

KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

VOLUME 37

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1944

NUMBER 9

Simecka Placed In Charge Hybrid Seed Corn Production

William B. Simecka who has been employed by the Farmers Union Service Company since February has been put in charge of production of the hybrid seed corn program which is progressing so successfully.

Mr. Simecka in the past several months has been busy at St. Marys, grading, bagging and supervising shipments of seed corn raised by the Service company last year. Formerly a salesman for Chevrolet automobiles in St. Marys, Mr. Simecka was born and reared on a farm near Delia. He is the father of five children.

Increased planting this year makes a full-time job of production supervision. While in 1943 the acreage of hybrid seed corn grown under contract with the Service company was 185 acres, 700 acres will be seeded this year. More than a dozen farmers will participate in the program.

Some 350 acres will be planted in the St. Marys vicinity in 1944 and about an equal acreage near Winifred in Marshall county.

Farmers who will grow the corn this year who had contracts last year are:

Albert Grieshaber of St. Marys who was one of the first farmers to take part in the program.

Bert Wilson, St. Marys.
Marion Davis, St. Marys.
Henry Otto, St. Marys.
Added to this list in 1944 are the names of:

Harold Rezac, St. Marys.
Charles Hoferer, Wamego.
Anton Zalafnik, St. Marys.
Leonard Brauchi, Winifred.
J. J. Brauchi, Winifred.
L. Rombeck, Winifred.
John Adams, Winifred.
R. D. Wulschleger, Winifred.

Detasseling which was done last year by 75 young men studying for the priesthood at St. Marys College may be done in 1944 by prisoners of war. Such an excellent job was done by the young men that an inspector for the State Department of Agriculture gave the group credit for one of the best jobs accomplished in the state.

Mr. Simecka and E. K. Dean, Secretary of the Service company, are at present investigating the possibility of having a machine made which will convey the detassels down the rows of corn.

Equipment Considered

A report of such a contraption appeared in the January issue of News for Cooperatives published by the Farm Credit Administration. The article with an accompanying picture of the machine was written by Thomas E. Hall, formerly with the Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n, and now an agricultural economist with the FCA.

The machine which Hall called a "Rube Goldberg" affair is powered with a motor set high in the center of framework from which hang four platforms, each holding three detassels.

The 700 acres will call for a crew of detasslers of between 75 and 125 men. If machines can be constructed, high school students could be employed.

The machines are now used by co-ops in Pennsylvania who have been developing hybrid seed corn for more than six years, now planting 1,000 acres producing 30,000 bushels of corn and using 200 school boys and girls during detasseling season.

The Truth . . .

Don't Be Fooled
Corporations have the same privilege of refunding profits to their patrons as co-ops do. BUT they prefer to keep the profits for themselves and stockholders.

Kansas FSA Clients Boost 1943 Production

By increasing their hog production and sales 69 per cent in 1943 over 1942, the 7,655 Kansas farm families who participated in the farm security program both in 1942 and 1943 put enough extra pork on the market, comparing last year with 1942, to feed an additional 57,600 active grown men for a year, George L. McCarty, Kansas FSA state director, said last week.

He based this estimate on established tables of average pork consumption per grown man. In addition the families put away or used 1,552,438 pounds, dressed weight, in their own homes.

The 69 per cent increase brought pork marketings by these families up from 9,997,973 pounds live-weight in 1942 to 16,013,053 in 1943. Their entire pork marketings in 1943 would supply the pork needs of 140,942 men for a year.

These same farm families, answering the call for increased food production, increased their beef sales 62 per cent in 1943 to reach a total of 21,208,402 pounds, liveweight. They used, at home, well over a million pounds liveweight. They increased their sheep sales 39 per cent, marketing 1,267,463 pounds. Chickens sold for meat totaled 1,578,428 pounds for a 52 per cent increase over 1942. Adequate supplies of all meats and other products were used in the families' home diets.

Milk sales by these FSA families went up 9 per cent over 1942. They sold 19,601,317 gallons, with an additional 4,120,407 gallons used at home. They sold 5,506,729 dozens of eggs, which was an increase of 40 per cent, and used 1,183,124 dozens at home.

The 7,665 families increased their crop acres to 1,046,018, an increase of 25 per cent, McCarty said. Many increased their soybean acreage, making the total acreage 6,562 or 76 per cent more than in 1942. Production and sales went up 89 per cent, to 60,000 bushels.

Wheat sales dropped 10 per cent, to 3,451,482 bushels, although increase was in white potatoes. The 482 acres in potatoes represented more than a 100 per cent increase for these families, and their sales of 31,086 bushels represented an increase of 142 per cent over 1942.

Soviets Promise Reciprocity For Relief Seed Gifts

Russian farmers will give practical expression to their gratitude for American seed by attempting to develop new seed varieties for United States seedsmen, according to a cable just received by Russian War Relief from a senior agronomist of the Moscow Soviet.

The cable described the highly satisfactory results from American vegetable seed planted last year in Moscow Victory gardens, and farms operated by the city's industrial enterprises.

Forty per cent of the seed sown in the Moscow area last year came from Russian War Relief, he said, and Russian gardeners and farmers were "deeply grateful" for this emergency aid from their "overseas friends."

"We will try to make some return," the Russian agronomist said. (Continued on Page Two.)

Organizer . . .



Pictured above is Mr. Henry Pedersen of Guide Rock, Nebraska, who is now a field worker for the Kansas Farmers Union, active for the most part at present in North Central Kansas.

C. M. Yocum Lists Reasons For Corn Dearth

Clarence M. Yocum, well known manager of the Farmers Union Elevators in St. Marys, to comment on "the corn situation," which in St. Marys is particularly puzzling since it follows a yield considerable higher than average in that vicinity.

Manager Yocum's excellent summary of the situation follows:

We hear much comment about the serious corn situation. Some even place the blame on Washington bungling. But as I see it, and predicted in The Star last fall, there was not to be enough corn to go around, and there wasn't. For this reason, I blame no federal agency. Furthermore, I do not think the situation will be clarified before a new crop is grown.

As to the situation in St. Marys and vicinity, there are several causes for our tight corn situation. Last summer our corn prices in Kansas were 12c to 15c higher than our neighbor state, Nebraska. The Department of Agriculture set about to arrange an adjustment. So we were told last fall that Kansas corn prices would be lowered from five to eight cents a bushel. Many farmers who normally store considerable corn on the farm rushed their corn to market before the new ceiling price took effect. But the ceiling drop was delayed several months, and the corn kept moving to market, thus depleting our local supply.

Many S. M. farmers had some corn for feeding purposes, but not enough to finish their livestock for market. We were unable to purchase corn for inbound shipment as in former years, and the bulk of the home-grown supply was sold. The increased demand came with elevators practically empty. The grain dealers were forced to clear their bins because the price was pegged with no allowance made for shrinkage if the dealer held it until next summer. Another reason was the lowering of the ceiling.

I have never seen such a condition as exists at present, even in the drought years. If we paid the price then, we could always import corn. Such is not the case now, nor has it been for several months.

There is still some corn on the farms, but many farmers are holding to it for dear life. (Continued on Page Four.)

Need Political Action Now to Defend Co-ops, Extend Peoples' Rights

The Enemy - A Listing Of NTEA Officers

Lest there be a question as to the strength of the backing behind the National Tax Equality Association, which is out after co-ops, here is a listing of the officers and directors:

Ben C. McCabe, president of the International Elevator Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; president: G. W. LaPointe, Jr., president, O. and N. Lumber Company, Menomonie, Wisc.; vice-president: P. F. Scheunemann, chairman, Tax Committee, American Retail Coal Dealers Association, Minneapolis, secretary.

Coal Dealers: Philip P. Bash, president, C. E. Bash Company, Huntington, Ind.; Lee Gorton, president, Gorton-Adams Ice Company, Sioux Falls, S. D.; Homer D. Jones, president, Western Fuel Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. T. Lamb, president, Lamb Coal Company, Moorhead, Minn.

Cotton Ginners: G. M. Lester, G. M. Lester and Company, Jackson, Miss.; W. H. Lovett, Dublin, Georgia.

Farm Implement Dealers: C. A. Nordlund, president, C. A. Nordlund Company, Auburn, Nebr.; L. J. Oester, president, L. J. Oester Company, Mendota, Ill.

Feed Dealers: A. W. Carpenter, director, Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Sherburne, N. Y.; O. E. M. Keller, president, Kasco Mills, Toledo, Ohio; Forest W. Lipscomb, president, Lipscomb Grain and Feed Company, Springfield, Mo.; Walter F. Oesterling, president, P. J. Oesterling and Sons, Inc., Butler, Pa.

Grain Dealers: Gunnard Johnson, president, Wolcott and Lincoln Grain Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. L. Welsh, president, Butler-Welsh Grain Company, Omaha, Nebr.

Retail Meat Dealers: Edwin J. Janssen, president, National Retail Meat Dealers Association, St. Paul, Minn.; John A. Kotal, secretary, National Retail Meat Dealers Association, Chicago, Ill.

Livestock Producers: Chris J. Abbott, Hyannis, Nebr.

Lumber: Frank Kendall, vice-president, Potlatch Yards, Inc., Spokane, Wash.; Robert L. Rote, president, Elvin F. Rote Company, Monroe, Wisc.

Petroleum: Harry B. Hilts, secretary, Empire State Petroleum Association, New York City; Phil T. Williams, president, National Council of Independent Petroleum Associations, Indianapolis, Ind.

Retail Merchants: Milton Cone, Spotless Company, Richmond, Va.

Organizations: C. A. Jackson, executive vice-president, Indiana Chamber of Commerce, Indianapolis, Ind.

Small Business Organizations: F. A. Virkus, president, Conference of Small Business Organizations, Chicago, Ill.

FU BOYS HONORED

Wayne Schafer of McPherson and Paul Robert Bonewell of Winfield were two Farmers Union products who were among the 67 Kansas Future Farmers of America to receive the State Farmer degree at the 16th annual Kansas Association meeting held recently at Kansas State College in Manhattan. Wayne attended the 1942 All-State Camp at Abilene.

Here is the pattern by which a propaganda machine works.

First a bunch of Big Business owners, directors and officials get together and set up a committee or association such as the National Tax Equality Association. They elect officers and start putting out pamphlets, having cartoons made and sending all these out to numerous publications.

Then some little magazine like the Kansas Business Magazine starts publishing the material worked up by the highly paid publicists. In the last issue of the Kansas Union Farmer was a story showing how Kansas Business published by Karl Kennedy in Topeka had been waging a campaign for months against co-ops, using material supplied by the NTEA.

The next step in this propaganda chain is made when some editors scratching their heads for an idea for something to put in their paper runs onto some of this anti-co-op propaganda and puts it into their papers.

Just as an empty barrel makes the best echo, the newspapers that have little to say are the mediums best suited to echo the half-truths and outright lies being circulated against co-ops by the National Tax Equality Association. Ideally fitted for the role of parrot is The Independence (Kansas) Daily Reporter, whose editor is H. A. Meyer.

This Mr. Meyer several months ago took the Farmers Union to task when after reading thru the KUF, he was alarmed because he could find so few American names in the Farmers Union stating "there ought to be a Smith mentioned somewhere in the paper."

What? No Smith

He listed the names of the state officers, Dean, William Goekler, George Reinhart, Esther Ekblad, John Trommer and John Scheel. He listed the officers of the Directors and Managers Association, Don Wilcox, Emil Samuelson and Alfred Rensmeyer and the board of Directors of the FU Live- (Continued on Page Four)

Annual Meet Creamery Co-op At Grand Island

Annual meeting of the largest co-operative creamery in the United States, the Farmers Union Co-op Creamery of Superior, Nebraska, will be held at 11 a. m. May 25 at the City Auditorium in Grand Island, Nebraska, according to the call sent out last week by James C. Norgaard, General Manager of the co-operative.

The program for the day will begin with registration, includes a dinner given for all stockholders at the expense of the organization, the report for the year 1943, elections of directors and a main address by L. S. Herron, editor of the Nebraska Union Farmer.

General Manager Norgaard promises in the call that "The Creamery will pay for the gas used providing you bring a full load," adding, "Don't leave your wife at home."

Many Farmers Union Associations in Kansas are shipping cream to the cooperative creamery. All members of the boards of Directors and Managers of these associations are invited to attend this annual meeting.

The state office of the Kansas Farmers Union joins Mr. Norgaard in urging all good cooperators to go to the meeting.

Day by Day with FUJA

by JOHN VESECKY

NAM Private Enterprise Boys Would Saddle Fascist Control On Co-ops Thru Unfair Taxes

Since early last fall the NAM through its front organization, now known as the National Tax Equality Association, has filled magazines and the daily press with articles extolling the virtues of "Private Enterprise" and making direct charges that the cooperatives and certain governmental agencies are ruining "private enterprise" and through its ruin destroying our democratic system of government. Although there is occasionally a slight variation in the charges against cooperatives made in the articles, still there is so much similarity in them all that a common authorship can be plainly seen.

The theme song of all the articles is the charge that cooperatives enjoy exemption from taxes, that they can borrow money from Federal lending agencies at very low rates of interest and that because of the tax exemption and low interest rates the cooperatives have grown until now they are big business, and are therefore a menace to "free enterprise" and to democracy. Most of the articles pretend that private business has no quarrel with small local cooperatives which are in competition with small local business concerns but when cooperatives enter the field of BIG business, when they build or buy and operate feed mills, terminal elevators, refineries, creameries, etc., they become bad cooperatives, built and managed by promoters and are a menace to "Private Enterprise" and to Democracy.

At first glance it is hard to understand why small local cooperatives should be called good cooperatives by the spokesmen for the NAM, when as every one knows there are many times as many little local cooperatives as there are BIG Regional cooperatives and when the local cooperatives are in direct competition with small private business whose interests the NTEA pretends to represent. However, when one considers the real power behind the NTEA drive against cooperatives and the conditions which they are trying to bring about, the wolf in sheep's clothing can easily be recognized.

At Mercy of Banks

If the drive were successful and the cooperatives were compelled to pay income taxes on all the savings, regardless of whether they are prorated back to their customers or not and if through the elimination of federal lending agencies they were forced to depend on banks for their credit, many of which are controlled by Big Business, it would be a simple matter to get rid of all Regional or Big cooperatives and reduce the local cooperatives to mere collectors of farm products and distributors of farm supplies, to order from corporate Big Business at such prices and on such terms as Corporate Big Business might condescend to grant them. That the self styled champions of "Private Enterprise" are not really concerned about the welfare of small private business can be plainly seen if one but goes behind the scenes and finds the real promoters of the drive on cooperatives and Federal lending agencies.

Really Monopoly

For several decades it has been the practice of the big boys in the so called "Private Business" to kill off all business concerns that would not comply with their dictates, and while publicly proclaiming their love for competition, to privately, in their inner circle meetings, plan and conspire to eliminate all competition by absorbing or eliminating all those who refuse to give way to their desire for monopoly control of all business in their

line. One need only to review the growth of monopolies such as chain stores, giant bank combinations, and manufacturing combines and cartels to see that in another twenty years, if this is allowed to continue, all of our necessities of life will be controlled by monopolies and cartels and there will be no place for the small independent business man. The small private business mans existence is not menaced by the cooperatives but by monopolistic combinations of the big industrial and financial enterprises which pose as his friends while they are planning his destruction and the absorption of his business into their combines.

It is time that not only our farmers but all the common people of our country awoke to the danger menacing our present and especially our post-war prosperity and world peace. It is time that we all realized that while our boys are giving up their lives on the world's battle fields in defense of the right of the common men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, we at home are permitting the growth of giant combination of capital and industrial power which will, if allowed to continue to their projected goals, rob us of economic freedom and bring about fascist control in this country just as surely as if the dictators had won the war. The best method by which we can fight this octopus of cartel and monopoly industrial control is by safeguarding the interests of our cooperatives, and extending their influence into wider and wider fields so as to checkmate the efforts of large industrial combinations for monopoly control.

For Common Good

Real private business instead of fighting cooperatives should cooperate with them for the common good. Private business conducted on a fair margin has nothing to fear from cooperatives competition, because cooperatives seldom if ever resort to price cutting. Both in America and in foreign countries, properly conducted private business concerns operate successfully side by side with successful cooperatives. Practically the only small country town which shows signs of prosperity are the towns in which are located good substantial farmers cooperatives.

According to the propaganda given out by the mouthpieces of the NTEA, efforts will be made this year to get legislation both through the National Congress and through the various state legislatures, to tax all cooperative savings whether they are distributed to patrons or not. Strong pressure is even now being exerted on congress to so tie up all federal lending agencies in restrictions that they will be unable to give much if any service to either our farmers or their cooperatives. Let us not be asleep at the switch and permit the wrecking of that which it has taken us and our fathers be-

Asks Return of All Eligibility Statement

Manager H. E. Witham's office was busy sending out Eligibility Statements this past week to all the member cooperatives association which have thus far failed to fill out and send in the Eligibility Statement blanks mailed them some time last fall. A large percent of the member cooperatives have sent in the statement, but there are still some who have not returned the completed statements.

We know that managers of our cooperatives have their hands full (short of help as most of them are) in doing the necessary work running the business and filling the many forms required by the government. We do not want to add to their work unnecessarily, but the filling out of the Eligibility Statements is very important. In order to comply with government regulations and cooperative laws the FUJA needs to have statements from all its member cooperatives showing that they are operating in accordance with the state and federal cooperative laws and the rulings of the Internal Revenue Department. The statements are important to the cooperatives themselves because by studying the statements FUJA will be able to advise them whether or not they are operating in accordance with the cooperative laws and revenue department regulations.

We hope that the officers of our cooperatives will take time to ask their managers if he has filled out the Eligibility Statement and see that the completed statement is promptly mailed to the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, 6, Mo.

fore us so long and so much hard labor to build up.

Let us meet in local Farmers Union meetings, in meetings of stockholders and patrons of our cooperatives, in neighborhood discussion groups fully discuss the situation. Let us get all our people fully awake to the danger facing not only their cooperatives, and the federal lending agencies, but, also, and most important, our economic liberty and through the loss of economic liberty our political liberty. Economic slaves are also political slaves.

Talk to Candidates

After full discussion let us talk to all the candidates for congress and for the state legislature and impress upon them the importance of the services that cooperatives are rendering our people and through them the nation. Let us show them that we are backing our cooperatives and also the federal lending agencies and will brook no unfair restrictions on their services. Thank God that we live in the United States of America, where the united voice of the people backed by intelligent thought, is still all powerful. It is time to act now, not after the damage is done.

Meeting Postponed

The regular quarterly meeting of the board of directors of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association which was to have been held in Salina on May 1, was postponed to May 8th, and moved to the FUJA office in Topeka, Kansas. The meeting was postponed because of the illness of President J. C. Gregory.

Save For Repairs

Because at present it is hard if not impossible to get material and machinery needed to keep our elevators and other cooperative plants in first class shape, many much needed repairs and betterments are being put off until after the war is won and labor and machinery and materials are again obtain-

able. This is all right if the money needed for the repairs and betterments is sure to be available when the materials are.

In order to be on the safe side our cooperatives should be sure to keep enough of the savings, made during the war, when repairs and replacements can be made they do not need to go to the bank and borrow the money. If our cooperatives will build up a good repair and reconstruction reserve and invest it in War Bonds, they will be helping the war effort now and be in shape to help keep the returning soldier boys busy when other employment might be hard to get.

New Insurance Co.

The North Dakota Farmers Union Members have organized their own insurance company. The North Dakota Farmers Union Mutual Ins., Co. sure the property of Farmers Union members against loss by fire, windstorm or hail. Chartered April 3, 1944 it already has over a one third million dollars insurance in force. The risks are scattered through 28 counties. Its surplus and assets at time of chartering were more than 3 times as large as the North Dakota insurance laws require of new mutual companies. Knowing the North Dakota Farmers Union folks as we do, we feel we are safe in prophesying that they will soon have one of the strongest and most progressive mutual middle west.

North Dakota Labor, Equipment Pools

From North Dakota comes the report that Farmers Union members are organizing implement pools and labor pools in order to utilize to the utmost the supply of farm equipment and of farm labor in each community. Local and county secretaries are getting up lists of farm machinery which the owners would be able and willing to hire out for use on neighboring farms and of the terms under which they can be released for hire. Lists are also made of not fully occupied farm labor that may be hired for part time work on other farms, or exchanged for the use of power machinery.

In every locality in Kansas there are some farmers who have implements that will not be used to their capacity on their farms, and there are other

farms that for some reason other need to use implements which they cannot buy. pooling the labor and equipment resources of our farm communities it will be possible to more fully utilize both farm implements and farm power. If we are to produce and save the food and fiber needed to properly feed armies and our civilian population it will be necessary make full use of both our farm labor and our farm machinery. Let us borrow the idea from our North Dakota brothers get busy making up such in Kansas.

Soviets Promise

(Continued from Page One)

cabled. "A number of experimental stations and individual experimenters are interested in American seed varieties. will continue our work on this spring, and we present that by means of crop breed and selection we will succeed in obtaining new varieties. doubtably the most valuable them will in due course reach the ocean to add to the seed varieties of our American friends who have given us such aid in our time of need."

Over 4 Million Pounds

More than 4,400,000 pounds of vegetables and field seed have been shipped by Russian V. Relief since Jan. 1, 1943, to a desperate shortage of seed war-torn Russia. It was reported that Russian Victory gardeners were overjoyed last spring when the bulk of the seed arrived in time to meet a desperate shortage of every type of seed except potato seed. The farmers and gardeners, he said, solved to "extract the utmost benefit from this fraternal gift by our American friends."

The agronomist's report, tending the performance American seed in Soviet soil has been entered into the Congressional Record by Senator Arthur L. Capper, of Kansas who expressed the hope that this aid would prove helpful "cementing the friendship between the Russian and American peoples." Senator Capper called the attention of the Senate to an exhibit of American agricultural aid to Russia being held in the U. S. Department of Agriculture Patio Washington, D. C., under auspices of Russian War Relief and the U. S. D. A.

Do Your Best—Buy Bonds!

Binder Twine

Avoid

Costly delays in harvesting by having on hand a sufficient supply of one or both of the following brands of binder twine:

Mexican Three Star
(All Sisal)

International Standard
(Sisal-Cotton Construction)

Due to lend-lease operations the War Production Board has this season limited the distribution of the Mexican All-Sisal Twine. We think we will have sufficient quantity to meet your requirements for the entire season but it is possible our supply will be entirely absorbed by the latter part of June. We suggest you anticipate your immediate requirements for prompt shipment.

See Your Nearest Farmers Union Dealer Now

Distributed By The

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

719 Board of Trade Building
Kansas City 6, Missouri

What the Locals Are Doing

"I Will Attend My Local Meetings"

Esther And Gene Dined at Banquet

Esther Wishes And
Gene Gifts Given
Newly-Weds

Little did I dream when ten days ago I said "I do" I not only was marrying Mr. Ekblad but also the Farmers Union," Sgt. Gene Vorhies told the nearly ninety guests present at the banquet for Esther and Gene at the Lamer Hotel in Salina on May 30.

Gene realized it then that E. K. Dean and Harry Lam related how much Esther has meant and does mean to the Farmers Union. Mr. saying that, "You may get Esther out of the Farmers Union but you'll never take the Farmers Union out of Esther."

Witham with a measure of delight, the diners recounting how Esther had "helped" Gene's halting progress. It was all in fun and who had come from all parts of the state felt well served.

The bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Ekblad of Leonard, were introduced and said words. Esther's sister, Mrs. Ekblad of Salina, was present at the head table which was decorated with several bouquets.

After the three-tiered wedding cake and everyone given a piece. She expressed her appreciation of the gifts that had been given her and Gene. After all the guests were introduced to the bride and Mr. and Mrs. Ekblad.

The tables were laden with food from locals and individuals including the silverware of the Farmers Union Job Association and the diners from the Kansas Farmers Union who gave the toast in honor of the couple.

MARYS

After 20 Years Service, Resigns

Harry Holvorson, farmer and owner of Turkey Creek, has resigned as secretary and member of the board of directors of the Farmers Union. He had held both posts for more than twenty years and was one of the most influential figures in the co-op association.

Harry has been succeeded by Earl as secretary and by Arthur, Art Holvorson, as member of the directorate. John had been vice-president of the organization.

The new vice-president is F. White, Belvue cattleman who once was the Democratic nominee for the legislature from this county. Previously he served as the first of the reorganized high school here. In the 1920's he was a bank officer and manager of grain elevator at Hanover. Thus Immenshuh remains as president of the association and M. Yocum as the general manager.

From St. Marys Star

INA

dqts. Local

Headquarter's local met May 10 at the apartment of Brigitte Mark Nichols in Salina for a covered dish dinner. During a short business meeting, Rex Lear reported on the second dance held this season by the local at Solomon. So successful as the first, the second dance nevertheless attracted the service and the big of the Farmers Union. The group played cards yet a watchful eye on the pot for water which according to reports was due to spill

from the rising Smoky River. The overflow came, however, several days later and while filling the street from curb to curb was not so bad as had been predicted.

KANSAS

Much Rain Few Meetings

Rains and more rains have been chiefly responsible for the lack of Farmers Union activities among the locals the past month, with consequently little news being made or reported.

Huge amounts of energy are believed to have been stored up which a few bright days will put into motion in the form of a spirited round of activities.

CORRECTION

In the last issue of the Kansas Union Farmer we said with inexcusable carelessness that Mr. George Mauch was manager of the Ellsworth FU Co-op. He isn't, of course. He is the manager of the Farmers Union Co-op Ass'n at Clay Center. Pat Nash is the manager at Ellsworth.

Small Towns Now Dull, Uninspiring - - Need Real Cultural Centers for Agriculture

That the means of preventing the decay of agriculture lies in the repatterning of rural villages with farms radiating from them is the belief of Dr. James P. Warbasse, president emeritus of The Co-operative League of the USA.

Dr. Warbasse writing in a recent issue of the COA Fax states:

"The city destroys men. It is like a great monster that sucks into its maw the best that humanity produces and eats them up. More than 90 per cent of college graduates go to the cities. Inside three generations, they have stopped breeding. The population of the cities is maintained largely from farms and small communities. This means deterioration of the rural areas."

As life in the small communities deteriorates, the national life declines. These communities today are in general dull and uninspiring. The movie show is the important social event. Occasionally one can see a good show in the city; but in the small community the movie is commonly cheap, inartistic, tawdry, and vulgar.

Democracy Means Neighborliness

There was never a time when thoughtful people prized democracy so highly. Political totalitarianism and the expanding stateism are teaching their lesson, and people turn to democracy with sincerity and understanding. An essential of democracy is that the people who act together must know one another. This means neighbors. The city does not make for neighborliness.

worth and both he and Mauch attended the Farmers Union Co-op conference in Chicago last month.

We're sorry to make mistakes but we're honestly glad to correct them.

McPherson

Everybody Invited

McPherson County Farmers Union have another of their whole - family, all - evening, dancing-music-talks - entertainment-refreshment nights on the board for May 20. Time 8:30. Place: S.B.A. Hall in McPherson.

The Juniors are working up a play and will present some special music. The Crazy Ridge Cowboys and their orchestra will play and Venita Mae Carlson of Marquette will play the piano for folk dancing and singing.

Richard Spence, 1942 Torchbearer, will make a short talk. Esther Ekblad Voorhies will be present to lead the folk dancing. Everyone is invited.

We Are Not Fighting for Just "Our Way of Life," But Against A Worse Life, For Better Living in Future

Writing under the pen-name "Observers" someone on the staff of the Farmer-Labor News published in Modesto, California asks and answers a question we all most likely have asked ourselves, "What are we fighting for?"

And the "Observer" answers: "What are we fighting for?"

Some one dipped into the grab-bag of verbosity and brought forth a slogan—"OUR WAY OF LIFE." That slogan has echoed and re-echoed across the land. In this setting the pronoun OUR means "belonging to all of us." What "way of life" belongs to "all of us?"

Do "all of us" have the right to choose the men who make our laws and the men who administer the laws?

Do "all of us"—including the poor people—have fair and equal chances before the courts? Consider the colossal frauds perpetrated by some of the great corporations which have been making war material. Treason and theft. Have those responsible been jailed or shot? Had they been poor, what?

Do "all of us" have decent, sanitary homes? Are we fighting for shacks and hovels?

Do "all of us" have the opportunity of schooling? Hundreds of thousands of young men were rejected by the Army because they could not read. On the average we are a nation of sixth-graders. "OUR way of life?"

Because of lack of health services, venereal disease, the strains of poverty, hundreds of thousands are insane. "OUR way of life?"

Hundreds of thousands rot in jails and prisons, consuming and not producing. "OUR way of life?"

Millions are engaged in occupations that are detrimental to the good life, mainly because opportunity has been restricted. "OUR way of life?"

One tenth our population is shoved around and despised because they have kinky hair. "OUR way of life?"

For a recent ten years we

have followed the same pattern. The rural village is the center. The farms radiate around it. The more the people in each village do for themselves, the more they produce for their own consumption, the more of their problems they solve locally, the more do they make their contributions to the preserving of democracy.

had an average of ten million workers without work or income—one-third of our population bitter, desperate, the nation's loss of billions of potential production. "OUR way of life?"

Because young people come to maturity without training, or jobs, or home, they cannot marry. Prostitution, loose morals, abortions, venereal disease, dishonesty, dissipation, despair, suicide, crime. "OUR way of life?"

World War I produced twenty thousand NEW millionaires and this war promises to create a larger number. Thinkers know that we are rapidly drifting into a way of life controlled by cartels, combines, holding companies, monopolies, which will result in a form of Fascism in comparison with which the European form will pale to insignificance. They fear that government of the people, for the people, by the people will perish.

No, we are not fighting for OUR way of life. We are fighting AGAINST a cataclysmic world drift into a WORSE way of life; we are fighting for a BETTER way of life.

And God help us if we and the world don't contrive that better way!

NEWS BITS

Here's a little story that's being told in Oslo: A German miss, employed in one of the many German offices in Oslo, arrived late for work one morning and gave as her excuse: "I can't do without coffee!" As punishment she was ordered to report to work ahead of time several mornings and devote five minutes to repeating the sentence: "I can get along without coffee, Heil Hitler!" Suddenly she was ordered to report to work still earlier and it was not until later her coworkers learned the reason. She was saying: "I can get along without Hitler, Heil coffee."

The Senate Truman committee has revealed that Dow Chemical Company, the concern having a prewar monopoly on magnesium sold one-fourth of its 1939 production to Japan—then destroyed all company records of the business.

ASK FOR IT AT YOUR CO-OP ELEVATOR AND STORES

Bake Mother A Cake



Like She Used to Make

By Using

— RUSSELL'S BEST —
ALL-PURPOSE FLOUR

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FEED WAREHOUSE IN TOPEKA

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Test Your Cows,

Keep The Best.

Sell Your Culls,

Feed The Rest.

Each of these 26-stars represents one employee of the Farmers Union Creameries in the Armed Forces of the Government.

Farmers Union Co-operative Creameries
Superior — Fairbury

Need Political Action Now

(Continued from Page One.)

stock Co-operative, John Fiegenbaum, A. B. Stryker, F. V. Heinkel, R. D. Hatcher, J. A. Clausen and W. G. Bernhardt.

Editor Meyer's point in printing all these names was either to infer that the Farmers Union is not strictly an American organization, that its leaders have foreign names or else his purpose was just to fill up the paper he publishes. If the latter reason is true, then we can only feel sorry for a man so blind to the great events of the day that he has to fill space with names of men he obviously doesn't regard too highly.

If Meyer was insinuating that because a man's name isn't Smith or Meyer, that a person is to be less honored because the name is Ekblad or Fiegenbaum or Heinkel, then Meyer has the makings of a penny-ante fascist.

Recently this Meyer has joined Kennedy and the NTEA in fighting co-ops, also a characteristic policy of fascists. Meyer states that a majority of Kansas legislators are supporting a move to bring co-ops under the state's income tax law. Kennedy had written in his Kansas Business magazine that "many" legislators were of a similar mind.

Get the Picture?

The Big Boys in the National Tax Equality Association say that that co-op savings SHOULD be taxed as profits.

Then Kennedy, whose magazine carries the advertisement of many oil companies which are eminently displeased with co-ops purchasing refineries, pipe-lines, etc., says MANY Kansas legislators are of the opinion that co-ops should be taxed.

And echoing louder in the head of Editor Meyer, it comes out that a MAJORITY of legislators are going to tax co-ops.

While Kennedy and Meyer are just carbon-copy echoes, there's some plenty big money behind their points of view. (See Page 1) Meyer lives in Independence which is Alf Landon's old home town. Landon is recognized as easily the No. 1 political figure in Kansas politics and he is an independent oil producer.

That begins to add up to something more than an echo. And remember that if legislation is passed penalizing co-ops, producer, consumer, grain, oil, dairy and every kind of co-op will come under the knife regardless of what one group is specifically being laid for.

The fact is: Co-ops are just too successful. Their growth has been quiet but tremendous. Enemies of co-ops realize that the time is now to smash them by lobbying and influencing state and national legislators.

Cowden and Witham

Kennedy is apparently planning to keep on plugging for taxes which would put co-ops at a disadvantage. He has recently written both Harry E. Witham, General Manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and Howard Cowden, President of Consumers Cooperative Association for a statement in 150 words of what each thought was the future of co-operative enterprises.

Naturally both Witham and Cowden would be expected to predict an expansion of co-operative services because they believe co-ops are good and the more, the better. Then Kennedy will print these statements and say to the business men of Kansas, "See what these co-ops want to do. They want to do business on a world-wide scale and in every field of business. Now is the time to stop them, or there won't be any private business left." And business will be alarmed and the newspapers which are supported by advertisers (business) will carry on the fight as Meyer is doing with the end likely being that the next state legislature and the next Congress will see introduced bills which are designed to tax the savings of co-

ops before these savings have been refunded to customers as patronage dividends.

Even the passage of such bills of course would NOT mean the end of co-ops. It would mean a bitter economic fight. Chances are good that most co-ops might win. Some would lose the fight, just as some co-ops have failed even with fair taxes. Expansion would be all but eliminated and the sound financial position of all co-ops would be considerably weakened.

The alternative to such a devastating fight wasteful for both private business and co-ops would be to stop the enemies of co-ops on the political front. That means action now on the part of everyone who believes in the co-operative way of doing business.

What Is To Be Done

These things will not alone save co-ops—passing resolutions and sending them to legislators, holding conferences among managers who are or should be well aware of the advantages of the co-operative way of doing business, sitting tight and hoping the storm of opposition to co-ops will pass—No, these things are not the answer.

The defense of co-ops is part of the defense of people's rights. Karl Kennedy thinks co-ops are socialist and yet he doesn't indicate from his writings that there is any difference between socialism and fascism, both of which he uses as labels to pin on anything he regards as not good for business which he is for because it advertises in his magazine. But he hasn't two cents worth of interest in people's rights.

He fights labor and called the state printing plant "socialist" because private business doesn't have an opportunity to soak the state for every bit of printing it has to do.

The answer to Kennedy, Meyer and their ilk must be an active fight by co-op members joined with every other progressive force in our society, with labor, with professional groups, with parent-teachers, liberal business groups, united not merely for the defense of co-ops but for a whole liberal program on the state, national and international levels.

Political Action

The time is drawing short because the job is big and it must be done before the primaries in August. Meetings must be called in every community in Kansas. Progressive candidates who stand for abundance, for the rights of labor to organize, for the rights of farmers to organize and build co-operatives, for the establishment of a government devoted to the interests of people, must be selected in both political parties and then the more progressive must be elected.

This must be emphasized. It is not alone the job to vote, it is more the job to get liberal candidates in the field. Party lines are meaningless to the people. The issues on which the candidates stand are all important. There will be few liberal candidates unless there is unity among working people to coax out liberals and then work for their election.

Except for a continued supreme effort in winning the war, the job of first selecting and then electing progressive persons takes precedence over every other task facing the people in this country.

If the candidates sent to Topeka and Washington next November echo the sentiments of Meyer, echoing Kennedy, echoing the National Tax Equality Association, echoing fascism, then that's what America will have as a way of life for long years to come, an American echo of fascism.

Can co-operators afford not to do their all, today and every day until the threat is dispelled?

C. M. Yocum Lists Reasons

(Continued from Page One.)

until they are assured of a new crop. The reserves are very light, and I venture to say that 90 per cent of our

farmers have no corn to offer today.

I should like to say, too, that the 100 per cent freezing order applies only to the 125 counties listed as the largest producers of corn in the nation. No county in Kansas is effected by this government order.

Nothing in the spotlight lately, pertaining to agriculture, has created so much comment as the farmer's most profitable crop, corn. Not many years ago corn was grown mostly as a feed crop—over 90 per cent of the yield being fed on the farm.

The scientists in recent years have discovered many more uses for corn thus broadening the demand. It now is manufactured for alcohol in explosives, another portion for army drugs such as the sulfas and penicillin.

The war, too, brought about an urgent demand for increases of livestock and poultry, to which the farmer patriotically responded. War industries needed more corn.

Prices of livestock were profitable. The end result was more feeding and better methods.

When Pearl Harbor was attacked there were large stocks of grain. In fact we had been called upon to curtail production of both wheat and corn. The government not only owned large stocks of reserve corn and wheat, but had made loans

on millions of bushels in the granaries.

As an illustration in corn, the government loans on corn in 1940 were 451 million bushels. In 1941, 289 million bushels. In 1943, only 116 million bushels. During the first quarter of 1944, only 7 million bushels.

Livestock and poultry increased at an enormous rate. Demand from war industries grew rapidly. Stocks of feeding grains, mostly corn, began to decline. Nature was kind and in 1942 we produced the second largest crop of corn in our nation's history, followed by a good crop in 1943. The government furnished over 325 million bushels of wheat for feed in 1943.

Owing to the ever-broadening demand for livestock and

war industries, finally in the early fall of '43 the feed grain were hard to buy, thus creating an urgent demand for the new crop at ceiling prices. Corn was disappearing at an awful rate. Government feed wheat stock were declining. Over 882 million bushels of corn disappeared in the first three months of '44. Therefore stocks of corn on the farm, as of April 1, were 26 million bushels less than the year previous, and the demand was still greater.

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In Father's Footsteps

Across the yard to help feed squealing pigs. Small footprints swallowed up by big ones. Pocket-size farmer, he picks up golden ears of corn while Dad feeds fattening steers; he tries to carry milk pails almost as big as himself while Dad milks cows. Across the years small footprints gradually fill big ones. An American farmer's son grows up "with livestock in his blood."

Lucky for America that there are many such men with sons who follow in their footsteps. Lucky for America at war that farmers in 1943 made sensational new records in producing livestock and other food. Meat, for example, is fighting food in the diet of our fighting men. Meat gives needed proteins and vitamins to war workers on the home front. And meat will be needed by the armies of workers who will reshape and rebuild this war-battered world.

With meat plants and marketing facilities throughout the nation, Swift & Company bridges the thousand miles that lie between

producer and consumer. And our diversified operation develops markets which provide the best outlets for the farmers' crops.

Diversification in our business helps in another way. Farmers will tell you that there is never a year when all types of farming pay! So it is with us. Some departments of our business make money, others lose. Because of this, year in and year out our diversification results in better average returns to the farmer for his products.

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Swift & Company processes over 6½ billion pounds of products each year, and net profits from ALL sources average but a fraction of a penny a pound.

Please feel free to ask us for the use of the following films:

- "A Nation's Meat"
- "Cows and Chickens, U. S. A."
- "Livestock and Meat"

LET'S ALL BACK THE ATTACK—BUY ANOTHER WAR BOND!

THE JUNIOR PAGE

ESTHER EKBLAD VOORHIES, DIRECTOR, Salina, Kansas

Juniors 16-21

Junior Reserves 8-15

"He Loves His Country Best Who Strives to Make It Best"

FOR MOTHER'S DAY...

My Tapestry

I wonder how the other side will be,
When I have finished weaving all my thread.
I cannot see the pattern nor the end
Of this great piece of work which is for me.
I only know that I must weave with care
The colors which are given me this day,
And make of them a fabric firm and true
Which will do service for my fellowmen.

Sometimes these colors are so dark and gray
I doubt if there be any line or trace
Of beauty there, but all at once there comes
A thread of gold or fair bright blue,
As deep as that at sunset after rain.
And then I know that there will always be
That one bright spot to cherish—yes, to keep
And maybe, 'gainst its ground of darker hue,
It will be beautiful.

The warp is held in place by master hands,
The Master mind made the design for me,
If I but weave the shuttle to and fro
And blend the colors just the best I may
Perhaps when it is finished He may say,
"Tis good" and place it on the footstool
at his feet.

—Mary Mill Galvin.

Farmers Union Mothers

May 14th is Mother's Day, and it seems only appropriate that space be used in this column for tribute to Farmers Union mothers. This special kind of mothers Juniors and Reserves can recognize anywhere. They are the ones who help arrange home duties and meals so that time can be allotted to Junior classes, parties and camps. They are the mothers who frequently teach the Junior and Reserve Units, and more often than not, they are chairmen of the FU program committees. And in addition they have for years made the sandwiches and baked the pies for Farmers Union social hours.

Farmers Union women I'm sure do not feel that they need special praise for the contributions they make. They do their part willingly because with their husbands they recognize the Farmers Union as an instrument in working for the security of farm homes. They know that it is the entire farm family, and not just the husband and father, that suffers from maladjustments in agriculture. But we do give mothers bouquets on Mother's Day, and so without flourish the Juniors and Reserves of the state, and Juniors grown-up, join me in thanks to mothers who have recognized the importance of Junior education. If mothers aren't interested, it's plenty hard to get 4-minute speeches prepared, or a trip to camp arranged. Thank you, mothers.

Camp Notes

Most Leaders are writing that county camps can best be held after harvest. Any counties or locals wishing to have early June camps, please write soon. We are already in the month of May, and it takes time to get publicity and arrangements under way.

With so late and backward a spring, it is

simple to understand why many prefer late summer camps. Only may we have better luck with our schedule this summer. Last year the August infantile paralysis epidemic forced us to cancel three camps. There is no reason why the same should happen this year, and we shall plan without thought of being stopped.

Junior Opinion Sought

The Education Department of the National Farmers Union is offering a five dollar award for the best written opinion, submitted by a Junior, on age grouping for Junior achievement work. Some members are saying today that the ages for Juniors participating in the classes should be 14 through 21, instead of the present 16 to 21. A change need not affect the 16 to 21 voting privileges that Juniors have in the Local, but can only affect the ages of Juniors participating in projects and receiving awards.

What do you, the Juniors of Kansas, think about it? Do you feel that a high school age group for Junior work would make it more interesting and effective? Or is the age division best as it is now? Find your April 15th issue of the National Union Farmer; read the last column on page 11, and then write your letter. Mail it to Gladys Talbot Edwards, National Farmers Union, Denver 16, Colorado. The deadline on letters is May 15th.

Five Year Plan

Discussion of age grouping for Juniors brings to mind the new five-year study plan being prepared for Juniors. This is outlined fully in the May 1st issue of the NUF. The first year of Junior study will center on recreation—folk lore, games, dances, handicraft, leadership training. The second year will give a study of the Farmers Union as a part of all movements dealing with human relationships—health, education, housing, minorities. The third year work will be designed for a better understanding of the farm family's relationship to government; the fourth to cooperatives, and the fifth, to Farmers Union organization and leadership techniques. At least a part of the text and reference material will be ready for the new Junior year which begins in October.

P.S.

The name is changed and the honeymoon is over. Gene's furlough was climaxed and ended with the dinner party given by the State Union and the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Sunday evening, April 30. Our home, like many others these days, will have to wait.

It was surely a joy and thrill for us to receive congratulations and best wishes from the many Farmers Union folks who attended the wedding party. The evening was one both of us will remember for a long time. The wedding cake was beautiful and the gifts so lovely we are still blinking our eyes.

The remembrances from you folks in gifts and cards have been many. We wish to add a word of thanks in this column to you, the locals, cooperatives, and individual members, who have showered Gene and me so generously.

jungle so thick you can only see a few feet. The undergrowth has to be cut to get through. The jungles are full of wild life, hogs, lizards and all kinds of birds. Saw a pure white parrot the other day. There are horses and dogs, left here by the Japanese that roam wild through the hills. The horses are small, high spirited animals and make excellent saddle horses.

Back in the hills we can find pillboxes, used by the Japs, most are covered with large logs and will hold four or five men. Skeletons of dead men lie around. Jap as well as American equipment is strewn around. I've seen wrecked Jap Zeros, their landing barges, and numerous other medical care from us, but in

equipment. Our boys who have given their lives here, lie in a cemetery near the beach. Each grave is marked with a small white cross, bearing their name and rank. The natives wove a chapel out of coconut branches, making designs and it is really beautiful.

The natives are small black people, who love their own customs and stick to them. Their hate for the Japanese is greater than ours. Natives work for the chief and his orders are all obeyed. The old custom of carrying things on their heads or shoulders still goes. They are very jealous of their women and you never see a native woman because they are left in the jungles at the village. They are fed from our supplies, get

turn, they will work for us. The American Army stops at nothing to give the soldiers plenty of recreation. Base ball, football, boxing equipment and radios are furnished. They have stations which bring our favorite programs up to the fighting front. Food even though it is a tremendous job shipping it over, is the best. Even had fresh eggs and fresh chicken from Topeka, Kansas. We are given a balanced ration of fruits, vegetables, meat, everything to keep the men in the pink of health.

We sleep under net at night. Sanitary conditions have to meet specifications and cooking utensils are spotless. Sprays, screening are valuable for the control of flies. Living conditions are very good. Tablets are taken every day to control malaria. The tablets turn the skin a deep yellow, but nevertheless it is definitely better than the disease.

Army Slang

For no other reason than that of aiding Esther to better carry on a conversation with her brand new groom, Sgt. Voorhies, we list on her page where she's bound to read it some examples of army lingo she's likely to be baffled with at the breakfast or dinner table.

For instance if Gene slings the language of the services, he might ask for a little Armored Cow in his Battery Acid. Translation—canned milk in his coffee. Or he may remark that Esther cooks a deal better than the Belly Robber or Hashburner which are army names given mess cooks.

Here's some other chow terms used by soldiers:

Grass is the name for salad. Bugs are what soldiers call any solids they find in their soup.

Collision Mats is the name given pancakes by men in the services.

Red Lead is ketchup.

Jamoke is another of the many nicknames for coffee.

Mud on a Shingle means hash on toast.

Shivering Liz is the Army name for Jello.

And after such a seemingly inedible menu comes Bubble Dancing or dish washing. And if the meal has been good, Gene may pronounce it Ding How which means okay or plenty swell.

ELLSWORTH

Bugs And Rain

The Juniors of the Black Wolf Local, No. 925, Ellsworth county, met Monday evening, May 1, in their regular meeting room. Eleven Juniors and Reserves answered roll call by naming an insect. After reciting the creed and enthusiastically singing several songs we had our business meeting. After the business meeting the Juniors adjourned to their classes. Almost every Reserve had some new samples of insects to show and a few had some fine additions to their notebooks. One of the Reserves also read a poem which he had composed. It was very fine.

The Juniors are discussing the booklet "America on Trek" and also gave reports on the conservation pamphlets which go with the unit "Over All the Land."

Our classes were abruptly drawn to a close when we heard the patter of rain on the roof.

—Hubertine Mog.

BUTTERFLIES

Out on peach tree, plum or pear,
Flying to and fro with very great care
Are the butterflies, black,
orange or white.

All of them flying to a very great height.

All of these butterflies are very pretty creatures,
To see a monarch is indeed a very nice feature.

Butterflies live only two short weeks
But during this time, blossoms they seek.

—Thomas Foote, 12
Black Wolf Local,
Ellsworth.

Books

That Matter to You

From **ROOTS IN THE EARTH** by P. Alston Waring and Walter Magnes Teller are gleaned some typically pertinent observations which like the "trailers" or "teasers" or "coming attractions" shown at the movies should serve to whet your appetite to read this excellent book by two small farmers who are looking ahead.

"Will it be possible for small farmers to survive changes greater perhaps than any we have yet seen? Will millions of American farm families lose their farms to become agricultural workers on big farms? If they remain rugged individualists in the old sense, we venture to say they will not survive and that they will become workers on farms or in factories."

"Our country newspapers are for the most part in the hands of political machines—our old agricultural journals too. They have sold out and seek to sell us out. Many once progressive farm organizations are dominated by agriculture's big business interests."

"FSA was brought into being by the problems which have been piling up on little farmers for the past hundred years... But only after four years of depression that began in 1929 were we as a nation forced to admit that all was not well in our agriculture."

"We had to face the unpleasant fact that 42 per cent of farm operators were tenant farmers and that their number was increasing by 40,000 every year and that every year one-third of the farm tenant population moved. Suddenly it became apparent that farm debt was intolerable, that wasted soil and one-crop farming were related to rickets and hookworm and malaria. Farmers were being fractured off the land at the very time that the cities could not give them employment. We saw that for many people farming was harsh and ugly."

"The growing need for government planning, guidance, and control of monopoly brings up the old bogey of excessive government regulation. Too many big farmers, uncontrolled in their manipulation of the market, on the one hand, and too much government regulation, on the other, are what little farmers think of as the twin dangers in life. But the government need not be a danger. It can be an instrument of protection for farmers and a means for collective expression in democracy."

"Only a part of rural education comes from behind the plow. What you learn from newborn calves and fattening barrows and sprouting oats and from your father is essential. And then it is necessary to know that farmers are 25 per cent of the population but obtain less than 10 per cent of the national income... to know that farm families raise 33 per cent of the nation's children, and by so simple arithmetic many farm children start out in life with less than they should have, and the thing that is often lost to them in our money economy is a chance to learn. This explains too what is not always understood, that as many rural children suffer from malnutrition as urban children and that with respect to housing and clothing the position of rural children is worse. A knowledge of these things may be the beginning of a rural education."

"Yes, we small farmers are little capitalists—very little. We become and remain small farm owners only to the extent that capitalism remains democratic. A capitalist economy without democracy is fascism."

Does this sound all right? There's 200 pages and several illustrations and the book may be borrowed for three weeks at no charge from YOUR Farmers Union library.

Every War Bond Sale
Is An Axis Coffin Nail

1939 Torchbearer Writes of So. Pacific

Wilfred Sack, 1939 Torchbearer, has written his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Sack of Seneca of his experiences in the South Pacific. Wilfred will be remembered as a camper at the Eureka Park in Manhattan. His letter follows:

"We are about two hundred yards from the beach and ocean on the north. All the beach is lined with tall coconut and cantaberry trees. This particular spot is a large field of Kunai grass which is surrounded on three sides by dense jungle. To the south, mountains rise to about two thousand feet, covered with

Co-ops: Key to the Post-War World

A proposal to make surplus military equipment suitable for farm use available to all farmers at low cost through "county co-operative agricultural associations" which would receive and distribute the equipment on a fair rental basis is being studied by a number of important Congressional leaders.

The association would be private co-ops with officers elected by farmers. They would be recognized by the Government as official receivers and distributors of such equipment on a lease basis.

The local co-ops would be required to conform to such rules as the Government might make to insure distribution and use in the public interest. Rental rates would be set to cover cost of local expense and re-payment of cost price to the Government over a period of years not exceeding the life of the equipment.

In The Talk Stage . . .

Military equipment useful on farms runs all the way from heavy ditching and road machinery down through jeeps, tractors and trucks to small tools, and even motion picture projects.

Some of it, such as terracing machinery, is too heavy and expensive for one farmer and could only be used cooperatively. Smaller equipment might be distributed and paid for by individuals on terms established by the county co-op.

The plan is only in the discussion stage, but is meeting general approval. It will insure farmers the benefits of this equipment at low cost, and will strengthen the cooperative movement, its advocates say.

Senator Harry Truman (D-Mo.) warns, however, that the transfer of machines and equipment from military to agricultural use should be carefully regulated to prevent disastrous, unfair competition with small business in the post-war period. He points out that small business must be given opportunity to thrive and expand after the war if free enterprise and full employment are to be maintained.

Advocates of the co-op plan say that harmful dumping of the surplus equipment can be avoided by rationing its distribution for several years.

The proposal for co-operative distribution of this equipment comes at the start of what many believe is a revival of the cooperative movement. The time is ripe, they say, because cooperation is the democratic way of meeting the threat of fascism and private monopoly.

To make cooperation buttress political democracy and give it expression in the economic field, the American cooperative movement needs new leaders, new vision and new vigor at the grass roots, its critics say. They believe the coming big scale attack on co-ops, both in and out of Congress, will supply the spark to set off the cooperative revival, already begun.

They point to the new leadership in the National Co-op Council and talk that Charles Holman, reactionary boss of the dairy co-ops, may be replaced as hopeful signs.

These matters were discussed—not on the conference floor but in hotel room huddles—at the recent international cooperative conference here celebrating the centennial of the Rochdale cooperative. Condemned were such un-cooperative practices as the Farm Bureau habit of holding 51 percent of the capital stock of FB co-ops, thus making them subsidiaries, and the political anti-labor, anti-administration activities of some co-ops.

Pioneer Principles . . .

The conference itself emphasized the eight principles of the Rochdale pioneers as the foundation of economic democracy: They are: (1) Open membership, (2) one person, one vote, (3) limited interest on capital, (4) distribution of savings according to capital, (5) cash trading at market places, (6) neutrality in religious and political precepts, (7) constant education, (8) continuous expansion.

Some think the co-operative revival will lead to handling of Federal action programs by co-ops, either by revamping pres-

ent ones or by farmers forming new ones on geographical lines. Those who vision such a development point to the farm programs of the thirties as foundation work for a great co-operative movement of the forties.

They say the farm programs incorporated several cooperative principles, and point to soil conservation districts, FSA co-ops, farm credit associations, REA co-ops, and the administration of AAA by farmer-elected committeemen.

AAA Run By Co-ops?

Why not make full application of cooperative principles to Federal farm programs, they ask? For instance, why couldn't acreage adjustment be handled by co-ops as farm electrifica-

MORE tion has been handled by REA co-ops? Why can't all farm credit be handled cooperatively, as much of it is now? Why not organize FSA rehabilitation on the cooperative plan? Should not the coming huge veterans' land purchase program be made a part of the tenant purchase program and set up on cooperative lines?

Advocates of such a cooperative development argue that it would give democratic farmer administration, free from politics, and avoid huge, independent agencies with top-down administration. They say it would result in a cooperative farm society based on private property, with Government protection and backing, and could include safeguards to insure operation in the public interest.

A Hot Subject . . .

SPADE has queried a number of farmers on the subject. These are the reactions: "You'd have to get new co-op leaders." "Co-ops stink around here, farmers wouldn't take to it." "I don't think co-op leaders would like it—they would be forced to take on public responsibilities they'd rather avoid." "It would mean county and regional co-ops, something new. It might work." "Why couldn't the plan work? It's just an extension of the AAA farmer committeemen system." "Get rid of the co-op racketeers before you try it." "It is an interesting idea."

One bridge to such new and vastly expanded cooperative activities may be the "county cooperative agricultural associations" for distributing surplus military equipment if and when authorized by Congress.

—From SPADE.

Stay With Poultry Professor Says

Topeka, Kan.—This is NOT the time to liquidate poultry flocks, but it is the time to give careful consideration to the entire poultry enterprise on the farm for the next 12 months.

Those producers who do some straight, clear thinking on the number of chicks to rear, size of flock to winter, and to grow or arrange for feed to cover the needs of the flock kept, are apt to require a minimum of outside supplies next winter and spring, in the opinion of Professor L. F. Payne, of the State Feed Committee.

The protein concentrate problem was serious a few months ago, but a shortage of carbohydrates, as represented by corn, wheat, oats and barley, can easily become far more critical.

It is suggested that the size of flock be adapted to the present equipment available and that one-fourth bushel of any available grain be put aside for each broiler kept to 12 weeks of age; one-half bushel for each pullet matured; and an additional bushel for each mature bird kept through the laying season of 1944-45.

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REMEMBER—there is no need to pay more than the Farmers Union price. We can prove by official records the superiority of Farmers Union Hybrids.

Our single cross grower, besides winning the Grand Champion Trophy over large and small companies alike, has won first in three of four sections of the official state tests in Iowa.

Our Seed Corn is GROWN in Kansas, by and for Kansas PRODUCERS.

OUR PRICE

\$7.75 bushel, flat kernels
\$6.25 bushel, round kernels

These Prices Include Re-Plant Agreement.

HELP YOURSELF AND YOUR ORGANIZATION—buy your hybrid seed corn this year from a Farmers Union Seed Corn dealer. The following co-operative stations have handled our seed corn last year or will handle our product this year.

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO OBTAIN THIS CORN through your Local Co-op, then order direct from: The Farmers Union Service Company, Box 296, Salina, Kansas.

Co-Op Seed Corn Dealers

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Manhattan, Ks.

The Riley County Farmers Union Co-op—Leonardville, Ks.

The Farmers Co-op Elevator—Waterville, Ks.

Farmers Co-op Grain Company—Blue Rapids, Ks.

The Winifred Farmers Co-op Elevator—Winifred, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Viliets, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Centralia, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Randolph, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Store—Olsburg, Ks.

Farmers Union Produce Station—Clay Center, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Solomon, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Lindsborg, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Marquette, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Udall, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Kellogg, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Winfield, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Arkansas City, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Burns, Ks.

Marion Co-op Elevator—Marion, Ks.

Farmers Co-op Elevator—Lehigh, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Produce Station—McPherson, Kansas.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Lincolnton, Ks.

Farmers Co-op Elevator—Tampa, Ks.

Farmers Co-op Elevator—Ramona, Ks.

Farmers Co-op Elevator—Bennington, Ks.

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Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Randall, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Lebanon, Ks.

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Farmers Co-op Elevator—Morrill, Ks.

Farmers Co-op Elevator—Sabetha, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Parsons, Kansas.

Farmers Co-op Elevator—Walnut, Kansas.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—South Mound, Ks.

Farmers Co-op Elevator—Pauline, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Overbrook, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Collyer, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Wakeeney, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Tescott, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—LaHarpe, Ks.

Farmers Elevator Company—Abilene, Kansas.

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Farmers Co-op Elevator—Altamont, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—McCune, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Beloit, Ks.

Farmers Union Elevator—Natoma, Kansas.

Farmers Union Elevator—Stockton, Kansas.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Glen Elder, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Cawker City, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Hunter, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Tipton, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Scottsbluff, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Solomon Rapids, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Burdick, Ks.

Wilbur F. Larson—Concordia, Ks.

Farmers Union Jobbing Association—Maple Hill, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Alta Vista, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op—Alma, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Osawatimie, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Olathe, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Erie, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Kimball, Ks.

Farmers Co-op Elevator—Burlington, Ks.

Lorraine Grain, Fuel and Stock Co.—Lorraine, Ks.

Holyrood Co-op Grain and Supply Co.—Holyrood, Ks.

Farmers Co-op Grain and Supply Co.—Beeler, Ks.

The Independent Co-operative Grain Co., Stafford, Kansas.

Wakefield Farmers Co-operative Ass'n. Wakefield, Kansas.

Dodge City Co-operative Exchange Dodge City, Ks.

Farmers Union Elevator—Girard, Ks.

Farmers Union Elevator—Bremen, Ks.

Farmers Co-operative Elevator—Herkimer, Ks.

Farmers Union Elevator—Beattie, Ks.

Farmers Elevator Company—Seneca, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-operative Elevator—Carlton, Ks.

Farmers Co-operative Elevator—Dillong, Ks.

Farmers Co-op Elevator—Lucas, Kansas.

Farmers Union Elevator—Luray, Kansas.

FARMERS UNION SERVICE COMPANY

Box 296
Salina, Kansas

LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK CO-OPERATIVE, KANSAS CITY

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

RECENT REPRESENTATIVE Live Stock Sales Of Farmers Union Livestock Co-operative KANSAS CITY

CATTLE

John Otte, Mitchell Co., Kansas, 17 str & hfs.	791	16.00
J. A. Hannah, Lafayette Co., Missouri, 21 steers	1140	15.85
E. B. Wickstrom, McPherson Co., Kan., 14 str & hfs	888	15.25
H. W. Brandt, Saline Co., Mo., 12 str & hfs	856	15.10
J. B. George, Woodson Co., Kan., 14 str & hfs	682	14.50
Virgil & Geo. Lindstedt, McPherson Co., Ks., 56 sters	952	14.50
H. C. Baile, Saline Co., Mo., 21 steers	953	14.25
E. A. Flynn, Wyandotte Co., Kan. 18 str & hfs.	817	14.00
C. J. Jones, Lyon Co., Kan., 23 steers	1094	13.75
J. B. Ross, Wyandotte Co., Kan., 14 str & hfs	907	13.50
Stice Bros., Mitchell Co., Kan., 49 steers	933	13.40
S. J. Hullinger, Leon Co., Iowa 10 str & hfs	698	13.25
Negley Bros., Pawnee Co., Kan., 62 steers	898	13.25
V. J. Moss, Ray Co., Mo., 29 steers	870	13.00
Dale Bookstore, Stafford Co., Kan., 29 steers	847	12.75
Dale Bookstore, Stafford Co., Kan., 23 steers	836	12.50
Fred Bangs, Greenwood Co., Kan., 30 steers	861	12.50
Claude M. Finley, Saline Co., Mo., 22 steers	711	11.25
C. J. White, Jackson Co., Mo., 27 cows	1027	10.50
H. J. Breen, Clay Co., Mo., 19 cows	1051	10.15
Chas. Burton, Johnson Co., Kan., 20 cows	716	7.40

HOGS

John Otte, Mitchell Co., Kan., 18	252	13.50
J. E. Stout, Chase Co., Kan., 28	269	13.50
J. T. Clawson, Sullivan Co., Mo., 19	233	13.50
Producers Exch., Linn Co., Mo., 25	236	13.50
M. M. Mann, Anderson Co., Kan., 16	217	13.50
H. A. Plattner, Saline Co., Mo., 37	240	13.50
Schoepflin & B., Osage Co., Kan., 33	224	13.50
Harvey Paulsen, Leavenworth Co., Kan., 18	215	13.50
Emma Coop Elev., Lafayette Co., Kan., 27	245	13.50
F. C. Cox, Linn Co., Kan., 27	245	13.50
R. Donham, Johnson Co., Kan., 20	234	13.50
R. J. Riekhof, Lafayette Co., Mo., 22	232	13.50
Howard Boehm, Johnson Co., Kan., 15	236	13.50
Elmer Brown, Miami Co., Kan., 15	215	13.50
Producers Exchange, Linn Co., Mo., 14	183	11.65
C. R. Herndon, Saline Co., Mo., 13	183	11.00
T. Clawson, Sullivan Co., Mo., 10	300	11.65
M. M. Mann, Anderson Co., Kan., 16	154	10.25
W. L. McKeever, Allen Co., Kan., 25	96	9.00
A. E. Hicks, Johnson Co., Mo., 12	153	10.00

Market Letter

Farmers Union Livestock Commission
South St. Joseph, Mo.

Slaughter steers are closing the week strong to 25c higher; good to choice steers are selling with a range of \$14.50@16, medium to good \$13.50@14.25, with some common to mediums \$12@13.25.

Heifers and mixed yearlings are 25@40c and spots more higher, best heifers \$16, mixed yearlings \$15.65, bulk of good to choice kinds \$14@15, medium to good mostly \$13.25@14, common kinds \$11.50@12.25. Cows are steady to strong, good cows mostly \$12@13, bulk of beef cows \$9.25@11.50, canners and cutters mostly \$6@8, some shells down to \$5. Bulls are unchanged, top \$13 on beef bulls, bulk of bulls \$9.50@12.50, with some lightweight kinds down to \$8.

There was a light supply of stockers and feeders here this week, the market strong to 25c higher.

Veal calf market is steady, top \$13.50, bulk \$11@13, good to mediums \$9@11, culls \$7@9. Heavy calves are around 50c lower for the week, a few choice kinds bringing \$12@13, good and medium heavies \$11@12, medium and common \$9@11, culls \$6.50 to 9.50.

Active support hogs, sows and stags steady; under 200 lb. barrows and gilts generally 50c higher; over 270 lb., 10c up; bulk good and choice 208@270 lbs. at packer top \$13.50; top to other interests \$13.55; 170@190 lbs., \$11.75@12.75, few 275 to 350 lbs., \$11.20@11.80. Sow top \$10.60 bulk under 500 lbs. \$10.50@10.60, few heavy weights \$10.15@10.25; stags \$11, down.

The sheep market this week shows very little change with not many truck natives coming. Best ewes are bringing around \$8.50, down, old bucks bringing \$7.50, down. There has been a few truck lambs bring as high as \$16, but most of them selling down; carlots \$16@16.25.

We carry a full line of all

Anchor Serum Company products in our own refrigerator, in our own office, and are in a position to give fast mail order service. We pay the postage on all orders of \$10.00 or more. Serum now sells at 95c per 100 cc., and virus at \$2.10 per 100 cc.

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission, South St. Joseph, Missouri.

Kansas City Livestock Markets

Farmers Union Livestock Cooperative, Kansas City, Mo.
Cattle Receipts 10,000

We had a liberal run of killing steers on today's market. The market is very slow on all kinds and prices are closing about steady with last week's decline. Our good cattle are still selling around 15.50 with the in-between kind around 14.50 to 15.00. Plain and light weight steers are hard to move and are selling mostly around 12 to 12.50. Fat dogs and plain steers selling around 12.75 to 13.50. Stockers and feeders are fully steady and active. Good whitefaced feeders are selling up around 13.50 with

the plainer kinds around 12.00 to 12.50. Red stock cattle are selling around 10.50 to 11.50—doggies around 9.00. **Butcher Market**—The butcher cattle are selling very uneven today. Cows look to be fully steady while red heifers and mixed yearlings are very slow and a little lower. Canners selling around 6.50 to 7.50 with shells down as low as 5.50. Cutter cows 7.75 to 8.75. The bulk of beef cows 9.50 to 10.50 with choice heavy weights 12.00 to 12.50. The bull market is very draggy with choice heavy weights up to 12.00. Bolognas are 11.00 down. Stock cows and heifers unchanged. **Calf Market**—All classes of killing calves are steady with the close of last week. Choice veals have a top of 14.00. Medium to good veals are from 12.00 to 13.50. The junk is selling as low as 7c per lb. Heavies are a little slow but about steady at 13.50 for the baby beef type with a few outstanding at 14.00. Medium to good kind from 11.00 to 13.00 with the junk selling as low as 6c per lb. Stock calves are fully steady with last week's close but not much in demand.

Hog Receipts 14,000

The hog market is fairly active on all weights. Good to choice 200-270 lb. weights are 13.50. 280-350 lb. 11.25 to 11.85. 170-190s 10.90 to 12.00. 140-160s 9.50 to 10.60. Sows are 10.25 to 10.60. Choice stock pigs around 100 lbs. 8.00 to 9.00. Others sharply below.

Sheep Receipts 8,000

The sheep market is fairly active with killing classes steady. Good and choice native spring lambs are 16.25. Several cars from Arizona lambs brought 15.75. A few loads of woolled lambs brought 15.50 to 15.75. Medium to good shipments brought 14.75 to 15. Good and choice clipped lambs with No. 1 skins are 13.75 to 14.35. Woolled lambs 8.50.

We appreciate this good business and hope our service meets with your entire satisfaction.

The farm of such a size that it can be operated advantageously by the farm family is the ideal American agriculture. This ideal cannot be expressed in a certain number of acres for each locality. It varies with each farm family since farm families vary in size. It varies with the type of farming since some types require more labor than others. It varies with the kind of land since all land is not equally productive or suited to the same crops. The determination of the family size farm is a problem that can be solved best for each individual case.—W. E. Grimes, Kansas State College.

There's something new under the sun and it's made for rainy weather. A large chemical manufacturer has developed a resin powder suitable for mixing with soil to make it water-proof. This is called "stabilized soil" which simply refuses to take up enough moisture to make it set or turn it to mud. On a stabilized road, the water on the surface will drain off or evaporate, rather than seep through the treated soil. A car splashing thru a puddle on a stabilized dirt road will kick up dry dust not mud behind it. One application lasts for years.

Cooperative Auditors

KANSAS FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE
AUDITING ASSOCIATION

Write for Rates

WE WRITE ALL KINDS OF BONDS

SALINA, KANSAS

PHONE 570

The SEED YOU SAVE will help seed this war-torn field.



RESERVE SOME ACREAGE FOR SEED PRODUCTION

In his effort to produce more and more of the main food crops the American farmer has inadvertently neglected some others which are vitally needed at home and desperately needed in England and Russia. These are the legume seed crops, primarily Red Clover, Alfalfa and Alsike Clover, the basic dairy and livestock hay crops. Last year seems to indicate a further decline. Yet, the demand for them, and the protein food they ultimately produce in milk and meat, soars with our activities on the war front.

The reason is understandable. Our food administrators have cried loud and long for more and more corn and wheat and soybeans, with only a mention now and then of legume seed production. It is true that the Government has been paying a three and a half dollar benefit payment for harvesting seed, and will continue to do so in 1944 (there is even a great possibility that this war be increased to ten dollars) but the whole has been uninteresting to the farmer because the operation was so small. A bushel or two of clover is "small pickings" to a farmer nowadays.

There just isn't, however, enough legume seed in the Nation to supply our dairy farmers.

In A Nutshell

Private business means profits for the few. Co-ops mean service for the many. Co-operatives believing in "Live and let live" believe there's room for both co-ops and private business but private business spokesmen seem to think otherwise.

During the month of March 9,118 war planes were produced and delivered Charles E. Wilson of the War Production Board, said that this may be the peak month for the entire war as April aircraft schedules call for fewer planes.



Painting Time

Match Mother Nature's springtime skill in dressing up the world by painting up your particular part of it! Our color charts will help you in selecting color schemes. At no time did we have greater need for cheerful home surroundings—a need for protecting and brightening up those possessions that we hold dear enough to go to war to safeguard.

KFU paints and enamels are skillfully blended from fine quality products, yet sell at moderate prices. Ask for them at your local Farmers Union dealer.

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BUYING CATTLE?

Prices are high and markets fast moving. It is to your benefit to have an experienced man help you make your selections.

Our order buyers know cattle and markets—and will work for your best interest at all times.—Come in or send us your order.

FARMERS UNION
LIVESTOCK
CO-OPERATIVE
Stock Yards

Kansas City, Wichita,
Parsons

The Kansas Union Farmer

E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas Editor

Published the second and fourth Thursday of each month at Salina, Kansas by THE KANSAS BRANCH of the FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & COOPERATIVE UNION 218 Journal Building, Salina, Kansas.

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

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

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Written 22 Years Ago

There are a lot of good farmers in Kansas who believe in the value of the Agricultural Extension Service and of the work done by the county agents. Many of these men are loyal members of the Farmers' Union and they are greatly grieved because they have been told or they believe that the Union is fighting the Extension Service.

The Farmers Union is not fighting the Extension Service, the Agricultural Colleges, or the County Agents. On the contrary the Farmers' Union from the first has been, in many states, a warm and strong supporter of these agencies. There are several states in which the Union is directly responsible for the county agent system. There is no state in which the Union is antagonistic to the Department of Agriculture or to the Agricultural College.

The trouble is that so few folks discriminate between the public agencies mentioned above and the American Farm Bureau Federation. The Department of Agriculture and the Extension Service are paid for with taxes and belong to all the people without regard to membership in any farm organization. The American Farm Bureau Federation is a purely private organization that is falsely representing itself as associated with tax supported agencies. In many states, through methods that cannot be too strongly condemned the Bureau has been allowed to employ numbers of public servants like college professors, and county agents in its propaganda campaigns.

It is against this misuse of tax money, this perversion of public functions, this illegal use of time paid for by the people, all the people that the Farmers' Union, the Grange, and all the self-respecting and self-help farmers organizations protest.

In its national program adopted at Topeka the Farmers' Union declares that the partnership that exists or is reported to exist between the American Farm Bureau Federation and the Department of Agriculture, and the Extension Service must be terminated. Our public educational agencies established and maintained for the service of all the people must not be prostituted to the selfish uses of interests that are maintained for no other purpose than to destroy voluntary co-operative agencies and self-help farmers societies.

If the American Farm Bureau can maintain itself without any aid from the public treasury no one can object to its activities. If without the aid of the government agencies it can drive the Union and the Grange out of existence there can be no complaint. No association that cannot prove its right to exist deserves the support of the farmers. All the self-help organizations ask, all they have a right to ask is that the Farm Bureau Federation be required to stand on its own bottom and to pay its workers with its own funds.

The foregoing, so strikingly true today

was written more than 22 years ago and appeared in the Kansas Union Farmer's predecessor, then called The Farmers' Union. John Tromble was the Editor. Since February 1922 when these words were written, only one change has occurred. The Grange has lost its spirit and become a spaniel to the Farm Bureau.

A well-established evil has demonstrated its hardy survival. The unsavory tie-up between the Farm Bureau and Extension Service still holds and the Farmers Union still fights it as it did more than a score of years ago. And the fight shall continue.

Honor The Infantry

The War Department has discovered that the infantry, though suffering heavier proportional casualties than other services, is not getting the credit that other services do. The public's fancy has been caught by airmen, the parachute troopers, the marines, the rangers, the submarine crews—and naturally enough, for what these men do is heroic and spectacular. No one wants to remove a single one of their laurels. The infantry commanders would just like it to be known that what their men do is also hard, dangerous and important.

The public does know this, of course, but does it fully realize it? The trouble may be that the infantry is not always identified as such. When the airmen, the gunners and the tank crews have softened up the enemy line we hear that our "troops" have moved in. Such troops are infantry. They are the men who fought from house to house and from rubble pile to rubble pile in aCassino. They are the men who crawled up Italian hills in the mud, who crossed debated rivers under fire, who have died in their hundreds and their thousands to gain a little ground.

They aren't the infantry of the old wars. Their weapons and tactics have changed. Their task has not changed. It is the proudest and most terrible job a soldier can have—to meet an dsubdue the enemy face to face.

This war has produced many dramatic specialties. The sub-division of labor has gone as far in war as in industry. But courage and endurance are not specialties. The doughboy, the slogging foot soldier, the man in the mud and dust, the man caved in with tiredness and fighting in spite of it, the infantryman of the line—he has what it takes. Let's take off our hats to him.

Our Taxes Stick To Corporation Fingers

Corporation profits in the United States this year will amount to about \$23,000,000,000, according to the Business Bulletin, published by the Cleveland Trust Company. Of this total, about \$15,300,000,000 will be taken by the government in income taxes, leaving profits after taxes of around \$7,700,000,000. It is a striking fact that this total of profits after taxes is very nearly the same as in the boom year of 1929.

Corporation spokesmen speak with a glow of patriotism and virtue of the grand way in which the corporations are supporting the government with taxes. But these taxes are first taken from the people in the form of profits. Is it not clear, therefore, that the people really are paying the taxes turned over by the corporations? And after turning over what the government takes, the corporation as a whole, as the above figures show, still have large profits left.

The businessmen who are trying to organize a fight on the cooperatives make a great point of the income taxes they pay, and point with scorn at the cooperatives for not paying income taxes. Mark it well, these businessmen pay nothing to the government that they do not first get from the people. If they would give their profits back, or refrain from taking any, as the cooperatives do, the people could pay their own income taxes.

Personally, we would rather pay our share of the cost of running the government in individual income taxes, and know what we were paying, than to pay through corporation profits—and have so much stick to corporate fingers.—L. S. Herron, in the NEBRASKA UNION FARMER.

Priest Defends FSA

As scholarly and splendid a statement of the need for, the principles and accomplishments of the Farm Security Administration as has come to our attention recently is that written by Father Gilbert Wolters of St. Benedict College in Atchison which appeared in the "Letters to the Editor" column of the Atchison Globe on April 28.

Father Wolters' letter follows:

An editorial in The Globe for Wednesday, April 26, relays to its readers material taken from an article in May's Reader's Digest by H. D. Cooley, U. S. representative from North Carolina. Since I believe that the article misrepresents the Farm Security Administration as a whole and moreover will engender in the reading public a hostile attitude toward the F. S. A., I have asked the Globe to print the following remarks.

In the first place I think that Mr. Cooley, even though he should know better, has evidenced his own bias and prejudices in his patent attempts to smear the Farm Security Administration's experiments in cooperative farming. In view of present tendencies in land ownership, especially the concentration into a few hands of ownership and its operation in large units, it seems to many students of rural problems that such exploratory experiments are entirely a function of Government. These projects are intended to help some people in the lowest levels of our rural population, poorly educated and variously handicapped, to find decent security on the land. It is obvious that when the general welfare or the welfare of a particular group of people is in jeopardy, the government has an obligation to step in and do something. And Government attempts, especially when conducted in accordance with true cooperative principles, can only be approved by the true student of political economy. All of this is not to say that I approve of everything the Farm Security Administration has done, nor that the liquidation of some of these projects is not to be recommended. That decision should be based precisely upon the objective facts in each case. It is most significant that Mr. Cooley carefully neglects to mention a single success among these many experiments—such as, for example, the project at Granger, Iowa, which has been an overwhelming and thumping success.

Restricts Co-Ops

Much more important for the future of the Farm Security Administration and something ignored in Mr. Cooley's description of the F. S. A., is a bill before Congress right now, sponsored by Mr. Cooley and which threatens to destroy the F. S. A. as we have known it. I refer to House Resolution 4384 which is being considered by the House Committee on Agriculture. This bill abolishes the Farm Security Administration. It does away first of all with the essential technical farm and home management counsel which is the secret of the past success of the F. S. A. with its client-borrowers and incidentally a part of the F. S. A., for which Mr. Cooley has only praise in the Readers' Digest. It restricts small farmers' cooperatives, and thereby reduces the small farmers' only hope of buying and selling economically enough to compete with the big growers. The bill ignores completely the F. S. A.'s Medical Care Program, a grave necessity for most of the people with whom the F. S. A. works. Worst of all there is a very real danger that the bill is intended by some of its backers to destroy the very possibility of the family farm for the small farmers of America. My reasons for this charge follow:

1. The bill sets up the "Farmers Home Corporation" as the successor of the F. S. A. It can make loans to farmers, many of which are to be government insured but routed through the banks which

will receive five-percent interest for assuming no risk whatsoever. Loans may be made for subsistence but judging from what we know of the backers for this bill, especially the American Farm Bureau Federation, such loans will not include sums for payment of poll taxes, warm clothing for children, nutritious food, etc. which are essential to equal opportunity, common charity, and social decency.

2. As the bill stands there no effective guarantee that the client-borrower will be supervised as he is under the present F. S. A. program. If the typical poor small farmer who has gone to the F. S. A. cannot get this much-needed supervision and help in farm management the whole intent and purpose of this "Farmers Home Corporation" will degenerate into a ghastly joke at the expense of the small farmer.

3. No loan can be made under this new bill to a co-operative association. So the government is forbidden to help the little farmers organize their own co-operatives and that is a most necessary part of any genuine attempt to help the small farmers.

4. The law allows loans of not more than \$2,500—this and the debt limit prescribed simply will not answer the needs of farmers in many areas of our country where larger loans are often imperative to continued operation.

5. Loans must be repaid in five years. What has happened in the last twenty-five years is to be entirely ignored. Are we so optimistic as to think that there won't be hard times again and lasting as long as ten years perhaps?

6. This bill eliminates the "variable payment" plan by which the borrower could pay back less in bad years and more in good years, that is, it insists that even in bad years full payment must be made or else.

7. The bill abolishes the F. S. A.'s migratory labor camps, thus condemning the Joads of Grapes of Wrath fame to again live "catch-as-catch-can" along the highways and drink from the irrigation ditches of California.

Finally it does look as though this Cooley bill represents an effort of the American Farm Bureau Federation to extend its power and influence—not always, I hasten to add, a beneficent influence. And since this national organization—I omit the state federations, some of which are very definitely opposed to the policies of the national organization—has consistently fought the F. S. A. in its efforts to help farmers and farm workers and has also tried to raise food prices to inflationary levels, I don't think the fair-minded people of America should stand by and permit this organization to assume even wider control over our rural population. That would be tragic for the whole country since the health of our body politic depends so much on the security and prosperity of our farmers—all of them, not just the big farmers.

GILBERT WOLTERS, O.S.B.



WANTED
Hitler's hide on the side of a barn.
BUY * BONDS!**