THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Co-operation ~ Education ~ Organization

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Reports Program of Citizenship Youth Institute

Esther Ekblad Is Delegate to Washington, D.C., of Nat'l Farmers Union

Miss Ekblad, director of junior education of the Kansas Farmers Union was the delegate to the Citizenship Institute sponsored by the American Youth Congress from the National Farmers Union. —Editor's Note.

By Esther Ekblad

"Mr. Youth Goes to Washington," a paraphrase of a recent popular movie was a fitting headliner for the mass of young men and women who arrived and practically took over the Nation's Capitol, February 9 to 12. Of all real epics of recent years the National Citizenship Institute, sponsored by the American Youth Congress, surely attracted the most widespread attention and publicity. Congressmen and government officials shivered and the press and radio used their full powers to place the institute proceedings on the lips of all American citizens. There is no question but that the youth pilgrimage numbering in the thousands was the first of its kind in the history of our country. And dodge the issue as we may, February 9 to 12, 1940, was one time when American citizens were forced to look youth problems in the face. The four to five million unemployed young men and women became a reality, and to many cautious people, youth over night became almost a threat to the so-called American democracy.

Many very rightly ask the question, "What and who is the American Youth Congress? Many people, who are reluctant to draw conclusions too quickly, are questioning if the undesirbale political element which is so widely publicized is really as big as the bark.

An Unusual Organization

The American Youth Congress is not an organization in the usual meaning of the word. It is more of a holding company of many independent youth organizations. In its membership are some sixty independent organizations which are the backbone of the Congress. Among these are the National Student Federation, the American Student Union, the International Student Service, the Y. W. and Y. M. C. A 's, labor unions, and political parties, including the Young Communist League.

The principal activities of the AYC have been to coordinate youth programs and to add strength to the voice that reminds the nation of the existing youth problems. Through its short history of six years the Congress has been subject to very severe criticisms from people in all occupations. Most of these criticisms have centered on the much publicized communistic element.

The National Citizenship Institute held in Washington D. C., was called to bring youth representatives from all over the country together to discuss with prominent government officials, Congressmen and other experts, the problems which confront young people as citizens of the United States. Besides the organizations which hold membership in the AYC, many other National and Local organizations were invited to participate in the Institute. That invitation accounts for the presence of a delegate representing the National Farmers Union.

In all there were 5,000 young men and women gathered in Washington, representing 62 National and 400 State and Local organizations. In numbers the aim of the Institute was surely accomplished. Just picture for a moment the significance of 5,000 young people streaming into one city — with hitch hiking and special buses as the popular mode of transportation.

Before going directly into the Institute it might be well to introduce a few of the folks who were leading the forces. Jack McMichael, chairman, was born in Georgia. After graduating from Emory College in 1937 he worked for the Y. M. C. A. and spent upward of a year in China. He is at the present time preparing for the ministry at Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

Joseph Cadden, executive secretary, graduated from Brown University in 1931. He has worked for the National Student Federation and for the International Student Service. He is now employed full time by the AYC.

Frances Williams, administrative secretary, comes from New Jersey. She graduated from the New Jersey College for Women in 1935 and spent some time working for the Foreign Policy Association.

Abbott Simon, the legislative director, is a graduate of Harvard. He lives in Washington and receives no pay from the AYC. Keeping eyes on the doings of Congress is a part time job in behalf of the Youth Congress.

The Institute opened at the Department Auditorium, Department of Labor building, on Friday evening, Feb. 9, with a Lincoln Memorial meeting. The Keynote of the evening was sounded in the address by Robert H. Jackson, U. S. Attorney General. In closing his speech Gen. Jackson said:

"And Realize Your Visions

"You will soon take over from your elders unsolved problems as vexing as have fallen to any generation. But there is also handed to you a government more responsible, more effective, and more useful than we have had. Your great opportunity is to make it work. Let that be your crusade! Drive out of power the incompetent, the corrupt and the indifferent! Walk into this democratic process and master it! Make it serve your dreams and realize your visions! I for one, welcome your active, unbossed, and unpurchasable enthusiasms in public affairs.

"If your enthusiasms and visions at times conflict with the lessons of experience and our cautions, that is only what happens under every roof that is blessed by housing two generations. For my part, I am glad it is so."

On Saturday, February 10, Washington greeted the Institute with a cold drizzling rain. The day was far removed from being ideal for a pa-

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NO LIMITATION PERIOD ON ERRONEOUS EXEMPT RULING

(Southern Maryland Agricultural Fair Association, 40 BTA 548)

The taxpayer received a ruling from the Commissioner in 1924, that it was exempt from tax as an agricultural or horticultural organization. Believing that the ruling relieved it from the duty of filing returns, none were filed for the years 1923 to 1935. In 1937 the Commissioner reversed his previous rulings, and held that the taxpayer was not, and never had been, an exempt organization, and assessed against the taxpayer deficiencies for all of the prior years as well as penalties for failure to file returns. The taxpayer did not contest its nonexempt statue, but contended (1) that the statute of limitations barred assessment and collection for most of the years and (2) that penalties should not be asserted against it for failure to file returns, since, under the regulations, when an organization has established its right to exemption it need not thereafter make a return to income or any further showing, so long as it does not change its character. The board ruled against the taxpayer on both grounds. The statute of limitations begins to run only from the time a return is filed. Although a corporation exempt from taxation is not required to file any return, the taxpayer in this case was not exempt. The erroneous ruling of the Commissioner that the taxpayer was exempt did not excuse the taxpayer from filing returns. Although the taxpayer was encouraged by the action of the Commission to believe that it did not have to file returns, nevertheless it was never prevented from filing returns.

The above illustrates that there is no statute of limitations to protect cooperative associations which have been exempt, but are later ruled nonexempt. They are liable for deficiency taxes back to the date when they became non-exempt. It is very important that the exempt status be examined regularly; the Commissioner of Internaal Revenue should be informed of any change in activity which might affect the organization's status, and a new ruling secured to confirm the continuance of the exempt status.

As a preventive measure, a cooperative may file returns even if exempt. Deficiency assessments will then be limited to a period of three years prior to the filing of the return. If ruled non-exempt, an association prior to the filing of the return. If ruled non-exempt, an association can also avoid penalties by immediately filing returns for prior years.

Have Full Week of Farmers Union Discussion Meets

A. Drummond Jones, Specialist, to Five Leaders' Meetings Through State

The week of February 26 to March 1 was one which will not soon be forgotten in the Kansas Farmers Union. With A. Drummond Jones, Discussion Specialist of the Department of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C. in the state to give skilled assistance, five group discussion meetings were held over the state. Hitting at all four corners the meetings were held as follows: Salina, Monday, February 26; Osborne, Tuesday, February 27; St. Marys, Wednesday, February 28; Girard, Thursday, February 29; and St. John, Friday, March 1. Attendance at the meetings numbered between 15 and 50. At St. Marys besides those in the discussion circle, there were 25 to 50 observers, most of those members of high school classes. Within the attendance there was wide variety of opinion as along with Farmers Union members, county Agents and AAA Committeemen were present.

Questions such as "What's happened to farming in this country?" "What is behind the decrease in farm income in American?" and "Why doesn't farming pay any more?" arousing many a valuable opinion. Popular among causes mentioned were the mechanization of farming, the selling on an open market and buying on a protected market, increasing farm operating costs and higher taxes to support a rising standard of living. The loss of markets and the lack of buying power millions of American consumers weighed heavily in the minds of those participating in the discussions.

"Is there a youth problem in our country today?" was no less an enthusiactically received topic. No day passed by but that through the actual discussion of problems in which all were keenly interested the value of group discussion was illustrated. Questions were answered in the minds of many as to why folks won't talk in a meeting, and Farmers Union members returned to their homes with many new ideas for local meetings.

In striving to conquer the old habit of folks not talking in meetings it is well to keep in mind a few simple rules.

1. Seat the group informally, preferably in a circle so that all may face each other.
2. Break the ice by letting each person introduce himself, by playing a simple game in which all take part, or by group singing.
3. The leader can arouse ideas by adopting a questioning attitude which makes the group feel their own personal opinions are needed before the problem can really ever be solved. The leader should be careful to ask questions and refrain from making positive statements.
3. Select a topic in which the group is interested; one that touches home.
4. Keep the discussion from becoming an argument by encouraging all to take part.
5. The leader should summarize occasionally to keep the discussion on the track.

R. Ward Magill, president of the Kansas Milling company of Wichita since 1933 has been elected president and chairman of the board of the Millers National Federation by mail vote.

Into Legislative Program of Nat'l FU Organization

Includes Debt Adjustment, Keeping FCA in Dept. of Agri., and Commodity Bills

The legislative program of the National Farmers Union is analyzed by J. W. Ricker, editor of the Farmers Union Herald, St. Paul, writing in the National Union Farmer.

Our national legislative program, in order of importance, is as follows, he writes:

1st: Our debt adjustment program, covered by Senate Bill No. 2549.

2nd: Our campaign to keep the Farm Credit Administration within the Department of Agriculture, and this because of the Department of agriculture under any administration, Republican or Democratic, is responsible to the farmers for its performance, while a Board such as the old Federal Farm Board is not so responsive to the rank and file farmers as is the case with a Cabinet administration.

3rd: Our commodity program, wheat, cotton, rice, dairy and other commodities programs in progress of development.

All organized farm groups are favorably disposed toward the Soil Conservation program. The Farmers Union and the Grange are alike committed to a soil conservation program, which will favor the family-sized farm.

The Farmers Union is driving for the return of the ownership of the soil to the actual users thereif. Hence we demand that soil conservation money be distributed to actual farmers with no more going to insurance and mortgage company owners of foreclosed land, than may be necessary to keep within the law of the United States, as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

Opposed to Price Elevation to Benefit Creditors

The Farmers' Union, as now constituted, is opposed to any program of price fixing or price elevation, which would freeze the ownership of land in the United States in the hands of a few master farmers, landlords, and mortgage companies.

We are opposed to any program of land purchase of land loans, which would primarily benefit land mortgage companies or the land creditor class.

Debt Adjustment comes first, and Deba Adjustment means a scaling down of debts owed by farmers, which debts constitute "burdens greater than they can bear."

Method of Procedure

Now how do we proceed to get our program enacted into law?

Do we accomplish it by sending a lobby to Washington to ask Congress to please pass our bill?

A lobby has its place in our program, and we have accomplished some near miracles by the lobbying we have done in Washington since the middle west started the McNary-Haugen bill campaign in 1925. But there is no use to send lobbies to Washington unless those lobbies are supported by informed public sentiment back in the states and districts which Senators and Congressmen represent.

We believe that our national Farmers' Union Legislative Program is away out in front of that of any other farm organization or farm group in the United States and in a dozen states of the Mississippi Valley the farmers will back that program. In that dozen of states the Farmers Union is strong. Its influence has gone far beyond the members who pay dues.

Awards Contract for Addition to Topeka Elevator

Topeka and Hutchinson Contractors Get Job — Ask Special Height Permit

From the Topeka Daily Capital of March 2.

George H. Senne and Company has been awarded the excavation contract for the 500,000 bushel-capacity addition to the Farmers Union Jobbing Association's grain-storage elevators at 608 North Quincy. The principal contract on the $87,000 addition previously was let to Chalmers and Borton, of Hutchinson.

George R. Bicknell, manager, and other company officials are expected to appear before the City Commission next week to ask that the restrictions on the height of buildings in that district be increased from 100 to 200 feet, since the elevator's head house will be 180 feet and nine inches high. The building permit has already been issued.

TO EXPLAIN WHEAT BILL

Glenn Talbott, North Dakota President, on Radio March 23

Glenn J. Talbott, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union, will be the chief speaker on the monthly Farmers Union broadcast Saturday, March 23, at 11:30 a. m. over the NBC Blue network. Talbott, a wheat farmer and chairman of the organization's Commodity Committee on Wheat, will discuss "The Wheat Income Certificate Bill."

Robert Handchin, Washington representative of the Farmers Union, also will be heard in a discussion of the Union's activities throughout the country.

Musical portions of the program will feature Joseph Gallicchio and an NBC orchestra.

Class railroads of the United States in 1939 had a net income of $94,638,951. the Association of American Railroads announced today. For the twelve months of 1938, Class 1 roads had a net deficit of $121,348,707. Class 1 railroads for the month of December, 1939, had a net income of $36,622,251 compared with a net income of $22,495,109 in December, 1938.

Discussion Panel Is Popular

A stimulating and unusual feature on the program of the annual meeting of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, February 2, at Kansas City was the panel discussion on "Factors Which Affect Good Membership Relations in a Local Cooperative."

Participating in the panel were (left to right, pictured above) J. C. Gregory, manager of the Osborne County Farmers Union Cooperative Association; P. J. Nash, manager of the Farmers Cooperative Union, Ellsworth; Clarence Yocum, manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Business Association, St. Marys; Louis Vernon, manager of the Farmers Elevator & Supply Association, Pauline; John Schulte, manager of the Mitchell County Farmers Union Cooperative Association, Beloit; George Watson, manager of Farmers Union Cooperative Shipping Association, Clifton; Merle Tribbey, assistant manager of Farmers Union Cooperative Association, Kellogg; and Tom Hall, discussion leader, of Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

"Money, or Your Economic Life"

In the development of our educational program the Farmers Union in our State and National conventions, has never failed to emphasize the importance of money as a medium of exchange and the issue and control of money by the Federal Government in the interest of and the protection of all of our citizens; and has denounced the debt, interest and mortgage system as un-American and detrimental to the well-being of our people.

Your state Executive Board is more than anxious that the membership of the Kansas Farmers Union shall have dependable information upon this very important subject, and has extended an invitation to William C. Gehrke, principal of the Smolan Rural High School, to make regular contributions to the Kansas Union Farmer on the subject of "Money."

Mr. Smolan owns a farm, is a member of the Kansas Farmers Union, and is a student of agricultural economics, writing his thesis for his Master's Degree on the subject of Producers' Cooperatives—J. P. Fengel.

The Board of Directors of the Kansas Farmers Union has very kindly asked me to contribute a series of articles on money. I deeply appreciate this invitation and shall endeavor to use terms and illustrations which may be readily understood by all. My real purpose in writing is to inform our Kansas Union folks on this absolutely necessary thing called money. If our present Money Masters are not deprived of their special privilege all the other benefits gained from needed agriculture reforms will do little good.

Money is the most important single factor which will determine whether we have prosperity of depression. There are many, otherwise loyal Farmers Union folks, who disagree with this statement on the importance of money. Lack of understanding of the nature of money is the greatest reason for the multitude of opinions surrounding its importance.

Three Classes of People

There are really three classes of people in our country concerning their position on money: the intelligent money reformer, who sees the necessity of honest money; the intelligent money control group, who thoroughly understand the control power of money; and the third group, who are partly informed but mostly misinformed about money. It is this last group who furnish a sort of battle ground over which the reform group, and the control group continually strive to gain followers. The third group is by far the most numerous.

This group is for the most part the great American public and includes most of our population. It is from the third and largest group that the other groups want to gain followers and consequently dominate. It is the control group which, though least in numbers, has practically always been in power. History recorded a few valiant attempts by the reform group in which they almost succeeded in breaking the power of control, but ultimate victory has always landed in the small but powerful control group. When the constitution of the United States was framed the reform group was victor, when putting the constitutional provisions into practice the control group were victorious.

Andrew Jackson in the 1830's broke the power of the international clique by preventing the continuance of the banker's bank control. Lincoln, during the Civil War was almost successful in breaking the control and establishing the reforms of Jackson more firmly, but an untimley death left the honest money champions again, without a leader. In the time of William Jennings Bryan the reform group were headed for success and if Bryan had been elected president and lived through his four year term, evidence showed he would have continued to build on the honest findings of his reform predecessors. Since Bryan's time the reform group has had noble champions in words but their deeds have been more in favor of the control group.

Naturally these writings will support the reform group but since I have indicated the defeat as being almost continuous, surely someone will say the reformers are wrong in their contentions about money. Surely, if their cause is just, there are enough intelligent and morally good people who would join the movement for reform.

The Path of Justice

Unfortunately you who are acquainted with life know that champions of justice and truth have a more difficult path to tred than just merely proclaiming a cause and then have "good" people flock to their banner.

Today there are several hundred college professors and many other private influential persons writing and trying to spread information on honest money. Do you ever read any of their discussions in your daily papers? No, but you do read quite often statements made by the control group. These are the teachers for most of the Americans. It is generally accepted that the majority of our population depends on the newspapers for their information. You may hear an occasional discussion over the radio but if it appears to gain followers for the reformists some way will be found to quiet that radio speaker. Radio censorship is becoming more absolute. I'm sure you readers are also familiar with the key hole through which most newspaper information comes. Also most information on money is misinformation. While we have several hundred college professors teaching the truth on money, remember we have several thousand teaching misinformation. And where you find one book giving truth on money you find thousands giving untruths. What can we expect in schools and colleges if the teacher and textbooks are both faulty.

Before the advent of representative government, the kings and Caesars illustrate that they knew the power of money. Where the king was absolute he issued and controlled the exchange medium of his country.

It was only that coin, which carried the mark of the crown or image that could be used in exchange. Even the money in Caesar's time belonged to Caesar. Christ told us this important fact. As the power of the king began to wane it became necessary sometimes to grant this authority to some of the other powerful nobles. When the king granted this privilege he admitted he had lost some power. When both kings and nobles were deprived of power and representative government was established by the people, the people's government issued the money. This is exactly what happened in the United States. When the colonies were established as semi-independent states they issued their own coin and regulated its value.

When the Colonists showed greater prosperity than the king of England, the ruling force in England demanded that the Colonists give up the power to issue their own money and use only that issued by England, the Control Country. It was this experience which taught the Colonists the fact that a government of the people must have the power to coin and reglate money if the government was to be the highest authority. This is the reason that our constitution contained the money mandate to the people's congress. It was when putting the Constitution in effect under the leadership of Hamilton that the control group succeeded in nullifying the constitutional mandate. The so-called Bank of United States, chiefly controlled by a private group, got permission to determine how much money could be issued and its value regulated by them.

I must confine each article to approximately one thousand words. There are several inexpensive books available for those who want further study. Honest Money Founder's, Inc. of 111 West Washington St., Chicago, is a good place to get dependable books on money and related subjects.

I am conscious of the fact that there is much excellent material and facts about money available. My hope is that these articles may be a stimulus for our farmers to learn more about money so we can stand unitedly on the question. At present I fear there is much division on the importance of money, in our State and National Farmers Union Program, as well as the rest of the program.

NEED SEPARATE LEGISLATION

Against Credit Aid to Consumer Co-ops Through Agricultural Set-Up

The Senate agricultural committee began hearings this week on a bill that is believed would permit consumer cooperatives to use the credit facilities of the Farm Credit Administration.

Opposition to this proposal has already been voiced by farm organizations which fear that benefits from the FCA might be curtailed and the interest of the FCA be diverted from the strict farm field should this legislation be enacted.

The National Council of Farmers Cooperatives went before the Senate committee with a protest against enactment of the bill, pointing out that "any aid extended to consumer or other general cooperatives should be extended through separate legislation and not as a part of the agricultural credit facilities afforded by the Farm Credit Administration."

The President's Message

By J. P. Fengel

Have been on the run practically all the time lately, which means no time for prepaartion for this issue of the paper.

A cartoon from Farm Research for March "Maybe We'd Better Take the Train" showed a streamlined train labeled "Income Certificate Plan Express" flying by "Congress" crumpled down and asleep in an old antique flivver with the tires down, with Congress sleeping while a couple of farmers are trying to pump up an old inner tube.

In front of the congressmen is a road sign "Parity 4,999 miles." Then we start reading to find that the slump in farm income increases the holdings of farm lands by Insurance firms and that twenty-six of the larger Insurance companies own more than a half billion dollars worth of farm land. This is an increase of approximately six and one half times the volume of farm land owned by these same insurance companies in 1929 even though land values have declined sharply.

The large volume of farm lands held by these insurance companies is especially striking in view of the fact that each year their income from the sale of farm lands has increased, being 900 per cent higher in 1938 than in 1929.

Greater Insurance Holdings

They took in slightly more than 82 millions of dollars from the sale of farm lands in 1938 as compared to 9 millions in 1929.

In addition to the ownership of farm land, and twenty six largest life insurance companies are found to hold farm mortgages amounting to $743,961,000 in 1938. While the total is below pre-depression levels, which has been because of foreclosure processes in 1931-33, the records show a rapid rise in the writing of farm mortgages during the last five years.

These companies wrote 31 million dollars worth of new mortgages in 1934, 57 million in 1935, 75 million in 1936, 83 million in 1937, and 100 millions in 1938. A total of $669,559,000 worth of farm mortgages was foreclosed on by the largest 26 life insurance companies in the period 1932-1938, the heaviest foreclosure period being prior to 1935.

At the present time, it is found that 15 per cent of all farm mortgages held by the insurance companies are under the shadow of the hammer of the auctioneer.

These mortgages are delinquent in interest for three months or more. The gross interest collected by these insurance companies on farm mortgages amounted to $356,876,000. in the period 1932-38, being 40 millions in 1938.

This is a condition that did not just happen; it is a condition that has been brought about deliberately to accomplish the very purpose it is now accomplishing so well in the centralization of wealth in the hands of a few, the ownership of all utilities, industrial plants, transportation systems, and finally natural resources, including farm lands, with the results as we know them, tenant farmers, or farmers without land, share croppers, destitute and homeless families in the small towns as well as in the cities, undernourished peoples of all ages in every section of the country, with farmers operating their farms at a loss, while those holding the mortgages are reporting to the S. E. C. that their annual profits from the acquisition and sale of farm real estate which they themselves admit "To not accurately reflect gains and losses" in all instances but that the companies' own records show net profits of $9,915,551.00 from such transactions in the period of 1932-38 despite the decline in farm values.

The situation pertaining to Federal lending agencies, such as the Federal Land Banks and the Farm Mortgage Company, present a similar picture, indicating a delinquency of Land Bank loans of 19.9 per cent in 1935 and 20.96 per cent in 1939 and for the Farm Mortgage Company a delinquency of 19:5 per cent in 1935 and a delinquency of 28.9 in 1939 with the following comment reflecting the trend of farm foreclosures "that 581 foreclosures took place in the period 1930 to 1934 for every 100 foreclosures in the period of 1910 to 1914.

The Adjustment Bill

While more recent figures are not yet available from the study, the Department of Agriculture states in its current issue of the "Agricultural situation, during the second quarter of 1939 farm foreclosure sales, not including farms acquired by voluntary deed, by the Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner were the

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1st Institute of Ks. Farmers U. Begins March 25

Will Give Training for Business Employment and Leadership in Organization

The First Cooperative Institute to be sponsored by the Kansas Farmers Union will be held in Salina, March 25 to 30. It will be designed to give those enrolled a better insight into cooperative business principles and practices, both for those now employed, and those who look to cooperatives for future employment.

Each of the five days will feature noted speakers with wide experience in the field for which they will speak, in cooperative, social and economic lines. The Institute will be of value in the training of leadership for Farmers Union Locals.

Instructors well versed in their particular subjects will have charge of class and discussion work.

The tuition fee is $5.00, and should reach the state Farmers Union office, Salina, by March 18, with the application for enrollment. The $5.00 tuition fee will cover the cost of instructors, study texts, student notebooks, hall rental and other incidental expenses. Room and board may be secured by the Institute students at $6.00 for the week.

Eligible to attend the Institute are farmers and farm women, members, managers or employees of cooperatives; in fact anyone over 18 years of age who is interested in Farmers Union work.

FARM WOMEN TO CONFER

Rural-Urban Conference Planned to Discuss Abundance in America

A Rural-Urban conference will be held in Manhattan, April 8-9, under the auspices of the extension division of Kansas State College to discuss the subject, "Do we have abundance in America?" The purpose of the conference is to make a study and survey of the related needs of the American farmer and the American home.

The plan is to invite representative women from rural and urban homes to confer on this question, these women representing the various farm and city organizations.

Questions to come under discussion will relate directly or indirectly to to agricultural policy of concern to rural and urban homemakers, and may include such as the following:

How successfully are the abundant resources of our country being used to improve the quality of living among our people? To what extent are we failing to take advantage of these resources as a means to enrich the lives of our homes and our people?

In the light of the resources we have available, what kind of living do we want in America? Why are we failing to use our productive capacity sufficiently well to attain this level of living? What conditions must be brought about to achieve this abundance for all?

How can we cooperate as producers and consumers in efforts to set up clearer pathways to this abundance? What kind of agricultural policy is needed for the future to contribute toward the raising of our level of living?

How can this agricultural policy best help to meet the living needs of all groups who compose American life? What kind of industrial policy do farmers hope to see established? How can all groups themselves best participate in a program which aims toward abundance for all?

Reciprocal Trade Agreement Plan in Warm Debate

Democratic Leader Lists Trade Program First in Schedule for Congress

"Continuing the reciprocal trade program" is listed first by Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the Democratic leader, in giving a narrowed present congressional program with three major legislative terms. The other two aims were (2) broadening the Hatch "anti-politics" law, and (3) appropriations measures.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace believes the trade agreements program and the farm programs administered by the Department of Agriculture are complementary and it is extremely important from the standpoint of agriculture as well as the general welfare that the authority to conclude reciprocal trade agreements be continued.

Senator Arthur Capper, senior Kansas senator, is convinced the trade pacts have hurt the farmer, the oil operator and the cattleman.

"Secretary Hull, Secretary Wallace and other so-called experts have spent a week explaining that their trade agreements will open foreign markets for our products and I cannot reconcile their theories with the undisputed facts that they have hurt the Kansas farmer," Senator Capper said February 29, after the close of the first week of hearings by the senate finance committee on the measure to continue the program for three years.

Invade Home Market

Kansas, the senator said, is now witnessing the loss of foreign markets for its surplus wheat. And even with subsidy on wheat exports, the benefit to the state has been negligible.

"While this is going on, our farmers witness increased imports of commodities which they produce themselves. Foreign farmers are invading the only market we have left—the home market. Our cattlemen are complaining. Our dairying interests are subjected to inpurious foreign competition and oil producers in Kansas are suffering because of the Hull trade agreement with Venezuela."

The Kansas Farmers Union in its 1939 Convention at WaKeeney last

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The Kansas Union Farmer

Rex H. Troutman ..... Editor

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When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

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Glenn Hewitt, Osawatomie ..... Vice President
Dave Train, Lindsborg ..... Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1940

New Blood—New Ideas

The generation of farmers that first organized and promoted the Kansas Farmers Union has reached an age that many men have celebrated their Silver Jubilee in its membership. The ranks of scores of Locals throughout the State have thinned because of the swath of the grim reaper, not to be filled by new replacements. No organization can maintain itself, and do the work set for itself, unless its forces are kept intact and its membership faithful, loyal in membership and informed on problems needing solution by organization efforts.

The number of new members taken in by a Farmers Union Local each year must at least equal the number who die and move away; if the Local is to develop there must be an increase.

How to get this increase is a problem many people have studied. They have elected new and younger officers to duty in the Local organization. They have placed younger men to the management of Farmers Union business cooperatives. They have encouraged the study of farm problems through the Local in various ways. Yet many sons of Farmers Union fathers have not caught the spirit of Farmers Union like it used to be.

Perhaps this criticism which has been directed at young people graduated from our schools should be given more thought; that young people have been taught not only how to think and what to think—but NOT TO THINK; that they have been taught to believe in Democracy and to respect its traditions as woven in American history, but have been given little practice in its responsibilities, especially this independence of thought and decision.

Those Locals that have, and are developing, good Discussion Programs should be able to welcome, and to attract, new membership and new ideas.

Appetite for Dirt

"Plans to control the insatiable appetite of the Smoky Hill river for Kansas dirt are now being made by architects for the Western Star Milling company."—Twenty year ago item in the Salina Journal.

Twenty years ago the "insatiable appetite" of the Smoky Hill river for "Kansas dirt" was a problem of a mill operating from water power backed up by a river dam. Few persons then realized that this dirt would soon become far more respectable "top soil" and be the concern not of one mill—for water power was subsequently discarded—but of every farmer, miller and business man between here and the headwaters of the Smoky Hill river. Few realized that this silting would be in part responsible for east side floods and the building of a huge dam near Kanopolis as one feature of the tremendous water control program which will be necessary if what the mill had in mind in 1920 is ever to be realized.

Probably there will never be a time when the Smoky is not muddy, carrying its load of Kansas dirt toward the sea, but gradually the problem which was considered two decades ago by one interested party is being given attention by thousands of individuals and groups who now know the pace of runoff water which drains from farm lands into the Smoky, must be slowed from a sprint to a slow walk if not only "Kansas dirt," but "top soil," which cannot be retrieved, is to be kept where it is of value and not an industrial, flood control and navigatoin problem.—Salina Journal.

TRAVELOGUE

By J. P. Fengel

Although the weather has not been favorable lately, I have gone around some and have had the misfortune to burn out two connecting rods in my car and have been obliged to leave it at home and ride the trains instead.

My first invitation was to attend the annual stockholders' meeting of the big Farmers Union Cooperatives at Clay Center on February 15.

This was a really big affair too, with a cafeteria dinner served at noon by the Farmers Union women folks of Clay County and what a dinned it was too, served in the basement of the High School to about 650 hungry people.

Following the dinner and before the business meeting was called we all enjoyed a splendid program of entertainment of songs, musical numbers, and the outstanding feature, to me was the Farmers Union Warblers from over west of George Blackwood's Local, the Pleasant View, and they were really good and took the house.

There are about 550 stockholders in this Clay County Cooperative, which has just finished a very successful year, paying the dues in the Kansas Farmers Union of their eligible stockholder patrons and also paying out their patronage refund checks to the total amount of $14,611.92 and interest checks on their capital stock of $427.85 on 522 shares of stock.

This splendid cooperative owns the store, produce station and a dandy filling station, with trucks, service for country delivery.

Mr. Ernest Small and Mr. Fritz Meenen were elected to succeed themselves as members of the Board for the Cooperative, the other directors whose terms did not expire were Mr. J. A. Engert, president, and Mr. Walter Hammel, secretary to the board. The manager for this splendid Cooperative is Mr. Everett Alquist, and also a member of the board of directors.

A resolution to retain the checkoff system to the Kansas Farmers Union prevailed, registering 14 negative votes and an uncounted vote of approximately 200 to retain the checkoff to the Farmers Union.

The condition of the weather and roads, compelled me to forego two invitations to attend Local meetings in Clay County, one at Pleasant View Local, and the other at Lincoln Local, arrangements will be made for me to attend both of these Locals when weather and roads are more favorable.

There were so many things for me to work out at the office, so I put in two days over there on the 19th and 20th.

On the 24th I attended the stockholders meeting of our Farmers Union Cooperative Elevator here at Lincolnville.

The roads were very bad and a small percentage of the stockholders were able to attend. We had a very successful year and made a nice profit from the year's operations.

This has been the week of the A. Drummond Jones discussions, the first of which he held in Salina on Monday the 26th, which was well attended and as was to be expected and very much appreciated by everyone.

There was a splendid delegation from McPherson county with David Train, county president right on hand, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Gibson and Julius Gibson Jr., Mrs. Charlie Olson, county Junior Leader, Homer Spence, county secretary, Steve Myers, Mr. Carlson from Marquette and from Ellsworth county, Mr. Mart Gwinner of the elevator, Bert Harmon, Chester Chapman, Mrs. Hysell, and Miss Roberta Webb, Ellsworth county Junior Leader.

After the meeting adjourned Tom Hall and I drove to Conway Springs to a Farmers Union meeting that evening at the request of Mr. Ben Rice.

The roads were very muddy and not many turned out, but we were sure glad to see Ben again and enjoyed the visit with him and the boys, returning to Salina that night and early the next morning, when we had to get up early and start the drive over to Osborne for the second of the group discussions. Tom Hall was the chauffer for the balance of the week, Miss Esther Ekblad, A. Drummond Jones and myself the passengers.

The meeting at Osborne was also well attended, with J. C. Gregory, John Schulte, of Beloit, N. A. Bossing, Alvis Lake, R. D. Wyckoff, E. E. Braddan, A. Brose Luray and Mr. McReynolds of Covert, also Bert Miller and Joe Schwartz of Lebanon, with others in attendance, I did not happen to get their names. We had a good discussion group at Osborne and we all enjoyed ourselves.

Big St. Marys Meeting

From Osborne we drove to Manhattan for the night, enroute to St. Marys where we had the largest attendance for the week, and because of the large attendance, am going to be obliged to omit the names of a lot of those in attendance, taking an important part in the discussions.

Prominent leaders from this community were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Yocum, Uncle Julius Immenschuh, Fred Bernritter, always looking for Farmers Union insurance, Harold Westgate of Manhattan, Director Ross Palenske and C. B. Thowe from Alma, Mrs. Floyd Clark of Elevation Local Topeka, Joy Hammett and Dan Siegle of Elbow Local, and from St. Marys college Fr. Myers, Fr. Regnet, Fr. Weis, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lacock, John Hesse, Mrs. Lee Jukes of Belevue and Vincent Larson of Leonardville, A. C. Schewe, Alma, also we were honored with a high school class from Maple Hill and also from St. Mary's high school. Those in attendance from the College, Manhattan, were Mr. Geo. Gimmel, Ex. Agt., Kansas State, Mrs. Mertz of Workers Education, Mr. Fleenor, Workers Education, K. S. S. known to our campers at Junior Camp. Mrs. Julius Immenschuh with a group of her Juniors from Sandy Hook Local were taking a very active part in the study and discussion group. We were favored with an attendance of about 130 at St. Marys.

From St. Marys, we drove to Parsons for an evening meeting of the Farmers Union Local there and ate doughnuts and drank coffee with George Reinhart's Local, and enjoyed their meeting very much even though we were too late for their play program. From Parsons we drove to Girard for the fourth discussion group, which was also a good meeting.

As usual we found Miss Elsie Clausen, county Junior Leader on the job, her father who is an old Farmers Union war horse, was right there, George and Lawrence Clausen, O. C. Servis, Edw. Dickerson, Pete Benson, Erie, John F. Miller and Ambrose Johnson of South Mound, George Reinhart, Jas. O'Hara, Parsons, and many others.

We had a splendid meeting at Girard, too, and from Girard we traveled into St. John, for the last of the series. Our group met in the basement of the Methodist church, and when we arrived found Director Ray Henry and County President Irtis Ward out looking for us as we were a little late. It seemed as though we had a better representation from the Local officers here than any other meeting we made. The Presidents of Locals, included Ralph Henry, Liberty Local; Frank Ball, Corn Valley Local; Cecil Hornbaker, Zenor Local; Pat Reiter, Livingston Local; Chas. Kirkpatrick, North Star; Herb Harrison, president of the elevator at Dillyn; Blaine O'Connor, who is an ex-State director, and Donald Minnis a prominent Junior Leader, of Stafford County.

Mrs. Helen Denny of the Jobbing Association staff caught up with us at St. Marys and made the trip with the gang to Girard. We were sure glad to have her. Also met my old friend Jim Moore of LaHarpe at Girard. Glad to see him.

At the close of the week, we were certainly pleased with the response at every one of these points and sorry we could not have taken them to many other places that all of our groups might also have enjoyed them and studied the procedure and witnessed the success of this type of study and discussion, that they might be able to take the same into their Locals.

We are satisfied this was a worthy venture and if our Farmers Union folks will try them out, think there can and will be no such thing as a lack of interest in our Local meetings.

Should any of our Local communities, unable to avail themselves of privilege of attendance at any of the points mentioned, we shall be very glad to answer your invitations to come into your Locals and assist you in the project and invite you to call on us.

Will you call on us for any help you might need?

Neighborhood Notes

In Clay County

(From the Clay Center Dispatch of Thursday, February 15)

The proposed amendment to the constitution of the Farmers Union Cooperative which would permit Guild membership rights in the Cooperative business organization was voted down by a large majority late this afternoon.

The proposed amendment which would permit Guild membership to participate in the dividends of the business organization was upheld under the leadership of M. L. Beckman, county Farmers Union president. The spearhead of the opposition came from Sam Stewart.

Other men talked both for and against the amendment.

An eight per cent dividend was paid on both the amount of business and the interest on the stock. The business dividend totaled $14,611.92 while the interest dividend totaled $427.85 on 522 shares of stock. The auditor's report was submitted by Fred Belin.

One of the largest crowds ever to attend a stockholders meeting of the Farmers Union Business association gathered in the high school gymnasium today noon.

An estimated crowd of 650 people were present today noon when a cafeteria dinner was served.

The dinner is an annual affair and precedes the annual business meeting.

The cooperative organization own the store and gas service station at the corner of Fourth and Court streets which paid dividends to its membership for many years.

The annual report of the auditor was read and approved and Ernest Small and Fritz Beenen were elected as members of the board of directors. The other directors are J. A. Engert, Walter Hammel and Everett Alquist.

Increased interest in the cooperative this year was due to the effort on the part of some of the members to amend the constitution so as to permit members of the Farmers Guild to also share in the dividends of the business organization.

The meeting was being discussed at a late hour this afternoon.

In Douglas County

Cargy Local No. 2136. Owing to the terribly cold weather we had no meeting in January. Had a special meeting and our annual oyster supper, and election of officers for 1940.

President, Herschel E. Talley; Vice President, Erwin Dodder; Secretary-treasurer, Ray Rendell; Conductor, Noah Schular; and Doorkeeper, Chas. Forth.

Mrs. Herschel E. Talley,
Reporter.

In Ellis County

Excelsior Local Union No. 606 held their regular meeting December 18th and have elected the following members for the year 1940.

President, Joseph L. Weber; vice-president, F. G. Erbert; Sec.-Treasurer, Ambrose Weber; Conductor, John J. Weber; Doorkeeper, Joe F. Schuster.

Executive Committee—Wenzel Neuburger, Fred King and James Schuster.

Other committees appointed by the new president were: Mrs. Joseph L. Weber and Mrs. Ambrose Weber.

Special Committee, Mr. Wenzel Neuburger, Miss Helen Weber and Miss Regina Weber.

Resolution Committee: Wenzel Neuburger and Fred King.

Respectfully yours,
Ambrose Weber,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ellis County—Notice

Farmers Union members and delegates, our next regular meeting of the Ellis County Farmers Union will be held at Victoria in the basement of the Farmers State Bank, on March 9, 1940. Time, 8 p. m.

Please be present and help boost the Farmers Union.

Yours truly,
Frank B. Pfeifer,
Secretary.

In Marshall County

The Marshall County Farmers Union planned to hold its quarterly meeting at Waterville, on Tuesday, March 5. Meeting was to have commenced at 11 o'clock, with all Locals requested to send delegates, according to F. C. Pralle, secretary.

In McPherson County

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our honored and worthy fellow member, Jack Goodsheller, and

Whereas, The pleasant and intimate relations which for fifteen years he has held with this Board as a fellow Director make it eminently fitting that we should place upon record our feelings of appreciation of his services and regret for his departure, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Board of Directors will ever hold in grateful remembrance the sterling business qualities, and patience, integrity and clear-sightedness displayed for many years by our late fellow member, Jack Goodsheller as treasurer of this board, and President of County Farmers Union.

Resolved, That the sudden removal by the death of our esteemed fellow citizen from the position which he held as a member of the board of Directors creates a vacancy not easily filled, and that his fellow members fully realize and deplore the loss occasioned to themselves and to the public at large.

Resolved, That we hereby extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved relatives and friends of the deceased, hoping that even in the sadness of their affliction they may yet find some consolation in knowing that the worth of his private qualities and the value of his services are properly appreciated.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased fellow member, and that the resolutions be also published in the Kansas Union Farmer.

Reuben E. Peterson,
Chas. L. Swick,
S. A. Stover,
Hugh Riddell
Homer Spence
Ivan Beattie,
Directors of the Farmers Union Co-op Association, McPherson, Kansas.

In Riley County

Dear Folks:

The first quarterly meeting of the Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 will be held Saturday, March 9, beginning at 11 o'clock, in the Grandview schoolhouse, located on an all-weather road, five miles east of Leonardville and two miles south.

Basket dinner at noon.

We urge a good attendance from all the Locals in the county, as we expect a very interesting meeting. Visitors from Locals in other counties are always welcome.

Henry G. Nanninga,
Sec.-Treas.

THE CLOAK ROOM

W. P. Lambertson

The censoring of our mail by England may help to keep us out of war.

They have had six months of sitting war; we—seven long years at it.

The Army bill next year will be for more money than our national debt in '17.

The Grand Coulee Dam is costing more than the original Panama Canal.

There was an audited account "for repairs of arsenals, Army, 5 cents" as one item in first deficiencies.

A woman constituent writes that the GOP should nominate for President a bachelor or a widower without children.

If the Allies buy their cotton in Brazil, the sons of Robert E. Lee may send soldiers for Hitler.

In South Carolina, all national and state offices in the GOP have been held by the same family for years. Their hog-tie is a ham-string.

When the nine Republicon Congressmen opened a farm conference in Charlotte, N. C., with prayer, they were thinking of Daniel.

By Farm Research

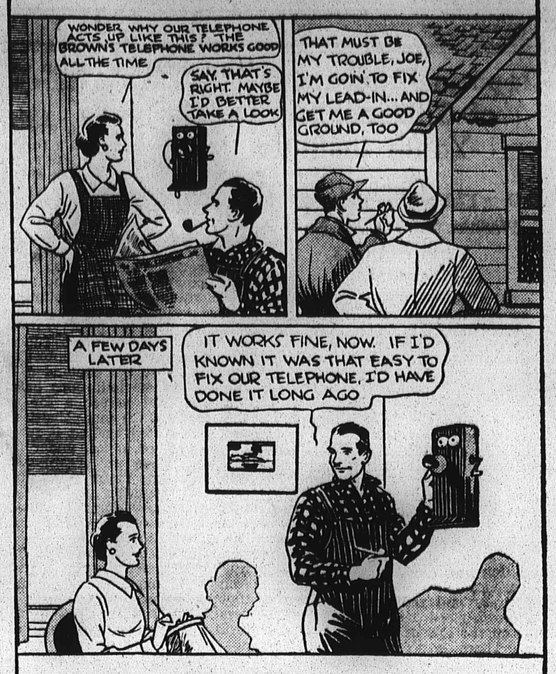
What will be the effect of the war upon the American farmers? Will exports increase? Will farm prices rise? These are some of the questions which farmers are now asking and which Farm Research has sought to analyze in terms of the first four months of the war.

Though heavy orders for airplanes and war supplies have been streaming in, the only war order for foodstuffs placed in this country by England and France since the outbreak of hostilities has been for $11,000 worth of dried beans to be used for army consumption. Even if the American farmer desired to share in the "war boom" it seems evident that he cannot.

England and France have already informed the United States that they will use their dollar exchange for industrial products and that they will buy foodstuffs primarily from their own colonies and secondarily from countries on a silver standard. And, of course the blockade eliminates the possibility of any sizeable purchases of farm commodities by Germany.

After four months of war, U. S. exports of wheat and fresh fruits show sharp declines. Exports of pork products have also dropped, and tobacco growers who formerly sold one-third of their crop to England have been hard hit by the switch to Turkish tobacco.

Phone Balks..Wife Can't Talk..
Farmer Clears the Trouble



A farm telephone is like a chain — it's no better than its weakest link. Quite often one "weak link" keeps farmers from getting good telephone service.

If you own your line and get service from a town served by the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, ask for your free copy of the book "How to Build and Repair Your Farm Telephone Line." It gives simple directions for strengthening "weak links"... and it's yours for the asking.

SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

Many Local Sec'ys Report Payments of Far. U. Dues

Blocked Roads and Cold, Wintry Weather Do Not Stop All Meetings

Despite the inclement weather during January and February, and the resultant blocked roads in many instances, holding attendance down at Farmers Union schoolhouse meetings, membership dues for 1940 have been reaching the State Office, Salina, in fair volume.

Although much too early in the year to indicate the final count, McPherson county is the leading county in membership, as of February 29, followed by Clay, Cloud, Stafford and Ellsworth respectively.

No. 1000 to W. J. Tregemba

Chas. E. Gregory, Ellsworth Local No. 2099, had the honor of being issued card No. 1; W. J. Tregemba, secretary of Valley Brook Local No. 1370, Overbrook, Osage county, received membership card No. 1000.

As soon as possible after March 30 Local Secretaries of Farmers Union locals throughout the state will receive from the state secretary a report giving the number of members in good standing in each local Union and the number of Locals in good standing in each county and state district. Since these reports will be studied rather widely, it is requested that dues be reported to the State Secretary as soon as possible after payment by the local farmer. All Local Union secretaries should make a membership report during the first quarter so as to be correctly listed to receive reports from the State Office.

The 1940 membership cards are numbered, beginning with No. 1, and local secretaries can keep informed as to the total this year's state membership by each remittance.

Two reports have been received from Clay county: Hays Union, No. 1130, with 48 members; and Four Mile Union, No. 1128, with 98 members. More Locals have reported in many other counties with much less total membership to date, as of February 29. Nine Locals in McPherson county have sent remittances:

McPherson County

Local		Membership
656	Pioneer	12
671	Number 8	50
716	North Union	1
749	Johnstown	No Report
830	Smoky Valley	10
882	Smoky Hill	70
930	Grasshopper	1
1061	North Side	72
1152	Scandia	9
1200	Jackson	No Report
1344	Castle Hill	No Report
1567	So. Diamond	No Report
1688	Groveland	No Report
1863	Centenial	2
1985	Cottonwood	No Report
2211	Roxbury	No Report

Cloud County

Local		Membership
317	Cottonwood	8
507	Buffalo Valley	38
1056	Carmel	12
1682	Fortney	22
1758	Pleasant Val.	29
2015	Aurora	1
2203	Wilcox	24

Rank by Counties

Ranking by counties of membership in the Kansas Farmers Union as of February 29, is as follows:

Reports From 41 Counties

McPherson, Clay, Cloud, Stafford, Ellsworth, Mitchell, Riley, Douglas, Osage and Ellis;

Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee, Cowley, Republic, Thomas, Rooks, Nemaha, Brown, Marshall and Rush;

Saline, Allen, Crawford, Osborne, Lyon, Dickinson, Jewell, Ottawa, Anderson and Gove;

Jefferson, Phillips, Smith, Sumner, Atchison, Barton, Jackson, Linn, Marion, Sheridan and Washington.

Reports have not been received from other counties in the state.

Discussion No. 4

The Family-Sized Farm

Distribution of Farm Ownership Should Result in Cost-of-Production for American Farmer

According to the agricultural census of 1930, there are 1,903, 216,640 acres of land in the United States. Of this area 986,771,016 acres, or 51.8 per cent, are in farms. Only slightly over one-fourth of our total land area is improved and capable of producing crops. The remaining 70 odd per cent is in permanent pasture, forests, deserts, swamps, mountains, streams, roads, cities, etc.

The lack of agricultural development on such a large proportion of our land area is to be accounted for largely, by such factors as uneven or rought terrain, by low fertility, by lack of rainfall, by poor drainage, or by excessive temperature and evaporation. Economic forces also play a part. The level of agricultural prices, for example, has an important influence in determining not only the way in which the land area is utilized, but may be the final determinant in whether it is utilized at all.

The proportion of the land area utilized for farming purposes varies greatly in different parts of the United States, a reflection of the differences in physical and economic conditions prevailing throughout the country. The heaviest concentration is to be found in the central Mississippi Valley.

The acreage in the five crops, corn, hay, wheat, cotton, and oats, comprised in 1929, approximately three-fourths of the total crop land in the United States. The acreage in corn alone was almost one-fourth of the total acreage in crops. The other three crops in relative importance from the standpoint of area were: Hay, 16.4 per cent; wheat, 15 per cent; and cotton, 10.5 per cent. No other crops, except barley, and land in orchard and subtropical fruits, vineyards, and planted nut trees represented so much as 1 per cent of the total.

Wheat from the standpoint of total acreage stands third in relative importance of all crops. Approximately 15 per cent of the total land in crops in the United States in 1929 was devoted to the production of wheat, and 19.2 per cent of the farms reported growing wheat. The most important of wheat areas, from the standpoint of acreage involved, occurs in Kansas, Nebraska, northeastern Texas and Oklahoma. This is the center of the hard winter wheat belt in the United States. The areas of heaviest concentration are in central and southwestern Kansas and northwestern Oklahoma, particularly in the area around Enid.

Another area of heavy concentration centers in North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Montana. This area is known as the hard spring wheat belt of the United States.

To define a basis for measuring the family-sized farm for the whole country is a difficult problem. The relative importance of a particular type of farming in an area is determined by the relative number of particular types prevailing and by the relative income from each particular source.

A satisfactory analysis of types of farming is difficult. To assume that two counties have the same type of farming because they have the same proportion of their total farm area in the same crops may be misleading. It assumes a uniformity within the counties that may not exist. Significant variations may be smoothed out entirely in the totaling process. It is just as significant, or more, to know the dispersion within the area as it is to know the dominant type.

If the family-sized farm is described by crop area, the relative importance of particular crops will be over-emphasized in range livestock areas as compared with farming areas. If the basis is land area, there is a like difficulty.

The problem of intensity of production is even more important. Two enterprises may occupy the same proportion of the farm area yet be decidedly different in relative importance. The enterprise which is produced most intensively will likely represent a much higher proportion of the income and will be relatively most important.

In addition to income by source and count of farms by type, other factors must be taken into consideration in differentiating the type of farming areas, and the size of the "family-sized" farm. Among these may be included the proportion of the land area in farms and of the farm area in pasture and in the different crops, production of the important crops and number of the important classes of livestock per square mile, yields, tenure of operation (in the South), expenditures for fertilizer, and of course, soil, topography and climate.

Discussion Question

What Is the Standard of Living on the United States "Family-Sized" Farm?

a. Should "standard of living" be included in a definition of the "family sized" farm?
b. What do we mean by "standard of living" and how much has a farmer a right to expect?
c. What would be called a "family sized" farm in your community?

Reference: Types of Farming in the United States, 1933, U. S. Department of Commerce, for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., 60c.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21 Juveniles from 6 to 16

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

THE WINDS OF HATE

Blow, windy winds, blow through the naked trees;
Like years that blow through skeletons of dreams,
Rattling bare limbs too hard and dry to freeze.
Blow on; some life remains where no life seems;
Some seeds are sown that you can never kill;
Some life lies sentient yet and safe and warm
In hidden nooks beyond your better will
Waiting to rise and mock your searching storm.

Blow on, O wintry winds of whipped-up hate,
Yet know that not in fifty thousand years
Will Freedom enslave accept the shameful state;
But struggle on, and strangle in her tears,
And fall, and rise, and break her rusted chain,
And with it beat her way to power again.

—Tom Chekouras.

YOUR LEADER'S MESSAGE
Esther Ekblad

The Institute Is Coming

Can the announcement of the first Kansas Farmers Union Cooperative Institute be anything but good news? We can think of nothing else these days, and may we dare hope that you are of the same mind?

It is not necessary in this column to give dates, place and other factual information, but we want you to know just how important this new venture appears to us.

For cooperatives who are looking for men and women who understand the fundamental principles of cooperatives and who have "caught" the spirit, the Institute is indeed welcome as a training school for present or "to be" employees. For Farmers Union Locals who need volunteer leaders, the few days at the Institute will make folks want to work and try new ideas at home. For leaders who sometimes get a feeling of being "run out" of ideas and pep, the Institute can be a genuine stimulant. For young people on the farm who wouldn't mind storing away five days of cooperative "college" that might some day lead to employment, the Institute is yours.

Studies in cooperatives, economics, farm organization, leadership and publicity will be on the daily schedule. Naturally in the Institute as in camp, there will be opportunity for relaxation and leisure.

"Education is health insurance for cooperatives."

We Share to Learn

The week of discussion meetings with A. Drummond Jones of the Department of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C., was truly invigorating. With each day we who travelled along with Mr. Jones became more convinced that learning comes through doing and sharing.

It is really very hard to grasp the significance of group discussions without actually taking part in several of them. It is also very hard for leaders to realize that most of us folks do not really learn anything unless we can think a problem through. And it is hard for us to confess that much of our telling and selling in speeches hits an audience and bounces right back.

In thinking back on our unusual experience with farmer discussion meetings, here is an idea that was brought out which just sticks: "Armies do not destroy democracy; people's habits destroy democracy." Leaders and Juniors, perhaps one of our most important jobs in education is to get folks to sit down, to face each other, and with the aid of each other's opinions, think their problems through. In reality the people are the government. If men and women are not willing to take the responsibilities of citizenship seriously, and wait to be told what they need, can democracy do anything but gradually fade away?

JUNIORS HAVE PARTIES
In McPherson County

The first McPherson county Junior party was held with the No. 8Local, February 12, with an attendance of 41. The Juniors of the county were entertained by the Junior members of the No. 8 Local. Ida Mae Carlson, Junior Leader, acted as chairman.

Being it was so close to Valentine's Day, that was the theme of the party. As the Juniors arrived they were presented with a slip of paper with the word "Valentine" to make as many words as possible from it. Bernard Schafer won the first prize. We then had a session of group singing after which we took up our business. The rest of the evening was spent in playing games. After an enjoyable evening, a delicious lunch consisting of jello, sandwiches, cookies, and coffee was served.

—Ida Mae Carlson,

No. 8 Local.

In Cowley County

Twenty-three Juniors met at the Kellogg Hall, February 10, 1940 for a chili supper. The members were seated at a T shaped table. The hall was cleverly decorated, red and white was the color scheme used. After supper, while we were still seated at the table, we had our Junior lesson, and discussed the achievement chart and points, and some of the individual group projects that we plan to work out during the year. After the discussion everyone lent a helping hand and the table was soon cleared, the dishes washed, and all were ready for an evening of fun. Partners for the evening were formed by matching parts of song titles. Several "quieter" games were played, and then the evening was brought to close by the Virginia Reel and singing popular songs.

—Leah Schmidt,
Reporter,

A letter reports: "I am writing about the teachers' guide for the Junior Study Topic. We have just organized and would like to get started. We have several that are looking forward to attending the Farmers Union Camp in 1940. I didn't exactly know the qualifications but was glad to see the list in our last Kansas Union Farmer. At our next meeting which will be February 28 we take up the Study Topic, also a party, games and refreshments are being planned. This will make our third party for the year. However we always conduct our business meeting before the party. Mrs. Merle Tribbey, Junior Leader of Kellogg Local, was a guest at our last meeting and party and she explained the Achievement Record sheet. As soon as the weather warms up the Beaver Local and the Kellogg Local plan to have a picnic together.

"The Kellogg Local and the Beaver Local cooperate very well. They exchange programs and any other helpful hints as to the Junior work."

Nelson Bradbury,
Junior Leader,
Beaver Local.

In McPherson County

A Joint meeting of the Pioneer and No. 8 Locals held a groundhog feed February 20 with the attendance of 83. The feed was held to cap a membership drive. Twelve new members joined and several prospects.

A group discussion was held on their feed mixing plant and their oil and gas activities. The visitors for the evening were Mr. and Mrs. Julius Gibson and son, Junior, Scandia Local; Mr. Simpson, Mr. Eberhardt and Mr. Landroe, Salina.

Ida Mae Carlson,
Junior Leader
No. 8 Local.

To Hospital Committee

J. P. Fengel, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, has been appointed a member of the National Farmers Union Committee on Cooperative Hospitals and Clinics by John Vesecky, national president.

At Your Service

Farmers Union Cooperative Educational Service

Gladys Tabott Edwards
Director

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

One, Two, Three

That's the number of new leaflets which have come off the press and are becoming popular in the organization campaigns of the Farmers Union states. All of them are low cost, and answer the questions which you or your neighbor asks.

SAVE YOUR FARM HOME, covers thoroughly the Farm Debt Adjustment Bill which is sponsored by the Farmers Union. Written in Harold Knight's style, through question and answer form, it explains fully the results which will be obtained when the Bill is passed. These are available by hundreds, thousands, or more, and are being sent ot all states in the Union, as well as Canada. What does this leaflet cost? Fifty Cents per hundred.

THE WHEAT INCOME CERTIFICATE BILL has been the discussion topic for many Locals, and requests have been so great for concise leaflets, that Harold Knight has again used the question and answer form which explains thoroughly the Farmers Union Wheat Bill. First here, first served! Get them for your neighbors, too.

Discussion Outlines on The Iegislative Program of the Farmers Union

For those Locals who are conducting study groups, we have available lessons on the Farmers Union National Legislation in 1940. Lessons one and two cover the booklet. "A Pay Check for the Wheat Farmer.

The lessons may be studied in any order desired, but emphasis should be placed on the Wheat Income Certificate Bill and the Debt Adjustment Bill which are NOW before Congress.

A preliminary statement to the Chairman of the Discussion is included, as well as answers to many of the questions brought out. Copies will be sent upon request. There is no charge.

Chain Stores—Pro nad Con

Just off the press of the Public Affairs Pamphelts Committee, this ten cent booklet (thirty pages) tells both sides of the story. "Are Chain Stores driving independents out of business?" Do chain stores take money out of town? Is there room for both kinds of stores?—Locals and communities should be informed upon these questions. After all, we have Cooperative Stores, don't we?

"Loan Sharks and Their Victims"

Do you know that: Loan Sharks commonly charge 240 per cent interest? Loan Sharks try to prevent you from paying your debt? Loan Sharks have fifteen ways of fooling you? In this day and age when loans are so common, be up on your toes regarding Consumer Debts, and who lends money to consumers. This is another of the Public Affairs pamphlets available at ten cents.

Teachers Outline for Junior Reserve Unit 2 is available from your State Office. This is the study of the History of the Farmers Union. Lessons and stories appear in the National Union Farmer (Subscription price thirty cents). Start your class before it is too late.

Is A Dime A Dime after It Is Lost

Sometimes we wonder, but how are we to know if it is lost or not We receive many letters containing coin in payment for booklets, and oft times, the coins are jingling merrily in the envelope. Sometimes they are not there, having evidently been lost in the mail.

Will you please give careful attention to the wrapping of coins when you send an order? Some folks use the sewing machine, and sew their coins between layers of heavy paper. Others use adhesive tape, or cellophane tape, sealing them in real small envelopes and clipping them onto the letter usually brings them to us undisturbed, but please see that the coins are pinned or sealed in their wrapper securely before mailing your order. This will save time, regarding your orders, and eliminates extra correspondence and charging of small items.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. Let's save your coins!

REPORTS PROGRAM OF CITIZENSHIP YOUTH INSTITUTE

(continued from page 1)

rade. Nevertheless at the scheduled hour "Mr. Youth" paraded down Constitution Avenue to the White House. The parade was divided into three principal sections, Jobs, Civil Liberties, and Peace. Under these there were smaller divisions such as the rural section in which the writer marched. No doubt many readers have seen pictures of the mule which headed the rural division. That poor soul was by far the most popular parader in the eyes of the cameramen!

Banners, songs, and slogans helped to break the gloominess of the day. Marching along youth delegates chanted: "Playgrounds, Not Battlegrounds." "The Yanks are Not Coming!" "Pass the American Youth Act, We Need Jobs!" Democracy prevailed together. Equality was emphasized as a white lad and a colored lad carried a large portrait of Abraham Lincoln.

President Roosevelt Speaks

The parade ended on the south lawn of the White House. There the delegation stood in the cold rain, becoming more thoroughly soaked each minute, and waiting for the president to come out and speak. At 12:30 p. m., President Roosevelt appeared on the South Portico of the White House and addressed the thousands of young men and women who stood shivering but listening intently. It is not necessary to describe the reception of the speech. Naturlaly feelings were mingled, but it is true that there was a wave of resentment over the crowd as the president ridiculed resolutions passed by Congress members. Popular reactions expressed the thought that if young people aren't intelligent enough to express their beliefs through the American tools of expression, when will they be? Another criticism was that the president was asked to give suggestions as to how young men and women can today secure jobs, but he barely mentioned that subject. Perhaps that is not fair criticism. Who today really has enough insight to answer that perplexing problem?

On Saturday afternoon the Department Auditorium proved to be wholly inadequate to accommodate the crowd. Its capacity was some 2,000 and when that figure was reached, the doors were closed and the other 3,000 had to be content to stay in the lobby. It was the writer's misfortune to be on the outside of the door when John L. Lewis, chairman of the CIO spoke. Oftentimes at conventions folks are rather pleased to have excuses to stay away from sessions, but not so with Institute delegates; most of them were very much concerned when they could not get into the hall.

Following Lewis' address five young people and representatives of the NYA, CCC, and other governmental agencies gave comments on the afternoon's topic, "Jobs and Training." The meeting was then open to discussion for anyone who wished to participate. One who wished to speak sent his or her name and organizational name to the chairman and was called on in turn. No person was allowed to speak more than two minutes. The voice of youth that afternoon consisted of factory workers, students, sharecroppers, farm representatives, and racial minorities.

A surprise which was quite generally whispered about was the attraction for Saturday evening. The surprise revealed itself to be a special showing of the movie, "The Grapes of Wrath." Since the picture had just the week before been showing on Broadway, it was indeed a treat to have a special showing of it so early in its life.

It would probably be even difficult to find children who have not heard of Steinbeck's much debated, criticized, hated and loved book, "The Grapes of Wrath." The book may be objectionable to many people, but the movie removes many of those objections. The Joad Family, typicial Oklahoma sharecroppers, are tractored out of a home. To the west in an old rickity jaloppy they travel with thousands of others, only to find that the beauties of continual sunshine and luscious fruit is not for them.

Instead they meet a mere existance in filth and squalor. The picture does not make one happy, but it does something greater. It reminds one of an enormous American problem which is affecting millions of lives today, but besides all that, it shows how much really true greatness can be found even among men and women who suffer under almost unbearable economic burdens.

Discussions are Broad

Civil Liberties, Citizenship, and World Peace were the themes running through the Sunday meetings. The morning began with an Inter-Faith Service. Sunday afternoon open discussion was the rule with young men and women giving their interpretations of civil liberties and in the giving of illustrations showing the denial of such. In the battle were stories of lynchings, poll taxes, racial discrimination, denial of education to low income and racial groups, the activities of the Dies Committee and the like. Frances Williams, AYC secretary, expressed this attitude on civil liberties: "The opening gun in the war on civil liberties is outlawing Communists. The next step is the suppression of all groups suspected of communism . . . There is no half way mark for civil liberties, in a democracy."

In the evening, the last session of the Institute, a panel of nine members discussed "How the War Affects Youth." Among those speaking on the vital subject were Jose Louis Perez, president of the Brotherhood of Cuban youth, Rajni Patel, All-Indian Student Federation, Harper Poulson, chairman, United States Peace Committee, Louise Meyerovitz, Young Judea, and also representatives of the Christian Youth Council, the National Maritime Union and the Farmers Union. It became my responsibility to speak for our organization.

A very earnest and faithful friend of the American Youth Congress brought the Citizenship Institute to its climax. That friend was none other than Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President of the United States. Mrs. Roosevelt was given a very difficult assignment. She did not speak paper as most speakers do, but instead she answered questions which were brought to her from the audience. Mrs. Roosevelt attended practically every session of the Institute, and while others stood on the sidelines and criticized, she joined the young men and women in the defense lines. In sounding the final Institute note the First Lady urged tolerance and fair play. How true was her statement that no matter what we say today we can't be sure of what we'll be thinking in a few months or years.

On Monday the Assembly of the Youth Congress met to decide on a few matters of policy and action for months just ahead. Plans were made for Sixth National AYC meeting to be held July 3 to 7, at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. Also in consideration were plans for April 6 peace demonstration, the anniversary day of America's entry into the World War. Commissions on jobs, civil liberties, health, peace and rural life that had been meeting at odd moments reported at the Assembly meeting. At 5:30 p. m. the Assembly members, numbering about 125, went by invitation to the White House for tea with Mrs. Roosevelt. What a thrill it was to chat with new found friends and to listen to the First Lady's interesting and amusing stories of the White House as we sipped tea. To name Mrs. Roosevelt a charming hostess is almost belittling the true spirit of her hospitality.

Rural Youth Commission

Though not mentioned before, the meetings of the Rural Youth Commission were to us among the more important activities of the days spent in Washington. The Rural Commission of the AYC has five members. Three of these were vrey active in getting rural people at the Institute acquainted. They were Richard Comfort, an Oklahoman, who is at the present time a student at Union Theological Seminary in New York; Leon Marsh, a graduate of Cornell University, and Catherine Denny, secretary of the International Student Service. It was interesting to find in the rural section meetings at least three who had attended the Conference on Problems of Farm Youth held in Washington last April. Those three were Dorothy Fouche' of Maryland, a representative of the Country Life Association, Bradley Twitty of Alabama, Vice President of the F. F. A., and one of our own number, Peggy Dallet, of the Louisiana Farmers Union.

At a special Rural Commission meeting on Sunday morning, Mrs. Roosevelt was present to encourage us in our work, and to urge us very carefully to take an interest in our government. For an example she suggested that young people should be interested in knowing how taxes are spent.

From among the 30 to 40 people who attended the Sunday morning rural conference a committee of eight was selected to prepare a report to present to the AYC Assembly the next morning. That report was as follows:

1. We, the rural youth, attending the Institute feel that the program of the Institute, with its speeches and discussions, and its attention to the most important problems of young people, is of vital significance to all youth in America, both from city and country.

Present General Report

2. We feel that the Youth Congress needs to work further towards a greater recognition of the importance of rural youth in solving the problems of our generation. The half of American youth which lives in small towns and in the country have many serious and special problems which require attention.

3. We believe that the greatest challenge facing the Youth Congress with regard to rural youth, is to work for more mutual understanding between rural and urban groups. This could be done through such methods as:

(a) Exchange of speakers.
(b) Conferences concerning mutual problems.
(c) Educational and cultural programs acquainting city youth with the life of our rural youth.
(d) Visits to get acquainted with leaders and activities of rural youth.
(e) Improved efforts along this line within those affiliated organizations which have both rural and city members.

Because rural youth are not well organized and because their situations vary greatly in different areas, it will be necessary for local Councils and state Councils to assume the larger part of the responsibility for such activity. State Councils need to be established which will consider the needs of all youth in their states.

Although we have many problems in common, we would like to call attention to the very real differences in country and city living, and we urge that the Youth Congress constantly remember this fact in any activities for rural-urban collaboration.

4. We commend the Youth Congress on the support of the following measures which are of major value to rural young people as well as city youth.

(a) The American Youth Act.
(b) Maintenance and extension of the NYA, CCC, and WPA.
(c) Wagner Health Bill.
(d) Federal aid to the states for education.
(e) Federal Anti-Lynching Bill, and legislation to abolish the poll taxes.

5. We would like to call attention to some of the special rural youth needs:

(a) A program to get young people started in farming, for which we need a bill to provide long-term low-interest loans with which to purchase and equip farms.
(b) Improvements in the federal farm program to give greater protection to our family-sized farms, its income and its security.
(c) Restore cuts in farm appropriations and prevent the crippling of our much-needed farm programs.
(d) Cooperatives are a most important way of giving the farmer a larger share of the consumers' dollar, and should be supported by urban people.

6. Rural young people have as much at stake in peace as any other young folks in our country. We'd like to call attention to the great need for peace education among rural young people and also the great lack of opportunity for rural people to make their attitudes against war felt. We urge that the Youth Congress stimulate its councils and its affiliates which have rural members to do everything they can to meet this serious need.

That was the report presented. Though hurriedly prepared and inadequate in many respects, it was our opinion that it in some measure illustrated to the AYC the important place farm youth has in the picture.

An evaluation of the Citizenship Institute is a very difficult task. To many onlookers the only comment

(continued on page 4)

Scrapbook and Poster Contest

A JUNIOR, JUNIOR RESERVE AND JUVENILE PROJECT FOR 1940

JUNIOR DIVISION

Rules:

1. Posters
   (a) A Local may enter in the state contest educational posters, graphs, charts or maps made by individual Junior members.
   (b) A local may enter in the state contest educational posters, graphs, charts or maps which have been prepared as Junior class (group) projects.
2. Scrapbooks
   (a) A Local may enter in the state contest scrapbooks made by individual Junior members.
   (b(A local may enter in the state contest scrapbooks which have been prepared as Junior class (group) projects.
3. All projects entered in the contest should in some manner be related to social and economic problems.
4. A Junior entering the contest must be a Farmers Union member in good standing and carry a Junior membership card.

Judging 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.

JUNIOR RESERVE DIVISION

Rules:

1. Posters
   (a) A Local may enter in the state contest educational posters, graphs, charts or maps made by individual Junior Reserve members.
   (b) A Local may enter in the state contest educational posters, graphs, charts or maps which have been prepared as Junior Reserve class (group) projects.
2. Scrapbooks
   (a) Local may enter in the state contest scrapbooks made by individual Junior Reserve members.
   (b) A Local may enter in the state contest scrapbooks which have been prepared as Junior Reserve class (group) projects.
   (b) A Local may enter in the state contest scrapbooks which have been prepared as Junior Reserve class (group) projects.
3. In Locals where Juniors and Junior Reserves are members of the same class, both Junior and Junior Reserve individual projects may be entered, and class (group) projects may be entered from the combined Junior and Junior classes.
4. All projects entered in the contest should in some manner be related to social and economic problems.
5. A Junior Reserve entering the contest must carry a Junior Reserve membership card, and there must be a dues paying member in the family.

Judging 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.

JUVENILE DIVISION

Rules:

1. Posters
   (a) A Local may enter in the state contest posters made by individual Juvenile members.
   (b) A Local may enter in the state contest posters which have been prepared as Juvenile class (group) projects.
2. Scrapbooks
   (a) A Local may enter in the state contest scrapbooks made by individual Juvenile members.
   (b) A Local may enter in the state contest scrapbooks which have been prepared as Juvenile class(group projects.
3. The projects entered in the contest can be related to one of the Juvenile Study Units, or in other ways be related to Farmers Union principles.
4. A Juvenile entering the contest must carry a Juvenile membership card, and there must be a dues paying member in the family.

Judging Points:

1. Neatness and attractiveness.
2. Originality
3. The plan (arrangement of material and thought)

Suitable Awards Will Be Given in All Divisions.

Farmers Union Junior Department
Salina, Kansas
Box 296

At the Annual Stockholders' Meeting of the Farmers Union Jobbing Associatoin

As you all know, the Farmers Union Jobbing Association held its 26th Annual Meeting on February 2 at the Aladdin Hotel in Kansas City, Mo.

The meeting opened at 9:00 a. m. with registration on the Roof Garden. The morning and afternoon sessions were filled with various speakers and reports of different committees. In the evening a free banquet was given in the Continental Hotel. Dan O'Conner, of the Farmers Union Terminal Association, St. Paul, Minn., gave a very interesting address. Music for the evening was furnished by the F. U. F. A. "Discorders." If you haven't heard or seen them, make it a point to do so in the near future.

Saturday morning after breakfast the Juniors were taken on a tour. We first visited the Jobbing Association office, where there certainly is a very friendly group of people. After leaving the office we went to the Board of Trade. I might add that is what I enjoyed. Then someone rounded up two very good natured Chevrolets, with able drivers, which took us out to the Nelson Art Gallery. Leaving there we then visited the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Co. and were luncheon guests of Mr. W. G. Bernhardt. After lunch we drove out around the Jobbing Association Warehouse. All good things must come to an end and we then went back to the hotel and met our car to start for Girard.

As we Juniors were the guests of the Jobbing Association, I wish to express my appreciation and thanks for a grand time.

Marie Krog,
Girard, Kansas.

To many of us the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Auditing Association, and Live Stock Commission Company are just names until we have the pleasure of attending the Annual meetings and hear the reports of those who are connected with this work.

I assure you the second invitation wasn't necessary after having the opportunity of attending last year. We certainly received some valuable information at the Conference after breakfast; but first a word about the lovely breakfast. At eight o'clock Saturday morning twenty-eight gathered at the Continental Hotel for a delicious breakfast. We were all seated at one large table and started out by singing Farmers Union songs which really put us in the mood for eating as well as for the discussion which Esther Ekblad led on "Educational Problems."

It certainly is interesting to learn about the Cooperative Institute the Farmers Union is planning. These Institutes will help young men to become good managers without having to learn the hard way like the older members have.

The way they hope to rebuild the membership in the organization by getting young people interested then educating them. Time would not permit us to carry on our discussion as long as we would like to.

Mrs. Denney took us Juniors on a very interesting tour which we enjoyed very much even though it was snowing.

I wish to thank the Jobbing Association for making our stay in Kansas City such an enjoyable one, and sincerely wish them a very successful year.

Thelma Hanshaw,
Girard.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association held its 26th Annual Meeting, February 2, at the Aladdin Hotel in Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. Servis, Crawford Co., manager Mr. Janssen, president of the Board, Marie Krog, and Thelma Hanshaw, our two active Juniors, and myself had the pleasure to attend the meetings. Hearing the reports of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and the Farmers Union Auditing Association was very interesting.

The Juniors were taken to the Hotel Phillip for a delightful luncheon on Friday. The afternoon session that day consisted of addresses and a panel discussion, "Factors Which Affect Good Membership Relations in a Local Cooperative." In the evening a free banquet was given by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

Saturday morning was an 8:00 Breakfast for those interested in education. Following the breakfast was a roundtable discussion on "Educational Problems."

In summing up the meeting, we as stockholders of an organization, whether it be at home or a State organization are needed all the time. When the organization is on the upward trail we all like to boost or be for it and are proud of it, but when it is on the downward trail and needs all the support and loyalty we can give, is when we fail to support the organization.

—Elsie Clausen,
County Junior Leader
Girard.

By Velva Higgason
Quinter

The 26th Annual meeting of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association was held Friday, February 3, 1940, with headquarters at the Aladdin Hotel in Kansas City, Mo.

This being the first meeting I have attended of the Jobbing Association, I was very much impressed by the programs carried out through the meeting.

The meetings were held in the roof garden of the Alladin Hotel. A very interesting panel discussion on "Factors Which Affect Good Membership Relations in local cooperatives," lead by Tom Hall was presented to the group Friday afternoon. Other reports were given by chairmen of the various committees and by men we all know, representing the F. U. J. A.

The highlight of Friday ended with the annual banquet of the F. U. J. A. held in the Continental room of the Continental Hotel. Around 200 people attended this banquet and can be seen in the large picture taken by a local photographer before the banquet. The chairman of the program was H. E. Witham, general manager of the F. U. J. A. Entertainment was provided by the F. U. J. A., "Discorders," with an unusual arrangement of band instruments consisting of everything from a trumpet to a wash board and a little brown jug; both popular and old time songs were played.

After the delicious steak dinner R. D. Crawford, who is in charge of the F. U. J. A. Grain Sales gave the welcome to Kansas City, and "Greetings" were given by our National President, John Vesecky. Esther Ekblad, State junior leader, gave a report on the junior work in the State of Kansas. The address of the evening was given by Dan O'Cnner, president of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association of St. Paul, Minnesota. Mr. O'Conner told us of his trip to Washington D. C. He was sent there to see what he could do to improve the conditions of the farmers. He stated, "If you ever get the chance to see the show 'Mr. Smith Goes to Washington' you want to be sure to see it for it is the God's truth."

The round-table discussion at the breakfast Saturday morning was very interesting and many worthwhile suggestions were brought out for the improvement of our own local organizations.

I enjoyed my tour to the Nelson Art Gallery, the Board of Trade building, and the Live Stock Commission building. I enjoyed the breakfasts, luncheons, dinners, educational programs and every moment of my trip. I want to take this opportunity to thank those who made it possible for me to make this trip. It was an opportunity I shall never forget.

24 Hours Old and Hollerin' for His First Breakfast of

KFU Chick Starter

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

By using the farmers' own grains and buying the other necessary ingredients for good feeds in carload lots, we are able to manufacture and distribute KFU and UNION STANDARD feeds more economically than we have in former years. Like any other cooperative activity, the lowering of operating costs in manufacturing feeds depends much upon the volume of business. Any lowering of these costs will be reflected in the prices of our feeds.

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

KFU GROWING MASH AND PELLETS

UNION STANDARD STARTER AND GROWER MASH OR PELLETS

KFU TURKEY GROWER MASH AND PELLETS

KFU CALF MEAL KFU PIG AND HOG MEAL

Help Lower Your Feed Costs by Using These Feeds

Farmers Union Jobbing Association
KANSAS CITY TOPEKA

RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENT PLAN IN WARM DEBATE

(continued from page 1)

October passed the following resolution: "We deplore the large importations from foreign countries of farm products in competition to American reciprocal trade agreements which are farmers; be it resolved that the Farmers Union take a firm stand against reciprocal trade agreements which are negotiated without Congressional ratification."

The National Farmers Union in its 1939 Convention at Omaha last November left the reciprocal trade program unmentioned, but stated its reaffirmation for "Protection of the domestic market for American Agriculture."

Defending the trade program, Secretary Wallace spoke to the Senate Committee on Finance, February 27, as follows:

Wallace Defends Program

American agriculture is interested in foreign trade from three major points of view. In the first place, it depends upon the fireign market for the disposal of the considerable surplus of its production over domestic requirements. Second, it is interested in that type of increased foreign demand for American manufactured products which will increase payrolls and therefore improve the domestic demand for farm products. Finally, it is interested in obtaining at reasonable prices imported goods which farmers as well as other consumers regularly purchase.

The trade agreements program serves the interests of agriculture in each of these respects about as effectively as is possible under the circumstances which prevail in the world today. It increases the accessibility of foreign markets for our farm products both directly by lowering trade barriers and indirectly by enabling foreigners to sell us their specialties in order to obtain dollars for use in buying our goods. It also expands exports of United States factory products, thus increasing industrial payrolls and the amount spent by industrial workers for food and clothing. By lowering our tariffs on many of the products farmers buy, it decreases farm costs. In general, it is designed to encourage healthy economic activity from which all elements of the American community benefit.

That the foreign market for the American farmer has been expanded over what it would have been in the absence of the trade agreements program is indicated by all available data. Exports of agricultural products to the 16 countries with which trade agreements were in effect throughout the fiscal year 1938-39 were 15 percent higher during that year than during the fiscal year 1935-36, when only one trade agreement was in effect throughout the year. Exports of farm products to all other countries declined 19 percent for the same period. Moreover, the figures for exports to the trade agreement countries include all farm products, regardless of whether they benefited directly by reductions in trade barriers. Isolation of only those items which did so benefit would show an even greater relative increase. Finally, I would like to emphasize that this is not a fortuitous comparison between two periods carefully selected so as to show the trend that we are anxious to demonstrate. On the contrary, a similar result can be obtained by comparing any year since the agreements have been in effect with any earlier year for which these data are available.

Much to Regain

It would be impossible, of course, for this program—or any other program that would be practical at this time—to restore in a few years all of the foreign market for United States farm products which we enjoyed during the twenties. There is no immediate alternative to adjusting domestic production to the loss of a large part of that market. Perhaps in a post-war world—not too far off we all hope—commerce among the nations of the world will again be expanded to a level consistent with general world prosperity, and major adjustments of United States agricultural production will not be necessary in most years. For the present, however, the trade agreements program, by encouraging exports, is helping to keep at a minimum the amount of adjustment that is called for, and this seems to be more than any other foreign trade program promises. The alternatives currently being proposed would be almost certain to contract trade to make the problem of production adjustment greater. As between a program designed to unshackle and expand trade, on the one hand, and any program which would restrict or canalize trade, on the other, the intelligent choice for American agriculture obviously is to support a program to expand trade.

Many observers, under the influence of misleading information, have felt that the protection of American agriculture from competitive farm imports is also a major problem of the Amercian farmer. If such imports were indeed an important threat, I would agree with that point of view. As a matter of fact, however, this is a bugaboo invoked by industrial interests anxious to get or keep tariff protection for their own products at the expense of farmers. It has been echoed enthusiastically by many well-meaning friends of the farmer who fails to appreciate that the interest of the American farmer in foreign trade is primarily that of an exporter. I have pointed out over and over again, and I want to reiterate today, that the American farmer is a surplus producer and that a high-tariff system can bring him nothing but a restricted market and high costs. This applies most directly to producers of cotton, wheat, fruits, hogs, soybeans, tobacco, and our other export crops. But, since acres displaced by the loss of export markets are put into competition with other acres, it applies also to producers of dairy products, eggs, beef, and other commodities which are sold almost entirely in our domestic markets and which are sold almost entirely in our domestic markets and which are neither exported nor imported to a significant extent. It applies even to producers of such imported products as wool.

Nevertheless, it is with this ancient bugaboo that opponents of the agreements are attempting to stir up sentiment for discontinuance of the program. They have chosen to ignore the major facts. Instead, they use figures which in almost every case suffer from one or more of several serious shortcomings—either the figures apply to imported items which have not been directly affected by trade agreements, or they refer to years carefully selected so as to confuse the effects of trade agreements with those of drouth and industrial recovery, or they are simply not correct.

Comparisons Often Unfair

A good example of the first type of propaganda is the almost continuous attack upon the trade agreements program which has been based upon our large imports of certain drouth-affected commodities during the years from 1935 to 1937 or, in the case of animal products, from 1936 to 1938. One of the leading items of import objected to is corn from Argentina. We in the Department of Agriculture have had to point out to literally thousands of farmers—misled by opposition propaganda—that there has never been any reduction in the duty under the trade agreements program on corn imported from Argentina. The same was true for a number of other commodities the imports of which increased with drouth conditions, including wheat, barley, malt, butter, canned beef, canned ham, and various others.

It is remarkable what can be done by the careful selection of years for comparison. Opponents of the trade agreements program are particularly fond of comparing imports during 1932 with those during 1937. During 1932, because of business depression in this country and large farm surpluses, agricultural prices hit bottom and farm imports reached an extremely low point. In 1937, on the other hand, imports were much higher, since business was at a post-depression peak, and our farm prices, although substantially strengthened by the operation of the Triple A program, has been boosted even higher as a result of the extraordinary drouths of 1934 and 1936. Comparing these two years, therefore, gives the impression that the trade agreements have caused a "flood" of imports. One need only add data for imports in almost any year during the 1920's and for either 1938 or 1939 to give a precisely opposite impression as to the effects of trade agreements on agricultural imports. The attacks on the trade agreements, however, rarely, if ever, include these additional data, nor are they apt to reveal the fact that imports into the United States of agricultural products similar in kind to those produced in this country were smaller in the most recent fiscal year, 1938-39, than in the first year of the trade agreements program, 1934-35, and were less than half their average annual value during the entire decade of the twenties.

Now, it is true, of course, that reductions have been made under the trade agreements in the duties on some agricultural products, but I do not know of a single case where such duty reductions have seriously inconvenienced an American agricultural group. As a matter of fact, in cases where there seemed to be even a remote possibility that a damaging influx of agricultural products might take place as a result of a contemplated duty reduction, safeguards were introduced to prevent such an influx.

The Cattle Imports

A case in point and, incidentally, one which has been a local point for attacks upon the trade agreements program, is the effect of the program on imports of cattle. I discussed the matter of cattle imports in relation to the Canadian trade agreements at some length before the Ways and Means Committee of the House. I wish only to point out here that prices received by domestic producers of cattle in the United States since the enactment fo the Trade Agreements Act have been consistently higher than they were during the immediately preceding period, and, in some cases, as high as they were back in the pre-depression years. Furthermore, and this is significant, even in 1939, when cattle imports reached a record level, the farm price of cattle was at or above parity every month of the year. I do not know of another major agricultural product of which this is true. The facts are, of course, that the prices received by American cattle producers are determined almost exclusively by the number of domestic cattle produced in a given year and by economic conditions in the United States. If these factors are such as to make for high prices, then we shall have some imports of cattle, while, if they are such as to make for low prices, our imports of cattle will be almost non-existent.

Going down the list of all the other commodity figures used to build up the impression that farmers have been sacrificed under the trade agreements reveals, in each case, the hollowness of the complaints that have been made. The interests of domestic farm producers have been protected. While imports have been high, prices have been high.

To judge by the opposition claims, one would suppose that nearly all of the farm commodities which are sometimes imported had had their duties reduced. What are the facts?

Reductions apply to imports which, on the basis of 1937 figures, made up only 14 percent of total agricultural imports. About half of this 14 percent is sugar, imports of which are not permitted, at whatever rate of duty, to exceed a highly restrictive quota set annually in such a way as to reserve for domestic producers at least as great a share of the United States market as they may fairly be expected to supply. Hence, only 7 or 8 percent of all agricultural imports are free to take advantage of duty reductions made under the program. Set against this the fact that 20 percent of United States nonagricultural imports had their duties reduced under the agreements, and one has a scale in which to weigh the extravagant charges being made. In short, the whole import furor is a maneuver designed to distract the farmers' attention from the benefits they are obtaining under both the trade agreements program and the farm program.

Program and World War

Before concluding, I wish to say a word about the trade agreements program in the light of developments brought about by war abroad.

The war has brought far-reaching changes in the methods of trading pursued by the great importing countries which have bought our farm products in the past. The existence of trade agreements has enabled us to temper somewhat the impact of those changes on our agriculture. That impact has nevertheless been great, and it has been, on the whole, harmful thus far.

We do not know how great those changes will finally be. Nor do we know whether they will be voluntarily abandoned when war is over—or made permanent. Their existence, however, and the disturbing effects they are having on world trade, make clear the need for continuing our efforts to maintain and expand our own foreign trade. The success of our present trade agreements program in the difficult years we have come through, and the system of interdepartmental cooperation which has been developed to carry it out, point to the program as the best vehicle for continuing those efforts. Conceivably the program might neeed to be strengthened to meet the new situations as they arise. But we must go forward in the direction where lie our own interests and the interests of all Western civilization. Opponents of the present program seize upon changed conditions as a reason for abandoning it and returning to the extreme protectionism which has wrought such havoc in the last 20 years.

There is an inconsistency about these attacks which reveals their weakness. Some of the persons who claim to be among those most interested in larger farm exports, oppose any means by which we might be paid for such exports. They are against imports, they are against new loans to foreigners, they are against the purchase of foreign gold. But if our country refuses to accept either imports or gold, and refuses to extend further credit, how will it be possible to export? These same persons say they are for free enterprise, yet they wish to regiment us in the field of foreign trade, and they would have the nation follow policies which would lead by inevitable steps to more and more regimentation of domestic enterprise.

I believe that the opponents of the trade agreements are in an impossible position. I believe that if their ideas were carried out, the country would be put in an impossible position.

When and if world conditions are such that anything like normal international trade can again be stabilized, we shall have to map out a broad policy taking into consideration imports, gold, credit, and all the other factors that affect international transactions.

Meanwhile, there is nothing for us to gain by scuttling the one proven means of preserving and advancing healthy foreign trade. We would only be hurting ourselves if we should adopt the restrictive policies which have almost completely ruined the foreign trade of the dictator countries and brought extreme privation to their people. To abandon the trade agreements program now would be a step backward rather than a step forward. Instead, we should keep the trade agreements program, and use it as a valuable foundation stone for the reconstruction of world trade in the future.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(continued from page 1)

biggest of any quarter in the past five years." It was this situation strongly protested by the National Farmers Union to voice their vigorous protest and for the present to cast their strength behind the Farm Debt Adjustment bill No. S-2549, which contemplates among other things the adjustment of the farm debt to the farm's ability to pay on the basis of income under the provisions as follows:

1. Eligibility—Any farmer in debt to the Federal Land Bank or other federal agency.

2. Procedure—Application to be made to a county committee of three farmers which would determine whether the default of foreclosure was due to circumstances beyond the farmers' ability to control.

3. Re-adjustment—Federal Farm Mortgage Corp. would take up the debt from other agency and would lease to present farm operator for 5 years at prevailing rentals. At the end of this period the earning power of the farm would be determined, and a new mortgage written on this basis giving the farmer 40 years to pay it off.

This situation applies to Federal Land Bank or other federal lending agencies only, and while there seems to be a lot of merit to the proposition, it does not affect the situation confronting farmers who have borrowed money from other mortgage companies.

There is only one real reason for the debt and mortgage system in this country and that one reason is the disparity between prices farmers receive for the products of their farms and the prices they are compelled to pay for their necessities. We have been selling our products in a market where the buyer sets the price without regard to their costs, the farmers investment, his taxes, depreciations, compensations for himself and his family as producing units upon the farm and buying in a protected market where the seller sets the price without regard to the purchaser's ability to pay or the prices paid for raw materials from which the finished product was made. The farmer takes the price the buyer offers and pays the price the seller asks. How unfair. How unreasonable. The farmer an individual buyer or seller in the markets. A lone granger being ground to earth between two systems in the hands of monopoly control.

According to the F. T. C. report, "There is a growing doubt whether the capitalistic system, whose basic assumption is free markets and a free price system, can continue to work with an ever widening range of prices fixed and manipulated by monopolies."

We of the Farmers Union are thoroughly convinced that we have the solution of the farmers' problems.

1. Through the democratic use of our educational facilities, the farmers themselves will determine the cause and apply the remedy, or, plan the remedy.

2. Develop those cooperatives through which the farmer can acquire for himself economic power into the fields or areas of distribution through these channels, owned, operated and controlled in his own interest.

3. Extend the services of his cooperatives to include the many functions and services for his health protection, credit facilities, such as Credit Unions and through the employment of his bargaining power in numbers, even though farmers are a minority class, wage earners are also a minority class, but, farmers and wage earners have everything in common and the two minorities when combined and cooperating together are a large majority.

We farmers and wage earners now know there is almost a perfect balance between the prices farmers receive, or, the income for agriculture and the gross pay roll for wage earners in this country.

When farm rices advance the farmers' income increases, he buys more of his necessities, wage earners work more hours, receive an increased income with which to purchase more of the farmers products, and at the end of the year the wage earners income is practically in balance with the farmers net income. So, we do have everything in common, or a common problem and a common interest.

The remedy then is organization-education-cooperation, which applies to farmer and wage earner alike. The responsibility is ours.

Let us all together solve the problem while yet we may.

REPORTS PROGRAM OF CITIZENSHIP YOUTH INSTITUTE

(continued from page 3)

needed is that the American Youth Congress is all "red." At the same time there are many others who just as sincerely refuse to believe or accept such an unqualified branding.

The slogan of the Institute was decidedly, "Pass the American Youth Act." In a sentence the American Youth Act is asking Congress to provide $500,000,000 for jobs and vocational training for young people. In the Act is a provision to establish a more permanant National Youth Administration.

Miss Ekblad Criticizes

As a delegate of the Farmers Union and as an observer, criticisms that come to mind are: First, though the attendance was large and varied, it was not a representative group. Rural representation was very small, and the greater portion of the urban delegates came from the large industrial centers of the East. Secondly, the Congress seems to use pressure group tactics almost entirely. It did not seem that very much serious thinking went beyond pushing Congress to pass certain legislation. One did not sense very much realization that someday we must beging working on more permanent measures through which to secure economic and political democracy. Thirdly, there was much mob feeling expressed and all the discourteousness that goes with it. Delegates were quick to register resentment toward speakers whose thinking did not fall precisely in the lines of the delegates.

All criticisms should of course be made with reservations, as oftentimes a person's first reaction is not always the correct one. And there is always the fact that the loudest noise does not always represent the majority. It is my firm conviction that many leaders and the rank and file membership of the AYC are sincere in their battles to preserve economic and political democracy for the generation that will soon be the operators of American life and business. Certainly it is true that the Young Communistic League has membership in the AYC, but that does not necessarily mean that the AYC is "Red."

The youth pilgrimage to Washington was significant and decidely colorful. As for actual accomplishments, the emphasising of a very real problem among young citizens was good, but it seems that the Institute failed in securing the blessing of the United States Congress.

As a farm organization, the best attitude probably is to work with youth movements at all times unless it means to sacrifice our own principles to do so. We cannot deny or ignore youth groups that can stir up enough enthusiasm to get 5,000 of their number to Washington. There could not be a time when earnest understanding and council are more needed.

FIND JOBS FOR YOUTH

NYA Placement Service Cooperates With Private Industry

During January, 10,475 placements of youth in private industry were made by the National Youth Administration bringing to 275,560 the total of jobs found for young men and young women by this agency since the establishment of its junior placement services, according to NYA Administrator Aubrey Williams.

In 188 cities in 41 states, special employment services for young people are now being provided as a result of the work of the National Youth Administration. These offices, first established in March, 1936, operate in cooperation with State Employment Services.

In January 25,409 new young people registered for jobs with the junior placement services; 86,979 interviews were held; 10,475 placements in private industry were made; 2,927 employers were visited and solicited for jobs.

Between March, 1936, and February 1940, junior placement services accepted registrations from 666,465 young people; 2,209,293 interviews were held; 276,560 placements in private industry were made; and 127,837 employers were personally visited and solicited for jobs.

Of this group of 666,465 registrants, 24 per cent were under 18 years of age; 62 per cent were 18 to 21; 14 per cent were 21 to 25; 69 per cent had worked before; 31 per cent had never worked; 20 per cent had only eighth grade education or less; 34 per -pBps cmfwyp schmrdlu ra ahahaha cent had some high school training; 45 per cent were high school graduates; one per cent were college graduates.

NEW SOIL STUDIES

Silos Filled with Grass Have Great Lateral Pressure

Silo manufacturers have given their approval to the results of silo pressure studies carried on cooperatively by the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering and the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. The investigators found that when silos are filled with grass silage the lateral pressure on the walls is from 1-1-3 to 2 times as much as when they are filled with corn silage. Since many farmers are now making use of grass silage, this fact has become of high importance to those building new silos or planning to use old ones for the newer silage. Farmers planning to store grass silage in old silos may need to provide additional reinforcement.

The executive board of the National Association of Silo Manufacturers recently passed a resolution that the association "adopt' and recommend reenforcing schedules for farm silos for corn, grass or other forage crops, in accord with data, findings and chart entitled 'Silo Investigations' as issued by the United States Department of Agriculture."

A Farmers' Bulletin, Silos—Types and Construction, issued last spring contains information on the higher pressures of grass silage and the additional reenforcement that may be needed, as well as general information and methods of construction for all the well known kinds. Copies may be obtained by writing the U. S. Department of Agriculture , Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin 1920.

Gives Painting Suggestions

If spring brings the urge, get busy and repaint your house or garage, then make a note of these painting rules set down by the publication of the Consumers' Counsel Division of the Department of Agriculture.

"Renew the paint surface with the same type of paint originally used. Exceptions to this hard and fast rule should be made only when your own experience shows that one kind of paint goes over another kind satisfactorily. Otherwise, you will have trouble getting the surface to take the new coat properly.

"To make sure that you do not waste your money, make a note of the formulas of the paints you use so that when you go buying again, you can duplicate your original purchase.

"Experts in the United States Forest Service who have studied more than 500 cases of unsatisfactory paint service within the last few years learned that most paint failures that are caused by faulty application or maintenance come from (1) the painter's ignorance of the kind of paint he is using, (2) the failure of time painting in accordance with the kind of paint used, and (3) from using different kinds of paint for successive paint jobs.

"Careful study of paint formulas on paint cans, and the keeping of careful records as to the date of each paint job and kind of paint used can help consumers reduce these failures.

"Consumers, however, will find their problems greatly simplified when a simple and practical method of classifying and grading paints is adopted by paint manufacturers."

By Farm Research

Price margins of foodstuffs were nearly doubled in the last war and these inflated margins were never reduced during the period of post-war deflation, according to the figures reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to Wallace's Agricultural Advisory Council.

This study of price spreads was made by the BAE upon the insistence of President Vesecky of the National Farmers Union, who is one of the representatives on the Council.

While the preliminary summary of the report issued to the press stated, that it found " ' no statistical evidence' of food profiteering since the outbreak of the War in Europe" examination of the complete report shows considerable profiteering at the expense of the farmers in the last War. Most of the statistical series go no further than 1938; hence the report cannot be interpreted as a complete and conclusive exoneration.

In fact, since the report was made public, the Temporary National Economic Committee charges that the price of bread has increased twice as fast as the cost of ingredients even though the price spread in the summer of 1938 marked the highest level recorded over a period of two decades.

Couple Wed 63 Years

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Slingsby of Clay Center recently observed the sixty-third anniversary of their marriage at their home here. They have spent their entire married life in this county. They are the parents of seven sons and four daughters, all of whom are living. Mr. Slingsby is 89 years old and Mrs. Slingsby 80.

Kansas Flour to Finns

"A trainload of Kansas flour for the civilian war sufferers in Finland." This is the objective announced by Dr. Ernst F. Philblad, chairman of Finnish relief in Kansas. John Jay Hopkins, manager of Finnish Relief, Inc., New York, has advised the Kansas chairman that the Finnish-American Steamship company has agreed to transport the flour free to Findland.

Cowley County Juniors Meet

The meeting of Juniors of the Beaver Local No. 1558 was held in the evening, February 8. The meeting was called to order by the President Lanore Gottlob, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary, Doris Heffron.

Mrs. Merle Tribbey of Kellogg was the guest; she gave pointers on our Achievement Record. Discussion was lead by Junior Leader, Nelson Bradbury. The main attraction of the evening was Valentine box.

After the evening of games, refreshments were served. Our next meeting will be February 28.

Evelyn Heffron,
Winfield.

Hold Auditing Meeting

The Farmers Union Auditing Association, Salina, held its annual stockholders' meeting in Kansas City, February 2. John McDaniel, Brewster, whose term as director expired, was re-elected. Other directors are H. E. Witham, Kansas City; Anton Peterson, Greenleaf; John Huber, Selden; and P. H. Heidecker, Paola. The report of T. B. Dunn, secretary-manager, showed a loss for the year of $344, the second year in the last 16 that the association has shown a loss, Mr. Dunn reported.

RE-ELECT AT CONCORDIA

Jamestown Man Chosen President of F. U. Oil Company

Fay French, Jamestown, was re-elected president of the Farmers Union Co-op Oil company at the annual stockholders meeting in Concordia recently. Grant Buckley, Clyde, will continue as vice-president and W. J. Cowle, Norway, as treasurer.

In addition to the officers, Paul Rice of Delphos and Fred Hobert, Aurora, were named to the board of directors. Ray O. Wills, manager of the station, was named secretary. Mr. Wills was formerly with the Mitchell County Farmers Union organization at Beloit.

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Be Your Own Loan Wheat Salesman

You can do this by having your own cooperative grain marketing organization handle the sale of this wheat whenever you are ready to redeem it. No matter whether you made the loan through us or some other channel, your own representative on the Kansas City and Salina markets can handle this for you promptly and satisfactorily.

Procedure Is Simple

The procedure to be followed when you want to liquidate your loan wheat is quite simple. When the Farmers Union Jobbing Association is the Lending Agent on loans, just instruct us to sell the wheat and we will sell it and send ht ereturns to you.

When we are not the Lending Agent, instruct your Lending Agent to forward the warehouse receipt and accompanying papers covering the loan to us for collection, with the draft for the principal and the accrued interest.

Local Elevator Usually Can Handle It For You

Your local cooperative elevator manager is usually familiar with the handling of this wheat, and will take care of it for you quickly and correctly by sending the necessary papers or instructions direct to us either at Kansas City if the grain is in Kansas City or Topeka, and at Salina if the grain is stored there.

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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 gallon
Worm Capsules	.02½ and .03½ each

MIXED INFECTIONS IN SWINE

Anchor Mixed Bacterin (Porcine)	6c per 5 cc. dose
Syringe for Administering (10 cc)	$1.15 each

FOR CATTLE

Blackleg Bacterin	$0.07 per dose
Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin	.06 per dose
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum	1.80 per 100 cc.
White Scours Bacterin	.06 per dose
Keratitis (Pink Eye) Bacterin	.06 per dose
Mixed Bacterin Bovine	.06 per dose
Abortion Vaccine	.40 per dose

FOR HORSES AND MULES

Encephalomyelitis (Sleeping Sickness) Western Type "Chick" Vaccine. One complete treatment of two 10 cc. dose bottles (NOT RETURNABLE)	$ .80
Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin	.06 per dose
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum	1.80 per 100 cc.

FOR SHEEP

Hemorrhagic Septicemia 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 Tablets	.00¾ each

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Rabies Vaccine	$0.50 per dose

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