



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER



Co-operation Education Organization

VOLUME 34

SALINA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1941

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## Farmers For Wheat Quota

### Favorable Majority of Eighty Percent Approve Marketing Control Measure

More than three fourths of a million farmers in thirty seven wheat growing states cast secret ballots on Saturday, May 31st, at polling places established in school houses, court houses, other public buildings and rural homes, on the question of establishing wheat marketing quotas.

A favorable majority of more than eighty percent was the result of the vote. Approval by at least two-thirds of those voting was required. Wheat farmers in Kansas, largest wheat producing state in the country, voted heavily in favor of establishing marketing quotas. Kansas farmers, preparing to harvest an unusually large crop, had a big stake in the outcome and voted accordingly.

The marketing control measure was proposed as one means of dealing with a surplus wheat problem that threatens to overtax commercial storage facilities and interfere with transportation of defense materials. Under the quota system, the department can tell farmers how much they may sell.

Statements have been made that a government price-supporting loan program for wheat could be continued only if quotas were approved. Legislation enacted recently authorizes a wheat loan rate of 85 per cent of parity—or about 97 cents a bushel, as compared with last year's rate of 56 per cent or 72 cents a bushel.

Parity is a term used to describe prices which would give farm products as much purchasing power as they had in a base period, 1909-1914.

Quotas will limit farmers to the sale of wheat produced under 1940 AAA planting allotments, plus any wheat from previous crops. Grain produced this year on excess acreages will be subject to a penalty tax of half the government loan rate unless stored under bond for future use or delivery to the government for relief use.

Quotas will be coupled with another measure designed to reduce this country's wheat surplus. Next year's national planting allotment for the bread wheat crop will be at 55 million acres or 7 million acres less than this year's allotment.

Elsewhere in the paper will be found a copy of explanatory material prepared by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington, and also a reprint of Senate Joint Resolution 60, which provides for 85 percent loan rate on wheat amendments to marketing quotas.

### SPEND \$290 EACH SECOND

#### Federal Output for Defense Is 28 Million a Day

Washington, May 24—Federal spending has reached the unprecedented pace of 28 million dollars a day, of which 28 million is for armaments.

For this month, as compared with May, 1940, preceding the fall of France, the spending for defense is:

This Year		Last Year	
First 22 Days	\$620,501,148	First 22 Days	\$114,191,439
Each Day	28,204,597	Each Day	5,190,519
Each Hour	1,079,889	Each Hour	214,271
Each Minute	17,989	Each Minute	3,604
Each Second	299	Each Second	60

### ACREAGE MINIMUM

#### Wickard Announces Cut to Fifty-Five Million for 1942 Wheat Crop

Washington, May 22—Secretary of Agriculture Wickard today established a national wheat planting allotment of 55,000,000 acres for the 1942 crop. This was a reduction of 7,000,000 acres from the 1941 allotment. The secretary said a reduction in production was necessary because of mounting surplus and loss of export markets.

The 55,000,000-acre allotment is the minimum allowed by crop control legislation. It will be apportioned among growers on the basis of a formula set up by law.

Division of the 1942 allotment among wheat-producing states included: Kansas 11,971,809; Colorado 1,303,162; Missouri, 1,658,905; Nebraska, 3,146,579; Oklahoma 4,004,445; Texas 3,748,141.

### APPEAL TO KANSAS YOUTH

"Stay At Home We Need You With Us," Ratner Declares  
TOPEKA, June 3—Kansas youth was asked by Gov. Payne H. Ratner to stay home for "we need you with us." Pointing out Kansas had opportunities excelled nowhere else, the governor said many young Kansans were going outside the state to military camps and defense plants but that the "vast majority will not be needed for these extraordinary duties. They can best help our country by engaging in those useful pursuits to be found in our home communities."

### 69,849 to 18,512 in Kansas

MANHATTAN, June 2—Kansas wheat farmers turned out in surprising numbers to write their approval of the wheat marketing quota program in the national referendum. The vote in the 105 counties favored the plan 69,849 to 18,512, or 79.5 percent—far over the required two-thirds majority. In addition there was a block of 11,000 challenged votes and some mail votes to be counted in the totals today.

The vote meant that Kansas' huge crop had a value upwards of \$165,000,000. The state is expected to harvest in the next few weeks 165,000,000 bushels or more of the golden grain.

## Pay A Dividend

### Nebraska F. U. Cooperative Creameries Increase

The Farmers Union Cooperative Creameries of Nebraska held their annual meeting at Grand Island, Nebraska, on Thursday, May 22, 1941. Approximately 250 delegates attended the meeting.

The report of James C. Norgaard, manager, revealed that the Nebraska Farmers Union Creameries manufactured 9,600,000 pounds of butter in 1940 and at the present rate of increase, this year the creameries will make more than ten million pounds. The net earnings of the creamery company for 1940 were \$80,000.00 of which \$62,000.00 was paid out in patronage dividends.

The Farmers Union creameries started in Nebraska in 1918 with twenty six stockholders and now have over 10,000 shareholders. The organization owns five plants which are located at Superior, Aurora, Fremont, Norfolk and Fairbury, Nebraska. Cream is received from all over the state of Nebraska and from the northwestern and central parts of Kansas.

Approximately three-fourths of the butterfat received at Superior comes from Kansas.

The Creamery Company has paid eight percent interest on its capital stock since 1918 and during this period has paid out nearly one and one-half million dollars in patronage dividends and interest to its members.

The Farmers Union Cooperative Creameries manufacture over fifteen per cent of the butter made in Nebraska. The creameries operate more than three hundred cream stations and fifty-three trucking routes, in addition to cream received by shipping direct from the farm to the creamery.

Many prominent speakers attended the meeting at Grand Island, including Mr. E. K. Dean, president of the Kansas Farmers Union; Mr. L. S. Herron, editor of the Nebraska Farmer; Mr. H. G. Keeney, former president of the Nebraska Farmers Union; and Mr. Chris Millus, newly elected president of the Nebraska Farmers Union.

Mr. Dean discussed the trend today toward commercialized agriculture, which is replacing the family-sized type of farming, and the effect which commercial farming will have upon cooperative organizations.

President George Larsen presided at the meeting. Mr. Fred Wilson of Aurora and Mr. E. S. Canady of Kearney retired as directors of the organization. Mr. C. W. Bauer of Upland, Nebraska, and Mr. Paul Holm of Hampton, Nebraska were elected to take their places. Mr. Henry J. Somersholder, present secretary of the board, was re-elected.

### Juniors Sponsor Roundup

The Juniors of McPherson county sponsored the WBW Roundup at the Community Hall, McPherson, Saturday evening, May 31. A large crowd enjoyed the program. The twenty per cent of the proceeds which go to the sponsoring group will be distributed among the Juniors in the locals for Farmers Union camp funds.

### MAKES BIG GAIN

#### Salina Office F. U. Jobbing Association Shows Large Increase

Salina, Kansas—During the period from January 1st to the end of May 1941, a large increase in volume is shown by the Salina office of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. Art Riley, Manager, announced today.

More than three times as many cars were handled during this period, than were handled last year during the first five months of the year.

This was due to higher prices and the fact that farmers wished to clean out their bins in prospect of a bumper crop.

### SELLS 9-YEAR-OLD WHEAT

#### Kansas Has Been Holding Grain for Better Prices

Moundridge, May 20—The question of how long wheat can be stored on the farm has been at least partly answered in Moundridge. Nine years is the answer of a local elevator man.

Recently a farmer living south of Moundridge hauled in 500 bushels of wheat which he sold at the elevator. It was wheat he had stored on his farm in 1932 and has been holding ever since for a better price. The wheat tested sixty-one pounds a bushel and still was in good condition.

## ANNUAL MEETING of the Farmers Union Managerial Association

### THURSDAY, JUNE 5

#### UNION DEPOT, TOPEKA

##### Program

- 11:00 a. m.—Meeting called to order; Outline of business; Appointment of committees; Report of past year's activity.
- 11:00 a. m.—Recess to visit Farmers Union Jobbing Association Terminal and Feed plant.
- 12:00 a. m.—Free luncheon in charge of H. E. Witham, General Manager, Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n.
- 1:00 p. m.—C. M. Yocum, St. Marys, a talk opening discussion on 100 per cent Cooperation, adequate surplus distribution of earnings. Possibly a panel of directors to discuss above topics.
- 2:00 p. m.—E. K. Dean, state Farmers Union president, address, "Present Day Grain Marketing Methods and Possible Effect on Cooperatives."
- 2:45 p. m.—A. T. Riley, Salina manager Farmers Union Jobbing Association, talk on Terminal Marketing Service. Followed by General Discussion.
- 3:15 p. m.—Election of officers; Election of delegate to state Farmers Union convention; Plans for Fall district meetings.
- 4:00 p. m.—Adjournment.

## Fears Farm Trend

### Talbot Urges Investigation in Attempt to Preserve Family-Type Farm

Washington, D. C.—Making a thorough analysis of the position of America's dirt farmers before the House Committee on Agriculture, Glenn J. Talbot, speaking for the National Legislative Committee urged that a joint congressional investigating committee be empowered to determine the prospect for family-type farming in America, and to make adequate recommendations on how to preserve it if the Congress desires to do so. Mr. Talbot was pinch-hitting for M. W. Thatcher, Legislative Chairman, who was unable to appear.

With trends continuing away from the traditional farm home and toward large-scale farming, and with federal programs apparently doing little to hinder that trend, Mr. Talbot declared that unless steps were soon taken to reverse this trend, farming as we have known it will disappear and a system which will undermine our democracy will have taken its place.

The Committee appeared impressed by the far-seeing approach made by the Farmers Union, and is expected to act favorably upon a resolution calling for such an investigation to be introduced soon.

With loss of markets and defense activities upsetting our economy, dirt farmers face rapid extinction if farm relief is limited to raising prices while further cutting down marketing quotas already too small for adequate income for many farmers, said Mr. Talbot. It is necessary to investigate the distribution of agriculture's income among farmers, as well as to increase the total, and decide definitely what type of farming is in the best interest of the Nation, if real protection is to be given family-type farms.

Having passed much piecemeal emergency legislation during the past 8 years without having a unified purpose of protecting our farm homes, and with great new burdens facing us in the next few years, a complete study of the farm problem should be made, including the answers to the following 13 questions, laid before the Committee by Mr. Talbot:

1. Past and present trends in type of farming, and the reasons for these trends.
  2. What effect has each of the Federal farm programs had upon these trends?
  3. Why should payments be made to farmers without them to pay income taxes, and to "sidewalk," "suitcase" and other multiple-farm operators?
  4. Why should Federal commodities—cotton, wheat, corn, hogs, tobacco, and rice?
  5. What are the trends in tenure practices, between land owners, tenants, sharecroppers, and labor?
  6. How can we prevent before it is too late the adoption of Western Hemisphere "solidarity" policies which would cripple the American farmer?
  7. How much further aid is necessary to farmers to offset the benefits given other economic groups, and how can they be offset?
  8. How can all Americans get an adequate diet, and how much would it add agriculture if they were able to do so?
  9. What is an economic farming unit, as determined by Land-Use Planning Committees, and how can this planning be speeded up?
  10. What changes in basic legislation must be made so that the different agencies can work towards one goal and not at cross-purposes?
  11. What is the effect of too many people on the land, and what should be done to relieve this pressure?
  12. What would be the effect upon our democracy and upon its different economic groups if the type of farming becomes government-owned, cooperative, large-scale privately-owned, or returns to the family-type farm? Should the Congress declare one of these types to be in the public welfare, and redesign all legislation to hasten that goal?
  13. What preparation needs to be made for the shock of demobilizing our industries and our soldiers whenever the war ends?
- As immediate steps to be taken until such an investigation is finished, Mr. Talbot urged the passage of the certificate plan, adoption of our Debt-Adjustment bill, full parity returns through

## F. U. Managers To Meet

### Jess Makes a Prediction Concerning Farmers Union Managerial Association Meeting.

#### By P. J. Nash, President Farmers Union Managerial Association

Dear Managers and Directors of Kansas Co-operatives: The time has come when I feel that we should direct a little of our attention to the Farmers Union Managerial Meeting to be held at Topeka.

When I was a very small boy, I employed an imaginary hired man, whom I called Jess. Jess' duties consisted mainly in telling me things whereby I could quote him as saying the things I wanted to say and yet was not quite bold enough to make such statements.

My mother would say to me, "Why, Pat, where did you ever get such an idea," and I would answer with all sincerity, "My hired-man Jess told me."

No doubt about it, Jess was windy but he served a good purpose and the rest of my family became almost as familiar with him as I was myself. In fact had I not been my invention and had I not kept him so busy, I believe at times they would have liked to use him for their own purposes. Well, it has been a good many years since Jess worked any for me but today I am putting him to work again and letting him tell you about the Managerial Meeting to be held in Topeka Thursday June 5. Therefore, the next voice you hear will be Jess prophesying:

"Big Shots, Little Shots, Leaders, Loungers, Cooperators and Non-Co-operators in co-operatives of Kansas:

Thursday June 5, 1941, will be a historical date in the cooperative movement in Kansas. In years to come, people will refer to this date and to this meeting as the beginning of the end of something or other in co-operation.

With free and voluntary enterprise seriously handicapped for want of volunteers, with people looking to government for guidance instead of giving some guidance to government co-operation like everything else, is calling for a shake-up of ourselves or it is going to explode in our face.

Should you as a director or a manager choose to stay at home then what happens at Topeka is of no concern of yours. It has been a lot of fun for a big percentage of us to sit back and criticize a few who tried to be leaders. The amount of energy that has been expended in this manner, were it turned to progressive push would be sufficient to raise the whole co-operative set-up to a prestige equal to that Johnnie Jones says the extension service imposes over the AAA.

The discussion opportunities afforded at the Farmers Union Managerial Association in Topeka between the directors and managers of the various co-operatives should enable the rank and file to direct the destiny of co-operation providing a sufficient number are present.

So plan now to attend the Topeka meeting and help this to be the beginning of something or other or stay home and let this meeting mark the end of something or other.

Yours,  
Jess.

Jess wanted to write more but I shut him off before he got too hard on me. Surely in his absence he has been interviewing some managers in Nebraska or Colorado. I do not know of any of the type he refers to in Kansas. We have been having some very good Managerial meetings and this one should be no exception.

It is your turn and mine to do our bit. Let's go to Topeka. I'll bring Jess along.

Sincerely yours,  
P. J. Nash, President.

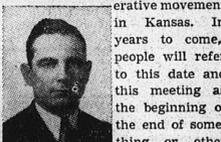
### 25 YEARS OF WAR

#### Possibility Suggested by Dean Stockton at Meeting at Which Population Trends Discussed

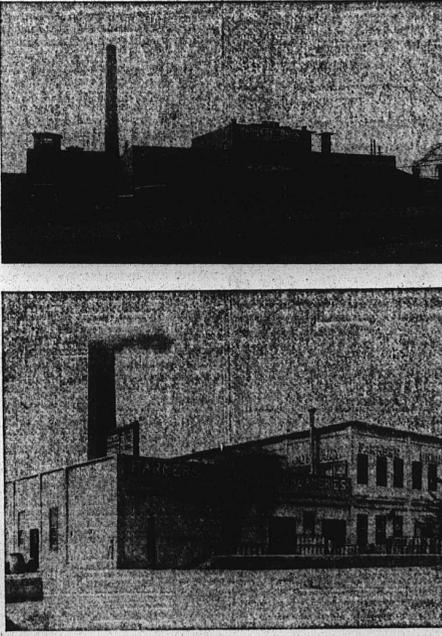
McPherson, May 22—The possibility the present war may last from 20 to 25 years was voiced by Dean Frank T. Stockton, Kansas university, before a meeting of Kansas business men studying population trends in Kansas.

Dean Stockton said the United States might have to increase its present industrial capacity six fold and that defense industries, which tend to pull families from smaller towns, may become permanent.

The meeting, called by the state Chamber of Commerce, studied causes of dwindling population in the western and northern areas said their cities had not yet benefited from industrial expansion and agreed their task was solving the agricultural problems, one of which now is obtaining sufficient farm labor for the upcoming harvest.



"PAT" NASH in co-operation.



Two of the four Farmers Union Creamery Association plants located at Fairbury and Superior, Nebraska.

The Kansas Union Farmer

E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas, Editor

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1941

MARKETING QUOTAS AND THEIR EFFECT ON SMALL FARMERS

by E. K. DEAN, President

Saturday, May 31, wheat farmers in all sections of the country went to the polls in their local communities to express their opinion by vote as to whether or not we should have marketing quotas. By a large majority farmers throughout the wheat section expressed approval of marketing quotas on wheat for this year's crop. Without a doubt the big majority of farmers voting in favor of marketing quotas was brought about by fear that unless marketing quotas were voted in, the farmers would be subject to a very low market for this year's wheat crop, due to the fact they had been advised there would be no commodity loan on wheat, which meant no price protection if marketing quotas were not voted in.

In a recent issue of the Kansas Union Farmer I stated that if marketing quotas were voted in that we should immediately begin to prepare to bring about a change in the present program which will eliminate the necessity of farmers' having to vote marketing quotas upon themselves for another year's crop. I am well aware of the need for price protection for farmers in this year's crop; however we do not want to forget some of the abuses that are being brought about by marketing quotas this year. There are thousands of small farmers in Kansas and in other states who will be seriously hurt by marketing quotas. Those farmers are in the minority without a doubt, but nevertheless, any program that seriously harms even a minority group of farmers should not be continued without change.

The farmers that I am thinking of who have been penalized are the small operators whose acreage allotment under the program was so small that it would not permit them to raise enough wheat to justify any investment for wheat machinery. Consequently, many of these farmers have been forced to stay out of the program so that they might keep their acreage up to a place that it would justify owning equipment to plant and harvest a crop.

In many instances these farmers have not marketed any of the wheat that they have raised, because of the fact they had built up a livestock program on their farm which required all the grain raised for feed. They are not responsible for the huge surplus of wheat today, but they will under the marketing quota program receive very severe treatment.

One of these small operators who has planted in excess of his allotted acreage, in order to use this wheat for feed to maintain his present livestock program, will have to pay fifty per cent of the

loan price which will penalize him between 40 and 50 cents a bushel on the grain he raises in excess of marketing quotas before he can feed it to his livestock. This, in many instances, is going to force these small operators to liquidate their livestock holdings because they will be unable to pay this penalty and operate at a profit.

The Farmer's Union has and will continue to fight for the protection of these small farmers against the penalties involved by marketing quotas. It seems that we should in this country be able to work out some kind of a program that would protect family sized operators rather than to penalize them.

We in the Farmer's Union have a huge fight ahead of us if we are to correct many of the injustices of the present program. We have repeatedly gone on record as favoring soil conservation, crop insurance, and all phases of the program that we feel are beneficial to agriculture and are not helping to undermine family sized farm operations.

No benefits under the present program are so great that we can close our eyes and fail to recognize the serious change the present program with unlimited protection, is bringing about in agriculture in this country.

If the present program is allowed to continue to its ultimate end without change, then we will have in this country an entirely new kind of agriculture. The kind of agriculture we will have in this country then will mean that comparatively few people will own and operate the land and those of us who have repeatedly stood for and have maintained the family sized operation, will be serfs, share croppers, or farm laborers.

The present farm program was brought about through the efforts of organized agriculture and as our national president, Jim Patton, has stated it is "our baby" and we had better fill its teeth and correct the things that are wrong with it than to throw it out the window. I sincerely believe that unless we, in a reasonable length of time, are able to bring about changes in the program that will protect family sized operations in agriculture, that we will lose everything that we have gained in so far as the present program is concerned, because no program that tends to build up big commercial operations which will eventually mean comparatively few people owning and operating the land, can reasonably expect the support of the majority of our farmers.

The small business men in rural communities have a definite stake in the kind of agriculture that will have in this country in the future. If this shall be a highly commercialized type of agriculture, then our rural communities and small towns who have in the past

enjoyed the business from hundreds of farm families in that community are going to find themselves dependent on comparatively few operators for the support of their businesses.

Our cooperative business organizations also have a definite stake because it doesn't make any difference how strong our cooperatives might be financially, unless we have families living on the land to support these organizations, they are bound to fail by the wayside.

It is time that our small rural business men, our cooperative organizations, our small farmers, and all of us that are interested in maintaining a family sized type of agriculture in this country shall put forth every effort possible in building the Farmers' Union to the proportions that it can bring about the corrections necessary in this program.

It is necessary that we start now and continue to fight until we have brought about these necessary changes. We should indeed look forward to being able to do this before it would become necessary to vote on marketing quotas again for another wheat crop.

REX TROUTMAN RESIGNS

Rex Troutman, who has been secretary of the Farmers Union and editor of The Kansas Union Farmer for the past two years, resigned at the regular meeting of the board of directors May 27, to be effective at once. The board of directors accepted Mr. Troutman's resignation realizing the difficulty they would have in filling the vacancy caused by Mr. Troutman's leaving. Rex has long been associated with the Farmers Union and cooperative organizations in Kansas. His father, Mr. Fred Troutman, formerly of Beloit, Kansas, was for several years associated with the Mitchell county Farmers Union organization, later becoming an auditor for the Farmers Union Auditing Association. Rex Troutman has practically grown up in Farmers Union and cooperative work. The value of his services with the Kansas Farmers Union have been unlimited. Rex did not announce his future intentions, but we all know that he will meet with much success in anything he attempts. The officers and directors of the Kansas Farmers Union join with the many friends and acquaintances of Mr. Troutman in the Kansas Farmers Union in thanking him for his past services and also in wishing him success in his future plans.

The board of directors in filling the vacancy brought about by Mr. Troutman's resignation decided to make some change in the previous policy of the organization.

In regard to secretary and editor it was decided that the board would elect one of their own number as secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union and employ a girl in the office as assistant to the secretary. Mrs. A. T. Riley, of Salina was employed to assist Mr. Dean who was made editor of the paper. Mr. Dean will not be active in the editing of the Kansas Union Farmer, but will have the responsibility of the policy of the paper.

Farmers Union work and particularly editing of the Kansas Union Farmer is not new to Mrs. Riley. She was for several years employed by the state office as assistant editor, and she is the wife of Mr. Riley, who is manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association office at Salina and has been affiliated with the Farmers Union for many years. Art started out in 1921 in the Farmers Union as office boy in the Farmers Union Jobbing Association office at Kansas City during the early days of the organization and has gradually been promoted to his present position as manager of the Salina branch. While Mr. Riley is still a young man he is at the present time the oldest employee in point of seniority of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. He has been very successful in the operation of the Salina branch and will be of great help to Mrs. Riley in her undertaking as assistant editor.

Mr. Ray Henry, who was elected director at the 1936 convention, has been chosen as the secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union. Mr. Henry for many years has been a member and a great worker in the Kansas Farmers Union. His home is at Stafford, Kansas, and at the present time he is associated with the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company as a local agent. He is also agent for the Farmers Union Life Insurance Company.

Miss Louise Signer, who has been going to school at the Brown-Mackie School of Business, was employed as assistant to the secretary and will have charge of the secretarial work in the state office. Farm problems and operations are not a new thing to Miss

Signer as she herself is a farm girl from Chapman, Kansas. Her parents are at the present time living on the farm near Chapman. All correspondence with the secretary will be handled through the office in the usual manner.

Without War's Glamor

The war to total, victory over poverty, disease, ignorance, and injustice has none of the glamor and draws few of the cheers that accompany a war of mutual extermination. But though tyrants may be put down, tyranny cannot be destroyed by airplanes and tanks.

Tyranny can be destroyed only by creating a civilization in which people will not suffer so much that they will trade their liberties for the pitiful security which the tyrant offers. The war to create this civilization is our war. We must take advantage of every day we have left to build a democracy which will command the faith of our people, and which, by the light of its example, will restore the democratic faith to the people of the world.

America has been called the arsenal of democracy. It has been called the larder of democracy. Let us make it the home of democracy. This is America's destiny.—Robert M. Hutchins, president, University of Chicago.

FEARS FARM TREND

(Continued From Page One) Senate from 200 to 250 millions, and even the half-billion fund for benefit payments, which has been under a growing attack on Capitol Hill for the first time this spring. Crop insurance for cotton has now passed the Senate, and is likely to pass the House within a few days, since the President announced the withdrawal of administration opposition to it. Our Debt-Adjustment bill is scheduled to have hearings soon after the completion of the general hearings now closing. The increase of loan rates on corn and wheat makes necessary the raising of the announced stabilizing prices for dairy poultry and pork products, with farm groups pressing for some method whereby full parity prices would be paid on purchases made in the British. With Congress in a determined mood not to forget the farmer for the moment it is possible that such a policy might be laid down by the Secretary of Agriculture to find the means to carry it out.

A STORAGE NEED

(Continued From Page One) tors must "do it first." They have been handed a package marked "urgent, immediate" and if they and their farmer patrons and shareholders fail to get going, the battle of Dunkerque will have nothing on it for wild confusion. Remember, the wheat has to be stored in the elevator, in the terminal or on the farm—to get that 85 per cent loan on it—or else.

IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE A country can only continue long prosperous, and be truly independent, which is sustained by agricultural intelligence, agricultural industry, and agricultural wealth. Though its commerce may be swept from the ocean—and its manufacturers perish, yet, if its soil is tilled, and well tilled, by an independent yeomanry, it can still be made to live—its local resources, its population and its independence—and when its misfortunes abate, it can like the truckless roots of a recently cut-down tree, firmly stand and draw nourishment from the soil, send forth a new trunk, new branches, new foliage, and new fruits—it can rear again the edifice of its manufactures, and spread again the sails of its commerce.—Jesse Buel

HOW DO YOU STOCK UP AS A MANAGER?

Condensed from a booklet issued by the Columbia Bank for Co-operatives, Columbia, S. C.

- 1. Are you operating the association along sound cooperative lines or on a competitive basis?
2. Are you primarily interested in salary and security of position or in the program of the cooperative?
3. Do you study to improve yourself or are you "in a rut"?
4. Do you encourage suggestions from employees or board members?
5. Are you fair and impartial to employees and patrons or do you have favorites?
6. Do you give patrons a friendly welcome or the "cold shoulder"?
7. Do you wait for business to come in or do you go out and get it?
8. Do you extend credit only in accordance with the policy of your board of directors?
9. Do you send monthly statements and follow up on collections on past due accounts?
10. Do you attempt to get business by "price cutting"?
11. Do you keep your stock of merchandise and your place of business actively and attractively?
12. Do you see to it that books and records are complete and up-to-date?
13. Do you submit a complete monthly report to the board or do you try to "cover up" mistakes?
14. Do you insist on an annual audit or do you advise the board that an audit is an unnecessary expense?
15. Do you operate under a budget and keep within it?
16. Do you keep members informed about the services of the cooperative or do you depend upon their loyalty?
17. Do you promote education about cooperative principles by meetings, personal contacts and letters or do you avoid "stirring them up"?
18. Do you advise the directors on association problems or do you wait to see which way the winds of opinion blow?
19. Do you insist on having your way, or do you faithfully try to carry out the directors' policies as adopted?
20. Do you believe co-operation is limited to your own association?

Neighborhood Notes

Ellsworth County Farmers Union Discusses Marketing Quotas

The Ellsworth County Farmers Union met on May 13th in the Farmers Union Hall, at Ellsworth. The principal subject under discussion was "Marketing Quotas," with a debate on the subject in which the following persons appeared: Mr. Ernest Palmquist, Mr. Pat Nash, Mr. Albert Hanke, Mr. Paul Nelson, Mr. Walter Williams and Mr. Gordon Bender. Mr. Palmquist is president of the Ellsworth County Farmers Union, Mr. Nash is manager of the Ellsworth County Cooperative Associations, Mr. Hanke is a farmer. Mr. Nelson is County Agent, Mr. Williams is chairman of the County Triple A Committee and Mr. Bender is employed in the Triple A office.

About eighty members attended the meeting at which coffee and rolls were served. The next meeting of the organization will be on June 10th when the subject "The Family Sized Farm vs. Commercial Operation" will be discussed, with Mr. Albert Hanke as leader.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Farmers Union Elevator Association, held at the Manhattan Farmers Union, the new horizontal feed mixer, installed last December is kept busy. Harold Westgate is manager.

IN OSBORNE COUNTY

Grain Marketing Slides Are Shown Remodeled. Attendance was approximately 40 to the Farmers Union community meeting at Downs, May 27. Featured on the program was an educational slide show by Tom Hall, of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, showing grain through cooperative marketing and processing. Refreshments of pie and coffee were served.

Frank Morse, Girard, is the new manager of the Crawford County Farmers Union Cooperative Business association, being promoted from bookkeeper.

NEW F. U. PATRONS

Dennis Cooperative Association Signs New Members. The Dennis Cooperative Association is on the increase, according to Tom Hall, head of the Service and Information department of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. After three days' organizational work there with John Howe, president of the organization, Mr. Hall reports 20 new members and anticipates 50 more by the end of harvest.

The new members agree to have one cent per bushel of their sales through the elevator organization be retained to apply on a share of stock. Het is manager of the business. John O'Brien is secretary of the board of directors. Dennis is eight miles west of Parsons.

The Osborne County Farmers Union is enjoying a heavy sale of chick feeds, it is reported. J. C. Gregory is manager.

IN CLAY COUNTY

Tells How to Organize Co-op Burial Association. Reuben Schakel, president of the Iowa Federation of Cooperative Burial Association of Peella, Ia., was the main speaker and discussed the cooperative burial association, how they are organized and financed.

At the end of his talk, the subject was thrown open for questions. Considerable discussion both pro and con regarding the cooperative, resulted from the questions that were asked.

Willard Goetcler, president, was instructed to appoint a committee to make a study of the matter and decide on a course of action.

The speaking was held in connection with the regular quarterly meeting of the Clay County Farmers Union in the city hall, President Goetcler presiding, May 15. A cornet duet by high school students was presented by Prof. K. Wayne Snodgrass of the high school faculty.—Clay Center Dispatch.

Charles Yock, fieldman of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, reports that local managers are having difficulty in keeping enough yellow corn on hand to supply the demand.

Charles Wagner, manager of the Farmers Union elevator at Clyde, is "sporting" a new Pontiac coupe, it is reported.

OPEN HOUSE AT BURNS

Store Building Has been Newly Remodeled. The Burns Farmers Union business association will have a celebration and open house this evening, June 5, with short talks, refreshments and other entertainment. The celebration marks the completion of the remodeling of the store, according to Harold Bender, manager, who visited the state Farmers Union office in Salina May 29.

Six departments are operated by the Burns Farmers Union, the mercantile, elevator, service station, bulk station, electrical appliances and the creamery and produce departments.

The chick feed business is exceptionally good at the Manhattan Farmers Union. The new horizontal feed mixer, installed last December is kept busy. Harold Westgate is manager.

"Bud" Pierce who has been assistant under Manager D. E. Wallace, Delphos, took charge of the Mankato Farmers Union elevator June 1.

Near Completion at Scottsville. The Scottsville elevator of the Mitchell County Farmers Union Cooperative Business association will have completed its 65 thousand bushel additional storage. When the job is completed fieldmen from the state-wide organizations may be able to reach Manager Buford Christie only by appointment. It is reported.

A big feed mixing and grinding business is being developed by Joe Misspagle, manager of the Beloit Farmers Union elevator. It is reported. The new mixing plant just installed a few months ago is now in full swing.

IN JEWELL COUNTY

The Burr Oak Farmers Union met Tuesday, May 18, with ten members answering roll call and receiving membership cards. One new member signed that evening, making a total of 60.

The president appointed a program committee for the next meeting, also plan to have refreshments of pie and coffee. Union will furnish coffee, each member to bring pie and dishes for own family. As each member should know, our meetings are second Tuesday in each month. Place will have to be reported later.

Members—It is safe for your own interest to attend these meetings, as the purchasing agent cannot call on each one when orders are being made, so you may be left out.

Mrs. Glenn Paul, Reporter.

Delmar Nanninga is the new manager at the Green Cooperative Grain association in Clay county.

Lester Lawrence, assistant manager at the Clifton Farmers Union elevator, has a hobby of chicken raising, and Charlie Yock, fieldman of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, reports he has a fine flock.

IN COWLEY COUNTY Kellogg Juniors Have Party and Election of Officers. The meeting of the Kellogg Farmers Union Juniors was held May 24 in the form of a party at Kellogg Hall. We had the election of officers for the coming three months. They are President, May Belle Lucas; Vice-President, Paul Bonewell; Secretary-Treasurer, Margaret Groene; Reporter, Raymond Groene.

After the meeting games were played and refreshments of ice-cream bars were served. Those members present were, May Belle Lucas, Margaret and Elaine Groene, Clarice Kittelson, Mrs. Merle Tribbey, our leader.

Remodeling

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Bill Jones President. Some of the members did not like him; said he was not a real farmer, and thought he was in the union to make money off the rest of us, and they quit the union, and broke up our local. I wonder what these members are going to do when they get to heaven and St. Peter tells them he has a friend of their that he wants them to meet and when they go in to meet him, they find it is Bill Jones, President of their local. Will they tell St. Peter that they don't like Bill Jones, and that they will not stay in heaven with him, walk out and try to break up heaven? Well, these are some of the things that caused the union to go down in my county.

Respectfully, Joe Josiah.

—Farm and Livestock Journal.

FARM HOME OR COOPERATION FARM—WHICH?

It is obvious that the traditional American farm home is gradually fading away, as did the "Happy Hunting Grounds" of the American Indians. Commercial farming and absentee ownership seems to be the inevitable destiny of agriculture in this country unless decreased otherwise by governmental authority.

It is pointed out on authority of statistics available through the United States Department of Agriculture that one-third of the farms get 72 per cent of the national farm income; one-third get 20 per cent, and one-third get 8 per cent.

So long as this unequal distribution of farm income continues a large proportion of the farm population will be ILL-HOUSED, ILL-FED and ILL-CLOTHED, not to enumerate the more or less necessary requirements to maintain a respectable standard of living equal to that enjoyed by other groups of society.

The Farmers' Union program seeks to remedy this condition and needs the help of all who believe in equality of rights and opportunities. Join the local union of your own class organization. THE FARMERS' UNION—and help establish justice and promote the general welfare.

Plan Ice Cream Social. The Wheeler Local No. 1082 will have its annual ice cream feed, Friday night, June 6, reports Secretary John Marsh.

IN CLAY COUNTY

The St. Marys Farmers Union business association has completed the erection of two seven thousand bushel steel storage tanks, providing 14 thousand bushels additional storage capacity.

IN POTTAWATOMIE CO.

Quarterly Meeting Held June 4 at Sandy Hook. The next quarterly meeting of the Pottawatomie County Farmers Union will be held with the Sandy Hook Local at their regular meeting place on June 4, 1941, at 8:00 p. m. All locals are requested to send representatives. R. D. Samuelson, County Secretary.

Farmers Union elevators both at Morganville and Clifton have added 10 thousand bushels storage bins. Anton Peterson and George Watson are the managers. The construction is of concrete staves with metal roofing.

The Clay Center Farmers Union Produce Association bought half a carload of Jersey-Balancer feed recently. Everett Alquist is manager.

The driveway at the Morrill elevator is being widened for bigger and longer trucks. Louis A. Cardwell is manager.

Why My Local Failed. A few days ago a man asked me why the Farmers Union went down in my county. Well, there are several reasons. One was that we organized a store, each member taking from \$5 to \$25 in stock. Some of the boys did not like the manager and refused to patronize the store. For lack of patronage it failed and we lost our stock, got mad and quit the union. I bought a farm once, could not pay for it and lost it, but I did not quit farming. Then I had several crop failures, but I did not quit farming then, nevertheless, I quit the union because we failed with the store.

We built a warehouse and took stock in that. Cotton seed was selling for \$16 a ton. We got a contract to buy seed and raised the price to \$28 a ton. When the seed buyers heard about it, they began paying \$28 a ton at the gin. Our members were too lazy to load their seed up and haul it to the warehouse. We could not deliver seed, and lost our contract. Then the seed buyers dropped their price back to \$22 a ton and we lost the warehouse, and the farmers quit the Farmers Union.

But we still had a pretty good local at my place until we elected

Leon and Norman Payne, Paul Bonewell, Millard Kittelson, Roland Nixon, Charles and Forrest Davis, Roland Schmit, Gerald Ehmke, Jack Fruits, Robert and Raymond Groene. Guests were Tom and Hilda Schanty, Joyce Kerr and Pat Walker.

Raymond Groene, Reporter.

The Farmers Union elevator association at Greenleaf is laying a sidetrack to the north and adding 20 thousand bushels additional storage, a frame construction with metal covering. L. J. Hoover is the energetic manager.

IN RILEY COUNTY

Gives Notice of Riley County Quarterly Meeting. The second quarterly meeting of the Riley County No. 45 will be held at the Center Hill school house Saturday, June 7, 1941, at 1 o'clock. Locals are requested to send delegates and all Farmers Union members and their families are cordially invited to attend. J. A. Amnell, Secretary.

George Bicknell, manager of the terminal elevator and feed mixing plant at Topeka of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association reports a rushing business.

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Diet Is Important

Relation of Better Nutrition To National Defense

Food wins more than wars, and more than an army marches on its stomach. M. L. Wilson of the U. S. Department of Agriculture discusses in the May-Letter Pioneers Review the campaign to arouse interest in better nutrition in the nation, and its relationship to defense efforts, to better farming, and to national welfare. The article follows.

An important factor in working out agricultural plans and policies in the years immediately ahead is the nutritional needs of the community, State and Nation. The chief economic purpose of agriculture is to produce food so that people are properly fed. Being properly fed in 1941 carries with it many consequences unknown or unheard of in 1914.

The striking changes we are likely to witness in applying scientific discoveries in human nutrition are indicated in the current campaign to raise the national health level in the interest of defense. We hear more and more about vitamin-rich foods, and the baking industries are cooperating with the National Research Council and are starting to supplement white bread and flour with vitamin B, iron, and the pellagra-preventing "secret weapon" in amounts lost in the modern milling process. Industries dealing with milk and dairy products, meats, eggs, fruits and vegetables emphasize in their advertisements the nutritional commodities, too, are rich in vitamins.

Modern defense and modern war make demands on the whole economy and on all the people. Since human nutrition is the most important element in assuring health, endurance, and morale it has been receiving increasing emphasis since the start of the defense program, and the prevention of malnutrition, although tremendous progress has been made in food research and although we have a wealth of new information about food.

The action of the bread and milling industry is important because it touches off a nation-wide program in which industry, the government, State and local agencies, and educators throughout the nation are taking an active part. The coordination of all this work, so far as it deals with national defense, has been placed under Paul V. McNutt, Administrator of the Civilian Control Administration, who is coordinating nutrition, health, and welfare defense activities.

State nutrition committees, organized somewhat along the lines of State land use planning committees, have been organized as a part of the nutrition phase of the total defense activities. The Land Grant institutions are represented on these committees through the membership of the Extension Service and the heads of the schools of home economics, in some cases also by specialists in agriculture. The activity, however, will be all-inclusive, and rural nutrition education and planning are concerned.

What is there about nutrition that we did not know 20, 30 years ago? Why is it so important now while we are engaged in a great national defense effort? Why is it likely to mark a new period for American agriculture? From the historical approach, Dr. Norman Jolliffe, of the New York University College of Medicine, divided the history of modern nutrition into two phases: "The first phase, extending up to 1912, in which nutrition authorities believed that a good diet was insured if it included adequate protein plus sufficient calories derived from carbohydrates and fat to provide for the energy output, together with certain minerals.

The vitamin era since 1912. Though this period formally began with the coining of the word 'vitamin' by Funk, a Polish biochemist working at the Lister Institute in London, and has continued with increasing acceleration up to the present, it has its earliest beginnings, as is natural, in the preceding era, with the work of such men as Linn, 1881; Eijkman, 1897-1906; the Wisconsin experiment, 1906; McCullum, 1906. The vitamin era may be subdivided into (a) the period of discovery, 1912 to the present, and (b) the application of our knowledge to human disease, 1920 to the present."

Nutrition and Total Defense It is in this latter phase, the application of nutritional knowledge not only to correcting and preventing disease but to the promotion of buoyant rather than merely passable health, that all of us should be interested. The knowledge that has been accumulated in this field, some of it only in the past few years, is so striking and so positive that its proper application is bound to have far-reaching effects on the future of our people and possibly on the entire human race. The events leading up to the recent decisions with regard to vitamin B, while by no means representing all that is new in nutrition, illustrate what I mean. Leaders in nutrition, especially those working in home economics, stimulated by the discovery of one vitamin after another, began to recognize the possibility of vitamin losses in our modern diets because man no longer relied on "natural" foods.

Restoring Nature's Balance

The nation-wide nutrition program now under way does not contemplate sweeping changes in the composition of food products. The food traders have, in fact, been cautioned against any kind of promotion that would tend to develop food fads and fancies. The "enriching" of bread is not a matter of changing a natural food by "fortifying" it with an abnormal amount of vitamins. Under the formulas recommended by the National Research Council and the program under consideration by the Food and Drug Administration, "enriched" bread will simply be white bread changed in certain respects back to what it was before modern food habits demanded of processors that they deliver a highly refined and patented flour.

Food will win the War was the slogan in 1917. Proper balance of food in everyone's diet may well become the keynote of our defense program and of successful aid to Britain. Surgeon General Parran of the Public Health Service reports that the general public look steps several years ago "to provide for the working masses a diet better than ours have now." Paul de Kruif, at a national meeting of millers and bakers in Chicago, said that the "secret weapon" of the Nazis may well be increased amounts of vitamin B, fed to the German people and soldiers to prevent crack-up of morale such as that experienced in 1918.

The necessary steps to make use of technical information on nutrition for defense have been taken. The next step—and this is the most important step from an agricultural standpoint—is to rearrange diets in line with the foods readily available in the section of the country or the community in which one lives. Among the biggest handicaps to overcome are poor habits passed down from one generation to another. Food habits that are part of the ancient culture patterns linger. Some of these are good; some unfortunate. Probably the most important is the habit of eating out of season food with scientific knowledge—to demonstrate conclusively that modern nutrition has something to offer, to abandon detrimental and harmful habits and preconceived notions, and to put the feeding of the family on a scientific basis. It won't cost any more.

Some weeks ago I visited a country nutrition center. An interesting thing was that the evidences of malnutrition were not so pronounced in the colored people as in the whites. Colored people are accustomed to use "pot-likker"—the water in which vegetables are boiled—for food while white people usually throw this valuable mineral and vitamin-laden liquid away. This illustrates what we mean by changing food habits.

Nutrition and the Farm Family Important to practical farming is the fact that farmers will reappraise the value of good dietary standards in the family. Farmers who have been successful in livestock raising have learned to plan adequate rations for their stock on the basis of available feed, but many of them have overlooked the importance of equally well-balanced formulas for keeping their own families fit.

Much credit for pointing out the extent of malnutrition among rural people is due Hazel K. Stiebeling and Day Monroe, of the Bureau of Home Economics, and their associates. Surveys they conducted in collaboration with the Bureau of Labor Statistics focused attention on the difference between good and poor diets and showed how home-grown foods affected the diets of farm families, and revealed also the effect of income and expenditures on food consumption. The studies indicated that at least one out of four families lived on diets inadequate to maintain thoroughly normal health. In the samples studied, more defective diets were found in cities than on farms, and more in small towns than in cities.

Diets of farm families, according to these surveys, showed deficiencies frequently reported in the past by Extension workers. A large proportion of farm diets were too low in vegetables, fruit, milk, or whole grains, and often provided too little meat—foods that most farmers can grow at home. In many rural sections and communities, low incomes contribute to malnutrition. Poor land, small farms, low farm income, expensive credit, frequent crop failures, tenants, inefficient farming methods, and low educational standards combine with poor diets in an everlasting spiral that can only tend to lower health and morale. The need in groups like these is to develop a systematic and unified method of approach through closer integration of educational and administrative programs to alleviate these conditions. By good eating, in the modern definition of the term, should be the first part of any program intended to help the disadvantaged.

It is now generally agreed that the best approach to helping poor people is to guide them in planning and doing things for themselves. With the proper encouragement, not only from public agencies and farm committees, but from the landlords and leaders in the community, the lower-income level of rural people can be encouraged to grow the things that are the prerequisites for the good health of their families. Many examples are on record which show that once an underprivileged family has been stored to health, it is larger and its members to fight their way back to economic independence.

Even in numerous families of the better income levels do we find considerable malnutrition. Although a larger proportion of farm families have better diets than do city and town families, recent studies have shown that approximately 2,500,000 farm people have diets that are unsatisfactory to health. In New York, one of our richest agricultural States, 25 percent of the farms did not have gardens. The average value of New York farm gardens was less than \$23. Figures are available in several States, however, showing that higher income farm families in general produce a larger amount of food for home use than low-income families.

Cattle Consignment Handled by F. U. Livestock Commission, at Parsons

The Hereford steers shown in the picture above, belong to Mr. Lawrence Clausen, of Girard, Kansas. They averaged in weight 1032 pounds and were sold for \$9.75 per hundred. This consignment of cattle was handled by the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company, of Parsons, Kansas. Mr. Clausen is a son of J. A. Clausen, of Girard, Kansas. The Clausen family are loyal supporters of the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company, and are one hundred percent Farmers Union members.

The immediate total defense emergency when we weigh the future importance of nutrition in terms of our entire farming economy. State and local planning committees must look at it from this long-time standpoint. In planning production of a year around food supply on the farm, the following objectives should be kept in mind: Protection of health; conservation of cash for the purchase of essentials that cannot be produced at home; providing a safeguard against uncertainties of income; helping farm families help themselves. These same objectives should be emphasized and interpreted in the farm management and home management courses offered in our colleges of agriculture and home economics to the young men and young women who will become leaders and heads of families in our rural communities.

Emphasis on nutrition will affect farmers in four ways: Farmers will appreciate the need for better diets for their families; educational programs take effect; tendency will be to grow at home the protective foods that are needed for a year-around supply; with improving diets, we may expect an improvement in the general state of health and well-being among rural people in areas now suffering from malnutrition; it would not be surprising if farm families began to exchange need-ed products with one another and through local cooperatives, thus reducing costs and the labor of home food production and processing while obtaining a "liberal" diet of high quality.

Nutrition and Planning In the rural counties there will and should be close cooperation between the land use planning and nutrition planning. On a state and national scale, land use planning and nutrition planning will have much in common. Land use planning is setting a pattern for a new approach to the national nutrition problem. The illustration serves to stress the importance of using the new nutritional knowledge in an integrated livestock-on-the-home-farm program. In such a program, land use planning plays a vital part.

Putting Health First Probably we should think of the entire question as one of a practical modern philosophy of farming. Being a good farmer used to be rewarded by a feeling of security, accomplishment, pride, and satisfaction. This was measured not so much in terms of wealth and cash income as in the satisfaction that comes with security. Should the first emphasis in the future be on manhour production? Or, should it be on health and morale first—with health and morale following? Surely the latter is what the majority of our ancestors had in mind when they homesteaded on the frontier. It is necessary to look beyond



Left to right, E. L. Gladson, Lawrence Clausen

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COOPERATIVES ARE LIABLE FOR TAXES UNDER LOCAL LAWS Though Exempt From Income Taxes, Co-ops Face Stiffer Levies Under New Tax Program Observers in Washington look upon the increased Federal Tax Boost as a mere introduction to a wave of increased taxes expected to be levied by local governments. Although the hike in income by the Federal government will not affect Co-operatives—since they aren't corporations, in the accepted sense of the word; they have no profits to be assessed—the probable boost in local taxes will cause them to dig deeper to pay tax bills next year. Co-ops can be taxed, though, under circumstances controlled by local law. The Big Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers Association of the national capital's milk supply discovered this late in April. The U. S. Court of Appeals ruled the co-op liable for some \$300,000 back taxes under Washington's personal property and defunct business privilege taxes, holding that the association acts in its own behalf and just as an agent for its members. A dissenting opinion in the decision held that the items taxed were never the association's property, but actually belonged to its farmer members, except for the cent-a-gallon retain held by the co-op.

ODD AND INTERESTING Annual production reported to the census bureau by the glass industry includes 2,635,000 gross of milk bottles; 2,574,000 gross of beer bottles, and \$212,000 gross of liquor and wine bottles. Glass containers for medicines and toilet preparations number 17,994,000 gross. Ores and concentrates valued at \$142,000,000 and containing 1,386,000,000 pounds of recoverable copper were produced at 49 copper mines in the U. S. in 1939, according to the census bureau. Waiatale mountain in the Hawaiian Islands is believed the wettest place in the world, with an average of 460 inches of rain a year.

CHINESE INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES KEEP THE NATION ALIVE Provide Nation With Much Needed Army Supplies Chinese industrial co-operatives, consisting of about 3,000 small-scale decentralized workshops patterned somewhat after the Nova Scotia and Scandinavian experience, are turning out a half million dollars' worth of articles monthly for China's civilian and army needs. They exist in the manner of the early Christians driven from cave to cave, from temple to temple, from hut to hut in China's vast interior. If the Japs get too close, the co-ops simply pack up and move over or night and set themselves up somewhere else the next morning. More than two hundred different items are produced. Textiles lead, and the next in order come chemical industries, small scale machine building, mining, foodstuff production and transport. With such co-operative spirit and determination (pooling tools, resources, and work for a common end), the enemy faces an unbreakable resistance. Australia has a new 600-mile defense highway which completes a north-highway-rail route to give the country its first modern north-south transcontinental system.

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Price List of Vaccines and Serums WE PREPAY SHIPPING CHARGES ON ALL ORDERS OF \$10.00 OR MORE Mail Orders C. O. D. Only Do the Job Yourself... Be Money and Pigs Ahead

Table listing various vaccines and serums with prices. Includes items like Clear Concentrated Cholera Serum, Simultaneous Virus, Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin, Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum, etc.

MUST MEASURE FIELDS AHEAD OF HARVEST

Salina, Kan.—Now that the wheat marketing quota has been adopted, allotment officials are faced with the task of measuring seeded acreage on more than a thousand Salina county farms before harvest gets under way. And the consent of the combines will be starting within two weeks. Not a bushel of new wheat can be sold from the thousand non-cooperating farms until excess acreage has been determined and some provision made for excess production. Today a squad of 15 AAA supervisors equipped with big measuring wheels left Salina to begin measuring wheat land in every township of the county. If weather remains good they hope to finish in 10 days, but it will be a nip-and-tuck race between the supervisors and ripening wheat. Of 1,900 wheat farms in this county only 848 were in the program. These give the supervisors no concern now because their seedings have already been determined. But the 1,052 non-cooperating farms are another story. Local AAA records show allotted wheat acreage and average yields on every farm before market. Boost as a mere introduction to a wave of increased taxes expected to be levied by local governments.

Determines Excess Wheat When the measuring is finished the figures on seeded acreage will be compared with the office records and from this comparison the amount of excess wheat will be set on each non-cooperating farm. Farmer Jones has not been in the program. The records show his allotted seeding should be 90 acres, with an average yield of 40 bushels per acre. But the measuring starting today shows Jones seeded 120 acres last fall. He has 30 acres too much land in wheat, and by the average it will yield 1,200 bushels. So Jones has 300 bushels of "frozen assets" in this year's crop. Jones must either store his excess wheat or pay the county AAA committee the penalty before market. The penalty on the excess will be half the loan value, or about 48 cents a bushel here, which for Jones would total \$172.80. The county committee is hoping Jones and his fellows will not pay the penalty but will store the wheat. They do not want the surplus wheat off the market. Two Ways To Store Excess There are two ways Jones can store his excess wheat. He can store it on the farm by letting the county committee seal it, or by furnishing a bond for twice the amount of his excess wheat on the farm. Jones can get a loan amounting to 60 percent the amount cooperating farmers will receive on their wheat. That will be about 58

COOPERATIVES ARE LIABLE FOR TAXES UNDER LOCAL LAWS Though Exempt From Income Taxes, Co-ops Face Stiffer Levies Under New Tax Program Observers in Washington look upon the increased Federal Tax Boost as a mere introduction to a wave of increased taxes expected to be levied by local governments. Although the hike in income by the Federal government will not affect Co-operatives—since they aren't corporations, in the accepted sense of the word; they have no profits to be assessed—the probable boost in local taxes will cause them to dig deeper to pay tax bills next year. Co-ops can be taxed, though, under circumstances controlled by local law. The Big Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers Association of the national capital's milk supply discovered this late in April. The U. S. Court of Appeals ruled the co-op liable for some \$300,000 back taxes under Washington's personal property and defunct business privilege taxes, holding that the association acts in its own behalf and just as an agent for its members. A dissenting opinion in the decision held that the items taxed were never the association's property, but actually belonged to its farmer members, except for the cent-a-gallon retain held by the co-op.

ODD AND INTERESTING Annual production reported to the census bureau by the glass industry includes 2,635,000 gross of milk bottles; 2,574,000 gross of beer bottles, and \$212,000 gross of liquor and wine bottles. Glass containers for medicines and toilet preparations number 17,994,000 gross. Ores and concentrates valued at \$142,000,000 and containing 1,386,000,000 pounds of recoverable copper were produced at 49 copper mines in the U. S. in 1939, according to the census bureau. Waiatale mountain in the Hawaiian Islands is believed the wettest place in the world, with an average of 460 inches of rain a year.

CHINESE INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES KEEP THE NATION ALIVE Provide Nation With Much Needed Army Supplies Chinese industrial co-operatives, consisting of about 3,000 small-scale decentralized workshops patterned somewhat after the Nova Scotia and Scandinavian experience, are turning out a half million dollars' worth of articles monthly for China's civilian and army needs. They exist in the manner of the early Christians driven from cave to cave, from temple to temple, from hut to hut in China's vast interior. If the Japs get too close, the co-ops simply pack up and move over or night and set themselves up somewhere else the next morning. More than two hundred different items are produced. Textiles lead, and the next in order come chemical industries, small scale machine building, mining, foodstuff production and transport. With such co-operative spirit and determination (pooling tools, resources, and work for a common end), the enemy faces an unbreakable resistance. Australia has a new 600-mile defense highway which completes a north-highway-rail route to give the country its first modern north-south transcontinental system.

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Price List of Vaccines and Serums WE PREPAY SHIPPING CHARGES ON ALL ORDERS OF \$10.00 OR MORE Mail Orders C. O. D. Only Do the Job Yourself... Be Money and Pigs Ahead

Table listing various vaccines and serums with prices. Includes items like Clear Concentrated Cholera Serum, Simultaneous Virus, Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin, Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum, etc.

A BILLION DOLLARS

NEW YORK—Definition of one billion from the American Investor: "If an unusually alert and industrious youth of fifteen started counting dollar bills at the rate of one hundred a minute, he would, by working eight hours a day, five days a week, be able to count, in one billion dollars when he was ninety-six years old."—Saturday Evening Post, May 3, 1941.

More than 160,000 men have applied for admittance to the Australian air force in the last year, that country's air department announced.



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