THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Co-operation ~ Education ~ Organization

VOLUME 33 — SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1940 — NUMBER 22

Pres. Dean Will Soon Swing Into Heavy Schedule

Will Attend Pottawatomie and Ellsworth County Meetings December 5-6

Ernest K. Dean, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, will keep a busy schedule, immediately after assuming his presidential duties December 1. On his schedule for the first week are two county-wide Farmers Union meetings: Pottawatomie county meeting at Olsburg, Thursday, December 5; and the Ellsworth county meeting at Ellsworth, Friday, December 6.

Also Mr. Dean will attend the Marshall County Farmers Union meeting at Beattie, Tuesday, December 3.

Organization work will demand more effort than attendance at scheduled meetings, however. Mr. Dean expects to make acquaintances and to plan for membership campaigns as rapidly as possible.

Good wishes and congratulations have come to the new president from near and far. Senator Capper was among the first to send his expression of greetings.

H. E. Witham, general manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, worded a message that gives the viewpoint of many:

"My congratulations to you on your election to the office of Kansas Farmers Union state president," he wrote. "We need enthusiastic young men in our organizations, and I know from our many years close association that you are especially well fitted for this type of work. I am sure that you will be able to do much towards building the Kansas Farmers Union back to at least part of its former glory—both in activities and in number of members.

"Every one of our employees, as well as myself and the directors of our Association, stand ready to help you in any way possible. Call on us, for you will find us willing and anxious to work with you in the task you have before you. It's a big job, we know, but then you're a big fellow, and we expect you to do big things!

"Kindest personal regards to you, Ernest, and much success in your work."

Loan Program May Bog Down --Equity Leader

A Good Crop Year in West Would Result in Government's Taking Surplus

With one or two good crop years in the western wheat area, our federal government will become owner of all surplus wheat in the United States, said Otto Pecha, manager of the Equity Union Grain Company, which offices with the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City. Mr. Pecha spoke to his organization's national convention at Holdrege, Nebraska October 31.

"We have seen the expansion of wheat production in the other wheat areas of the world; we have seen the gradual encroachment of our surplus wheat markets by these countries; we have seen the inauguration of the Federal Farm Board; we have seen the curtailment of acreage, the subsidization of our surplus wheat production, and also the adoption of a loan program on the part of our federal government," he said.

Has Been Useful

"There is no question in my mind that each of these programs, whether successful or in failure, have served some usefulness to producers of wheat. The intent and purpose of these programs have been carried out to increase the income of the wheat farmer on a parity with the cost of the articles which he uses in his farm operations.

"The loan program in which producers are taking a part today has been effective in upholding the values of our wheat production, but I believe it is only fair to make the statement that with one or two good crop years in the western wheat area, we can expect a wholesale movement of default loans made to producers and our federal government will be the owner of all surplus wheat in the United States.

"With the limited export outlet, it is very difficult to even guess as to what effect the liquidation of such enormous stocks would be on the price levels. This problem as well as the other programs mentioned should be studied by every wheat producer in the West, as he will be the one called upon to formulate a program which is workable and acceptable by our people, if our present loan program fails to do the job."

Agriculture must stand upon its own feet, he warned, but it was his opinion that "the problems of the agricultural and manufacturing industries are becoming more unified than at any time in the history of our nation."

Miss Darlene Tiemeier, Lincolnville, was the young lady taking notes at the Convention at Parsons, October 30 to November 1. She drove down to Parsons with Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Fengel and gave assistance to the state Union secretary.

Most of the American birds known as hawks do not kill poultry or small birds.

Cowley County Junior Leader Tells How to Plan Programs and Meetings

How to plan programs for Farmers Union locals, and how Farmers Union women can help, was told members and guests of the Farmers Union Managerial Association by Mrs. Merle Tribbey, Winfield, at the banquet following the afternoon meeting in Parsons, Oct. 29. She spoke as follows:

First what is the value of programs? Why do we have Farmers Union programs and why do we want them to be good programs?

We must create new interest. So many locals have lost interest in the last few years. We need a new lease on life, new interest, new pep and new blood. A good program will help to revive interest, create new pep and bring renewed blood into the organization by interesting the young as well as the old. Remember, the youth of today will be the Union of tomorrow.

Also, we must inspire enthusiasm among the young and old alike. A local that is enthusiastic shall live on and on.

What to Plan

Again, the value of a good program is to promote education. Our programs should always contain educational features. Many valuable educational points can be brought out in our programs. Too much stress cannot be placed on the value of education along Farmers Union lines because it is in the field of Cooperative Education that lies the greatest power of the local and the whole Farmers Union.

Interesting and educational programs help build membership. If we present a program that gives new interest and new pep that will inspire enthusiasm. Some neighbor farmer will hear about the interesting and educational things that are going on in his local and he will become interested. Thus our Union grows.

What makes a good Farmers Union program?

How to Build It

Sometimes we may lose sight of the fact that our programs should contain life, spice, sparkle, and humor. Our programs must not be overburdened with too many heavy numbers. We must always remember the "entertaining program" of a local is the drawing card. But we should also keep in mind that it is a Farmers Union program and we should have something that even strangers could recognize as a Farmers Union program.

It should contain some of the ideas and ideals of our organization. We find many readings, little plays, songs, and the Farmers Union Creed that tell about Farmers Union ideals that are always interesting and educational.

Then, a good Farmers Union program has numbers, such as singing, that everyone can take part in. Good lively singing is just the thing to make everyone loosen up and feel that they are a part of the program.

How to Get Balance

A good Farmers Union program is well balanced. A well balanced meal brings forth health so also a well balanced program will be one that is so arranged that every member of the local—Juveniles, Junior Reserves, Juniors, and adults—can enjoy and take part in. If we are striving to keep the whole family together, which means the entire membership of the local, we will be careful not to make our programs too dull and dry. Remember there should be enough variety numbers so that the program will appeal to every member of the family.

Also, a good Farmers Union program will be one that uses several people. People like to feel they are needed and when they are in the programs they feel more interested. If there are several people used—and vary it by not using the same ones every time—it will help people to become better acquainted. Get as many as possible to work in the programs. By using several they take a personal interest in the program because they have a responsibility. By being in programs and getting up in front of people we find it helps them to get over stage fright and in a few times they have more confidence in themselves and it won't be long before they will be able to get up before an audience and be able to express themselves with much more ease and confidence on any subject that is being discussed.

Again, a good program can be made most interesting and enjoyable by carrying out a certain theme. Nearly every month in the year has something special on which we can carry out a certain idea and through carrying out something like that we can have many varied programs throughout the year. Also, there are many ideas for which the Farmers Union stand that we can carry out a certain theme thus making a very interesting and educational program.

To me one of the most important things to remeber in presenting a good Farmers Union program is to have it move smoothly and quickly. We should never drag out our local meetings. If we will be careful and not drag out games, contests, and discussions but will stop when people are most anxious to contain, they will be back next time.

Women Have Place

Now, how can women help in these programs? The women may take part in panel discussions and debates and we need many more of these today. There are so many farm problems to discuss, let's us women see if we can't start the ball rolling and create new interest along that line.

Women can take part in plays, readings, games, contests, musical numbers and oh, so many things.

Then again, women can act on committees and there are a good many needed such as the program committee, game committee, publicity committee, and lunch committee.

Women can act as program chairmen. It is the job of chairman to have someone responsible for everything. A good chairman is a good manager. She will not do all the work herself but will delegate it to other people thus giving several that personal interest and responsibility. A good chairman will not be timid in presenting the program. It is up to her to set the good example that all others can follow. It is her job to help her local by presenting the program the best she can—and the local will be better for her help.

We must advertise. Let everyone know there is to be a local meeting and what there is to be. Too many times we feel people know it is Union night and if they want to come they will, but let's remind them anyway. I think we'll be surprised how it will help.

It Pays to Advertise

What good times people can have together when we really try! And it isn't any harder to have a good program than a poor program, is it? And how much more interesting it is to our own members as well as to any "strangers that happen within our doors."

It's good publicity, too!

You know how you window shop—you look into windows here and there, and judge from what you see on the outside just what the store contains. Farmers Union friends, our neighbors "window shop" before they join our Union. They look at our display." They hear you and me talk about the Union, heard it talked about over the radio, they read about the Union in the newspapers, and once in a while they attend our local meeting and see what we're doing there. We'll want the program that night to spell Farmers Union to them—Farmers Union as we believe and teach it.

Yes, and it's truly amazing what a series of good programs can do toward bringing new life into the old local, too.

Let's try it!

"PERIL" TO LAND COLLEGES

Encroachment of Government Is Feared by K-State President

Agricultural colleges and experiment stations should be on their guard against federal encroachment, said Dr. F. D. Farrell, president of Kansas State college, Manhattan, in his address as president in Chicago, Nov. 11, before the Association Land Grant Colleges and Universities.

He said the federal use of land grant institutions in policing agricultural interests subject to regulatory provisions contained a threat that political or commercial interests may seek to enlist their influence and prestige in partisan propaganda drives.

The Bankhead-Jones act of 1935, empowering Congress to withhold federal funds from land grant colleges which Congress feels are guilty of "misbehaving," constituted a government club over the institutions, he said.

Other speakers also cited the danger to land grant colleges in the present drift toward centralizing control of agricultural education in the department of agriculture.

Calls Farmers To Be On Toes and In Harmony

John Frost Appeals for Spirit of Cooperation and Unity in Convention Speech

John Frost, Abilene, former president of the Kansas Farmers Union, addressed the state convention at Parsons, October 31, and gave a speech that held the audience to attention.

"If opportunity knocks at our door," he told the farm people, "we seem to be about the last to get there, but if disaster approaches we are the last to sense danger. In place of figuring out our own problems and using our own minds and brains, we have been accepting the propaganda of the middlemen who make their living off the profits of our products.

"We will all agree that in the last 20 years agriculture has been in a mighty hard way. Why are we always the underdog?

Follow F. U. Leaders

"We should follow our own leadership and realize that there are among farmers, leaders who can give us the right direction in place of following profit getters."

Another weakness, he pointed out, was that farmers were split and seemed unable to compromise their differences. "It seems we have to get our way about everything, or else we spend all our time in fighting one another instead of putting our guns together and fighting one common enemy.

"In Europe, there is a plan to divide and control; the middle men of this country have used that same plan to make us fight among ourselves, wasting out time when we could much better be using our time agreeing on a program and putting it across.

"If there were ten things suggested, and we can only agree on five, let's take those five and do them well, rather than fool with all ten and doing nothing with any of them."

The fundamental rule of democracy is majority rule, he said. After a program is adopted by the organization by majority rule, after discussion and debate and a hearing on both sides, let us get behind it and let the minority, if they do not agree with the majority—let them be guided until another meeting, and then the organization can fight it out.

"How are we going to win the battle for Agriculture unless we are organized and let the folks know it," he demanded. "Our organization is the beginning of any recovery for agriculture, and the fact that we have not recovered is but a recount that we have not been organized as we should have been."

Mr. Frost spoke of the need of an educational program. An educational program by the Farmers Union must recognize that learning is a process not only of addition, but of the subtraction of misinformation. Before a man can believe that the world is round, he must admit to himself that the world is not flat.

"Let us believe in another," Mr. Frost concluded, "and we will be able to settle the differences that arise between us."

AAA Chief Reviews the Development of Program

Valuable Experience Has Been Gained By the Government In Its Work With Agriculture, Especially Through Price and Produciton Controls

The following is an address by R. M. Evans, administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, given before the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, Regina, November 9. The speech is entitled "Development of the Farmers' Wheat Program in the United States."

You here in Canada are as familiar as we are with the problem wheat farmers have been up against these last 2 years—the problem which they are still up against today. We have seen our world markets drop off one by one. We have all seen how the spread of dictatorship had choked off much of the free wheat trade that was left. The dictators have blackballed us and all other democracies from their high-handed trading societies, and as free people we can never afford the price they demand from people who join. The result is we have wheat to sell by the millions of bushels and only limited markets in which to sell it.

This is the problem our new program has been up against. And I am proud to report that the program and the farmers who translated it into action, are successfully making the grade. I should like to point out that in referring to our "new" program, I mean the farm program developed under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 which became fully operative for wheat with the 1939 crop. We had a wheat program in 1934 and 1935, but the Supreme Court decision of 1936 left wheat farmers without a specific program until the present one began.

In 2 years when the world wheat situation was the worst in history our wheat farmers held the United States price of wheat well above the world level. They improved their incomes. They established an Ever-Normal Granary for wheat. They have more wheat than the Nation can sell on the present world market, but they are using the program to hold this wheat as a reserve supply in an orderly manner.

Briefly that is the record of the last 2 years. Our goal is still ahead of us, but we have come a long way, and our farmers are rallying to the program today as never before, in order to safeguard their gains and continue progress toward agricultural security. For the Triple-A program as a whole more than 6 million farmers, operating 82 percent of the cropland of the United States, cooperated in 1940.

Loss of Export Markets

I realize the loss of export markets has created much more of a surplus problem for you in Canada than it has for us. I appreciate the opportunity I am having on this visit, to learn what you have done and what you are planning to do to meet your problem. I am also glad to be able to tell you of our experiences in case you can profit by them.

Our program was developed through long, hard years, and if there is any part of it or any idea embodied in it that you can use in the solution of your problem we hope you will. If you have use for any technical data on our program our Department of Agriculture is open to you.

We reserve only the privilege of adopting any good ideas you work out. That's why we will be watching your experience with interest.

Over a number of years, step by step, we have built a sound and comprehensive program. Included in it is what we learned about the folly of price stabilization without acreage control. In it is what we learned about the dangers of acreage control without an Ever-Normal Granary. And in it is what we learned about the shortcomings of a conservation program without effective acreage controls.

Each of those lessons we learned added to our education. That is why our program today is a

(Continued on Next Page)

MORE ELECTIONS COME

Farmers Union Locals Soon to Choose Officers for 1941

In December local unions of the Farmers Union throughout the state will elect officers to serve through 1941.

Important, too, is the voting on the By-Laws referendum which is printed in this issue changes which passed at the State Convention in Parsons.

Every Locan Union should have a good attendance especially for the December meeting or meetings.

Be sure YOU are there!

ON RADIO, NOV. 23

Farm and Home Hour will Feature Nat'l F. U. Officials

At 11:30 a. m. Saturday, November 23, comes the Farmers Union hour on the Farm and Home hour, National Broadcasting system radio blue network.

The program will a round-table, or panel, discussion by officers of the National Farmers Union relative to the organization and the general farm situation.

TO CHICAGO CONFERENCE

Ks. Farmers Union Junior Leader in Panel Discussion Group
By Esther Ekblad

The problems and interests of older rural youth captured an entire session at the Annual Convention of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, held in Chicago, November 11 to 13, 1940. Featured in this particular session, Tuesday evening, November 12 was a panel discussion led by A. Drummond Jones, Senior Social Scientist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C..

Invited to Chicago to participate in the panel were older youth and youth leaders representing farm organizations and agencies serving farm groups.

Those panel members were: Dale Clay, Illinois, Farm Bureau; Johnson Lee Crapse, South Carolina, Extension Service older youth groups; Donald Cassens, Illinois, National Grange; Jane Hinote, Missouri, State Club Agent; C. C. Lang, Ohio, Assistant State 4-H Club Leader; Hallie L. Hughes, Virginia, State Girls' Club Agent; Robert C. Clark, Iowa, Rural Youth Specialist; Jane Maher, Wisconsin, State Country Life Conference, and myself, representing the National Farmers Union.

Our job as panel members was to outline briefly some of the needs and problems of young men and women, on the farms and out of school. The hour of discussion was informal in nature with no prepared speeches. However the panel members met ahead of time to outline a few key questions on which the conversational discussion should dwell.

Names Discussion Topics

The three principal points selected were: 1. What are the needs of rural youth? 2. What is being done to help these needs? 3. What are some of the directions in which we've got to go in providing adequate training and guidance for older youth in rural communities?

Farming opportunities for farm boys, training for farming and other vocations, community leadership and recreation, methods of reaching boys and girls affiliated with no organization, relationships between youth and adult groups, and local responsibilities of citizenship were among the problems suggested, and were topics upon which many pointers were given for improvements in local educational facilities.

This discussion was another time that many voices representing different environments and thinking got together and exchanged ideas. In this instance it was a way of telling a story to a group of people who are anxious to serve older rural youth through departments in educational institutions.

IN STEADY GROWTH

Canadian Wheat Marketing Pool Has 16th Annual Meeting

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, Regina ,Canada, began its 16th annual meeting November 5, reports the Western Producer.

Consolidated balance sheet setting out the financial position of the Pool organization showed current assets, as at July 31, 1940, to be $17,696,241, with total current liabilities of $10,722,804. The difference between these two items, $6,973,437, represented the current position of organization.

The consolidated balance sheet covered the financial position of Saskatchewan Cooperative Wheat Producers Limited, Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited, Saskatchewan Pool Terminals Limited and Modern Press Limited.

In the balance sheet, provision was made for a contingent liability in respect of buildings and work under construction estimated at $240,000. After provision had been made for this item, there remained a balance of $6,733,437 which was available for the working capital for the season 1940-41. This compared with a working capital position a year ago of $4,493,990 and showed an increase during the year of $2,239,447.

Financial reports showed the steady growth of the growers' equity in the Pool organization. At July 31, 1932, equity was shown as 32.847 percent of the company's assets. This year the equity represents 64.077 percent.

MORE THAN MACHINERY

Education Should Include Teaching of Objectives

President W. M. Jardine of Wichita University told an education week audience, Neodesha, November 16, that American youth must be taught the objective as well as the machinery of a republican form of government. "We must humanize government, make it have a heart and soul, and impress upon our children the reason for our forefathers escaped to this country from tyrants abroad."

Conference Type Meeting For Natl. Farmers Union

Future Plans In Organization, Education, Legislation and Cooperation Are Outlined By President Vesecky—Convention Is This Week In Denver, Colo.

John Vesecky, president of the National Farmers Union, left Salina last Friday evening for Denver, Colo., where the convention of the national organization was to be held the first three days of the week. His message to the Convention was drafted, but subject to change, before delivery.

As the Convention was to be divided into three conferences entitled Organization and Education, headed by Mrs. Gladys T. Edwards, director of the National department of junior education; Cooperation, headed by Con McCarthy, Omaha, chairman of the cooperative conference committee, and Legislation, headed by M. W. Thatcher, St. Paul, chairman of the National Farmers Union legislative committee. So did Mr. Vesecky organize his President's message in such divisions in describing the future outlook of the organization.

Through the coming year the organization will have increased income, through an additional five cents to the national organization by each member. The convention was expected to decide how best the money might be spent, and to make definite plans where the work should be done.

Educational work has been done the past year chiefly through the National Union Farmer, and activities under Mrs. Edwards, chiefly in junior work.

Cooperatives at present have two principal problems, it appeared to the National President, first, to eliminate the competition between cooperative business associations; and second, to build toward complete merchandising service to farm people, increase the number of lines.

Mr. Vesecky planned to ask careful consideration of the present legislative program by the Farmers Union convention delegates, and make such changes that it conform to present day needs. He would ask for the continuation of the Legislative Committee, headed by Mr. Thatcher, with adequate financial support for same.

JIM PATTON, President Colorado Farmers Union

Our National President, John Vesecky, has asked me to prepare a short outline of the technique used in the conference plans of convention. There are many variations which can be used in conducting a convention on a conference-plan basis. Therefore, the ideas which I am setting forth in this outline will probably be amended in some respects by the National Farmers Union Board of Directors when they meet a day or two before our National Convention.

The Conference Plan

Purpose. The purpose of conducting a convention on the conference plan is to secure the participation of all delegates, officers and members present at the convention. If all of the delegates, officers and members in attendance at a convention are participating in some one of the four conferences, then everyone has an opportunity to have his say and do his share of the work.

The tendancy in most Farmers Union conventions seems to be to devote most of the attention to legislation, with little work or emphasis on planning for arganization, education, and cooperatives. Properly conducted, a convention on the conference plan gives an equal amount of time to discussions of each of the major subjects, or programs, in the Farmers Union. In the past, many of our Juniors have felt, as have some of the adult members, that education, and especially the Junior program were merely entertainment sidelines. Our attention to cooperatives has been incidental, to say the least. Further than that, we have primarily made speeches about what the cooperatives have done in the past and have done very little planning for the future. Discussion of organization work, with a few notable exceptions, has been limited to four-minute speeches on the part of state leaders. It is hoped, therefore, that this year, through the conference method, discussion which will result in planning an action program will be had on each of the four main topics, that is, Education, Legislation, Cooperatives and Organization. By dividing the delegates and officers into four conference discussion and planning groups for two afternoons of the convention, it is hoped that each conference group will bring to the general convention specific plans and a program which will be adopted by the convention as part of the National Farmers Union program for the year 1941.

How It works

Convention Divided into Four Conference Groups.

The President will appoint a chairman, vice-chairman and secretary for each of the following conference groups — Education, Legislation, Cooperatives and Organization. The delegates, officers, directors and members will be divided as equally as possible into the four conference groups listed above by one of the two following methods:

1. At the time the person registers he will state his first, second, third and fourth choice as to the conference group he wishes to participate in. The President and Program Committee will then place him in the conference group of his first choice if that particular conference group is not one which has a nunbalanced proportion of the total attendance. If there are more in the conference group of the person's particular choice than there are in others, the Program Committee will then place him in the group of his second, or third or fourth choice and so on.
2. The second method is to assign the person registering to a specific conference group by rotation, that is, the first person registering would be assigned to conference group No. 1, the second person registering to conference group No. 2, the third person registering to conference group No. 3 and fourth person registering to conference group No. 4 and the fifth person registering to conference group No. 1 and so on.

Procedure: There will be four primary speakers at the general sessions, one person speaking on each of the four conference-group subjects; that is, one person will speak on Legislation, another on Education, another on Cooperatives and another on Organization. The purpose of these principal speakers will be to stimulate thinking and give a general pattern of the work being done, or to be proposed, in the conference groups.

The conference groups will meet on Monday and Tuseday afternoon to discuss the topic of that particular group and to formulate a program. Most conference groups start out with an outline somewhat as follows:

(a) Define the present situation; for example, in legislation — what legislation do we have at the present time?
(b) What are the problems and needs? This usually entails the definition of the various problems.
(c) Defining a recommended course of action; for example, in legislation this would entail the recommendations of the conference group for new administrative and legislative purposes. These should not be listed as specific bills, but the conference group in defining these proposals should stick strictly to principles.

Preparation for Presentation To The Convention

On the evening of the second day of the convention the 1941 Program Committee will meet to draft from the conference-group reports the 1941 program.

The Program Committee will be made up of the Chairman and Secretary of each of the conference groups, plus a 1941 Program Committee General Chairman. The 1941 Program Committee will, to all purposes, be the Resolutions Committee. They will be essentially a Drafting Committee to put into final form a well coordinated and carefully written program of action for the National Farmers Union during the year 1941.

The Program Committee is to have their program completed and ready to report on the morning of the third day, at which time the convention will amend, reject or adopt the program.

General resolutions thanking different people, resolutions of condolence and all of that sort of thing should not be included in the work of the Program Committee.

Speaking and Voting—Conference Groups

Since the conference groups are set up primarily as planning and working groups, speech-making should be entirely eliminated. Anyone who goes to a conference group and tries to make even a 15-minute speech should not be permitted to do so. The very purpose of the conference plan is to eliminate speech-making and to make it a planning, working group .This does not mean that everyone entitled to do so should not express their ideas but this can be done without orations and dealing in generalities. Any member of the Farmers Union should be entitled to speak at these conference groups but if the work is to be done, the chairman should recognize those who want to speak or make a statement in the following order: Delegates, directors and officers first, members second and, if permitted at all, visitors should make their statements last on any given point. Probably the chairman will not want to recognize visitors at all unless it is found that there is plenty of time and someone who is not a member of the Farmers Union but who is in accord with our general program has something worth while to offer.

Voting In Conference Groups

The secretary of each conference group should have a registration and call the roll of delegates, directors and officers each time the group meets after a recess. Only those who are delegates or officers or directors should be permitted to vote on proposals in the conference group.

Attendance At Conference Group Meetings

To have a convention result in anything more than a general good will get-together, delegates to the National Convention will be very lax in their duty as a delegate if they do not attend punctually and continuously each session of the convention and particularly conference group to which they are assigned.

I have heard many delegates say in the past that they did not get t oparticipate in planning the program to be adopted by the convention. This is the opportunity for those who feel that way to get all the participation they want.

Subject Matter

The chairman of each conference group should absolutely rule out of order anyone who brings up matters foreign to that particular group. For example, the chairman of the conference group on education should not permit matters concerning legislation to be brought in for discussion. If a member of that conference group has a legislative proposal to make, then he should present that proposal to the conference group on legislation. If a member of the conference group on education has something regarding the operation of cooperatives outside of the fields of cooperative education, that proposal should be referred to the conference group on Cooperatives.

The 1940 convention of the National Farmers Union is one of the most important conventions in the history of organization. This convention can and should adopt a program on which farmers in all of the states in which the Farmers Union is now operating can be organized into the Farmers Union..

CONVENTION PROGRAM

The 36th Annual National Convention of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Denver, Colorado, November 18, 19, 20, 1940. Headquarters Hotel and meeting place — Shirley-Savoy Hotel.

Monday, November 18
9:00 a. m.

Registration
Music
Call to Order
Song—America (by audience)
Mildred K. Stoltz, leader
Responsive reading (audience)
God Bless America, (audience)
Men of the Soil, (audience)
Invocation—Protestant minister
Addresses of Welcome:
For the City of Denver, Mayor of Denver.
For the Colorado Farmers Union, Jim Patton.
Responses:
For the National Officers, Tom Cheek, Oklahoma
For the Delegates, Ole Olson, North Dakota
Roll Call of Delegates
Appointment of convention committees
Presentation of Conference type Convention Plan by Jim Patt

Noon
1:30 p. m.

Singing and music—Singing directed by Mildred K. Stoltz
Organization of Conference groups and sessions
Recess at 5:30 p. m.

Evening
6:30 p. m.

Music and entertainment
Memorial services for departed Farmers Union leaders
Addresses—Speakers to be announced
Panel or Roundtable Discussion by State Presidents of the Farmers Union
Adjournment for the day.

Tuesday, November 19
9:00 a. m.

Call to order
Singing and music
Invocation, Catholic Priest
Roll call delegates
Report of the credentials committee, preliminary
Report of order of business and procedure committee
Reports of officers:
President, John Vesecky
Vice President, H. G. Keeney
Chairman of Board, Geo. Nelson
Secretary, J. M. Graves
Other reports:
Educational Department, Mrs. Gladys T. Edwards, National Director
Organization Department, Jim Patton, director
Legislative Department, M. W. Thatcher, chairman
Introduction of fraternal delegates

Noon
1:30 p. m.

Conference group meetings until 5:30 p. m.
Recess for supper

Junior Night
7:00 p. m.

Community singing
Farmers Union Creed
Program numbers commemorating 10 years of Junior work, 1930 to 1940.
Speaker—Chester A. Graham, former National Farmers Union Director of Education
Torch Bearer Ceremony
Recess for the day.

Wednesday, November 20
9:00 a. m.

Call to order
Singing or music
Invocation—Rabbi
Roll call of delegates
Final report of credential committee
Reports of committees
Address on Cooperation, C. E. Huff, of Colorado

Noon
1:30 p. m.

Singing or music
Roll call of delegates
Report of program and resolutions committee
Reports of other committees

4:00 p. m.

Election of officers and directors
Unfinished committee reports and other business
Installation of officers and directors
Final adjournment if business is

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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 8, 1917, Authorized July 30, 1918.

Subscription Price, Per Year $1.00

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1940

That Extra Cent—Maybe

The elephant is credited with the posession of a good memory, but probably might be matched with some farmers in our state who at one time or another have had dealings with a Farmers Union business, and have never forgotten nor forgiven some dissatisfaction; and have lost all interest in cooperative business methods.

The very best of managers can not please all their stockholders all the time. Nor can they be assured the very highest prices every day in the year. The Farmers Union manager should be expected to do a good job, a better job generally; it is the member's responsibility to see that his cooperative is operated efficiently.

But farmers should stick to the Farmers Union, despite a dissatisfaction or two. The man who doesn't is the fellow whose business no one depends upon, and never with kindly favor and service.

Subsidies As Crutches

Senator Capper compares the government subsidy for Agriculture as a crutch, and contends that agriculture in the United States deserves more than crutches. Crutches are not a cure. "Should the user of the crutches become unduly dependent on them," he writes in Capper's Farmer, "and decide he never can get along without them, the chances that his ailment will be cured or his weakness corrected are diminished. The longer he continues to use the crutches, the less likely he is to recover the strength to stand securely on his own feet." Senator Capper will have strong support for development of a sound agricultural program. The need is widely evident.

The Young in Heart

The cooperative movement has drunk of the well of perpetual youth. The very basis of its organization—united effort—makes its reasonable appeal to all ages and to all conditions. Unity is just as important today as when man first made his puny strength all-powerful by working with his kinsmen.

Cooperators today are "the young in heart." They have the enthusiasm of youth, because they know the benefits which spring from extension of cooperation. They know, too, that they must be crusaders in an army of men and women of goodwill.

Cooperation and progress are allies. Without cooperation, advancement is difficult and slow, and often impossible.

—From an advertisement of the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited in the Western Producer.

Unity and Democracy

There is no doubt about the need of unity in the United States, but only unity in the essential spirit of democracy and love of our nation. Certainly we should have minority opinions. Certainly we should have majority rule. The program of the majority should be carried through with a completeness; it should be well-tried and fairly appraised.

But we have arrived at no "era of good feeling." Unity does not require regimentation of thinking.

Our Farmers Union is organized on these same democratic principles. Where differences arise, they should be spoken, and the right of free speech upheld. Only through deliberation can sound progress develop.

About the Price of Wheat

The price of wheat is not fixed by the cost of making bread, the chief manner of its consumption. The consumption of bread does not vary to any great extent with the production of wheat. A wheat failure does not close many bakeries. While rising wheat prices may cause a cent or two difference in retail bread prices, declining prices do not subject bread prices to quite such extreme reactions.

These statements have been inspired by that comment of Secretary Wichard that a set-price for wheat is out of the question.

The whole agricultural program is complicated, and a payment on a set-price basis to farmers of 100 per cent parity through appropriations is indeed debateable. But the "how" of the program has yet to see much development.

It seems clear, however, that if 52 per cent of any amount can be figured, certainly the 100 per cent total becomes no secret. Farmers are a bit over-fed with fractional incomes generally. They would welcome a study of the addition and multiplication tables.

We need a credit system for agriculture, but how can any government credit system be independent of bureaucratic control? The argument over whether or not the system should be in or out of the department of gariculture should revolve on points of efficiency and service, rather than generalities. Shouldn't it?

A good cooperative pays more than one kind of a patronage dividend—the actual cash dividend may be small and the cooperative may still be one of the best.

Only the farmer has to sell his products in his home market in competition with all the rest of the world. The other folks just think they have strong competition.

1940 WHEAT LOANS

Kansas Farmers Have Greatest Amount in Program

Wheat loans through November 4, 1940, totaled 243,180,566 bushels valued at $174,874,570.82, according to the Community Credit Corporation. Wheat loans for the same period in 1939 totaled 151,730,112 bushels valued at $106,441,588.28. The number of loans at this time were 385,250 compared to 214,608 of last year.

Wheat loans completed and reported to the Corporation by leading states follow: North Dakota, 70, 145 loans with value of $32,621, 365.61; Kansas, 64,627 loans with value at $32,049,557.23; South Dakota, 34,239 loans with value of $8,461,346.25; Oklahoma, 31,118 loans with value of $14,662,265; Nebraska, 30,171 loans with value of $10,233,303; Illinois, 26,774 loans with value of $10,061,496;

Minnesota, 21,461 loans with value of $6,604,452; Montana, 20,424 loans with value of $15,486,229.34; Texas, 19,465 loans with value of $13,598,270.

In Kansas the wheat in farm storage amounted to 7,218,927 bushels while in warehouse storage were 38,647,037 bushels. The totals for the country were 36,549,682 bushels on farm, and 206,630,884 in warehouse.

Complete

College student (writing home) —Say, how do you spell financially?"

Roommate — —F-i-n-a-n-c-i-a-l-l-y, and there are two r's in "embarrassed."

QUITS HUSBAND LATE

TACOMA, Wash. (AP) Mrs. Elizabeth Eley, 74, rebuffed the judge's plea that "You've lived with this man more than a half a century and ought to be able to stick it out."

She won a divorce, charging 81-year-old Lipheus W. Eley with mental cruelty. They had been married 58 years.

Neighborhood Notes

In Clay County

Local No. 1128 of the Farmers Union met at the Four Mile School House Tuesday evening, November 12. In the absence of the president, Mr. Bert White, Floyd Smith was appointed to conduct the business meeting. Seven delegates from this local attended the State Convention at Parsons which convened last week.

Stanley Chestnut, Floyd Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Bumsted gave reports of this meeting. Plans were made for the December meeting which will be held Decemb 3, at which time new officers will be elected. We also plan to have Miss Esther Ekblad, State Junior supervisor, present.

Refreshments were served by Mrs. Marvin Sieverin and Mrs. Wallace Benson.

Reporter.

In Douglas County

Resolution of Sympathy—Since God in His infinite wisdom has taken from among us Brother C. R. Soward, we the members of the board of directors of the Farmers Union Cooperative Mercantile company, Baldwin City, Kansas, extend our sincere sympathy to the family in their bereavement.

And be it resolved that in his passing away, the Farmers Union lost a true and loyal member and Douglas County has lost an upright and respected citizen. And be it resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, also that a copy be sent to the "Kansas Union Farmer" and one be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

Signed:
F. V. Graham
Geo. H. Butell
Resolution Committee

In Ellsworth County

Resolutions passed by The Ellsworth County Farmers Cooperative union at the annual stockholders' meeting, held on November 2, 1940.

Further be it resolved that the Ellsworth County Farmers Coop. Union set aside a fund equal to $50.00 per year, for Junior and Juvenile educational work.

Further resolved that the Ellsworth Co. Farmers Coop. Union endorse the good features of the Soil Conservation Plan, until parity prices are received for farm products.

Be it resolved that the members of this organization give a vote of thanks and appreciation to our Board of Directors and Business Managers, for their services rendered to the organization for the past year.

Further be it resolved that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this organization and another copy sent to the Union Farmer for publication.

Signed:
Brad Hooper
Howard Smith
G. C. Schultz
Res. Committee.

In Pottawatomie County

The fourth Quarterly meeting of the Pottawatomie County Farmers Union will be held in the High School Auditorium in Olsburg on Thursday, December 5, 1940 at 1:00 o'clock p. m.

The various locals over the County are requested to send delegates, and take some part in the program that will be given.

It is also desired that the locals encourage as many as possible of their members to attend this meeting.

The Olsburg local will serve refreshments to all those attending.

R. D. Samuelson,
Co. Secy-Treas.

In Stafford County

Resolution of Sympathy. Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in his divine wisdom, to remove from this earthly home Mr. Chris Krey, brother of Mrs. Charles Kirkpatrick, member of this local.

Therefore be it resolved that we, the members of North Star Farmers Union extend our sympathy to our sister and her family.

Committee
Della Powelson
Bessie Cline
Daisey Fortner

AGAINST PRICE FIXING

Secretary Wickard Fears Consumption Would Not Hold Up

"You can fix prices on farm products but you can't make the consumer eat them," said Secretary of Agriculture Wickard at the 74th annual convention of the National Grange at Syracuse, N. Y., November 14. "Price-fixing is not the great panacea, of course," he declared.

"Since we are going to remain at peace, there should be no great tendency toward price-fixing." He expressed concern how post-war exports would be paid for and said payments might be "in barter under certain conditions."

"We may have to give food to Europe," he suggested. "after the last war, we lent Europe money to buy our food, and the money wasn't repaid. That's pretty nearly the same thing."

MONROE DOCTRINE IS FLOP

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Monroe Doctrine is the poorest tourist attraction in Washington.

When guides in the capitol were polled recently, only one knew where it was on view. None could when anybody asked to see it.

Neither the house nor the senate copy is in President Monroe's handwriting. An unknown clerk penned the decisive statement of American policy.

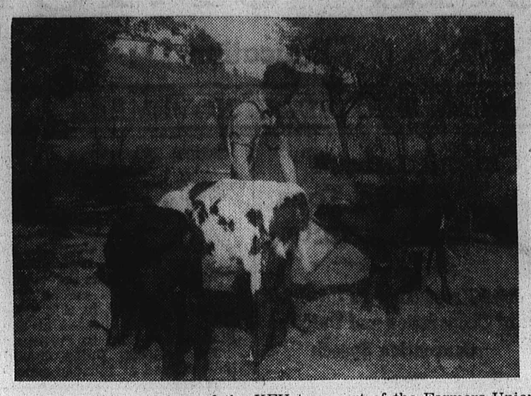
The senate copy is in a showcase in the office of Col. Edwin A. Halsey, senate secretary. The house copy is in the library of congress collection.

PLENTY OF MUSHROOMS

BERLIN (AP)—Germany's wild mushroom, "the meat of the forests," is described by the press as unusually good this year.

The yield of poisonous varities was low. The fact no mushroom deaths had been reported was attributed to popular interest in mushroom identification. A course provided by a botanical museum attracts several hundred persons.

Believes In KFU Feeds



Claude Neeley, driver of the KFU transport of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, not only sells KFU feeds, but uses them in feeding his calves, kept on his place in Wyandotte county just west of Kansas City. The above photograph was taken about September 5, and KFU calf meal is the theme behind the scene.

Mr. Neeley keeps no secret of the new International truck-tractor, purchased only recently, which pulls the KFU trailer. "Faster service," he explains briefly, but proudly.

Better Prepare Tractors for Winter Storage, or Oil Sludge Is Likely

Winter has arrived, and probably many farmers have put their tractors away for the winter, whether or not they planned it that way.

T. C. Belden, manager of the Merchandise department of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, sends an article entitled "Tractor Sludging Troubles," which is timely at this date just before winter.

"As you of course know," Mr. Belden writes, "when a machine is to be stored it should be properly prepared ahead of time. If the tractor operator will give attention to the cleaning up of his machine inside and out, he will go a long ways toward eliminating any troubles the following year."

The article follows:

Sludge in Summer

During the summer when tractors are worked the hardest many sludging complaints may be received from tractor owners and operators, largely on those machines equipped with metal edge-type oil filters. Many instances occurred last year on a popular make of tractor, where that type of filter is used. The complaints are not limited to the users of any one type of lubricating oil. In fact, those who changed from one oil to another, expecting to avoid the sludging trouble, found the same results with all oils.

To some extent, excessive sludge might sometimes be attributed to atmospheric conditions. A wet season would cause large amounts of moisture to accumulate in the crankcase; in a very dry season, working in dry dusty fields might cause excessive amounts of dust to find their way into the crankcase. Water is also one of the products of combustion. Thus there will always be some moisture and dust mixing with the oil and these are the ingredients in the development and accumulation of sludge.

It is doubtful if the sludge has been more pronounced recently than heretofore but the combination of many conditions has probably made it more noticeable. In most cases, the operators have admitted that they did notice the trouble as much during the previous year and in such cases it was found to be the second year for the operation of the tractor. From this combination of circumstances, the following analysis seems logical!

Condition Is Explained

The first year the engine was new, perfectly clean inside and more than likely much pride was taken in the care of the machine. At the end of the busy season there is a tendency to neglect the draining of the crankcase, since the tractor may be set aside for the winter, or if not set aside, is used only occasionally. The last crankcaseful of lubricating oil is probably used longer than the recommended 60 hours, thus it will contain a larger amount of sludgy material. As this oil remains in the crankcase through the colder weather it is subjected to the gradual rise and fall of the daily temperature with the result that the thick heavy sludge becomes thoroughly packed into every nook and corner of the crankcase and throughout the inside of the engine.

It may be another person who starts the tractor the next time or in the spring, or even if it is the same person, he may not recall that the oil was not changed. If the crankcase is drained before starting, more than likely it will be done while the engine is cold, leaving the sludge accumulation in the crankcase—a heavy deposit of it—all of which acts like so much yeast to contaminate the fresh charge of oil, making the formation of sludge much easier and more rapid.

The accumulations of sludge which cause these complaints appear on the surface of the filters and are discovered when the operator removes the filter element for cleaning. Upon seeing the collection of pasty material the operator is surprised, becomes disturbed and thinks the oil is at fault, when, as a matter of fact, it must be emphasized that the filter was installed for just this purpose: to remove the oil the materials which would interfere with the proper lubrication of all the engine parts. When it removes that material it is functioning perfectly and as intended. Under the best operating conditions the filter would probably not accumulate an excessive amount of sludgy material in the period of 60 hours between the cleanings as recommended by the manufacturers originally. However, when other conditions are encountered, such as very dusty and very wet weather, plowing very dry ground, etc., then it is necessary to clean the filter element oftener. Some manufacturers already have suggested cleaning the filter every 30 hours and, when the conditions are very bad, clean it every day.

Clean Filter Daily

To clean the filter every day sounds like more work but the following instructions will prove that it is even less work than the usual practice. First, it is very important that the cleaning should be done while the engine and oil are hot! Do it at the end of the day's work, when the tractor is brought in from the field and before the operator leaves it! While this may at first appear to be adding to the operator's duties it will be found that cleaning while the oil is hot will save more than 7 percent of the time that has been required for this task heretofore, as cleaning has almost always been done before starting out in the morning, when the engine has been standing all night and the oil is cold. On the cold filter element every little slot, necessarily very small in order to do good filtering, is filled with cold oil and the outer surface of the filter element is covered with a heavy, pasty mass of sludge. The oil passages immediately back of the slotted filter face are also filled with cold oil. Using distillate or even gasolne it is difficult to remove the cold sludgy material and oil. Most of these sludge troubles are due to this improper and insufficient cleaning. Gasoline or distillate will clean the filter element when it is warm in five to seven minutes as compared with the hour or more required to do an incomplete and unsatisfactory job when it is cold. If compressed air is available it will assist greatly in cleaning out the oil passages.

Tractor operators should not worry so much about the sludge on the filter but should realize that it is performing just the task for which the engineers specified that it should be installed. It is their important task to clean it properly just as they now clean the parts of the cream separator to avoid spoiling any of the products which may pass through the separator later.

Clean the Oil Filter at the end of Each Day's Work While the engine and the Oil are Hot

How can some of this trouble be avoided next year?

Urge as emphatically as possible that the tractor engine be drained and thoroughly flushed before the cold weather operation begins or before it is put up for the winter! Even if it is to be used occasionally through the winter the engine will be better protected and will give better performance if, now that the season of heavy and dirty work is over, the crankcase be drained and well flushed with an ample amount of light flushing oil, of the same kind as will be used for lubrication. After the flushing oil has been placed in the crankcase, let the engine idle for fifteen minutes or half an hour, allowing it to get quite warm so that the hot oil will be thrown into all parts of the engine and crankcase. A better flushing or washing job will be done if a quart or so more than the regular crankcase capacity is put in for this operation.

Be Sure to Have the Tractor Out-of-Doors While Idling and not in a Closed Building

The slight cost of this flushing oil will be saved many times over in the increased length of life and satisfactory operation of the engine. Quote from one manufacturer's instruction manual,—"It should be kept in mind that good lubrication is low priced insurance against high maintenance costs."

Let the flushing oil drain out thoroughly, turn the engine over a few revolutions and allow it to drain more. When it is all drained out the engine is ready for a fresh charge of good lubricating oil and there will be a much smaller chance for any seeds to be sown for unsatisfactory operation next year.

AAA CHIEF REVIEWS DEVELOPMENT OF PROGRAM

(Continued from Page One)

combination of acreage allotments, storage loans, crop insurance, export assistance, marketing quotas, and soil-building practices.

I want to discuss with you today our experience with these measures during the last 2 years. First, the acreage allotment. The acreage allotment is a basic measure in our wheat program. Each farmer's allotment represents his proportionate share in the national allotment. Therefore, by complying with the program, each farmer shares in adjusting wheat production up or down as the Nation's needs and markets justify.

The year 1939 is a good example of how the allotment works. We had a large surplus from the 2 previous years when we had no acreage program. The 1939 national allotment was 55 million acres, the minimum permitted under the law.

Here is what wheat farmers did when they had their first opportunity to cooperate nationally in adjusting acreage. They reduced their wheat seedings from 80 million acres in 1938 to 64 million in 1939. That's more wheat acreage than the allotment called for, but the reduction was the greatest United States Farmers had ever made in a single year.

Because of the adjustment in 1939 and the healthier supply situation, it was possible for us to increase our national allotment from the 55 million to 62 million acres for 1940. Once more a high percentage of our wheat farmers cooperated with the program, and seeded 64 million acres.

You and I will agree that such compliance is a remarkable record of cooperation, considering the world situation at seeding time. War was spreading over Europe, and many farmers remembering the high prices at the close of the last war. They had dreams of new profits i nwartime wheat markets, and such dreams, no matter if they were fantastic, might have been expected to make large numbers of farmers forsake their program. This did not happen. Farmers committeemen were at work in every State, county, and community, bringing the facts to their fellow farmers, who then had opportunity to study the world wheat situation and its relationship to the war. Wheat farmers decided to stick with their program, and subsequent developments show the wisdom of their decision.

The 1941 Allotment

Our 1941 allotment has already been announced, with no change from the 62-million acre allotment of 1940. Early reports from the winter wheat areas indicate that a large majority of our farmers are cooperating with the program for the third consecutive year.

Compliance with the acreage allotment is strictly voluntary. Usually this adjustment measure will take care of the normal situation. But there may be times when the voluntary adjustment isn't enough. Our yield might be well above normal, or our markets might suddenly shrink below average. In cases of that kind, in spite of allotments, we could end up with a surplus of wheat—more than we could sell and more than we could store efficiently.

Under such conditions we would call into use the marketing quota provisions of the programs. First, the farmers have their say in a referendum. If they approve the quota by a two-thirds majority, they impose a quota on all wheat marketings. This marketing quota makes allowance for all possible wheat requirements, and gives each farmer, whether he is a program cooperator or not, a proportionate share in the total market. Excess marketing over the quota are penalized. But at the same time the quota safeguards the price by holding the surplus wheat off the market. The farmer's quota for wheat would be the actual production or normal production, whichever is larger, of his acreage allotment. For example, if quotas were in effect, a farmer who had an allottment of 200 acres and produced at least a normal yield of wheat on 220 acres would need to hold back the production of 20 acres or would be required to pay a penalty of 15 cents a bushel on each excess bushel marketed.

The quota hasn't been necessary yet for wheat, but cotton and tobacco farmers are using the measure very successfully as an income protection.

As you know, farmers who comply with the acreage allotment earn payments. These payments are made in two parts—a conservation payment and a parity payment. The conservation payment is made to help the farmer shift unnecessary wheat acreage from wasteful overproduction, to soil conserving crops. The parity payment is made specifically for the purpose of bringing the farmer's income nearer prewar parity of 1910-14.

The 1939 wheat payments amounted to 28 cents a bushel on the normal yield of the acreage allotment. For 1940 the rate was 18 cents. These payments which have been important contributions to the wheat farmer's income represent the Nation's interest in the conservation and improvement of our agricultural resources. They are a recognition that we can not have general prosperity without agricultural prosperity.

I want to point out, in this connection, that the wheat farmer helps conserve and build up his land in two ways. I have always told about the adjustmbent of such soil-depleting crops as wheat. Our farmers and our Government believe that using land to produce surpluses that nobody wants is just plain waste of soil fertility Instead, our farmers are using that land for soil-conserving crops. They are carrying out soil-building practices as a means of returning fertility to the soil and of preventing the loss of national wealth through soil erosion. That rounds out a sound conservation program.

In Great Progress

Our farmers, by using the acreage allotment, have gone a long way toward easing a surplus problem which, because of world events, is steadily growing more threatening. There has been another measure which has helped hold down the surplus and which has helped the United States farmer fight for a part of the world market. That is the export program.

Assistance in moving export wheat is not new with us. A number of countries have used or are using this method on a variety of commodities. However, as I said at Winnipeg 2 years ago, it has been the hope of our people that Governmental financing of exports is a temporary measure. We expect to use it only so long as is necessary to maintain for the United States a fair share of the world wheat trade. We continue to hope that some way will be found to bring about sufficient improvement in the world wheat situation so that financing of exports will no longer be necessary either by the United States or by other surplus-wheat countries.

Our most active year for the export program was 1938-39 .That was at the time when the acreage allotment, the wheat loan, and the other program measures were just going into operation, and before their full effect could be felt. We sold approximately 118 million bushels of wheat and flour abroad that year, and approximately 94 million bushels were sold with the help of our export program.

That export business brought us close to our goal of filling about a fifth of the world requirements. At the same time our export operation—working with the other measures in the wheat program—helped lighten our surplus and lifted our price above the world level.

From July 1, 1939, on through the next marketing year, world conditions, as you know, were changing rapidly, and we adopted a much more cautious export policy. Altogether, we assisted in the export of only 35 million bushels during that year. But as we face the future, the fact remains that the United States—like Canada, has a wheat plant geared to produce more wheat than can be sold at home.

We have adjusted our acreage until our wheat plant is operating on from 62 million to 64 million acres. That acreage will permit us to carry out the crop rotation and conservation practices we need to protect our soil. That acreage gives us the volume necessary to maintain our present system of farming.

There may be years when we will have to reduce below that level. But year in and year out, we can't go much lower without requiring far-reaching changes in our farming operations. As a result, the United States will continue to need export markets as well as home markets.

Need International Agreement?

That makes ours a joint problem with Canada's, and unless the wheat producers of the world—and also the wheat importers—can get together and agree on a free and reasonable wheat trade, we will continue to face the question of assisting exports and the problem of adjustment. It is my firm belief that the three great wheat-

(Continued On Page Three)

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Kansas City—Parsons—Wichita

Today or next Thursday—but what makes the difference? The importance is the thankfulness we feel toward our Heavenly Father for our many blessings. It is good that a special Day be set aside as the day of Thanksgiving.

Many will think seriously into their situation, and will utter additional Thanks for the institution of insurance. Simple chance did not build it—this service institution which provides for your financial protection from the many hazards to your property from fire, wind and weather.

Be sure you are one who takes advantage of Farmers Union insurance. Never has the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company missed paying a proven loss. Organized April 18, 1914, it has enjoyed a continued successful growth. Your local agent would like to talk insurance with you, or write the headquarters office in Salina.

THE FARMERS UNION Mutual Insurance Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

Junior and Juvenile Department

ESTHER EKBLAD, Director

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

THANKSGIVING

We have no fitting words, dear Lord,
For all the good of our receiving.
Despite the dark bewilderment
Of these strange days, beyond believing.
You have bestowed upon us more
Than any heart can thank You for.

Accept our simple earnest prayer
And take it for our heart's full meaning;
Upon Your bounty we depend—
Upon Your strength our strength is leaning.
Our fathers thanked You, and we bow
Even as they, to thank You now.
—Grace Noll Crowell.

Grateful for Farmers Union

The season of turkey and of giving thanks for all the lovely things of life is again at hand. In our gratitude I wonder if we couldn't well remember the Farmers Union of our state and nation. In Kansas and in the nation it has for thirty-five years and more been a servant of American farmers in securing their bounty. Through cooperative business and legislative action, farmers have managed to add at least small additional bits to their table of blessings. Through the program of information, farmers, and today also farm boys and girls, are receiving a taste of folk education. The kind of learning which helps people to really live a democracy. For isn't that the name for the sort of things we receive as members of Junior discussion classes in which we learn and talk of everyday problems related to farm living? And isn't a democratic fellowship that which becomes a part of us as we learn to love the folk songs and folk dances, so rich in beauty and tradition?

Yes, we are thankful for the Farmers Educaitonal and Cooperative Union of America which carries on its banner: "The Greatest Good for the Greatest Number."

Contest Report

Many splendid posters and scrapbooks made by Juniors, Junior Reserves and Juveniles were on display at the State Convention. Since that time the work has been judged for neatness, attractiveness, originality, continuity of theme, value for reference and study, and relationship to economic and social problems. Awards have been given in all divisions and are listed on this page. We are happy for so much fine work done during 1940 and we hope that all who entered this contest, whether a prize was received or not, have profited by the time and effort given toward completing a poster or scrapbook which would carry a message of the Farmers Union.

Awards To Be Presented

In this issue of the KUF are the names of those who will receive Service Awards for 1940. These awards are given by the State Farmers Union to all Juniors, Junior Reserves and Juveniles who earn during the year the required number of achievement points. Most of those who receive their awards this year have earned many more than the needed number of points, which testifies that much has been accomplished.

Will Hear From Torch Bearers

As we write the National Convention is still ahead, but as you read, we will have been to Denver and have come back home again. We'll look forward to the accounts of the trip which the Torch Bearers, Bernard Schafer and Orville Rawson are sure to give us.

Visit To the Windy City

A trip to a city like Chicago is in itself a thrill, but to be there when a 60 mile-an-hour wind blows is something to remember a long time. Yes, Chicago had some of the sudden weather change that Kansas experienced. There was very little snow, but the freakish storm did its utmost to express its fury in wind.

Casting weather aside, the most interesting thing about my trip to Chicago was the hours spent in preparation for the panel discussion in which I participated at the Land Grant College Association meeting, Tuesday evening, November 12. We, the nine members of the panel, came to Chicago not knowing each other at all, but with common interests and a common purpose it didn't take us a minute to become well acquainted. We spent most of Tuesday just talking among ourselves and informally discussing the topic of the evening—"Which Way For Rural Youth." As we expressed to each other our opinions and observations on opportunities for youth in farming and job opportunities in other fields, and as we talked of the accomplishments and of the limitations of organizations giving community services to older youth, our thinking was clarified and we begin to feel as one big family with a particular job to do. A job to get done that surely required cooperation, and which was in this particular instance to present a panel discussion which would tell interested people more about the problems of farm youth.

It is hard to share these experiences on paper. All I can hope is that as we grow in our own Junior work, our opportunities to meet and talk with young people representing other organizations and other sections of the country will increase in number. Our two Torch Bearers will experience some of that in Denver as they meet and become acpuainted with Farmers Union Juniors whose homes are widely scattered over the country.

At Your Service

Farmers Union Cooperative Educational Service

Gladys Tabott Edwards
Director

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

CONVENTIONS MAKE NEWS

Education Committees

The conventions of the Northwest states ended with the Wisconsin annual meeting at Eau Claire. Names are news so the names of the State Education Committees elected at the conventions and of National Torchbearers are the news right now.

NORTH DAKOTA—Susanna Olson, Williston, school teacher and camp staff member was reelected for a second term on the Advisory Committee. Mrs. Carl Lee, Devils Lake, veteran County Leader, farm wife, mother, playwrite and Camp staff member went on the Committee and Helen Schmid, Beulah, school teacher and recreation instructor at Camp is the third member.

Montana—Esther Harbo, Froid, State Recreational Director, camp instructor at state and All-State camps was retained. New members are Charlotte Holtz, Portage, farm wife, mother and camp nurse, and Dixie McBride, Harve, farm wife and mother and director of county camps.

Minnesota — Minnesota elected their first Junior Council who will work with the National Department of Education and with the Farmers Union Education Service until the State is set up and a Leader is selected. The Council is Mrs. N. F. Collins, Monteviedo, farm wife, mother of nine children and widow of one of Minnesota's pioneer workers in the Farmers union, and Mrs. George Eisert, farm wife and mother.

Wisconsin—Signe Anderson, Elroy, who has been both County and Recreational Leader in her County is a new member of the Education Committee in Wisconsin. At this date, only Signe's name has reached us.

Torchbearers

The boys have it this year. Of the ten Torchbearers thus far reported only one is a girl. Marcella DeNure of South Dakota. Montana elected a girl. Lorine Johnson, but Lorine is teaching school and her school board did not feel willing to let her go to the National Convention since she had already had some time off during September for the National Junior broadcast from Chicago.

Not all of the States doing Junior work have submitted names of their Torchbearers as we go to press. Those registered thus far are:

South Dakota—
Marcella DeNure, Canton, four years a Junior.
Hurst Williams, Brentford, began as Juvenile—Camp musician.

North Dakota—
Murry Warner, Fargo, President of College Local, Member of Co-op House, Minuteman.
Vernon Carlson, Glenburn, Secretary of home Local, Minuteman.

Montana—
Ralph Parker, State and All-State Camps, Minuteman.
Billey Siphers. Four years a Junior, Writers Project Winner.

Wisconsin—
John Torgerson, Menomonie, began work as Juvenile, Minuteman, Camp Staff.
Leon Lulck, Stetsonville, began work as Juvenile, State and All-State camps.

Kansas—
Bernard Schafer, McPherson, three years Junior work, State Camp Staff, All-State.
Orville Lawson, Marquette, Camp Attendance, active in home Local, state camp attendance.

Wedding Bells in North Dakota

Norma Osmon, field worker for the Farmers Union in North Dakota for the past two years and Walter R. Fiedler, Farm Security Administration, former Junior and County Junior Leader, were married on September 29th. The marriage was not announced until after the state convention. Norma will continue her work with the Farmers Union for some time. Hearty congratulations and best wishes go to these two young people.

Officers Go to School in Montana

The Montana Officers' School is in session this month in Montana. The week's training period is open to Leaders also, and will offer to all those in the broad field of Montana Farmers Union work an excellen opportunity to become better acquainted with each other, with their state officials, the business activity managers, and with the whole program of the Farmers Union.

New Junior Reserve Unit

"The Twin Pine Trail" is the title of the new Junior Reserve Unit. The text upon which the study is based is "Cooperatives" a Headline Book. Several leaflets and pamphlets are included with the text to complete the reference work in the outline. "Americans on Trek," a collection of stories on Migratory workers, is a part of the study, which shows the growth of cooperatives and the present trend to tenancy and loss of homes, as a reason why farmers must build cooperatives.

Unit Text and References, 25c.
Tales of Americans on Trek. (Special) 35c.
Special Price on "Tales of Americans on Trek" when ordered with the Reserve Union. Otherwise, regular price of fifty cents is charged.

Cooperative Christmas Cards

Beautiful Christmas cards which carry the cooperative message of peace and good will, and are decorated with a cooperative design may be obtained through a cooperative agency. Write your State Leader if you are interested in ordering these cards.

1940 SERVICE AWARDS

JUNIORS

These Service Awards are given by the State Junior Department for assigned work completed. Juniors must earn 125 or more achievement points before receiving the Junior pins. Junior Reserves and Juveniles must earn 100 or more points to receive their awards. This list is not complete as there are two or three more locals to report.

The awards will be mailed from the State Office before December 1.

1st. Year Junior Pin:
Margaret Carlson, Marquette
Bernard Larson, Marquette
Inex Swanson, McPherson
Dorothy Larson, McPherson
Ruby Larson, McPherson
Burdette Larson, McPherson
Bernard Gibson, McPherson
Leonard Groene, Winfield
Raymond Groene, Winfield
Millard Kittelson, Winfield
Leah Schmidt, Winfield
Curtis Wilson, Winfield
Nellie Mary Wilson, Winfield
John Boggs, Ellsworth
William H. Hysell, Ellsworth
James Reed, Ellsworth
Elsie Mae Dolezal, Ellsworth
Ruth Schwerdtfeger, Ellsworth
Albert Nienke, Ellsworth
Harold Schwerdtfeger, Ellsworth
Evrin Schwerdtfeger, Ellsworth
Doris Schwerdtfeger, Ellsworth

2nd Year Junior Pin:
Orville Rawson, Marquette
Cecil Swisher, Marquette
Ruth Carlson, Marquette

3rd Year Junior Pin:
Betty Peterson, McPherson
Clara Olson, McPherson
Keith Peterson, McPherson
Bernard Schafer, Jr., McPherson

JUNIOR RESERVES

1st Year Lithographed Poem 'Life's Plan"
Richard Spence, McPherson
Russell Peterson, McPherson
Ruth Anna Cadwell, Winfield
Elaine Groene, Winfield
Margaret Groene, Winfield
Leon Payne, Winfield
Norman Payne, Winfield
Henry Hysell, Ellsworth
Faye Hysell, Ellsworth
Kenneth Stroede, Ellsworth
Francis Soukup, Ellsworth
Frances Hokr, Ellsworth
Jack Rathbun, Ellsworth
Lloyd Dolezal, Ellsworth
Evelyn Schneider, Ellsworth
Vada Webb, Ellsworth
William Nienke, Ellsworth
Edith Schneider, Ellsworth
Joyce Kerr, Seneca

2nd Year Lithographed Poem "Life's Mirror"
Bonnie Peterson, McPherson

3rd Year Lithographed Poem "I Would Be True."
Ida Mae Olson, McPherson
Ruth Swanson, McPherson
(Third year Junior Reserves also receive the Rainbow Pin—the flag of cooperation.)

JUVENILES

1st Year Juvenile Pin:
Eva Mae Hysell, Ellsworth
Betty Soukup, Ellsworth
Helen Boggs, Ellsworth
Neita Mae Hysell, Ellsworth
G. W. Coe, Seneca
Dale Ridgeway, Seneca,
Patty Shaughnessy, Seneca

2nd Year Juvenile Pencil:
Iona Myers, Seneca

3rd Year Juvenile Banner
Billy Peterson, McPherson
Mary Ann Peterson, McPherson
Bernadine Schafer, McPherson
Geneva Schafer, McPherson
Emory Swanson, McPherson

POSTER AND SCRAPBOOK AWARDS

The State Convention brought to a close the poster and scrapbook contest sponsored this year by the Junior Department. The material was judged at the State Office by Mrs. Henry Sinner, a local Farmers Union Leader from Nebraska, and Esther Ekblad, State Leader. All work was graded on the following points: 1—Neatness and attractiveness; 2—Originality; 3—Continuity of theme; 4—The value of project for reference and study; 5—Relationship to economic and social problems. Below are listed those who rated first and second in each division:

Juniors

Nellie Mary Wilson, Kellogg Local, Cowley county, first place on poster "The Triange—How the Farmers Union Is Built." Award, fountain pen.

Clara Olson, Johnstown Local, McPherson county, and Leah Schmidt, Kellogg Local, Cowley county, tied for second on posters, "When the Organized Farmer Speaks" and 'United We Reach the Top." Second place award for Leah Schmidt, eversharp pencil. Clara Olson also entered a scrapbook and received a combined award, a zipper notebook.

Junior Reserves

Leon Payne, Kellogg Local, Cowley county, first place on poster "Cooperation—it Pays" Award, fountain pen.

Bonnie Peterson, Johnstown Local, McPherson county, second place on poster "Farm Security—How Can Tenants Find It?" Award eversharp pencil.

Ida Mae Olson and Ruth Swanson, Johnstown Local, McPherson county, scrapbooks on current Farmers Union activities. Award for each, novel by L. M. Montgomery.

Juveniles

Mary Ann Peterson, Johnstown Local, McPherson county, first place on poster "Pioneer Cooperatives." Award, story book, "Maida's Little Camp."

Tommy Peterson, Johnstown Local, McPherson county, second place on poster "We'll Make It By Pulling Together." Award, puzzle, "The United States Map."

Group award for scrapbooks entered by Juveniles of Johnstown Local on study topic "Banded with My Brother." The award, subscription to Play Mates Magazine.

Play Mates Magazine subscription to Juveniles at Seneca for work on "Birds Are Good Neighbors" scrapbooks.

Junior Class Entries

Poster made by Juniors and Junior Reserves of Kellogg Local, Cowley county, on "How Farmers Union Is Built." Award, ten Public affairs pamphlets.

AAA CHIEF REVIEWS DEVELOPMENTS OF PROGRAM

(Continued from Page Two)

producing countries of the Western Hemisphere, together with Australia, must look forward to some form of international wheat agreement before our world wheat situation can continue on a sound basis. Such an agreement, as I see it, is our solution. It is our most promising hope for reconstructing a stable world trade in wheat, and it is something we should look forward to accomplishing when the war ends.

The measures I have talked about so far deal with surplus removal—through the use of production adjustment and an export program. Our program doesn't stop there. A number of measures recognize the fact that we must carry larger reserves today than we have in the past. This is a protection both to the consumer and the farmer. We call these measures our Ever-Normal-Granary because they provide a way to hold the reserves from our good years for use in the poor years. In other words, our farmers have the machinery to keep from being swamped by surplus, of bankrupted by crop failure.

The wheat storage loan is an effective measure in the Ever-Normal Granary Program. First of all, the loans are putting a bottom under our wheat price. Second, the loans enable farmers to hold a part of their wheat off the market until it can be sold in a more orderly manner.

Our first wheat loan, offered in 1938, was slow to get under way because of our lack of experience, but before the season was over, approximately 73,000 loans were made on about 86 million bushels of wheat. Farmers borrowed at an average rate of 53 cents a bushel.

The loans on about 70 million bushels were repaid. The remaining 16 million bushels were delivered to the Government, and that—I might add—is something the borrower may always do if he desires. The entire program cost only 5½ million dollars. Considering the fact that thousands of farmers benefitted from a price support of several times that amount, I say we made a good investment.

In 1939 a new loan carrying some increases in rates was offered, and about 237,000 loans were made on nearly 168 million bushels. This more than tripled the number of loans and about doubled the number of bushels stored in 1938. The loan values to producers averaged about 63 cents a bushel.

By June 30, 1940, borrowers had paid off loans on 156 million bushels. They resealed about 10 million bushels under a 1-year loan extension. This leaves less than 2 million bushels, delivered to the Government, and the interest collected more than offset the cost on these loans. Incidentally, under our loan programs, the interest rate has been reduced to 3 percent, the lowest United States farmers have ever had.

I have told you how our 1939 loan greatly exceeded records of the previous year. But what did the program mean to the individual farmer?

Go back to July and August 1939, when our farmer was harvesting his wheat. The average United States farm price was 55 cents. That is what our farmer would have gotten for his wheat on the market—55 cents. Instead—if he were cooperating in the farm program—he could take out a Government loan averaging 63 cents. He was better off right there than he would have been without a program. But see what happened.

Loans Are Help

Between harvest time and the first of the year, wheat prices went up on an average of 30 cents a bushel. The price stayed at that level—or went higher—until after the expiration of the loan on April 30, 1940. In other words, our farmer who took out a loan was able to sell his wheat for 85 cents instead of 55 cents. Deducting 10 cents a bushel to cover interest and storage charges, our farmer made a net profit of 20 cents a bushel—a direct result of the Government loans. And the 55 cents we got in July and August was about 30 cents above the world market—held at that level by means of the loan and export programs. So, in addition to bringing a profit to those who received loans, the wheat program has been instrumental in benefiting all wheat growers to the tune of 30 cents a bushel over world markets.

Now this farmer who was cooperating with the acreage allotment earned payments of 28 cents a bushel on his normal yield. Add 28 to 75 and you get more than a dollar a bushel. That's what the program brought this farmer for his 1939 wheat.

Right now the third wheat loan program is in operation, and more wheat already has been stored than in both the previous years combined. Up to October 29, about 373,000 loans had been made on 237 million bushels, and we will be making loans until the first of the year.

Of course, we have no assurance that the 1940 loan will enable farmers to make a profit as large as they did on their 1939 wheat. But this we do know—the loan plus the program payments assure the wheat farmer, on the average, a return of at least 81 cents a bushel at the farm, regardless of market prices.

These facts demonstrate that the wheat loan is protecting the grower's income. It is giving him a new freedom and security.

Our Ever-Normal Granary program has another important phase and that is wheat crop insurance. Crop insurance is just what the name says insurance against loss from all such hazards as drouth, hail, wind, fire, insects and the like. It insures yield only, and not price. For that reason all business is transacted in terms of wheat—premiums, reserves, and indemnities.

Into Crop Insurance

The 1939 crop was the first under the crop insurance program. That year nearly 166,000 United States wheat growers put their drills in the ground knowing that no matter what happened they would get either 50 or 75 percent of their average harvest, depending upon the type of insurance policy they have.

And when the harvest was over, about one-third of them had collected approximately 10 million bushels in indemnities.

In 1940 more than twice as many growers, or nearly 380,000 insured their wheat production. By paying 15 million bushels, in premiums, they insured approximately 11 million acres and guaranteed themselves a production estimated at more than 106 million bushels. We don't know yet what all the losses will amount to, but up to the middle of October approximately 90,000 claims had been made, and about 19 million bushels of indemnities paid.

The fact that we paid out more indemnities than we collected in premiums is largely the result of the spotted losses and the fact that losses have been greater than normal since the program began. We had a lot of our insurance business on our Southern Great Plains, where so much wheat dried out last winter. But this experience and the experience we are having each year is helping us shape a better program with more accurate rates for the future.

This fall an increasing number of our winter wheat farmers took out insurance for 1941. They are enjoying a peace of mind wheat farmers have never before experienced.

I have given you the highlights of the experience we have had with the principal measures in our wheat program during the last 2 years. The fact that these measures have enabled our wheat farmers to protect themselves from the worst effects of the world wheat situation is testimony to their effectiveness.

Now, as the wheat farmers of the United States face the future, the prospect of limited opportunities in the world market continues to confront them. There is little to encourage confidence that th edays of the free and expanding wheat markets will return. Before they do, our farmers may find it necessary to make still further adjustments, and they may find it increasingly necessary to cushion the effects of world developments. If this should be necessary, they have a program to do the job. It is a voluntary program, run by farmers themselves.

That very democracy of operation—that farmer leadership springing from the thousands of communities all over our land—is the key to the success of the program. The Nation, through Congress, gave agriculture the power to solve its problems, but the job of making that program work is in the hands of the farmers.

Each year the cooperators in each of the Nation's more than 24,000 agricultural communities hold election meetings. They pick their own community committees, and at the same time pick delegates who will help elect the county committees in more than 3,000 counties. Altogether there are more than 135,000 community and county committeemen, elected by farmers from their own ranks.

These committeemen are the bulwark of our farm program administration. Their suggestions, within the bounds of the legislation, go into the making of the programs from year to year. Their work carries the program to the farmers. They are the administrators of the program right on their home grounds among their own neighbors. The program has come through the severe tests of the last 2 years, and it will continue to furnish farmers a democratic solution of their problems.

The wheat growers of both Canada and the United States are facing the same problems. These are problems that must be solved on two fronts. We can move against them on our home fronts as we have done in the United States and as you are doing in Canada. But to get well-founded and lasting prosperity for our wheat farmers we must also move against those problems on the international front. There is no place that this job can better be started than on the two sides of the longest fortified international boundary in the world—started by two of the world's greatest agricultural democracies. I am confident that the farmers of North America are ready to provide the world leadership for this great task.

By MRS. ALEXANDER GEORGE

Second calls on foods can be best.

Calling All Leftovers!
Dinner Serving 3 Or 4

Vegetable Soup — Toasted Wafers
Savory Meat Timbales — Gravy
Hashed Brown Sweet Potatoes
Bread — Cranberry Orange Relish
Pineapple Cookies — Coffee
Milk for Children

Savory Meat Timbales

1 tablespoon chopped onion
2 tablespoons bacon fat (or other kind)
2 cups chopped cooked meat (any kind)
1 teaspoon minced parsley
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon paprika
⅛ teaspoon celery salt
2 eggs, beaten or 4 yolks
½ cup soft bread
1 cup hot milk
1 tablespoon gravy or butter, melted

Slightly brown onion in the fat. Add other ingredients and fill buttered custard cups. Bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven—about 350 degrees. Unmold carefully and surround with hot gravy, a well seasoned sauce or creamed vegetable.

Different leftover meats can be combined and used.

Pineapple Cookies (3 Dozen)

⅔ cup fat
1 cup dark brown sugar
½ cup granulated sugar
2 eggs, beaten
2 tablespoons lemon juice
⅔ cup crushed pineapple
¼ teaspoon salt
2½ cups pastry flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon soda
½ cup broken nuts (almonds-pecans)
½ teaspoon grated lemon rind

Cream fat and sugars. Add eggs, juice and pineapple. Beat well. Add other ingredients and mix lightly. Drop portions from the tip of a spoon onto greased baking sheets. Flatten each cooky and bake ten minutes in a moderate oven.

CONFERENCE TYPE MEETING FOR NAT'L FARMERS UNION

(continued from page 1)

completed

6:00 p. m.

Community supper—All those eating together who do not have to leave early in the evening.

SEE CHANCES FOR U. S.

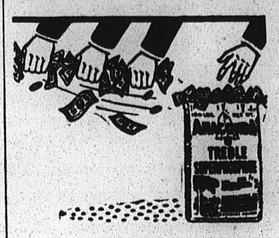
PAPEETE, Tahiti (AP)—Business men here believe present world conditions offer the United States an opportunity to revive its copra trade with this French colony.

They believe there must be a reduction of tariff on the product following which sales would build up a dollar exchange permitting the islanders to buy American goods.

Copra, the dried meat of the coconut, is used in soap.

The soil should be well aerated when growing blueberries.

The first all-steel railway baggage car was introduced in 1904.



162 KANSAS FARMERS MADE A TEST WITH

Anaconda 45% TREBLE SUPER PHOSPHATE

on wheat. For every dollar spent for phosphate they got *increased* yield amounting to $4.00.

For further proof that Anaconda Treble Superphosphate pays big extra profits — see your county agent, your Agricultural College, or write for free book on soil to

ANACONDA SALES CO.

Distributed by
FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

REFERENDUM BALLOT

Instructions

The following amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the Kansas Farmers Union were approved by the delegates at the state convention in Parsons, Kansas, November 1, 1940, and are hereby submitted to the membership for their approval or rejection.

These amendments should be voted on immediately, by the Local Unions, and returns forwarded to Rex Troutman, State Secretary, Salina, not later than January 1, 1941.

The total number of votes FOR, and the total number of votes AGAINST each amendment must be recorded in the squares at the right of each amendment.

Amendment No. 1

Page 6, Division B, Article 1, Section 2 (Election of Delegates). To amend by striking out the following: "Each chartered Cooperative Business Association conducted in the name of the Farmers Union, providing such associations must have at least 51 per cent of all stockholders in good standing as paid up members in the Kansas Farmers Union, and in conformity with regulations and condition prescribed by the Board of Directors of the State Union shall be entitled to one delegate to the State Union, who shall be appointed by the Board of Directors of the Association eligible to representation."

Votes For ☐

Page 7, same division and article as above
To amend by striking out the following:
(line 4) "and chartered cooperative association."

Votes No ☐

Amendment No. 2—Dues

Page 35, Division C, Article 4, Section 1, Line 4. To amend to read as follows: "The dues of the adult male members shall be divided as follows: 80c to the local union, 15c to the county union, 75 cents to the publishing account of the Kansas Union Farmer, 30 cents to the National Union and 75 cents to the State Union . . . ."

Votes For ☐

Page 35, line 10, to amend to read as follows: "The State Secretary-treasurer shall remit quarterly to the National Secretary-Treasurer 30 cents and to the County Secretary-Treasurer 15 cents for each adult male member as such annual dues are received by him."

Votes No ☐

Amendment No. 3

Page 38, Division D, Article 1, Section 1. To amend to read as follows: A County Union may be instituted in any county having not fewer than three chartered Local Unions with a total membership of not less than sixty members. After a . . . ."

Votes For ☐

Votes No ☐

The above is a true and correct return of the vote of.....

Local, Number..... in.....County, Kansas, on the proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Kansas Farmers Union.

Local President

(SEAL)

Local Secretary

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 500cc., 250cc., 125cc., 100cc. Virus is bottled in 100cc., 60cc., 30cc., 15cc.

Weight of Pigs and Hogs	Amount of Serum to Use	Amount of Virus to Use
Suckling Pigs	16 to 20 cc.	2 cc.
Pigs 20 to 30 lbs.	24 cc.	2 cc.
Pigs 30 to 40 lbs.	24 to 28 cc.	2 cc.
Pigs 40 to 60 lbs.	28 to 32 cc.	2 cc.
Pigs 60 to 80 lbs.	32 to 36 cc.	3 cc.
Pigs 80 to 100 lbs.	36 to 40 cc.	3 cc.
Pigs 100 to 120 lbs.	40 to 48 cc.	4 cc.
Hogs 120 to 150 lbs.	48 to 56 cc.	4 cc.
Hogs 150 to 180 lbs.	56 to 64 cc.	4 cc.

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 ⅓ to ½.

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

Clear Concentrate Serum	$0.65	per 100 cc
Simultaneous Virus	1.50	per 100 cc
Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin	.06	per dose
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum	1.80	per 100 cc
Mixed Infection Bacterin	.06	per dose
Pig Scours Bacterin	.06	per dose
Hog Worm Oil	7.00	per gal.
Worm Capsules	.02½ and .03½	each
MIXED INFECTIONS IN SWINE		
FOR CATTLE		
Blackleg Bacterin	$0.07	per dose
Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin	.06	per dose
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum	1.80	per 100 cc
Keratitis (Pink Eye) Bacterin	.06	per dose
Mixed Bacterin Bovine	.06	per dose
Abortion Vaccine	.25	per dose
FOR HORSES AND MULES		
Encephalomyelitis (Sleeping Sickness) Western Type "Chick" Vaccine. One complete treatment of two 10 cc. dose bottles (NOT RETURNABLE)	1.25	
Hemorrhagic Septisemia Bacterin	.06	per dose
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum	1.80	per 100 cc
FOR SHEEP		
Hemorrhagic Septisemia Bacterin	.06	per dose
Mixed Bacterin Ovine	.06	per dose
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum	1.80	per 100 cc
Worm Capsules	.02½ and .03½	each
FOR POULTRY		
Mixed Bacterin Avian	.01½	per 1 cc. dose
Stained Pullorum Antigen, B. W. D. Test	$1.50	per 100 tests
	4.80	per 500 tests
Anchor Elastic Worm Capsules	.01½	each
Kamala-Nicotine Tabletst	.00¾	each
FOR DOGS		
Rabies Vaccine	$0.50	per dose

"We will absolutely pay Patronage Dividends on our Serum Profits to Members of the Kansas Farmers Union."—Paul Steele

ORDER FROM

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

Conclude Fall Series of F. U. Ins. Meetings

Seven Instructional Conferences are Held by Farmers Union Mutual Ins. Co.

The fall series of agents' meetings of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company, Salina, concluded with the one at Salina, November 15. The program was directed toward improving the qualifications of the individual agent, giving him up-to-date information relative to the insurance policy.

G. W. Bushby, president of the company, was in general charge of the meetings, and lead a question and answer period through the mornings; W. O. Cole, assistant secretary, directed a two and a half hour picture slide talk through the afternoons.

The meetings were held as follows:

Great Bend, October 22
Oakley, October 23
Osborne, October 24
Chanute, November 12
Emporia, November 13
Topeka, November 14
Salina, November 15

Winners of prizes awarded by the company for agents doing exceptional work have been announced. Howard Hadsell, Anthony won $20 for writing the greatest volume of business through the three months, August, September and October. Harry Heim, Easton, took the second prize of $10; and J. F. Reed, LaCygne, received third prize of $5.

Frank Schippers, Victoria, wrote the largest new policy through this period, and received the prize of $5. Ray Henry, Stafford, wrote the policy having the largest premium, received $5. H. L. Glover, Salina, secured the greatest number of new policyholders and received a $5 prize.

The largest policy written during the contest was an application of $80,000 written by Mr. Heim, Easton, who took second place in the first contest, permitting the prize to go to another as no agent was permitted to receive more than one prize.

Foresee Little Export Demand for U. S. Wheat

World Supplies of Wheat Large nad European Countires in War Restrictions

Export demand for United States farm products is likely to be worse in 1941 than it was in 1940, according to "The Agricultural Situation," published by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C. Continental European markets are virtually closed. They will be closed so long as present hostilities continue.

World supplies of wheat are large, Great Britain can obtain all needed supplies from the dominions. War restrictions on imports of fruits and miscellaneous products by the United Kingdom will be continued, and may be more stringent in 1941 than in 1940.

Effects of War

There is a possibility that German bombing of British warehouses and other food handling and manufacturing facilities will reduce seriously the supplies of some foods and other commodities in Great Britain. In this event, Great Britain may be compelled to turn to the United States for larger quantities of products not obtainable from Empire sources —products such as lard, tobacco, cotton, and canned foods. It is not likely, however, that bombings could be so effective as to bring about an increase in our exports to Great Britain sufficient to offset the loss of exports to other countries.

Should the war in Europe be terminated in 1941, the United States export situation may become more favorable than now appears probable. Deficits of agricultural products in many Euroepan areas may cause the affected countries to turn to the Western Hemisphere for supplies. These countries, however, would have little purchasing power, and barter arrangements might be sought as a means of obtaining supplies. South American and other surplus-producing countries whose regular markets have been sharply curtailed no doubt would bid eagerly for this business, and any considerable share obtained by the United States might be at the expense of additional export subsidies.

Even though the termination of war did not mean the defeat of Great Britain, the cost of rehabilitation would be so great as to make probable a continuation of present British restrictions on imports of many commodities, and of efforts to obtain needed supplies from Empire sources.

Indications are that the acreage seeded to wheat for harvest in 1941 will be about the same as in 1940. Wheat prices in the United States are expected to continue above levels in competing exporting countries. If we should harvest another large crop, or Government loan and export subsidy programs are abandoned, domestic prices might adjust more in line with prices in competing countries.

To Seed 62 Million Acres

The acreage allotted for seeding the 1941 crop under the Agricultural Adjustment Act in 62 million acres. This is the same as the allotmen tfor the 1941 crop, when actual seedings totaled 64.4 million acres. If the total wheat seedings for harvest in 1941 are about the same as this year, and average yields are obtained, production will total 750 million bushels. This would leave about 50 million bushels for export or addition to carry-over at the end of the season, after deducting domestic disappearance of about 700 million bushels. On this basis, the carry-over at the close of 1941-42 season would be little different from that at the beginning, when it is expected to be 325 million bushels or more.

The annual average yields per seeded acre in the United States usually vary between about 10 and 14 bushels. A 10-bushel yield on an acreage the same as this year would result in a crop about 50 million bushels short of average annual domestic disappearance and thereby reduce the moderately large carryover. While average yields usually vary only between 10 and 14 bushels per seeded acre, in exceptional years yields have been very small as a result of severe winter kill and drouth. Even with a small crop, ample supplies of milling wheats for the year beginning July 1, 1941, are assured because of large carryover stocks in prospect at that time.

Wheat prices in the United States, on the other hand, are expected to remain independent, to a considerable extent, of prices in other countries. A large crop, or abandonment of the loan and export subsidy programs, however, would probably cause domestic prices to be more depenedent upon the factors which affect prices in other countries. The large quantities of wheat held under loan in 1938-39 and 39-40 operated to support domestic prices.

The M. F. A's New Leader

Upon the death of William Hirth on October 24, F. V. Heinkel became president of the Missouri Farmers' Association, with headquarters at Columbia. He has served as vice-president of the Association since 1936.

Mr. Heinkel joined the M. F. A. at the age of 18. He owns and operates a farm in Franklin County, Mo., where he grew to manhood. He has had a wide experience in the cooperative field, having served as Farm Club secretary, Club president, local Exchange director, county president, State director, member of the State Executive Committee, and State vice-president. Forty-three years of age, Mr. Teinkel is a successful farmer, a devout cooperator, an able speaker and debater, and an experienced farm leader. For the past two years, owing to the illness of President Mirth, he presided over the annual convention attended by nearly 7,000 delegates and members.

The M. F. A. is composed of 417 local and central cooperatives. Local cooperatives consist of farmers' exchanges and elevators, grocery stores, service stations, and livestock plants, grain and livestock commission companies, a milling company, a hatchery, creameries and milk plants. By virtue of his office, Mr. Heinkel is also president of the M. F. A. Oil Company, which is composed of 26 bulk oil plants, 100 service stations, and 175 other retail outlets, and whose volume of business this year will total approximately one million dollars.

Last year the M. F. A. did a business in purchases and sales approximating $60,000,000.00. Total patronage refunds paid by M. F. A. cooperatives in 1939 were approximately $400,000.00, and are expected to be considerably more this year.

M. F. A. members and cooperators throughout the State of Missouri expect to make steady progress under Mr. Heinkel's guidance. A new membership program is already under way for 1941, through which it is expected that the membership will be doubled and the volume of business through the cooperatives materially increased. A new headquarters office building is now under construction at Columbia, which will cost $55,000.00, and for which cash will be paid. A school is to be established early next year for employees with a vien of training future cooperative managers. Several new cooperative manufacturing ventures are also being planned for 1941.

THUMBS DOWN

NEW YORK (AP)—Japanese beetles which can fly only five miles, have been hitching rides on airplanes. To forestall them, the U. S. department of agriculture has posted inspectors at La Guardia airport to see that none of the pests come into New York on passenger's clothing or baggage.

Are Dynasties of Money

There is an old American tradition that "it is three generations from shirtsleeves to shirtsleeves," or "from overalls to overalls." That may have been true at one time, but reports recently issued by the O'Mahoney Monopoly Committee reveal that those who own most of what is worthwhile in America have discovered a way to beat the tradition.

Not so long ago, LABOR summarized a report prepared for the O'Mahoney committee by the Securities and Exchange Commission. It showed that 13 of the super-rich families control the 200 largest "non-financial" corporations in this country. According to the "shirtsleeve" tradition, that might suggest that wealth and control were in the hands of the "first generation." But that is not the case. According to the report:

Dynasties Established

"The Mellon group is now in the third generation, while the Rockefeller and duPont groups are in the second and third generations.

"Most of the other family groups are also in the second and third generations; for instance, the Duke Hartford, Widener, Harkness and Woolworth holdings. Few of the large stockholdings are still owned by the founders."

Henry Ford dominates his automobile empire, but the second generation of this "royal family" is already sharing control and the third is coming up.

The S. E. C. report tells how these families perpetuate their wealth and power, regardless of the ability of the sons and grandsons.

Dead Hands Hold Reins

"Family holding companies, trusts and foundations have made it possible to keep control centralized in the hands of a few persons," the report says.

"An important part of this centralization is played by the appointment of the same trustees for a large number of trusts, having different beneficiaries.

"Thus, practically all the trust funds set up within the Rockefeller family are administered by the Chase National Bank, which is under Rockefeller control.

"Most of the Mellon family trusts are administered by the Union Trust of Pittsburgh, controlled by that family. The duPonts use the Wilmington Trust Company and the Deleware Trust Company, which they own."

Doesn't Trust Descendants

To put it simply, "papa" acquires great wealth. If he puts that wealth directly in the hands of his sons and grandsons they will probably lose it and have to go to work.

So, with the aid of clever lawyers, he forms family holding companies, trusts and foundations, managed by hired investment experts, and men skilled in advising how to dodge income and inheritance taxes.

Thus the wealth and power are perpetuated; "papa's" descendants are saved from the necessity of working for a living. They do not even have to clip bond coupons. This is done for them by a hired expert.

The interesting facts revealed by the S. E. C. report constitute something new in the history of America, because family holding companies, trusts and foundations are comparatively recent inventions. —From the weekly newspaper, Labor.

The Open Forum

Contributors will please limit their messages to within five hundred words, please.—The Editor.

War and Profit

Profit taking has been shown to be the means of bringing, first depression, then war. Also we can now see that profit taking is the thing which may determine the efficiency of any nation when drawn into war. And, win or lose such nation finds as an aftermath that its people for generations are enslaved to a huge, though NEEDLESS debt.

There are many valuable lessons within these facts which the American people need badly to learn. First; in order to enrich our people by keeping wealth continually flowing through the channels of trade, we should establish a non-profit system. (This does not mean that private farming shall cease. In fact, families on family sized farms can be guaranteed the lifetime posession of their homes under a non-profit system and that seems now to be impossible, no matter how they patch up our outdated profit system.

Second; the non-profit system should be established so we will (if we so desire) be able to purchase all home produced goods, so will not need to engage in foreign wars for markets.

Third; we should establish a non-profit system so as to be more efficient in defending ourselves in case of attack.

Great Britain is hostile towards all non-profit systems. Nor would it matter to her profit taking ruling classes, whether such system was controlled through democracy in industry, or by a dictatorship. All peace overtures will be spurned by the present English government unless such move tends to reestablish the former profit motive throughout Europe. This can never be. It appears that Britain could have at one time prevented Hitler's rise, but, jealous for profits, its ruling powers hoped Hitler would crush the non-profit system in Russia. Britain is now struggling to free herself from the trap with which she had hoped to ensnare others.

Germany and Russia have widely differing non-profit industrial systems, each fitted to the peculiarities of their own people, and designed to best cope with their own outside surroundings. Neither system would be suitable for America, so neither can be a pattern for us. But we can build our own, suited to the needs and characteristics of our people, whose historical development differs widely from that of either the Russian or German peoples.

But whatever system we build, one thing is imperative for continued smooth operation of industry, namely, the purchasing power issued each year must equal the selling price of the goods for sale that year. Thus the selling price of the year's output is the only factor needed to determine the amount of purchasing power to be issued. And the place to induct it into the channels of trade is through the hands of those who are engaged in the numerous trades and professions, those who have labored to produce the wealth and to benefit humanity.

Some of the produced wealth should be nationally stored against the times of possible shortage and a corresponding amount of purchasing power should be withheld, to be issued to the public when the shortage develops.

What I have written above is not a suggestion to interfere with our government, but rather to abolish autocratic rule in industry and establish industrial democracy in its place, and by so doing also save political democracy for our people. For, as long as great industries remain in private hands, their owners seek continually (often in secret) to dominate the government because of personal greed for wealth and power.

I wish each one who reads these articles, would at once drop me a penny postal card, expressing your reactions towards them. No matter how you feel such will be a benefit to me. Thanking you,

Samuel R. Stewart,
Clay Center Rt. 5.

Favors Government Action

Well, we have a new president and vice president—congratulations to both of you. You have a real job, if you put the Farmers Union back where it was in 1916 when we had five delegates to the national convention in Florida.

At that time we had 47 Locals in Washington county. And only one business association. Then we went into business. Now we have neither Locals nor business associations.

Up until then we had a business agent in each Local. Business was then for the members. The checkoff system will not do any good as long as we can get the same service elsewhere without paying dues. Just the other day I bought a sack of flour at our store; one of my friends asked me what it cost me. $1.30, I said. Why, said he, I can go over to the mill at Clay Center and get the same thing for 85 cents.

Of course we pay a patronage dividend.

I want to say something about the farm problem. (We have always had that.) The spread between the producer and the consumer is too great. All smart men tell us that. All right. Let us close the gap, putting the finished article on the consumer's table.

The government can do that; there is no one else that can. If they will, then the farmer will get parity, and the consumer will get justice.

Anton Peterson,
Greenleaf, Kans.

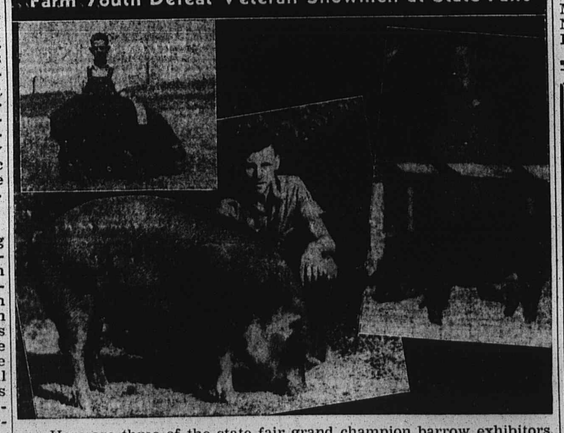
KANSAS IS 7th

Six States Have Larger Farmers Union Membership

Kansas ranks seventh among the States in Farmers Union membership, according to J. M. Graves, national secretary, in the November 9 issue of the National Union Farmer. Ranking is as follows:

Organized States:	
Oklahoma	Iowa
North Dakota	Arkansas
Nebraska	Missouri
Montana	Wash.-Idaho
So. Dakota	Alabama
Wisconsin	Michigan
Kansas	Pennsylvania
Colorado	Texas
Oregon	California
Unorganized States	
Minnesota	No. Carolina
Maryland	New York
Mississippi	Dist. Columbia
New Jersey	Arizona
Kentucky	Indiana

Farm Youth Defeat Veteran Showmen at State Fairs



Here are three of the state fair grand champion barrow exhibitors, all with purebred Duroc barrows: top left, Herbert Hemme, Sweet Springs, Mo.; Raymond Smith, Rensselaer, Nnd.; right ,Bob Theobald, Elkhart, Ill. They took prizes at their respective state fairs.

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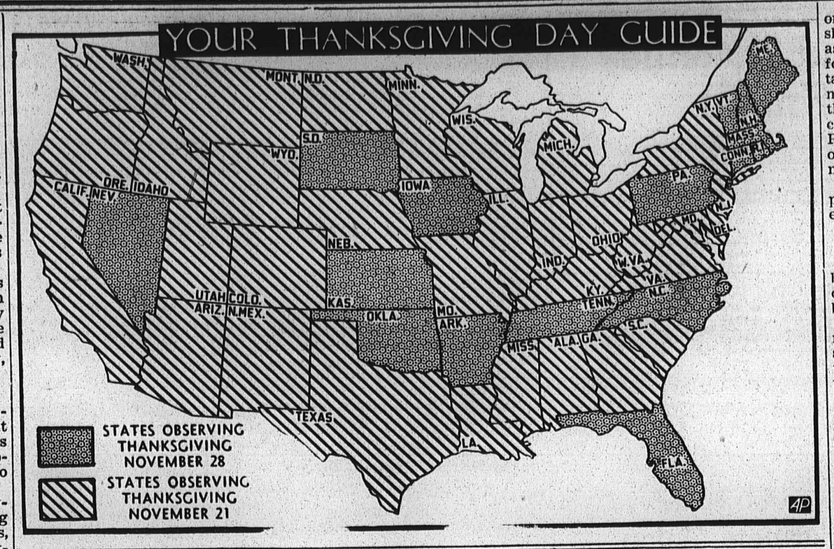

Are Immediate Aims for Co-op Hospitalization

Nat'l Far. Union Committee Outlines Reasons for Action

Immdiate aims of the National Farmers Union Committee on Cooperative Hospitals and Clinics are explained in a mimeographed bulletin received at the State Office. The Committee has been composed of Tom H. Cheek, Oklahoma; John Fengel, Kansas; James G. Patton, Colorado; and Harley Libbey, Oregon. W. H. McGreevy, Carmon Oklahoma, has acted as chairman of the committee.

1. We believe that serious thought must be given to sensible, economical plans for maintaining decent health standards in moderate and low-income groups; particularly rural families.

2. Such plans will demand better, more adequate hospital and health center facilities than are now broadly available. The cost of "health service" must be brought down within reach of the masses of peoule. It is better, so far as possible, that such facilities be maintained by cooperative effort and methods than by public taxation. Mere free clinics for the "poor" will not suffice.

The cooperative hospital and health center program based on local initiative and management, with only a moderate amount of public taxes for charity cases, has proven sound and is welcomed by cur people.

Program of Prevention

3. What rural families need in a health program are methods designed to prevent ill-health. The prevailing "fee for service plan" or organized medicine for "healing-the-sick," while having some merit, seems largely to have outlived its usefulness because it no longer fits in with the economic and social condition of the masses of people.

The medical associations, generally, seem to have been unimaginative and ineffective relative to inventing or even cooperating with practical, low-cost plans to prevent ill-health and care for the sick.

We deem the several schemes for, so-called, hospital insurance to be inadequate and over-costly as a vehicle to prevent ill-health among rural families. They fail to improve the clinical facility. The policies tend to have too many exceptions in the clinical facility. ceptions in the "fine print" and do not offer a complete family "health service," including medical care, at cost.

4. It has been claimed that in establishing our new health centers we should be careful not to compete with existing privately operated hospitals. However, hospitals are no more sacred than other businesses and we must observe that few indeed are the private hospitals which are operated wholly in the "public service" or which the great mass of low and moderate-income families can really afford to use.

Many are ill-prepared and ill-equipped for clinical service for rural and workers' groups, or broad programs to prevent ill-health.

5. (a) In the "hospital and health" program proposals before Congress, please lend your aid to obtain authorization for the "cooperative hospital, clinic and health center" plan.

(b) What is desired comprises: "Self-liquidating federal loans on a long-term amortization plan that will apply to cooperative hospitals, clinics and health centers owned and operated by cooperative groups."

WHAT CANDIDATES DIDN'T SAY

An Editorial in the Dairy Record by W. A. Gordon

In their appeals for farm votes, both political parties emphasized their intention to secure the farmer better prices for his products. They were somewhat vague as to how this is to be accomplished, but they were very definite in their assurances that it would be done.

Now that the political campaign is over, perhaps we may express a frank opinion without being subjected to the avalanche of letters that would be certain to be forthcoming from those whose forte is reading between the lines, had we expressed that opinion during the heat of the campaign.

That opinion, in a few words, is that by their very insistance upon the price angle, spokesmen for the two major parties indicate either a woeful lack of knowledge or an unfortunate lack of courage. Even the estimable former Secretary of Agriculture displayed little disposition to state what he knows must be the truth. On second thought, the boys were all probably motivated by an appreciation of the fact that in this particular instance the truth doesn't have much political oomph.

Dairying is the largest agricultural crop in this country, and the dairy farmer usually is given a relatively high intelligence quotient in any comparisons of the human equasion of the various branches of agriculture. If this high ranking is justified, and we believe that it is, any shortcomings of the dairy farmer probably can be applied with equal or greater force to farmers in other lines.

Acting upon this premise, what is the situation of the dairy farmer with relation to higher prices as an index of his prosperity? Obviously, a lot depends on what is meant by higher prices. Weighing all existing factors, it must be patent even to a casual student of dairy economics that there is a very decided limit to what the most profligate spending of government money can hope to accomplish unless the government is to own the entire milk crop. It must be equally obvious to the casual student of the current economic situation that the dairy industry is likely to be confronted for some time, perhaps permanently, with the necessity for providing its products in large volume at relatively low cost to the consumer.

This outlook and the facts as they exist point inevitably to one conclusion, i. e., dairy profits can be more greatly increased by cutting costs than by trying to raise prices artifically. It would be regarded as a dangerous expedient for the federal government to try to raise the price of butterfat 5c a pound over a long period, yet that is approximately the profit that would be added if the average Minnesota cow's production were increased 50 pounds per year. As Dr. O. E. Reed, chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry pointed out in a recent address at Atlantic City, dairy farmers save between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 heifer calves each year as replacements for their herds, but only one-third of them are profitable to keep. That is a tremendous burden to be charged against his cost of producing milk and points the way to saving that makes all the promises of the politicians pale into insignificance.

But there is nothing very glamorous about telling a voter of his shortcomings, and it is probably asking too much of any candidate for public office to tell an unpalatable truth. Instinctively, the farmer realizes this, and it is one of the reasons why he is so very cynical of campaign promises. Perhaps it is just as well that few of those promises are ever transmuted into performance.

Government can help but real prosperity will come to the farmer only through his own efforts.

AWAY FROM IT ALL

DENVER, (AP)—The louder the bombs burst in Europe the more do people shout "Bring me my boots and saddle."

'The war just speeded up our return to saddle and bridle days," says Harold J. Alps, veteran "hoss wrangler" at Estes Park, Colo., a tourist center.

"The way I've got it figured out is this: People have been living too much in the whirl of the mechanical age. They want a breathing spell. One of the best solutions is to get a 'hoss' and go riding."

OH, SAY CAN YOU SEE?

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—A lightning-storm short-circuited a theater's power system. As the movie faded from the screen, the hero's voice shouted through the darkness:

"Hey! What is this?"

There are about 28,000,000 dogs in the United States.

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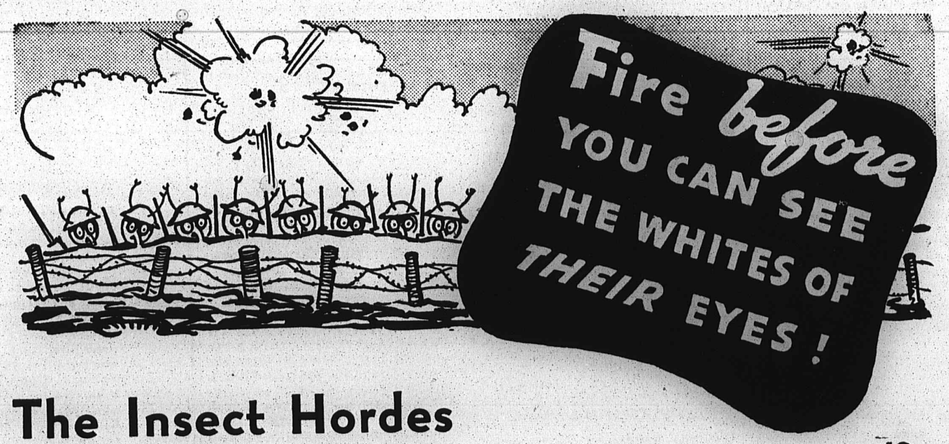

The Insect Hordes

are advancing in never-ending waves. Don't let them get the upper hand. Your grain and finished products are too precious to be tossed to the ravenous pests. Stop their advance by firing SELIG'S

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