the greatest decline, dropping from 43,227,488 acres in 1929 to 22,811,009 in 1939. Bales produced, however, showed a reduction only of from 14,574,405 to 11,481,300.

Wheat acreage also showed a material drop—from 61,999,908 acres in 1929 to 50,490,296 in 1939. Bushels of wheat threshed from

the 1939 crop were 708,650,608, compared with 800,648,955 in 1929. The Census report shows 65,979,448 acres devoted to hay, exclusive of sorghums, in 1939, a reduction of less than two million acres from ten years earlier, and a production of 82,413,269 tons, compared with 85,280,794 ten years before.

States leading in the production of farm staples were as follows: Corn (in bushels) Iowa, 469,786,611; Nebraska, 382,475,687; Indiana, 187,635,164.

Wheat (in bushels)—Kansas, 112,413,657; North Dakota, 69,261,288; Oklahoma, 58,492,919.

Oats (in bushels)—Iowa, 155,348,088; Minnesota, 143,070,552; Illinois, 92,108,749.

Cotton (bales)—Texas, 2,724,442; Mississippi, 1,533,092; Arkansas, 1,351,209.

Tobacco (in pounds)—North Carolina, 715,616,397; Kentucky, 324,518,411; Virginia, 136,753,568.

Hay (in tons)—Minnesota, 6,131,243; Wisconsin, 5,764,323; Iowa, 5,051,371.

Irish potatoes (in bushels)—Maine, 33,678,069; Idaho, 26,605,110; New York, 24,924,921.

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For a true farm organization, it is Farmers Union. But there's no secret about it—if farmers don't take an interest and try to work out their problems, they don't show much use for it.

That's why YOU need to attend your next meeting, need to study Farmers Union legislation, Farmers Union business cooperatives; the Farmers Union organization.

When You Think of Farm Needs—Think of Farmers Union Action!

RECENT REPRESENTATIVE Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company AT KANSAS CITY

CATTLE

Verl Peter, Osborn, Kan., 14 head, 80; Hobert Moss, Osborn, Kan., 10 head, 78; John Clark, Wabaussee, Kan., 30 head, 92; Archie West, Linn, Kan., 86 head, 98; R. W. Tromble, Linn, Kan., 12 head, 86; Archie West, Linn, Kan., 10 head, 78; Archie Hilty, Henry, Mo., 28 head, 104.

At Wichita CATTLE

M. I. Nehr, Custer, Okla., 36 steers, 703; Jim Means, Alfalfa, Okla., 18 steers, 905; Ed E. Goering, McPherson, Kan., 153 steers, 777; A. W. Nelson, Dickinson, Kan., 7 steers, 1124; A. Zogelman, Sedgwick, Kan., 10 steers, 483; A. A. Shehan, Elk, Kan., 7 steers, 720; B. W. DeWitt, Meade, Kan., 9 steers, 914; John Harvey, Kay, Kan., 16 steers, 918; J. E. Nevsunum, Woods, Okla., 15 head, 857; Raymond Denton, Kay, Okla., 5 steers, 594; Fred Bergkamp, Sedgwick, Kan., 6 steers, 535; I. V. Martin, Woods, Okla., 17 head, 609; Neal Stodtman, Clark, Kan., 13 head, 571; J. E. Nevsunum, Woods, Okla., 19 head, 560; Dale Stodtman, Clark, Kan., 9 head, 711; Leslie Duncan, Sumner, Kan., 1 head, 710; L. D. Miller, Butler, Kan., 5 head, 704; A. A. Shehan, Elk, Kan., 4 head, 400; C. E. Brown, Sedgwick, Kan., 1 cow, 1220; P. A. Carlson, McPherson, Kan., 1 cow, 1160; Geo. Wijkerson, Greenwood, Kan., 1 cow, 1040; Clarence Russell, McPherson, Kan., 1 cow, 660; Clarence Russell, McPherson, Kan., 1 cow, 660; W. Carlsson, Sedgwick, Kan., 1 cow, 4290; Leo Wilson, Cowley, Kan., 1 bull, 1070; H. L. Hites, McPherson, Kan., 1 bull, 650; L. D. Miller, Butler, Kan., 1 bull, 670; R. H. Peters, Cowley, Kan., 1 bull, 475; Rush Seacat, Cowley, Kan., 2 bulls, 925; E. M. Neufeld, Harvey, Kan., 2 calves, 230; Emil Stromm, McPherson, Kan., 1 calf, 350; I. M. Ostlund, McPherson, Kan., 1 calf, 400; Chet Hermes, Sedgwick, Kan., 1 calf, 120; L. O. McCuthe, Butler, Kan., 1 calf, 240; J. J. Walker, Sedgwick, Kan., 2 calves, 240.

At Parsons CATTLE

C. S. Nelson, Labette, Kan., 1 steer, 830; Robert W. Price, Labette, Kan., 2 steers, 842; C. V. Johnson, Labette, Kan., 11 steers, 1010; J. C. Bredehoff, Neosho, Kan., 3 steers, 862; Albert Claussen, Crawford, Kan., 5 steers, 714; C. V. Johnson, Labette, Kan., 4 head, 851; Frank Young, Neosho, Kan., 34 steers, 723; S. L. Young, Neosho, Kan., 3 steers, 761; Art Cole, Montgomery, Kan., 10 steers, 575; H. B. Bullington, Neosho, Kan., 8 steers, 578; H. B. Bullington, Neosho, Kan., 8 steers, 539; William Wintjen, Neosho, Kan., 14 steers, 687; Willis Allmon, Montgomery, Kan., 1 cow, 1135; R. F. Wilson, Labette, Kan., 1 cow, 1105; C. S. Nelson, Labette, Kan., 1 cow, 1220; Jim Hughes, Crawford, Kan., 1 bull, 1190; W. J. Palmer, Crawford, Kan., 1 bull, 1460; W. A. Good, Montgomery, Kan., 1 bull, 1070; Geo. Kudrick, Montgomery, Kan., 1 bull, 1190; Mrs. C. D. Nance, Labette, Kan., 2 weals, 157; C. H. Jones, Woodson, Kan., 2 weals, 167; Pete Elliott, Crawford, Kan., 2 weals, 195.

At Parsons SHEEP

Goodson Farm, Kay, Okla., 24 hogs, 215; Ed Speer, Cowley, Kan., 20 hogs, 213; Roy Bird, Wilson, Kan., 43 hogs, 122; C. D. Cooper, Harper, Kan., 7 hogs, 220; H. M. Treadway, Cowley, Kan., 32 hogs, 209; A. G. Peters, Cowley, Kan., 15 hogs, 183; Art Greenhagen, Kay, Okla., 10 hogs, 270; S. R. Slade, Sedgwick, Kan., 24 hogs, 234; Albert Winter, Sedgwick, Kan., 18 hogs, 205; H. H. Hammers, Cowley, Kan., 32 hogs, 212; L. K. Clasen, Sedgwick, Kan., 11 hogs, 212.

At Parsons SHEEP

Earl Kelly, Chautauqua, Kan., 12 sheep, 67; Rhodes & Allen, Sedgwick, Kan., 120 sheep, 75.

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