





# The Kansas Union Farmer

Rex H. Troutman, Editor

Published the first and third Thursday of each month at Salina, Kansas by THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & COOPERATIVE UNION, 119 South Seventh Street, Salina, Kansas.

Entered as Second Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 12, 1872.

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1003, Act of October 3, 1917, Authorized July 30, 1918.

Subscription Price, Per Year, \$1.00

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1940

## Government Ownership Best

The armament industries should not be expected to manufacture their war products to a chance of loss, neither should they be given huge profits. This is an issue that is slowing down the national defense program.

The private industrialist owns peace time equipment. The Government wants him to make armament materials rather than peace-time products. The industrialist can do it, but can't change his factory for war production without expending several millions of dollars. So the industrialist wants the Government to allow him to keep a special allowance for five years, exempt from war taxes.

In short, the industrialist wants the Government to pay for the production equipment but he also wants the Government to stay out of private industry! He is willing to build extra plant facilities the Government wants, but wants to be fully protected against any chance of loss. He doesn't want to go ahead a step until the Government gives him this guarantee in advance.

Military service of men is already being given respectful room if our nation keeps a clear distance and beware of the notion during peacetime that the best defense is a good offense.

**Flexibility Necessary**  
An ever present danger to cooperatives is a tendency toward what may be called rigidity. A natural tendency, whether on the part of individuals or institutions, is to become static. But rigidity is death and applies to institutions as well as to organic life.

Cooperatives in this country especially, are too apt to become satisfied with past performances and with methods that have become outmoded by rapidly changing economic conditions. This is an economic danger, both in production and distribution, and cooperatives can only hope to succeed as they are able to serve society at least as well, both efficiently and economically.

The great inducement to become a cooperator no longer lies in the hope of thereby securing large patronage dividends for narrowing margins will not permit this. At the same time the large volume of business transacted by what is called "big business" enables it to take a comparatively small return because of the immense volume. Co-operators are often inclined to point to large salaries of executives in big corporations as adding to the cost of production and distribution, but these salaries are a mere bagatelle when computed in percentages. And it is this big business that cooperatives must compete with.

In the early days of cooperation men often worked motivated by the idea of building a cooperative. This type of individual often made up for lack of technical training by his zeal and hard work, and margins were high enough to permit of more or less slack business methods which still allowed for business margins. But these days are a thing of the past. Modern methods are as absolutely necessary in business today, whether modern warfare, in fact business is industrial warfare, and its democratic conduct in no way exempts it from being as efficient as that

which is conducted autocratically. These few ideas are merely to suggest the need for cooperatives to develop strength by becoming as large as their big business competitors, for their strength by rendering society, through an active price policy, all the advantages which big business can give, plus the advantages of democratic ownership and control. Herein lies the advantage of cooperation, and unless this is done cooperatives in these United States are going to have an extremely rocky road to travel in the future.—Midland Cooperator.

**'Each for All—All for Each'**  
It is a great misfortune for Co-operation that the most precious thing it offers is the least obvious. For many people it seems to be nothing more than a good economic recipe. Many cooperators, even the most loyal, see nothing in the society, but a well-conducted enterprise, organized to serve them. This marks the first stage in cooperative understanding, but it must not be the last.

The second stage of initiation is reached when cooperators feel themselves united by the moral consciousness of membership of a large family has awakened in them and sense of common responsibility. For them, the "Each for All and All for Each," then becomes alive and active.

Slogans repeatedly spoken and written gradually lose their force, like coins which grow smooth with long use. It would be a pity if our motto met with this fate, for in its two phrases it evokes simultaneously the two complementary aspects of cooperative ethics. Each for All, that is, individual effort, the responsibility of everyone for the common task, and All for Each, that is, solidarity, the benefits of which will extend to everyone of the efforts of all are united.

If the cooperative motto is not just a mere formula, if it is understood and really lived, then and then only will cooperation yield its most precious fruit—a way of life for cooperators, who are concerned equally to contribute to the common good and to raise the dignity of their personal life by means of their own effort.

There is more: In his relations with other cooperatives, the individual cooperator will have no difficulty in discovering general principles of organization, which he will find applicable to any civilized society. Holding freedom, and at the same time solidarity, as his ideal, his doctrine will be neither the individualism of the liberal school nor authoritarian collectivism. If his thought reflects clearly his way of living, he will be an associationist and federalist.

Charles Gide revealed his visions of the future. Since then the world has evolved and been transformed, and many new problems have arisen which, with the limited range of our knowledge, could not foreseen. But if we are, and remain, cooperators, we must endeavor to apply to the problems confronting us the same principles of responsible liberty and solidarity which lie at the foundation of our associations and which are the source of all their civilizing value.

Civilization will not emerge victorious from the severe tribulations humanity is undergoing today unless the nations of Europe and of the world of tomorrow, finally united and federated can ensure, for their common good one another's free development both economic and cultural, and unless in every nation, as in cooperative societies, the organization necessary to large collective interests liberates, instead of enslaving, the individual.—G. Fauguet, in "Le Co-operateur de France."

## Neighborhood Notes

**In McPherson County**  
Resolution of Sympathy. Whereas our Heavenly Father in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst Mrs. Minnie Larson, wife of Brother Albert Larson.

Be it therefore resolved that we, the Senior and Junior members of the No. 8 Farmers Union Local no. 671, extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this hour of bereavement and sorrow.

Resolutions Committee  
Ryhard Fosberg  
Urb Meyers  
Sidney Carlson.

**In Riley County**  
The annual Farmers Union Picnic will be held on the Randolph Grade School Grounds in Randolph Kansas, on Saturday, August 17.

Following the band concert Mr. Rex Lear of Salina will speak to us at 8 o'clock.

We invite all of our folks as well as those of our neighbors in nearby counties to come out and hear Mr. Lear.

Henry G. Nanninga, Secretary.

## SCORE 15 TO 3

**Campers Win Baseball Game!**  
Last year the boys suffered a humiliating defeat in Randolph Managers vs Campers baseball game, but the 1940 game was a different story!

With the pitching prowess of Ralph Sjostrom, Lindsborg, and the teamwork of the sports group under Mr. Clark, —From the KFU Junior Camper.

This is going to be a most interesting campaign.—Senator Arthur Capper in the Kansas Farmer.

The attendance of the Farmers Union legislative committee at the democratic national convention in Chicago, and the splendid record it made in getting written into the democratic party platform, practically all of the Farmers Union legislative program should be an object lesson to all farmers who still maintain a personal attitude of "rugged individualism."—Montana Farmers Union News.

The more active members there are in a local means the more strength and power that local has in accomplishing its aims.—Wilhelm Johns, Montana.

**Peace-time conscription and draft of manpower such as is now being advanced in a legislative way would be a most direct contribution to the creation of dictatorship.**—Senator Nye, R., N. D.

**FOUND AT CAMP**  
A navy blue girl's sweater.  
A girl's plaid jacket.  
A bath towel.

When notified of the whereabouts these articles will be returned.

**IT'S OLD BUT GOOD**  
Garage Mechanic: "What's the trouble, lady?"  
Mrs. Newdriver: "They say that I have a short circuit. Can you lengthen it while I wait, please?"  
—Grit.

About 10,000 lakes are located in Minnesota.

## View Tropical American Lands—Rubber Needed

**Carefully Planned Surveying Parties to Central and South America**

Survey of the tropical Americas to determine the most promising rubber producing areas in the western hemisphere has begun, according to Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace. Two exploration parties already are at work. Research along this line has been authorized by Congress with an appropriation of \$500,000. The Latin-American republics involved are cooperating.

One part is at work in southeastern Central America and parts of Columbia. It is headed by O. D. Hargis, rubber specialist formerly with the International and Good-year rubber companies in Malaya, Sumatra and Central America. With Mr. Hargis are Dr. R. C. Lorenz, plant pathologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture who has had research experience at the Firestone plantations in Liberia, West Africa; M. M. Striker, soils specialist of the Bureau of Plant Industry, who has made soils survey and land-use studies in Puerto Rico, and Dr. R. J. Siebert, botanist from the Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, who is an authority on tropical American plants.

Another party is covering northwestern Central America as far north as Vera Cruz, Mexico. It is headed by Dr. Mark Baldwin, soils man from the Bureau of Plant Industry who has made rubber surveys in the Philippines and Latin America. With him are T. D. Malley, botanist from the Carnegie Institute with 10 years of exploration experience in Mexico; Dr. T. J. Grant, pathologist from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, formerly in Honduras and Guatemala, and R. E. Stadelman, explorer and agriculturist with 10 years of tropical experience.

A third party, led by Dr. E. C. Stakman, pathologist, who is head of the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology of the University of Minnesota, and agent of the Bureau of Plant Industry, is on its way to survey an area which covers roughly the headwaters of Amazon tributaries—an area east of the Andes in Colombia, Peru, Brazil and Bolivia. Others in the party are Earl M. Blair, rubber technologist, who was formerly with the United States Rubber company in Sumatra; A. F. Skuteh, botanist and Dr. J. H. Hunt, de Terra, geologist and soils expert.

**Plan Experimental Plots**  
Eventually the surveys will take an area extending from Vera Cruz, Mexico to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in the southern edge of the Atlantic rain belt. Observations made in these surveys, together with the Department's already extensive knowledge of rubber growing in the most promising areas, will be a basis for determining, in cooperation with the countries involved, the locations of at least two experimental bases to be established in the most promising areas.

The project is another step by the Americas for cooperative research in Agriculture, the basic industry of this hemisphere, Secretary Wallace said. The American Scientific Congress, made up of

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But more probably there might be a roar of fire with its blazing crackling with destruction through your home and outbuildings which you have built only through years of toil.

Your financial position and security, built from years of toil, can be protected by an insurance policy in the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company.

The low cost will probably surprise you; premiums are as low as is consistently possible for protection of both the policyholder and the Company.

Thousands of farmers feel secure because of their possession of one of our policies. There are approximately 25,000 policyholders in our company with nearly 80 million dollars in insurance in force.

The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company can cover your property against fire, lightning, tornado, windstorm and hail.

Since the company's organization, April 18, 1914, all claims have been paid promptly upon proof of loss. It is a record that has contributed a large part to the success of the company.

**The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co.**  
SALINA, KANSAS

## Mechanization Advances Fast Over Corn Belt

**Iowa Reports 20,029 Mechanical Corn Pickers—Much Other Machinery**

That mechanization in the Corn Belt is increasing and may soon surpass even the wheat section is indicated by recent reports. Iowa, for example, reports that it now has 20,029 mechanical corn pickers, 6,309 combines, 18,840 farm trucks, and as of January 1, 1940, 117,833 tractors, or 17,000 more than a year ago.

In Iowa's official report on agricultural statistics for 1931, it was stated that "apparently the saturation point for tractors in Iowa was reached during the year 1930 with a peak number of 58,473." After remaining stagnant during the depression, the number of tractors in Iowa actually doubled between the period 1935-40; and last year the increase jumped from the previous rate of 12,000 a year to 17,000. The total number of tractors is now equivalent to half the number of farms, or one for every 195 acres of land under cultivation.

For the United States as a whole, federal estimates show that the labor per acre of corn decreased from 29 hours in 1909 to 23 hours in 1936. Mechanization had progressed slowly in most parts of the corn section until the advent of the general purpose rubber-tired tractor with multi-row equipment but now the corn picker is bidding fair to increase the tempo even more sharply.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture states:  
With a two-row picker and facilities for hauling and cribbing corn, yields of 60 to 70 bushels per acre can be harvested with only 1 1/2 to 2 man hours per acre. Hand-picking and scooping would require about 9 man hours per acre to harvest a 70 bushel yield.

The advance in mechanization has aggravated the problems of the smaller family-sized farms, and tenant farmers, who cannot afford to invest in a full complement of mechanical and horse equipment, find it more and more difficult to lease land. With 50 per cent of the farmers in the country already reduced to less than 10 per cent of the commercial product, the steady increase in mechanization points to further exclusion ahead unless federal programs are geared to their needs. The Department of Agriculture comments:

"Mechanization on Corn Belt farms also increases the amount of working capital required. The mechanical working unit is larger than the working unit with horses. Since the equipment is adapted to larger farms a pressure for increasing the size of farms is set in motion."

**NEW USE**  
"Hope you liked those queer little Chinese back-scratchers I sent you from the World's Fair." "Is that what they are? Why I've been making my husband eat his salad with them!"

**TODAY**  
"You rarely hear of anyone entering business on a shoestring today." "Of course not. Everything depends on zipper fasteners today."

## DISCUSSION NO. 15 Co-operatives

### Cooperative Grain Marketing in Local Communities

During the period from 1900 to 1920 farmers were giving more than usual thought to the problem of marketing their grain. In analyzing and studying their problem they began to realize that something was wrong with the marketing system which was available to them. Going deeper into the problem they realized that the competition which existed at that time was not free as commonly thought, but that it was controlled to the extent that time was dodged odada raaa to the extent that local margins and handling charges were extremely high. In some cases as much as 15 and 20 cents was being taken at the local markets in charges for handling and shipping grain.

The condition existed because those individuals and corporations owning and operating the local grain marketing facilities were in the business to make money. They had no interest in what the farmer received as long as his grain kept coming in. Therefore, instead of competing among themselves, and by so doing continually lowering local handling charges, they got together and worked to maintain the high margins which created the desirable profits.

Realizing the existence of the above situation, the farmers reasoned that the only way to break the above monopoly was to insert in the local market their own competition. The farmers reasoned that if they were to organize and conduct their own local grain marketing facilities, they could have a grain marketing business which was interested in giving service at the least possible cost. By having their own organization on the local markets they could force competition to work free from the control of a group interested only in their own profits. Thus during the period of 1900 to 1920 farmers organized their own cooperative grain elevators for two reasons: First, to eliminate excessive local margins; and secondly, to provide for themselves on a cooperative basis the means of providing the services of local grain marketing on a cast basis.

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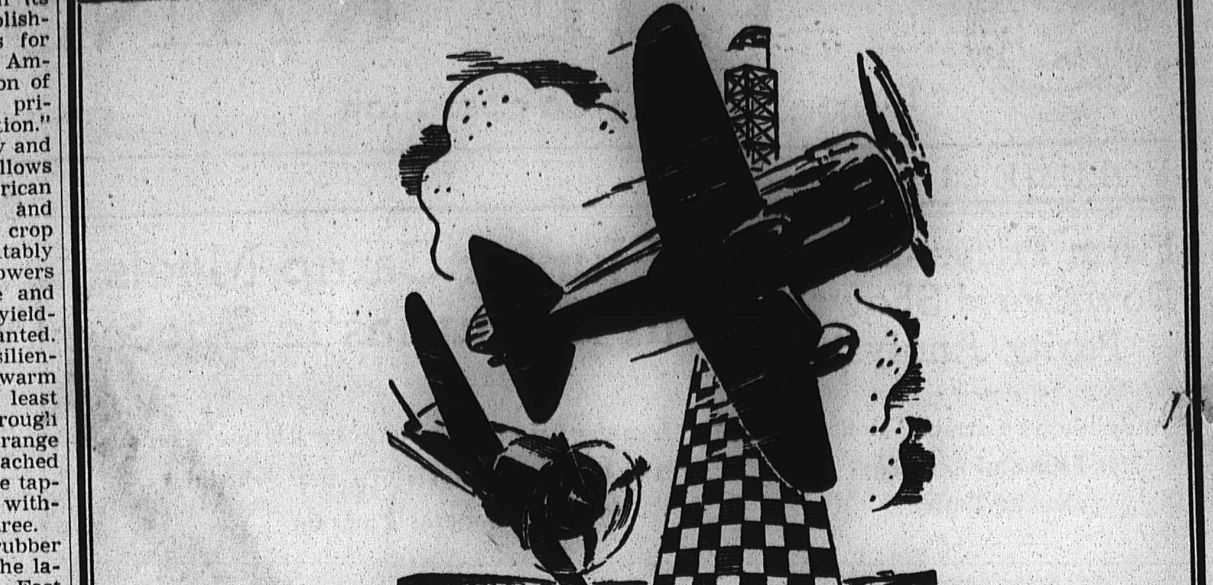
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## Lambs

Counting Sheep Is Counting Dollars

Make Your Lambs Bring You Every Possible Dollar

Consign Them to "YOUR OWN FIRM" FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO. Kansas City—Parsons—Wichita

"Hope you liked those queer little Chinese back-scratchers I sent you from the World's Fair." "Is that what they are? Why I've been making my husband eat his salad with them!"

"You rarely hear of anyone entering business on a shoestring today." "Of course not. Everything depends on zipper fasteners today."

## COLUMBIAN RED TOP GRAIN BINS

For safe, economical storage of grain, seed, feed, harness, everything. Fire-Proof, Rat-Proof, Weather-Tight. Ventilating system cures grain while holding. Convenient sizes. Easily erected. Last 15 to 30 years!

Deep horizontal and vertical swedges give double strength.

**RED BOTTOM STOCK TANKS**  
Warranted for 5 years! Patent tub top. Double lock seam bottom. COME IN TODAY!

These Products Manufactured by COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK CO., Kansas City, Mo. (193-1)

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Distributed by **Farmers Union Jobbing Association**  
LD 340 Kansas City, Mo.

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Junior and Juvenile Department

ESTHER EKBLAD, Director

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

STAND OFF by yourself in your dreaming, And all of your dreams are vain; No grandeur of soul or spirit Can Man by himself attain.

NAT'L JUNIOR COUNCIL BROADCASTS AUGUST 24

Not Alone—But Together

Just a few days have passed since lusty voices rose in song: "Juniors Stand Together, Don't Give Up the Fight, Fair or Stormy Weather—"

Camp in Review

When the climax of an awaited event finally comes, it is gone in a moment and so many leaves its gasping. Have we really lived the days of the third Kansas Farmers Union Camp?

As we look back on those days our thoughts turn to so many things. The heat, yes it was terrific, but there was really very little complaining. We think of the many thousands of activities—meetings for the organization—the many program practices—committee meetings of all kinds—trips out for the radio broadcast—getting cars loaded before leaving on tours and for swimming—the hours of gaily in folk dancing with complete unconcern of perspiration caused by the strenuous exercise.

Camp Now a Cooperative

"The Kansas Farmers Union Junior Camp Cooperative" is the name given to the cooperative association organized this year by the campers at Eureka Park. By reading the by-laws of this association you will discover that the cooperative is of a permanent nature designed to carry over from one camp to the next.

Pep From Nebraska

What could we have done without Addah Jane? Such was a frequent comment as camp days drew to a close. Addah Jane Ludden of Nebraska who was with us as Leadership Instructor was indeed a true spirited camper.

The Events at Hand

All-State Camp is now in full swing at Camp Judson, Pactola, South Dakota. When we greet you again, we expect to have the stories of Kansas All-Staters to give you. And here is a word that we haven't previously passed on to you:

Camp Committee Reports

Campers through their committees in their Camp Cooperative made the following reports relative to the various camp activities and schedules.

PROGRAMS

The camp opened Sunday evening with an introduction of the camp staff. Each member said a few words of greeting. Uncle John Fengel gave the address to the campers and the program was closed by group singing.

CLASSES AND SUBJECT MATTER

Social Studies

Discussions of how to benefit rural America and how city people differ from those of rural communities. Changes in farm life: 1. Farm units are larger. 2. Tenancy is increasing. 3. Fertility decreasing. 4. Capital investment is greater on farms (168,000 farms in 1930).

Cooperatives

A cooperative is a group of people working together for the individual and for mutual interests. When starting a cooperative in your community have a need for it; there must be an interest among the people; must have a volume of business and must have financial backing.

Leadership Methods

How to be a good leader and speaker: 1. Have personality. 2. Be sincere. 3. Voice expression (Rate, pitch and quality). 4. Writing ability. 5. Character. 6. Correct bodily movement (gestures, eye contact). Material for speeches may be obtained from: 1. Libraries. 2. Newspapers. 3. Periodicals. 4. Universities. 5. Writing. 6. Experience. 7. Leaders. 8. Conversation. Judge your speech by: 1. Is it

needed? 2. Is it practical? 3. Is it desirable.

Junior Leadership Training The group discussed the need for Junior Leaders and the need for Junior workers in the Locals. The responsibilities of Junior Leaders, Junior projects, Junior representation at State and National conventions were among the problems discussed.

Handicrafts The class made articles from fiber and leather, handbags, belts, bracelets, key cases etc.

News Bulletin This group published the camp paper which gave the campers full news of camp life.

Final Summary and Comments Classes as a whole were very interesting to the campers. It was difficult to get the campers to classes during the very hot days. At most classes attendance was very good. Time for rest was very short. The campers were very much ready for bed after the simultaneous day. The instructors showed very good cooperation in the entire camp life, but the campers lacked somewhat in responsibilities of Student Government and cooperation.

RECREATION AND TOURS To officers and members of the 1940 Farmers Union Junior Camp at Eureka Park, Manhattan, we the Recreation and Tours Committee present the following report for your approval:

During the week we've had the pleasure of making the following tours: Kansas State College at Manhattan, visiting the following department—dairy, barns, veterinary department, the creamery department, testing laboratory of the Engineering Department, and the Museum. At Fort Riley we viewed the Reservation as a whole, saw modern guns in operation, and visited the bakery, the stables and the Veterinary department.

We have also enjoyed the following recreational activities: hiking, picnics, baseball, volleyball, deck tennis, darts, horseshoe, playing cards, chess, checkers, folk dances and K. P. duets.

As members of the committee we recommend that following tours for the coming year: We should go in a group to Topeka and spend a day visiting the State Capitol. We should meet the Governor, visit the Capper Publications, a packing plant, railroad shops, Farmers Union Terminal Elevator, a flour mill and the State Museum. Other tours should be a visit to Fort Riley through different departments, attending a polo game if possible, and a visit to Kansas State College, going to departments we've not seen. A trip to Junction City, visiting Railroad Shops and the Flour Mill.

We also recommend the following recreational activities for the coming year: Swimming at Manhattan, picnics, hikes, baseball, volleyball, deck tennis, darts, folk dancing, horseshoe, croquet, table games such as ping-pong, card games, and chess. Waterfights, dates, handicraft and more singing while we have meals.

Signed: Wilson Ch. Julius T. Gibson Jr. Lanore Gottlob

Purchasing and Finance

Due to the fact that cash is not over we cannot tell you the exact amounts spent for the different expenditures but by investigating and with the help of the Camp Director and his assistants, we have made out an approximate list of expenditures:

We have found that we have taken in from camp fees etc about \$370. From this we will spend approximately: \$80.00 for rent; \$30.00 for food; \$140.00 for food; \$12.50 for fuel; \$55.00 for ice; \$10.00 for equipment; \$85.00 for extra staff; \$8.00 for printing; \$5.00 for transportation.

To bring it down to more everyday figures we found that it costs us 12 1/2¢ a day per person for the rent of the building, 30¢ a day per person for food. So you see the purchasing committee has a very hard job in buying economically to give us the right variety of food.

As far as we could find, they have done a very good job of proportioning the money to the different items of expenditures with the small amount they had to work with.

Signed: Burdette Larson, Ch. Maxine Zimmerman Niles B. Gibson.

Student Government

The purpose of the Cooperative Association and of our Student Council has been to make of our camp a real democracy in action. It is the opinion of this committee that the Student Council is not enforcing the laws set up by the student government.

Those laws being violated in this manner: Skipping classes and K. P. duties, leaving camp grounds without permission, smoking in and around buildings, and being late to classes. We think there should be a set penalty for each one of these violations.

We suggest that very careful consideration always be given in the selection of the Student Council. Orville Rawson, Ch. Laura Schantz Ruth Carlson. Washington, D. C. August 5, 1940. Miss Esther Ekblad, Director of Junior Education Kansas Division Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Leonardville, Kansas, Dear Friend: I write to express my appreciation of the resolution in regard to compulsory military training in peace time passed by the Kansas Farmers Union Juniors and sent to me. I think it is a fine thing for young people to take such an active interest in affairs of government, and especially in this proposed legislation, for it is the young people who will be most directly affected if it should be passed. I hold the opinions of our Kansas youth in high regard, and am very glad to have this expression of opinion from the junior members of the Kansas Farmers Union. Like you, and the members of your group, I am opposed to com-

pulsory military training in this country in time of peace. I think we should be adequately prepared to defend ourselves, and that will require some increase in the size of our standing army. However, I feel that it should not be necessary to resort to universal military training or conscription in peace time in order to bring our arm forces to the necessary defensive strength. I am against the Hitler system of organizing for war. I am for voluntary enlistment for one year in peace time. I hope you will convey this message, along with my warmest greetings, to these visitors, to about many members of your group as possible, and assure them I am always eager to serve them in any way I can. It is always a pleasure to hear from you. I will welcome your suggestions at any time. Sincerely yours, Arthur Capper.

BY-LAWS OF THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION JUNIOR CAMP COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

Name Article - The name of this cooperative association shall be the Kansas Farmers Union Junior Camp Cooperative.

Place of Business Article II - The place of business of the cooperative association shall be the camp site as determined from year to year by the membership of those constituting the Executive Advisory Committee as provided by the following:

Object and Purpose Article I: The object and purpose of this cooperative association shall be to sponsor at least once a year a week camp of the young people of the Kansas Farmers Union who may meet for the purpose of studying mutual problems, forming a wider acquaintance of those young people in the Farmers Union and enjoying together social and recreational activities of an outdoor camp.

Membership Article I: Those young people eligible for membership in this cooperative camp shall be those who meet the qualifications as determined from year to year by the State Executive Advisory Committee of the State Farmers Union.

Article 2: The camp fee constituting membership in the Farmers Union Junior Camp Cooperative shall be that amount as determined from year to year by the State Executive Advisory Committee of the State Farmers Union.

Article 1: Each member of the Farmers Union Junior Camp Cooperative shall have but one vote in the meetings of the cooperative.

Article 2: The annual meeting of the cooperative shall be held as soon as possible after the campers arrive. It shall be the duty of the State Junior Leader to preside. The exact time shall be designated by the State Executive Committee.

Article 3: A quorum for a meeting of the cooperative shall be a majority of the membership of each camp present in person.

Disposition of the Gross Proceeds of the Total Membership Fee Article I: Whereas this organization is formed to operate on a cooperative and non-profit basis for the mutual benefit of its members, any amount remaining after the payment of all camp expenses, shall be distributed as follows: for the purchase of permanent camp equipment, or as reserve to be used by the State Executive Advisory Committee as they deem it advisable for future Farmers Union Junior Camps.

Directors Article VII: The number of Directors of the Junior Camp Cooperative shall be (5) five.

Article 2: The Directors shall be elected by the membership of each year's camp at the regular annual meeting.

Article 3: Any Director elected by the membership of the camp may be removed from office by a majority vote of the membership.

THE RULES AND REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY THE STUDENT BODY OF THE FARMERS UNION CAMP IN SESSION AT EUREKA PARK, MANHATTAN, KANSAS, JULY 28 TO AUGUST 3.

We, the committee on student government, appointed by the Camp Director, do propose the following resolutions and duties:

I Since it is known that the actions and conduct of the campers are being watched by Farmers Union members and other citizens of the state, we deem it essential that the highest moral code be upheld at our camp.

II We suggest that a group of students be elected from the group as a whole, the Student Council. The Council will elect their own officers including a chairman and a secretary. This Student Council is to set and maintain order and act as a judiciary body.

A Proper conduct will be expected of all campers. However, if any report of misconduct is given, the parties violating will be subjected to a hearing before the Student Council. The Council shall have authority to inflict any punishment deemed necessary.

b. Councilors have authority to appoint committees to carry out all rules and regulations.

c. In case of accidents to persons or property, the responsibility will be decided by the Student Council. III The Student Council shall be empowered to choose a staff member to act as ex-officio member. IV All the campers should faithfully respect the wishes of the resident camp manager, to be careful of property and treat it as you would your own. All campers should refrain from smoking in and around the camp buildings as this is a rule of the camp owners.

Over Manhattan Radio

Esther Ekblad—Probably one of the best ways to describe the camp and our camp life would be to have one of the students give a resume of our activities. Niles Gibson is from McPherson county which sent 35 young people to camp this year. Let's hear from him.

Niles Gibson—Standing among the tall green trees in Eureka Park at Manhattan are the three big open air buildings that make up the barracks and assembly hall of the Kansas Farmers Union Junior and Leaders Camp. Voices of the 88 campers ring out in song, following the flag salute each morning at seven, starting the day's full schedule. Since the ages of the campers differ considerably, the young people are divided into two groups for our morning class periods during which we study Leadership Methods, Social Studies, and Cooperatives.

Each student may choose his own afternoon class from among a selection which includes program planning, handicraft, Junior leadership training, sports, and a camp news bulletin. Swimming and tours which have included a trip to Kansas State College and to Fort Riley, complete the afternoon schedule.

Short evening programs of pantomimes, plays, and music by the students were made up and adopted by a representative of one of our state-wide Farmers Union Business associations, are climaxed with singing games and folk dances.

A Student Council elected by the campers carries out the rules and regulations covering the actions of the campers during the week. These rules were made up and adopted by the students. This year we have set up the camp as a non-profit cooperative association. Our camp staff and instructors have come to us from the Kansas Farmers Union state organization and business associations, from the Kansas Adult Education Project, and from the Nebraska Farmers Union Juniors.

The students attending camp have come as representatives of some Farmers Union Local or a Farmers Union cooperative business association, and will go home ready to give a well prepared report on their week of fun and information and good fellowship at this third annual Farmers Union Camp.

Esther Ekblad—Niles, you mentioned the words "Farmers Union Local" Would you explain just what you mean by "Local"?

Niles Gibson—Just what the word indicates, a group of farmers in one locality who organize to discuss their problems in agriculture, economics, education, and legislature. By working together as a group we know that we can do more to improve our conditions

at any special meeting called for that purpose by the membership of the Farmers Union Junior Camp Cooperative.

Article 4: A quorum for the transaction of business at a directors meeting shall be (3) three directors present in person.

Camp Committees Article I: The following committees shall be effective during the camp period: (1) Recreation and Tours, (2) Programs, (3) Classes and Subject Matter, (4) Purchasing and Finance, (5) Camp Government.

Article 2: The chairman of each of the five committees shall be a director of the Farmers Union Junior Camp Cooperative to be chosen by the directors themselves at their first regular meeting.

Article 3: Each Director Committee Chairman shall appoint from the membership of the camp two members to serve with him on his committee.

Duties of Directors Section IX Article 1: To appoint camp manager who shall be the State Junior Leader.

Article 2: To hear grievances of the camp members.

Article 3: To make general rules and regulations for the operation of the Junior Camp Cooperative.

Article 4: To elect a president, vice-president, and secretary to serve during the camp period.

Duties of Committees Section X Article 1: To make recommendations to the Board of Directors and to the members at regular or special membership meetings.

Article 2: Supervise the previously designated departments of the Farmers Union Junior Camp Cooperative.

Section XI Article 1: The State Executive Advisory Committee for the Junior Camp Cooperative shall be the President of the Kansas Farmers Union, the Secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, and the State Junior Leader of the Kansas Farmers Union.

Article 2: The duties of the State Executive Advisory Committee shall be to act in an advisory capacity and to perform those duties mentioned in previous articles in these By-Laws.

Amendments to the By-Laws Section XII Article 1: These By-Laws may be amended by a majority vote of the members present at any regular meeting of the membership or at any special meeting called for that purpose.

Signed by By-Laws Committee. Dorothy Clark Mrs. Merle Tribbey Nelson Bradbury

Letter From Mrs. Alkire 1714 Fairview Wichita, Kan. August 8, 1940.

Dear Co-workers: Shall we call this third camp the most successful? Not because we had more fun or learned more, but the Juniors met the camp problems and solved them. Usually the camp staff and instructors make up the legislative, judicial and executive branches of government, and I'll confess in many camps that is necessary. The young people who will step into the front line of leadership are to be congratulated.

Our young people, our staff and instructors do not always agree but if two people in a business always agree, first one and let the other manage. You do not need two. This year the assistant directors, Elsie Clausen and Bernard Schaefer, managed so efficiently that I had time to watch the camp in action, to get acquainted with the campers and to use the new moving picture camera. For me it has been the richest week of all. Then, too, we have young people trained to carry on the good work. The first group to show the moving pictures will be surprised at the number of guests that will come to their meeting. Just announce the date and place, please. Who was the young man who acted as host Friday noon? I heard he was so good about meeting guests and attending to their comfort, but I didn't learn his name. I shall carry with me so many interesting mental pictures. To name a few: Esther in action; boys dancing in the rain; Ralph registering disgust; Bernard leading and directing; Elsie quietly and efficiently working; the Carlson sisters getting things done; our sweet red-haired twins; Keith with his accordion; Junior encouraging, directing, and carrying the injured; the cook and the cookie, both indispensable; and so many others there is not space to enumerate them. Another year should we publicize more fully our camp work and camp rules? Then those who do

At Your Service

Farmers Union Cooperative Educational Service Gladys Tabott Edwards Director "Education—A debt due from the present for future generations."

Conspect Europe "Conspect Europe" is the title of a book by Randolph Leigh. If you want to see what conscription would be like in America, read this book. It can be rented from the Education Service Library, three weeks for ten cents. It is well worth your time.

Quadrilles Norma Osmon has prepared the directions for a group of the more popular quadrilles, dances, at camps and Locals. The directions for fourteen quadrilles, all of which may be danced to any light music such as the Irish Washerwoman, or one of the many hornpipes, may be obtained for a penny a piece.

The Season's Most Popular Play "The Jones Go Pickin' Apples" is the most popular play among the Farmers Union plays this year. We have seen it in a number of places in different states and we read reports of it from still more places.

This play was written by Lillian Lee, Ramsey County Leader in North Dakota and is included in the new book, "Short Plays by Rural Folks." It is easy to put on, and it is so much a part of life of farm people everywhere that it makes a great hit with every audience. There is no farm mother and no farm father, who will not see themselves in the story unfolded on the stage, and there are no farm young people who will not see the happenings of home in the struggle of the seven young Jones' to get ready for the picnic against all the odds of last minute things to do on the farm. You can't go wrong on this play.

Books for Your Juniors Have you been wondering what to give your Juniors to read between times when they have finished their Unit study in the local and are waiting to start on

the next one. Here are a list of excellent books which can be rented or bought from the Education Service. Four Stories About Migrants, 10c. The World on a Farm, 25c. Jack of the Bean Field, 25c. The Friendly Farmers, 50c. Across the Fruited Plain, 50c. Wheat Magic, 50c. We Sing America, 50c. Ship East, Ship West, 50c. Children in Foreign Lands, 50c. Tobe, \$1.00.

All-State Camp This office has been so busy preparing for the 1940 All-State Camp that we can think of little else. At last, the student notebooks are stenciled and assembled, the meal tickets are ready, the roll call lists are finished and typewriters are clicking out the last letters which must be written before the machines are packed, the mimeograph boxed and loaded and the real job of packing begins.

The First Aid Kit must be refilled, the water cooler packed and loaded, the boxes from the Farmers Union Central Exchange which contain Farmers Union napkins, neckerchiefs, and eversharp pencils for the camp, must be shipped, and the bedding—enough for all our guests and some of the instructors must be rolled, ready to load. Mazonia must be written, the tank filled with Farmers Union gas and must have a going-over to be sure that she is all ready to ramble. She will be able to get her regular diet of Farmers Union gas and oil all the way to the camp and back so we shall not need to worry about her.

Late on the evening of the seventh we shall leave here for a hundred miles of the drive to camp, finishing it next day so we shall be in plenty of time to get all in readiness for the Camp to open on the twelfth. We'll tell you about the camp next time.

not like this type of vacation or study could choose something else nearer their ideals and interests. We do not all like the same things. All we can do is to plan to please the majority.

May the ensuing year be richer and fuller for our leaders and our juniors. Yours truly, Leota L. Alkire Dean of Women.

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Rural Housing in Great Need of Development

General Level Even Lower Than Expected—Over Two-Thirds Ill-Housed

In response to government investigators surveying rural housing needs, the Bureau of the Census made available for the first time the results of its farm housing survey in 1930. Investigators found that the general level of rural and are waiting to start on

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DOSAGE TABLE USING ANCHOR CONCENTRATED SERUM AND VIRUS

Please use the following table to ascertain the amount of Serum and Virus to order. Serum is bottled in 50cc., 250cc., 125cc., 100cc. Virus is bottled in 100cc., 60cc., 30cc., 15cc.

Table with 3 columns: Weight of Pigs and Hogs, Amount of Serum to Use, Amount of Virus to Use. Includes rows for Suckling Pigs, Pigs 20 to 30 lbs., Pigs 30 to 40 lbs., Pigs 40 to 60 lbs., Pigs 60 to 80 lbs., Pigs 80 to 100 lbs., Pigs 100 to 120 lbs., Hogs 120 to 150 lbs., Hogs 150 to 180 lbs.

Hogs weighing more than 180 pounds, add one cc. for each five pounds, increase in weight.

Dose thin hogs according to what they would weigh in fair flesh. In case of pigs or hogs exposed to hog cholera, the above dosage should be increased 1/2 to 1 1/2.

Order From Farmers Union Live Stock Commission SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

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 with 2 columns: Vaccine/Serum Name, Price per unit. Includes rows for Clear Concentrate Serum, Simultaneous Virus, Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin, Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum, Mixed Infection Bacterin, Pig Scours Bacterin, Hog Worm Oil, Worm Capsules, Mixed Infections in Swine, Blackleg Bacterin, Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin, Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum, Keratitis (Pink Eye) Bacterin, Mixed Bacterin Bovine, Abortion Vaccine, Encephalomyelitis (Sleeping Sickness) Western Type "Chick" Vaccine, Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin, Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum, Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin, Mixed Bacterin Ovine, Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum, Worm Capsules, Mixed Bacterin Avian, Stained Pulverum Antigen, Anchor Elastic Worm Capsules, Kamala-Nicotine Tablets, Rabies Vaccine.

ORDER FROM FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.



### Co-Op Business Unable to Buy Appreciation

Members Have to Understand Principles and Methods for Their Patronage

"We don't seem to understand that we can't buy appreciation," J. F. Yeager, membership relations director for a large Michigan Co-operative, told a classroom session for cooperative directors and employees at the American Institute of Cooperation session on the Michigan State College campus in July.

He pointed out that "cooperative leaders even where are pleading for more cooperation and loyalty in membership. It is being asked for as we ask for a blind reverence; a follow-the-leader sort of formula, a you-must-have-faith attitude, or an appeal made on the basis of we did this-for you, be-faithful-out-of-appreciation. But unless people understand all this crying for blind faith in no avail."

"This means education in many forms and still more education if there is to be an acceptance of the 'going ahead with the program' in the face of each other policy," Mr. Yeager asserted.

"Balance sheets and operating statements can be interpreted just as one reads a road map, if these statements are read in their proper perspective," according to J. D. Lawrence, deputy cooperative bank commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration. "Considerable progress has been made in improvement of accounts and methods in recent years; but there is still much to be desired in the methods used by a great many cooperative associations," according to Mr. Lawrence.

"Goodwill can be readily evaluated from the balance sheet and operating statement of any well managed cooperative, even though it does not directly appear in either document," Walter L. Bradley, nationally known consulting accountant, auditor and tax counsel declared. "Patrons' goodwill," the president of W. L. Bradley & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., declared, "is valuable only to the extent that it is reflected in the volume of patronage voluntarily offered to the cooperatives."

"Today a cooperative cannot grow strong simply on the basis of an appeal to the loyalty of its members to the cooperative principle of doing business," Mr. Bradley continued. "It must earn that loyal and voluntary support of its patrons on a basis of the excellence of its service to its patrons."

**Hold Educational Workshop**  
"Quit hamstrung education. Students in vocational schools soon discover that cooperatives do not cooperate with other cooperatives and as a result become suspicious of the entire set-up," C. E. Rhoad, vocational agriculture teacher at Westerville, Ohio, told the "Educational Workshop" conference of the Institute.

"I challenge you to cooperate in such a way that you will create an opportunity for vocational teachers to point to you and say: 'Here are working examples of the principles that we would have you accept,'" Mr. Rhoad declared.

Cooperatives are failing to make the most of opportunities offered by vocational teaching. A. D. Lynch, St. Louis cooperative executive, said in expressing the opinion that vocational teaching is rendering "a vital service to the cooperative movement through education of farmers and their families, economics and leadership."

The secretary-treasurer of the Sanitary Milk Producers, said cooperatives should make suggestions, when courses are planned, by drawing attention to the educational needs of their particular community.

the heat of the cooperative battle is absent from the class rooms. Most of the prejudices also are absent. The way is clear to discuss and analyze the movement as a basic need and continuing service that must be preserved if the individual is to achieve his ultimate objectives," Mr. Lynch declared.

"Many of our young farm people coming out of vocational schools are better trained to think from an agricultural standpoint than those of us who are now holding the reins of our respective cooperatives were at a similar age," B. B. Derrick, regional cooperative executive, asserted. "If we keep working through these institutions and do a 100 per cent job there, in another two or three generations organized farm production will be meeting on a partly voluntary basis of manufacturing of supplies purchased on the farm," the secretary of the Maryland-Virginia Milk Producers Association declared.

**For Reference Materials**  
A need for more and better reference materials for the use of vocational agriculture groups studying farmer cooperation was outlined by James H. Pearson, federal agent for agricultural education in the U. S. Office of Education. "Vocational agriculture groups need general information on the aims, objectives, growth, accomplishments and causes for failure of cooperative organizations. They also need specific information on cooperatives that are functioning in their local communities," he said.

The story of how southern California farmers have centered efforts in a vocational education program to provide a continuous supply of new lifeblood for the agricultural cooperative movement, and have succeeded to such an extent that the state has taken over the program and is expanding it, was unfolded before the Institute by D. G. White, vice president of the Berkeley California Bank for Cooperatives.

Mr. White said that cooperatives in essence function only as a stimulus. They do not participate in the actual administration, but remain in the background, exerting their influence mainly through consultation and the stimulation of interest among other groups and agencies.

Development of a program of experience which will not only train boys to grow crops and manage livestock, but also to fit themselves into their social environment.

## "Money or Your Economic Life"

By Wm. C. Gehrke

**Editor's Note**—On recommendation of President Fengel, Wm. C. Gehrke was extended an invitation to write an educational series of articles on the subject of Money. Mr. Gehrke formerly lived near Lincolnville, and is now principal of the Smolan High School.

**Article Eleven**  
The International Money and Economic Controllers, many of these have emigrated from Europe to America recently, have two tremendous large objectives they wish to accomplish. The first objective is concerned with the economic war which leaders in the United States have been prosecuting with increasing vigor since 1934. Since Germany and Italy are the dominant powers, whose economic systems are not based on gold, have as a result of discarding the gold become the chief target of the internationalists whose control is based upon a continuance of domestic and international gold based currencies.

**Comments Nazi Views**  
Propaganda becomes the smoke screen for all up hatred of the masses against the opponents and to hide the real intentions of the internationalists and their economic. No one can say that honest financial advisers are for economic war because it is directly opposed to the interest and welfare of most people. The question is why do the nations with gold hate each other without the gold economy? Only because the gold internationalists are now entrenched in power which has taken centuries to fasten upon the unsuspecting people of all countries.

If the gold internationalists win this economic war regardless of the suffering caused, they will inform us that all is well and civilization has been saved. If the non-gold countries you will hear much more through the controlled press that civilization is doomed. The gold crowd of course mean the world that is now in effect which they control. Unfortunately this International Gold Crowd have only two major powers to continue to fight for their interests against the great Britain and the United States.

It should also be noted that these two nations are the only ones who have access to the greatest amount of wealth in the world. The countries poorer in material wealth aren't as profitable for the gold economic blood suckers to live on and besides many of these have discovered the methods of the internationalists and cast them out.

**Gold May Be Useless**  
In the public press of July 25, Funk (German Economic Minister) gave the world the key note to the economic system of the non-gold countries. The most important of these remarks was that the United States might just as well throw their gold in the ocean or leave it buried in the ground at Fort Knox. Another phase of the statement of equal importance was that the money to be used by the non-gold group would be paper based upon the wealth of the country which issues currency would be subject to a regulatory commission which would control the proportion of each currency in foreign trade. This is an important fact for you and I each that this currency is like our Lincoln Greenbacks being based upon the wealth of the United States.

**Fast Throw Off Shackles**  
How does this affect the American Farmer. If the internationalists are successful then the subsidies or doles will have to be increased to the farmer from the government to decrease the price to make room for imports of the same commodities from South America. All the people of U. S. must pay higher taxes to keep the farmer alive as well as furnish the half billion to loan to U. S. to them to sell to us. This will continue until either the gold group or the non-gold group is defeated.

Regardless of the winner of the remaining part of the European war, the continent of Europe will doubtless have a controlled, non-gold economy especially inside of Europe as a whole state. Continental Europe has always been the greatest user of raw material wealth of an area of similar size in the world. Most of the raw material before 1934 had been supplied by the United States of America.

As long as the present national and international leaders wish to continue the present economic war, the farmers and laborers of this country must expect depression

ment and solve problems that will confront them during this characteristic age of social changes, is the responsibility of instructors in vocational agriculture, according to Clarence E. Bundy, vocational agriculture instructor at Iowa Falls, Iowa, high school. "No formal course of study taught in the classroom will bring about the desired result. Provisions must be made for socialized activities, and these can best be provided, through the Future Farmer organization," he said.

"Cooperative members must understand cooperative principles, and must elect directors who are aggressive, alert and honest. They must accept the responsibility for the management of their organization," W. G. Wladarski of Austin, Minn., told the Institute. Measuring "cooperatives" benefits solely by the amount of patronage dividends must be replaced by an understanding of the cooperative principle which provides many other benefits of a social and economic nature," he asserted.

"The best way to teach cooperative marketing is vocational education is to market cooperatively," George O. Mullan, Martinsburg, W. Va., vocational agriculture instructor, recommended. It has been done successfully at Martinsburg since 1930, Mr. Mullan said, in presenting two essentials for this accomplishment. First, "the markets must be divided into two groups; the market, local and otherwise, that uses much produce, and the shipping market where supplies constantly exceed demand, and needs for more outlets are constant," and second, he said "a carefully planned program should be outlined for following the market sales."

**Editor's Note**—The following is an editorial from the Topeka Daily Capital August 12. The reasoning it presents may balance some of the arguments of Mr. Gehrke who so admires the Nazi trade methods. While the monetary system is in real need of improvement it is the editor's opinion that corrective measures too should be examined very cautiously.

Even conquest is not what it was in the old days. The world isn't getting anymore decent or any more moral, but it is getting a darned sight slicker. Observe the difference between conquest, 1940 model, and conquest in the old days.

In the O. B. D. the invading army marched in, beat the defenders, massacred everybody in sight, stole everything removable, and went home, leaving behind a suitable garrison and an iron-fisted governor.

These matters have improved upon in our enlightened age. Follow the modern procedure: The invading army marches in, beats the defenders. So far it is all the same. But now it changes. Nobody is massacred. Nothing is stolen. The occupying troops are polite, not to say courteous. They pay for everything.

Now follow closely, cautions Editor Willis Thornton of NEA. The pay the special money, all printed up in the home country for the occasion. The shopkeeper who sells a pair of silk stockings to a trooper is paid in this special

prices for most of the farm products. The false leaders are not so much against aggressive and totalitarian governments as they are against their loss of control. Students of current history have ample evidence to show that practically the same totalitarian methods are being used by the so-called democratic countries to eliminate private initiative and enforce government controlled methods.

The excuse for doing this in a democracy is hidden in the disguise of social welfare. You and I must be intelligent enough to look beyond all prejudice and propaganda if we are going to be able to properly anticipate what the future has in store for us.

Now let us turn our attention to the second great problem of the United States and the internationalists harbored in this country, since we must live under the domination of this gold control group their problem automatically becomes our headache to a large extent. Since our policies shut the producers of this country out of the European markets then we should be informed so that we can take intelligent action in the future.

The attempt to establish an inter-American Bank by the Gold crowd in the United States by which they would control all the trade of the South American countries was discussed in previous articles. This gold group as usual has been very clever in hiding their intentions behind this bank. In addition they have succeeded in their purposes in the following institutions: the Import-Export Bank; the Stabilization Fund; and the Reciprocal Trade Treaties. Since the war thus far has caused a shift of power in Europe, the Trade Treaties have ceased to play an important part. In fact all of the above gold-powered institutions have lost much of their power in all of Continental Europe as a result of the war. This is the reason for such a great emphasis at the present time on happenings in South America.

**Evil of False Leaders**  
The last stages of the economic war as being sponsored by the Gold Imperialists is being fought in South America. This was the purpose of the Lima Conference last year and is the purpose of the present group meeting in Havana. These Conferences were initiated by the leaders in the United States in order to line up South American countries in an economic war against the continent of Europe.

Because if we attempt to boycott Europe and not trade there then the South American countries will become increasingly prosperous and absorb our former markets. Besides this it will make our boycott of no effect and the Gold Group is sure to lose the war.

The extra step to get the South American countries to line up with us was to issue in the present when he recently offered to loan the South American countries half billion dollars to offset the losses they would sustain trading trade with Europe. The Conference will not succeed in changing the national trade routes even well through the half billion loan for bait.

Before the Havana Conference started the agriculturalists of Argentina (most powerful group economically in Argentina) informed their delegates that they were against lining up with the United States because they couldn't absorb the excessive agricultural output of the U. S.

**Fast Throw Off Shackles**  
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**How to Conquer Courteously**  
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Now follow closely, cautions Editor Willis Thornton of NEA. The pay the special money, all printed up in the home country for the occasion. The shopkeeper who sells a pair of silk stockings to a trooper is paid in this special

money—let's call 'em blitz-dollars.

But the invaded country is still using its old traditional money. People will take blitz-dollars from the invaders, but not from each other. So the merchant takes his accumulated blitz-dollars to the national bank of his country and says, here, I want old-fashioned money for these. The bank obliges because it must, at a rate of exchange set by the conquerors.

Now watch more closely. The silk stockings, which are goods and therefore valuable, have gone off to the country of the invader. All that the invaded country has to show for them is certain printed slips, fast accumulating in the national bank. If the invaded country is to get anything valuable back for the silk stockings, these blitz-dollars must be exchanged for other goods.

But they aren't except in the invading country. So, to get any thing back at all for the goods bought and shipped away for blitz-dollars, the invaded country must buy something from the invader with them.

The invader then offers to take back his blitz-dollars for exactly whatever goods he chooses to dump on the invaded country at exactly whatever prices he chooses to charge. The invaded victim has no choice.

It isn't business, it isn't quite stealing in the manner of old-time conquerors riding off with loot at the gentle-bow. Just what it is we scarcely know. But France, and Norway and Belgium—and Poland are finding out.

our Civil War the trend of the dominance of industry over agriculture has been gaining momentum. Peonage and slavery for the American farmer is here. The sooner we recognize all these subversive schemes, whose roots are in the Gold Internationalists, and the sooner we will untidely arise and throw off their shackles.

### THIRD JUNIOR CAMP MEETS WITH ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS

(Continued from page 1)  
son, Victor Larson and Mrs. Charlie Olson, MPherson; Robert Helms, Paul Sundberg, Landis Larson, Ralph Sjuystrom, and Roy Johnson, Lindsborg; Mary Nell Wilson, Curtis Wilson, Leon Payne, Norman Payne, and Mrs. Marie Tribbey, Wagon, Ruth Anna Cadwell, Leah Schmidt, Laura Schantz; Lanora Gottlieb, Evelyn Heffron, Roris Heffron, Nelson Bradbury and Mrs. Marie Tribbey, Attago; Kenneth Stroede, Francis Hilar, Lloyd Dolezal, Henry Hysell, John Boggs, Jack Rathburn and Mrs. William Hysell, Ellsworth.

### MATERIALISM ALONE IS NOT ENOUGH—DESPITE HARD BATTLE FOR EXISTENCE

(Continued from page 1)  
that everything is a matter of opinion, and that the test of truth is immediate practical success. Precisely these notions lie at the bottom of the materialism that afflict us; precisely these notions are used in the attempt to justify man's inhumanity to man. The revolution which we are called upon to end in the destruction of these notions and their power over individual and political action. Those who are called most clearly to this revolution are the people of this country, who may yet have time. We must, by reconstructing our own lives, begin the reconstruction of economic, social and political life. This means that we must reconstruct education, directing it toward virtue and intelligence. It means that we must look upon economic activity, not as the end of life, but as a means of sustaining life, a life which is the purpose of existence. It means, too, that economic activity must be ordered to the common good, the good of the political society, the aim of which is virtue and intelligence. It means in short, the personal, rather than the economic, rationalization of life.

The task is long, slow, and hard. Its achievement will demand no ordinary effort; for it is no ordinary task. It is the task of the future of our country and the future of civilization depend.

**NATL PRESIDENT REPORTS TRIP TO DEFENSE COUNCIL**  
(Continued from page 1)  
the art of persecution. Financial and moral aid both will be appreciated by the loyal Farmers Union folks fighting for human rights in Louisiana. Write to Peggy Dallet, 414 Godchaux building, New Orleans, La.

There is a concerted drive being made by certain interests among which are naturally the Army Brass Hats, to pass as soon as possible the Burke-Wordsworth Concription bill. It is known as a method of propaganda is being used to convince Congress and the Administration that American liberty can only be saved through the creation of a huge conscripted army. Every day one reads about the imminence of an attack on the United States either by the Nazis, the communists, or Japan or a combination of them. It is known that many of the eastern dailies, and many of our western dailies, regardless of whether they are Republican or Democratic in politics, insist that immediate action be spent immediately on armaments, and that man power must be immediately conscripted in order to be ready to use the armaments when they are finally manufactured.

I am glad that the President has not definitely come out in favor of conscription. I have written him a personal letter last week giving

him the Western Farmers' viewpoint of the Conscription bill in particular and of the whole preparedness program in general. I do not flatter myself by believing that my letter will be enough to help the President make up his mind that conscription of our boys is both unnecessary and undesirable at the present time. I hope however that if hundreds or thousands of our folks will write to the president or better perhaps to their Senators and Congressmen, urging them to try volunteer enlistment with one year terms and at least CCC wages and opportunity for technical education as I had recommended to both the president and Senator Capper, I am sure that we can save our country from the curse of militarism and at the same time raise a volunteer army which will be plentifully covered from trying to get a foot hold on the American Continent. Write, Phone or wire right now. Don't put it off until it is too late.

### RURAL HOUSING IN GREAT NEED OF DEVELOPMENT

(Continued from page 3)  
ral housing as shown by the Census, was even lower than they had expected and showed the widespread need for a national housing program.

Though it has commonly been stated that one-third of the nation is ill-housed, the Census indicates that more than two-thirds of the farm families of the country live in homes valued at less than \$2,000.

This report reveals that more than 50 per cent of the tenant farm families in houses valued at less than \$500.

**Value of Tenant Farm Houses**  
Valuation Number  
Under \$500 ..... 830,487  
\$500 to \$999 ..... 497,042  
\$1,000 to \$1,499 ..... 233,061  
\$1,500 to \$1,999 ..... 137,155  
\$2,000 to \$4,999 ..... 247,349  
Over \$5,000 ..... 27,201

Total ..... 2,387,317  
In the case of owner-operated farms, it is found that half of all homes reported had a value of less than \$1,135. In the southern states, this figure drops to \$500 and \$800. It is highest for owner-operated farms in the Middle Atlantic region where half of the farm families have a value of less than \$1,986.

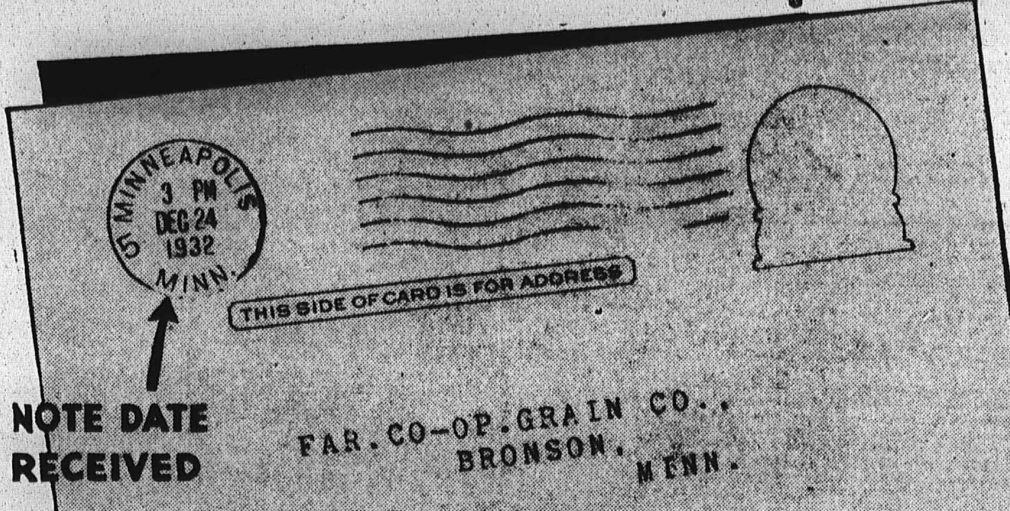
**Value of Farm Homes on Owner-Operated Farms**  
Valuation Number  
Under \$500 ..... 830,487  
\$500 to \$999 ..... 759,403  
\$1,000 to \$1,499 ..... 554,824  
\$1,500 to \$1,999 ..... 359,149  
\$2,000 to \$4,999 ..... 820,332  
\$5,000 and over ..... 154,834

Total ..... 3,479,129  
includes Manager-Operated Farms.

In 1934 the Department of Agriculture made a study of farm housing sampling 500,000 farm homes in 308 counties. It estimated that at least 730,000 farm homes in the nation as a whole were beyond repair and needed complete replacement.

While this estimate made by the Department attracted considerable amazement at the time, it was made—investigators now regard the Department's estimate as "far

## LEST WE FORGET THE PAST



Minneapolis, Minn. Dec. 24 1932  
DARK NOR. N.S.P. Winter White  
1 58 1/2 27 30 1 40 1/2 27 37  
2 57 1/2 27 30 1 38 1/2 25 35  
3 55 1/2 27 30 1 36 1/2 23 33  
4 53 1/2 27 30 1 34 1/2 21 31  
5 51 1/2 27 30 1 32 1/2 19 29

Protein Premiums  
12.0% of 18.0% of 15.0% of  
18.0% of 14.0% of 11.0% of

AMBER DURUM MIXED 850  
1 60 1/2 27 30 1 58 1/2 27 30  
2 58 1/2 27 30 1 56 1/2 25 30  
3 56 1/2 27 30 1 54 1/2 23 28  
4 54 1/2 27 30 1 52 1/2 21 26  
5 52 1/2 27 30 1 50 1/2 19 24

CHOICE TO FANCY DURUM 4-7 1/2 13  
FLAX DATE  
No. 1 - 88 No. 2 86 08  
No. 2 - 88 No. 3 86 04  
Sample - 80 Sample 80 02  
No. 2 1/2 over 80

SHELL CORN YELLOW BARLEY  
No. 2 - 66 No. 2 4 1/2 - 13  
No. 3 - 66 No. 3 4 1/2 - 10  
No. 4 - 64 No. 4 4 1/2 - 10  
No. 5 - 62 No. 5 4 1/2 - 10

Bar Corn 2 1/2 1/2 1/2  
Mix & Whl. Corn No. 2 4 1/2 - 15  
2 1/2 less than No. 2 4 1/2 - 15  
Speltz Cat. 15 No. 3 4 1/2 - 13  
Buckwheat. Cwt. 50 4 1/2 - 11  
#114 Nor. 38 THE GRAIN BULLETIN

Grain Prices in 1932 Before We Had the Agricultural Adjustment Act  
This is a reproduction of the grain bulletin card mailed to grain elevators in the Northwest on December 24, 1932.

Note that the highest quotation for 60-lb. number 1 dark northern wheat was 29c per bushel, and it took 15% protein to bring any premium at all, and then only 3c per bushel. The highest price for amber durum was 25c per bushel. The best flax was quoted at 88c, the best oats at 5c, number 2 corn 8c per bushel, and the best barley 12c, while feed barley, which accounts for most of the barley sold, was quoted at 6c per bushel.

If you were lucky enough to have very high-grade rye, the price was 15c per bushel in Minneapolis.

Those were the days of Holiday Associations, mortgage foreclosures, and rural riots. Compare those times with 1940, after seven and one half years of constantly improving Federal farm programs. We now have pegged loans for wheat, rye, and corn, and parity payments in addition. Wheat crop risks are greatly minimized by crop insurance, applicable now only to wheat, but with a definite promise in the New Deal program that insurance will be extended to other crops as rapidly as possible.

The Farmers Union, in co-operation with other farm organizations, has made a constant fight for better agricultural conditions. To the Farmers Union alone, however, is due most of the credit for the benefits that have come to wheat farmers.

When you get discouraged, and think that economic conditions are bad, remember 1932. WE HAVE NOT REACHED OUR GOAL, BUT WE HAVE MADE PROGRESS.—The Farmers Union Herald.

Mrs. Olson who gave a little pep talk about the program. Then the program broke down. There are some who called it a ball game that followed. Others would include those Umpires Gibson and Gibson who called 'em, but called 'em wrong likely as not. The Juniors don't play ball like Keith calls his tunes, for there have been reports that the Juniors claim victory, to the tune of 14 to 0, or some other such absurd figure.

Neil Dulaneys says the score is nine to ten in favor of the married men, and he was captain of the team on which this writer played first base, and the score is official. It takes real, and consistent teamwork to beat the McPherson Juniors in baseball, and the married men had what it takes—that is, everything it takes to talk about it after the innings are played.

The day was cool; the Juniors concession stand went in for profits like the farmers get cost-of-production. Ice cream cups went for two for a nickel.

It was a great day!

To provide smooth riding for trailer occupants a new axle assembly was made, a separate spring for each wheel.

The United States imported textile fibres and manufactures thereof valued at \$359,822,000 last year, 28 percent more than in 1938, and textile raw material imports increased from \$153,946,000 to \$222,022,000.

**We Manufacture—**

**Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms**

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association

Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery,

Office Equipment, Printing

**the CONSOLIDATED printing and stationery co. SALINA - KANSAS**

**FARMERS UNION**

**Greater Storage Than Last Year, But You Filled the Big Bins Even More Quickly!**

Looming up white and tall and USEFUL, it stands as concrete testimony that it pays the farmers to market their grain cooperatively. Out of the many, many terminal elevators in Kansas, this is one of two owned cooperatively—One of two owned by the farmers who grow the grain that is stored, cleaned, conditioned, or mixed in them.

No single man will grow rich from the operations of this elevator. Stockholders will not be delighted with big dividends. Its earnings will be spread to the thousands of farmers who market their grain through their local Farmers Union Elevators and then send it on

**LOAN WHEAT—STORAGE—CONSIGNMENTS—SALES—HEDGING**  
A Complete Cooperative Grain Marketing Service

**FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION**  
KANSAS CITY SALINA TOPEKA