KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization ~ Education ~ Co-operation

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GTA Acquires Huge Elevator Line

CO-OP Takes Over St. Anthony and Dakota Company in $2,340,000 Deal—Becomes Nation's Largest Grain Marketing Organization.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: One of the biggest single transactions ever undertaken by a co-operative has just been completed by the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association. More than $2,000,000 is involved and over 200 pieces of property are involved. Farmers who are patrons of GTA own this property—this is simply an extension of savings and benefits made possible through co-operatives.)

The huge Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, whose co-operative activities benefit over 100,000 farm families in the spring wheat states of the Northwest, has become the nation's largest grain marketing organization on May 1, when it acquired the properties of the 57-year-old St. Anthony and Dakota Elevator Company

In an almost miraculous growth, which has amazed competitors and set the pattern for other cooperatives to follow, Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association has built up the appropriated capital of $30,000 with which it started operations in 1938 into a net worth of over $2,400,000 in 1942.

The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association has put the grain farmer into business for himself, and has proved to skeptics that it takes a cooperative to do the best job.

The assets acquired from the St. Anthony and Dakota Elevator Company are in excess of $2,700,000 and include 200 pieces of property, consisting of 135 country elevators and 38 lumber yards. The properties are in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Iowa and Nebraska. Except for lumber yards in Nebraska and Iowa, the property integrates with elevators already affiliated with Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association. A majority of the elevators follow the Great Northern right of way in Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana.

This new addition brings the number of country points affiliated with or owned by Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association to 450 elevators.

Both Challenge and Test

The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association will maintain its general offices at 1923 University Avenue, St. Paul, and the St. Anthony and Dakota will continue to operate from its quarters in the Chamber of Commerce building, Menneapolis.

"This tremendous new venture is both a challenge and a test of what further services and benefits the cooperative movement can give to the people," said M. W. Thatcher, general manager of Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, when he announced the purchase.

"This is like a dream come true, the dramatic climax to our 30-year fight for cooperative marketing as an essential institution in the efficient and fair handling of the producer's grain. It bears out the truth in the tribute which Dr. A. G. Black, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, paid to our stockholders last year when he said that 'The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association's history is the storybook of American cooperative progress.'"

"Dr. Black, as a hard-headed economist and the efficient custodian of the funds of federal lending agencies, was pleased with the fiscal soundness of this farmer-owned institution and with the use to which it had put its patron's savings to build a bigger and a better organization."

Handle 80 Percent of Durum

A highly significant aspect of the new setup is that which gives the Grain Terminal Association a consolidation of business in the Durum areas of North Dakota and Minnesota, where over 80 percent of the nation's durum crop is produced. This means that 35 to 40 percent of the durum receipts from the country will be handled through GTA co-op elevators, and will make the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association a strong factor in determining premiums and discounts on this wheat at the terminal markets, where it is sold to processors and manufacturers.

A similar situation will exist for the hard spring wheat business in central Montana, where most of the wheat moves to the Pacific Coast. Likewise, it enlarges the business in the rich Red River Valley in Minnesota and North Dakota, where there always is a crop, to guarantee a run of grain to terminal elevators in support of an efficient marketing operation in the farmer's interest.

Will Teach Cooperation

Educational and get-together meetings will be held at all new local elevator points after the properties are taken over. The farmers in each of these communities will be told of the benefits which accrue from the cooperative movement, and how they can become owners of "their own business" through patronage rather than through investing any money.

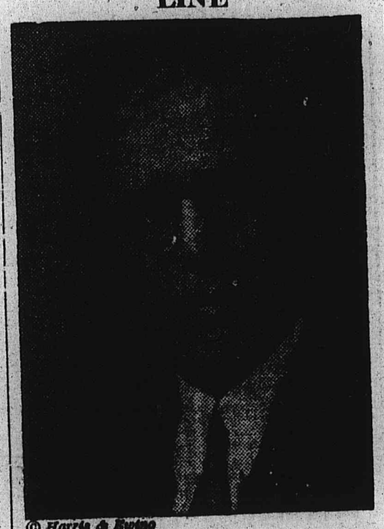
"This most recent acquisition, which was made possible because the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association had access to the necessary funds, is another demonstration of what can be accomplished by cooperatives if annual savings are not all dissipated in cash patronage dividends," Mr. Thatcher said.

Dividends Built Them

These economic gains in the Northwest have been made through the loyalty and patronagge of the farmers who during

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GTA BUYS ELEVATOR LINE



© Harris & Ewing

M. W. THATCHER, General Manager, Farmers Union Grain Terminal association.

SAY FRANKERS TO PAY, STAY

Washington—United States Department of Agriculture offices here twittered like a crate of canaries over the National Union Farmer's front page evidence that the Extension Service had, as recently as last February, used its U. S. franking privilege to whip members for the Farm Bureau.

M. L. Wilson, Director of U. S. Extension Service, is having an investigation made and will insist on payment of postage for membership recruiting propaganda and cards sent out under frank. Of course, the offenders could be required to pay $300 for each card mailed. Postmaster General Walker may still have something to say about this query: What will Wilson do with the postage money when he gets it? The Comptroller general will be interested.—National Union Farmer.

Farm Fight Goes to Senate; Powerful Groups Back Farmers Union

The Suitcase Farmer Packs His Grip

Kansas "Liquidates" Land Exploiter to Bring Back Family-Type Operator

Family-type farmers are on the way back and suitcase farmers and corporation land operators are on the way out in Kansas.

The "land miners," who gouged what they could out of the soil without putting anything back, are being liquidated, and small farmers are taking over as these corperation ghosts fade away.

Suitcase Farmer Is Barred

Suitcase farmers were the kind which M. W. Thatcher and other spokesmen in the Farmers Union and the National Federation of Grain Cooperatives opposed when they prevailed on the Department of Agriculture to have the wheat acreage allotments lifted, and on the Farm Credit Administration to have non-recourse loans extended only to bona fide farmers.

On the Kansas prairies cow-milking, chicken-raising dirt farmers are re-peopling the barren wheat kingdoms where company managers had razed set after set of farm buildings to reduce taxes.

Ranches reckoned in square miles and counties rather than acres are dividing again into individual farms.

Liquidation of one of the last of the giants is nearing completion, reports the manager for receivers of the Wheat Farming company near Hays, Kansas.

A final settlement of affairs of the one-time $2,000,000 corporation will mean the return of 65,000 acres of land in 10 west Kansas counties to individual farms, he said; and all but 20,000 acres already are in the hands of 60 small buyers.

Just Plant and Harvest

It was the suitcase farmer who started the corporate trend. He erected no buildings, produced no livestock, and was interested in one crop.

Bringing his suitcase, his machines and possibly a tent, he'd move onto a quartersection of land at noon, and by sundown next day would be moving on, leaving all 160 acres planted to wheat—a job that took horses and older types of machinery several weeks. He'd return later for harvest.

The suitcase farmer is an absentee owner or lessor. Fall wheat farming requires only a few weeks in fall for plowing and planting and a few more in next summer for harvesting.

Never Lived on Farm

In other seasons he may follow a trade or profession in a far-removed section, or if his returns are large enough, he may do nothing else.

Typical of the corporations that boomed in his wake, the Wheat Farming company was chartered in 1927, with stock sold to hundreds of purchasers, mostly Kansans. It skyrocketed quickly into a $2,000,000 business, with completely mechanized operation directed by local farm foremen.

Legislature Inflicts Death Penalty

There were difficulties of management and of weather, but it remained for the farmer-dominated state legislature to inflict the death penalty.

Shouting their alarm, the legislators passed a law in 1931 barring corporations organized for "producing, planting, raising, harvesting or gathering wheat, corn, barley, oats, rye or potatoes, or the milking of cows for dairy purposes."

It's Farmer Brown and Farmer Jones again, and the only stock issue involved is their new herds bellowing in their new barns.—GTA Digest.

WRITE OR WIRE

If you want continuation of a soil conservation and AAA program run by farmers themselves—

If you want FSA continued with adequate funds to help low income farmers boost food production—

If you believe crop insurance should be available for farmers the same as unemployment insurance is available for laborers—

If you believe non-recourse loans and incentive payments will encourage shifts to warcital craps—

If you want parity payments as long as the price of wheat is below parity—

Then write or wire

Senator Arthur Capper, Senator Clyde Reed, Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Congressmen:

W. P. Lambertson, (First District), U. S. Guyer, (Second District), Tohmas D. Winter, (Third District), Edward H. Rees, (Fourth District), Clifford Hope (Fifth District) Frank Carlson, (Sixth District' all of whom are addressed at "House Office Bldg., Washington, D. C."

Ask them to fight to restore these things in the Agricultural Appropriation bill.

HERE'S HOW FARM BILL WAS PASSED BY HOUSE

By Bob Handschin
F. U. Legislative Correspondent

WASHINGTON—Here's a quick look at the 1944 Farm Bill as Senate Agriculture Appropriations committee prepares to start hearings May 10; Vital organs are missing after Farm Bureau raid: No fund for Farm Security production loans and management help; no parity payments for 1943 crops; one-third cut in benefit payments on basic and war crops; no new wheat or corn crop insurance to be written; prohibits special incentive payments already promised on war crops: War Board and AAA committee funds cut in half; no more non-recourse full insurance loans to be made; no funds for tenant purchase FSA loans: REA administrative funds seriously cut. Total [illegible]ls for Farm War Budget cut by 50 percent.

Vital organs added: Maximum benefit payment cut from $10,000 to $500.

Farm Bureau dehorned on: Handing FSA program and funds over to land banks and county agents; handing AAA funds for information and campaign promotion over to county agents; eliminating all crop payments; limiting employment AAA county committeemen; taking school lunch and penny milk programs away from kids; barring any loans from land banks, PCA's, REA, banks for co-ops, commodity credit, or any other government agency unless farmer first turned down by all private lenders in his area. Senate hearings begin May 10, Farmers Union delegation preparing to appear. Under strong leadership Chairman Richard B. Russell of Georgia committee will be fighting for farmer, not Farm Bureau-crats. Our fight is to go beyond FSA budget of this year, get funds and authority for incentive payments, extend crop insurance on all war crops. Give farmer committees more responsibility. Allow non-recourse loans; get parity payment and full crop benefits; continue tenant purchase loans.

House Rips the Bureau Ripper Bill—Welfare, Church, Labor, Consumer Groups United Behind Farmers Union to Beat Off the Hunger Bloc

WASHINGTON—The American Farm Bureau Federation's bill to rip up the Department of Agriculture and give the remnants to the Extension Service has gone from the House to the Senate itself badly ripped up.

The real fight for an agricultural program in the United States will take place soon in the Senate, with the National Farmers Union and the nation's small farmers backed up by the most formidable array of women's consumers, professional, labor, welfare and church groups ever aligned together on a farm measure.

The April conference of Consumer Organizations in Washington added a long new list of organizations to the United Groups backing the National Farmers Union and its food production program. It called on its membership to "Support Byrnes in his support for Farmers Union program" and to "Inform Chester Davis of Support for the Farmers Union program."

Groups Represented—

The consumer organizations who were represented at the conference included:

American Association of University Women.
American Federation of Labor
American Federation of Labor Auxiliaries
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Congress of Women's Auxiliaries
Consumers' Union
Federal Council of Churches
Junior Leagues
National Board, Y. W. C. A.
National Catholic Welfare Conference
National Congress of Parents and Teachers
National Consumers Leaggue
National Council of Catholic Women
National Council of Jewish Women
National Education Association
National Farmers Union
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs
National Federation of Settlements
National League of Women Shoppers.

Most of these groups are additions to those allied in the Emergency Committee for Food Production headed by Courtenay Dinwiddie of the National Child Labor Committee and Monsignor L. G. Ligutti of the National Catholic Rural Life Conference.

Patton in Washington

President James G. Patton is in Washington and will remain there throughout the fight.

The Agricultural Appropriations Bill, as it left the House and went to the Senate, did not deserve the name.

It had been skeletonized by the House and many of the provisions dictated by Ed O'Neal, president of the Farm Bureau Federation, had been stricken on the point of order that it was attempted legislation improperly placed in an appropriations measure.

The House, however, did vote against incentive payments—one of the implements needed to increase war food production and the Hunger Bloc Axis was not relenting in its drive to establish scarcity despite the set-back.

Two Major Hopes

The Senate is expected to give much more sane and serious consideration to the measure than did the House, and to restore many

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Big Farm Organizations Fight Administraton for Huge Political and Economic Stakes

By THOMAS L. STOKES

(This is the first in a series of articles by Mr. Stokes, explaining what the farm lobby is, how it operates, and giving the background on the present fight in congress.)

WASHINGTON, March —— Huge political and economic stakes are involved in the fight, now moving to a climax in Congress, of the major farm organizations against the Administration's anti - inflation program

The meaning of this struggle is illustrated by analysis of the present shifting of political allegiances to the detriment of President Roosevelt and the Democratic Party, of the reasons for this shift, and of the leadership and complexion of the various farm organizations.

Its possible significance in the 1944 Presidential campaign is indicated by the fact that there are 15,000,000 to 18,000,000 farm voters.

It's immediate importance is to the Administration's effort to halt the rising cost of living, and to the necessity of producing more food—enough for our armed forces, our Allies and ourselves, for successful prosecution of the war. It ramifies into multifold problems of prices, wages, manpower, subsidies, and so involves many Government agencies, both military and civilian.

The boldness of the farm organizations' attack on Administration policies is exemplified in the challenge to the President and the military General Staffs by farm bloc Congressmen who oppose the plan for putting 11,000,000 men into uniform this year. This is a new field for farm agitation. Farm leaders have invaded it because of the growing shortage of manpower.

The number of farm organization representatives now thronging into Washington, meeting in downtown headquarters and buttonholing Senators and Representatives on The Hill demonstrates the importance which agricultural leaders place on this contest for power.

President Roosevelt, once the accepted friend of the farmer, now finds himself opposed by an alliance of all the major farm organizations, with the sole exception of the National Farmers Union, which represents small and marginal farmers and is friendly to organized labor.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, most politically potent of all the big agricultural organizations, is bellweather of the alliance. Included also are the National Grange, oldest and perhaps most conservative of the Farm groups; the National Council of farm Cooperatives embracing numerous co-op enterprises, and the National Cooperative Milk Producers Association.

These are bended together in what has come to be called the "Big Four," with a united front on most pending issues, and with a common publicity channel. Their major objective is higher prices for farm products. They oppose subsidies and "incentive payments."

They represent, generally, the better established and more well-to-do farmers. Their leaders contend that industrial wages have been allowed to go too high. They began demanding wage ceilings many months ago. They assert that industrial workers have become so prosperous that they can well afford to pay higher prices for farm products. Their present attitude dissolves the old-time farmer-labor common front which manifested its strength in three successive Roosevelt landslides.

And their alliance seems to be extending to a hook-up with business interests in opposition to union labor. This is evident in the Mid-West as well as the South. For instance, Eric Johnson, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, sat and advised with "Big Four" leaders in their fight in Congress, a few months ago, to include all farm labor costs in parity-price estimates.

That fight first brought the farm organizations' break with the Administration to general public notice.

The Farmers Union, on the other hand, has aligned itself firmly with the Administration, which has encouraged and helped it openly in the last three years. It has been critical of Administration food-production policies in recent weeks, but in general, is still faithful to the New Deal.

The Farmers Union favors benefits from the Treasury, rather than price increases, but wants them in larger amounts than the Administration proposes. It stands for prices at 100 per cent of parity—not 110 per cent, as the Farm Bureau Federation has demanded.

The "union" in its attacks on the Farm Bureau and other big organizations, emphasizes the "family-size farm," as contrasted with what it calls "factory farming." It has no formal tie-up with the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L., but it is making common cause with these labor organizations.

Last November's election produced a conservative farm alliance in Congress, with a definite anti-Administration stamp. It goes beyond strictly agricultural questions to quarrel with other Administration policies. In broad terms, it brings together the Moddle-Western Republicans, whose number was greatly increased when the Republican party recaptured that section, and the conservative Southern Democrats.

This alliance si active in moves to curb organized labor, in attacks on "bureaucracy" and it generally joins he cry against "centralization of Government and for more independence in Congress. The Farm Security Administration, charged with rehabilitation of small and marginal farmers, is a special target for it.

The Farm Bureau, influential in cutting FSA appropriations las session, is trying to pare them still further. The Farmers Union is demanding even larger than normal appropriations.

New Deal eneroachment on vested Southern interests—business ,industrial and financial as well as plantation agriculture—helps to explain the anti-Administration reaction through the Farm Bureau and allied organizations.

RATIONING UP TO DATE

Canned and Processed Foods

May 31—Last day for blue G. H and J stamps.

Meat, Cheese, Butter and Fats

Red stamp E, currently valid, good through May 31.

May 2—First day for red F stamp, good through May 31.

May 9—First day for red G stamps, good through May 31.

May 16—First day for red H stamps, good through May 31.

May 23—First day for red J stamps, good through May 31.

May 17—First day for new maximum retail prices of beef, veal and mutton.

Sugar

May 31—Last day for No. 12 stamp, good for five pounds.

Coffee

May 30—Last day for No. 23 stamp, good for one pound.

Gasoline and Tires

May 21—Last day for No. 5 coupon in A books.

May 31—Last day for second inspection of tires of C book holder.

June 30—Last day for second inspection of tires of B book holder.

June 30—Last day for second inspection of tires of B book holders. T book holders must have second inspection of tires within sixty days after first inspection or after 5,000 miles, whichever comes first.

Fuel Oil

September 30—Last day for No. 5 coupon, good for ten gallons.

Shoes

June 15—Last day for No. 17 stamp in Ration Book 1.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and goodness to call from our midst our friends and neighbors, Mrs. August Sabrielson and Mr. Carl Sabrielson,

Be it resolved by the members of the Smoky Hill Local of Lindsborg to extend to the bereaved families our sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

Be it further resolved that the resolutions be read at the funeral services, a copy placed in our minutes, and these resolutions published in our local paper and in the Kansas Union Farmer.

Smoky Hill Farmers Union Local
Leroy Norberg,
Amos Dahlsten.

A STOCKHOLDER FROM ILLINOIS

St. Mary's Association is Visited by a Stockholder in Organization, Who Lives 30 Miles West of Chicago.

The Farmers Union Cooperative Association at St. Mary's reports that Fred W. Volkening, of Palatine, Illinois, visited their organization last week.

Mr. Volkening is a stockholder in the St. Mary's Cooperative, and has the distinction of being the stockholder living at the greatest distance from the cooperative, since Palatine, Illinois, is thirty miles west of Chicago.

Last week's trip was a business trip for the purpose of selling grain. Mr. Volkening owns a 240 acre farm at St. Mary's. He owns and lives on an 160-acre farm at Palatine, Illinois, where a Holstein dairy herd is the farm's principal project.

RUSSELL MILL REPRESENTATIVE VISITS KANSAS ELEVATORS

Gary Eberle, representative of the Russell Milling Company, at Russell, Kansas, will visit next week Farmers Union elevators and stores in northwest Kansas.

The Russell Mill, in cooperation with the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, is offering for sale flour and mill feeds.

Choose Your Side In Farm Fight

A Showdown on Appropriations Is Battle Between Liberals And Reactionaries

Abstract of radio address delivered by M. W. Thatcher, general manager Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association on the Food for Freedom program, April 18, over 14 northwest stations.

Farmers have, for several years, benefited by annual appropriations from the Federal Treasury —that is, the Congress has appropriated nearly one billion dollars each year directly for the benefit of the farmers of the nation. Some of the benefit funds covered:

1. Parity payments.
2. Soil conservation payments.
3. Crop insurance expenses and part of the losses.
4. A subsidy to cut all Land Bank mortgage interest rates to 3½ percent and Federal Farm mortgage interest rates to 4½ percent.
5. Appropriations for Farm Security Administration to take care of and to help low-income farmers needing rehabilitation loans to enable them to produce more food and fiber so they might enjoy better living conditions and their children gain an education.
6. Appropriations for distribution of food to the helpless, maimed and blind, and to the children of low-income people through hot school lunches.

The many desirable and needed help programs which I have just enumerated are on the way out unless more congressmen and people who vote for congressmen wake up and do something about it.

The huge appropriations from the Federal Treasury each year to carry on these social and economic programs, of course, must be provided by a favorable vote of both the House of Representatives and the Senate. Appropriations must first be passed upon by the House of Representatives.

Before the House votes upon appropriations, a House Committee on appropriations considers the problems before the nation. This committee on appropriations holds hearings and representatives of farm groups, along with others, are permitted to appear and tell what they think should be appropriated and why.

Between them, a certain group has temporarily won the battle. This group, or part if it, has stood for one or more of the following, adverse to the interests of the war effort, the farmers' interests, and the consumers' interests, according to our views.

1. Cut soil conservation payments down to 300 million dollars as against 400 million dollars.
2. Complete elimination of parity payments.
3. Complete elimination of Farm Security Administration.
4. Complete elimination of Crop Insurance.
5. Complete elimination of Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation with nonrecourse notes for the production of war-risk crops, such as flaxseed, soybeans, potatoes, beans, etc.
6. Complete elimination of food relief for the helpless, maimed, blind, and the underfed school children who have been receiving the benefits of hot school lunch program.
7. Destruction of Farm Credit Administration with its Federal Land Banks and Bank for Cooperatives through a "joker" provision in the appropriations bill.
8. Turning over the Triple A program to the extension service and County Agents, thereby making Charlie McCarthy's of the Triple A farmer committeemen.
9. Disregarding intensive payments for extra production of essentially-needed farm war crops, which were promised to the farmers by Secretary Wickard, the President of the United States and the Federal Bureau of the Budget.

Now, I shall name the group which has fought in whole or in

(Please Turn to Page Four)

Make It a Habit!



Always Use

"RUSSELL'S BEST"

The All-Purpose Enriched Flour

Ask for "Russell's Best" Flour at your Farmers Union Co-Op. Elevators and Stores.

Handled by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association Feed Warehouse in Topeka

RUSSELL MILLING COMPANY

RUSSELL, KANSAS

What the Locals Are Doing

"I Will Attend My Local Meetings"

JOHNSTOWN LOCALS PLAN MAY PICNIC

Johnstown Local 749 met at the Morning Star school house April 26. The meeting was called to order by President Walter Eaton. Roll Call was answered by seventeen members. The Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The business, held over from the last meeting, as to having a Union member on the Ration Board, was unable to be finished because of lack of information.

Johnstown Local voted to invite the County Quarterly meeting for the first Monday in June. Those serving on the "Eats" Committee will be Philip Christopher, Elmer Peterson and Frank Peterson.

A picnic before harvest was discussed, and it was voted to hold an evening picnic the last part of May, the date to be set at the next Local meeting.

It was voted to buy a War Bond from the Treasury, for the Local.

Mrs. Charles Olson read the Article from the last Kansas Union Farmer, written by A. F. Whitney, "City Workers Want Farmers to Earn According to Skill." Mary Ann Peterson read a poem entitled "The Women, God Bless 'Em," taken from the Farmers Union Program Service for may.

Motion was made to adjourn.

BEAVER LOCAL HAS "LADIES NIGHT" MEETING

Winfield, Kansas,
April 26, 1943.

Beaver Farmers Union Local met Monday evening March 19, with 15 members present. Mr. Kukuk the President, called the meeting to order.

Several Farmers Union songs were sung using the Pink sheets. Mrs. Don Berrie, Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting which were approved.

It being ladies night, the program was made up entirely of ladies. Next meeting being men's night, the men are expected to put on the entertainment.

The program was taken from the Farmers Union Program Service with Mrs. Karl Kukuk reading "Gems of Wisdom" and Mrs. Harold Berrie read "Now You Know" which caused considerable merriment.

Mrs. Ford Heffron read the poem "We Don't Need a Radio"; Miss Jeanette Miller gave "Pa"; and Mrs. Joe Gottlob spoke on "The Pantry Shelf."

A new refreshment committee was named, Mrs. John Miller, Mrs. Harold Berrie and Mrs. Ford Heffron. It was decided to have a weiner roast at the next meeting the 3rd of May. All members are urged to come and bring weiners.

Mrs. Ford Heffron,
Reporter.

BURR OAK LOCAL HEARS REPORT ON F. U. SCHOOL

A very interesting meeting of Burr Oak Farmers Union was held Tuesday evening with twelve members and two guests (Mr. and Mrs. Henningsen) present. They delivered seed corn to our local. Report of Farmers Union school at Mankato was given by Mrs. Glenn Paul. A letter from our National president was read and discussed. Reports from purchasing agent and seed corn agent were given.

Mrs. Everett Reed is our new Educational Director so the president appointed Mrs. Marshal Bishop to take her place as program chairman.

Readings were given by Fredia Bishop, "Dolly's Wisdom" and Mrs. Derald Decker "Mothers Fool."

The meeting adjourned to meet the second Tuesday in May with the men entertaining.

Sandwiches, cake, cookies and coffee were served.

Mrs. Glenn Paul,
Secretary.

IN GREENWOOD COUNTY

The South Verdig Local, Greenwood county, met on Monday evening, April 12, at the high school auditorium in Madison. Mr. Joe Imthurn, President, called the meeting to order. Through remarks made by Esther Ekblad of the State Office, a discussion of importance in keeping Locals alive and functionng ensued. Plans were discussed for an outdoor meeting during the summer, with the hope that a recreation program, arranged as a part of the meeting would attract youth and adults alike.

LONE STAR

The Lone Star Farmers Union Local, Douglas county, met in the F. U. Hall at Lone Star, April 16. The entire business of the evening was a discussion led by Esther Ekblad. The Junior work, the functions of an active local, and legislative programs were in the foreground of interest, and everyone took part in the discussion, which was lively and helpful.

VALLEY BROOK LOCAL

President Russell Baker, and Secretary W. G. Tregemba, called a special meeting of the Valley Brook Local, Osage county, for the evening of April 21. The occasion was a visit by Esther Ekblad, State Director of Education. In her presentation of Farmers Union activities, Miss Ekblad emphasized the importance of active locals. Before and during the enjoyment of coffee and pie, there was much discussion of farm legislative matters.

HEADQUARTERS LOCAL GOES FISHING

Headquarters Local at Salina went to Solomon Friday evening, April 30, where Alfred Rensmeyer, president of the Local and Manager of the Solomon Farmers Union Elevator, had planned a fishing expedition.

Several hours were spent by the group in an attempt to obtain sufficient fish from the waters of the Smoky River, to furnish fish for a "fish fry" at Kenwood Park on Saturday evening, May 1. Since this goal was not reached it was decided to have the regular local meeting, in Kenwood Park on Saturday evening may 8, with a fishing trip during the week at which more fish will be caught, Farmers Union members who are in Salina on that evening, are cordially invited to join the Headquarters Local Fish Fry.

Those making the trip to Solomon were: President E. K. Dean, Mrs. Dean and daughter Diane; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Broman and daughters, Phyllis and Kay; Mr. and Mrs. Art Riley. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rensmeyer with their son and daughters, Laverne and Evelyn, joined the group at Solomon.

MANKATO LOCAL REPORTS MEETINGS

Mankato Local No. 1848 met at the Legion Hall April 7. The meeting was called to order by the president, Will Pair. Because it was such a busy week, many were in the field until late and for this reason could not attend the meeting.

R. Rollo Henningsen delivered the Kansas Farmers Union Seed Corn.

Plans are being made for the county meeting where many things of importance will be discussed.

Sandwiches and coffe were served. The food committee for our next meeting will be: Mrs. Heiman, Mrs. Pair and Mrs. Ptrovek. Members will bring pies and coffee will be served. The local now has 38 paid up members.

Mankato Local had its second April meeting on April 21, at the home of the president, William Pair. Dues of five new members were remitted, making a total of 47 members in the local at this date.

A large number attended the meeting, forty-five members being present. Mrs. Rollo Henningsen, County Junior Leader, had a class of students upstairs during the meeting period.

Several furnished music on the piano, harp and guitar.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Tribiner from the Superior, Nebraska, Creamery, were visitors.

Mrs. Pair, Mrs. Heiman and Mrs. Petrouek, our "eats" committee had asked those attending to bring pies. Mrs. Pair furnished a big freezer of home-made ice cream. The local was invited to have the next meeting, May 5, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Pair. The next food committee will be Mrs. Ed. Olson, Mrs. Herman Gildersleeve and Mrs. Alexander—cookies are planned for lunch.

Mrs. George Wharton,
Reporter.

NEW MEMBERS FOR ALLEN CENTER LOCAL

Allen Center Local No. 2155 met Wednesday evening, April 14, at which time we voted on three new members.

Everyone enjoyed the group singing and a very interesting talk by Esther Ekblad, State Education Director. At the close of the evening, refreshments of sandwiches, cookies and coffee were served.

Gertrude E. Crowell,
Reporter.

MEET AT BALDWIN

The District No. 10 Local, Douglas county, met at the Farmers Union Hall in Baldwin, Thursray evening, April 15. Only a few members were present, but the discussion of Farmers Union present day activities led by Esther Ekblad of Salina was appreciated. The president, Earl Lederer, and the secretary, Frank K. Lobinger, are anxious to get regular meetings started again.

CARGY LOCAL HAS SPECIAL MEETING

Cargy Local No. 2136 had a special meeting April 20 to be with Miss Esther Ekblad who was making a tour of the locals. Meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Clyde Flory.

The Program Committee had several numbers on the Program which was enjoyed by all.

Miss Ekblad was called upon to lead the group singing. Some future business of the Local, was discussed and the meeting was turned over to Miss Ekblad, who gave a chart talk on the real meaning of the Farmers Union and what it has done for us. She had with her some very fine reference material for local discussions and how to make a meeting more interesting.

We were urged to choose an Educational Director and use the Program Service which is free to all locals. We were very glad to have had Miss Ekblad with us for our meeting.

The refreshment committee served sandwiches, doughnuts and coffee. Some time was spent visiting then we adjourned feeling we had had an evening very well spent.

Bitha Dodder,
Reporter.

TO MANAGE FU ELEVATOR AT GREEN

Philip Hartman, from Woodson, has been employed as the Manager of the Farmers Elevator at Green.

A single blood cell makes 3,000 round trips through the body in a day.

MUST CONTINUE FAMILY FARM

The Family Farm must continue to be possible. America must always—if there is always to be an America—know how a man and woman can occupy a piece of land, earn full ownership from its proceeds, and raise their children to be good citizens. The family farm is the ever-flowing spring at the source of American independence. It must never be dried up. What will preserve it? Opportunity to pay for a family-sized piece of land while at the same time making a living from its acres! Nothing else will be enough.—Farm Journal.

Farmers Union Box Socials Net $472.76

A report of the results of Farmers Union Funds Raising Box Social Program, on March 18, is printed below.

It is felt that the funds raising campaign this year was an unqualified success, when problems incurred through the war emergency, gasoline rationing and food rationing, are considered.

These twenty-six Locals which cooperated with their State Union in planning these events, have shown the way to the remainder of Kansas Locals. The only thing required is a plan on the part of the Local members and knowledge of the necessity of contributions of this kind. It is not too late now to add the name of YOUR local to this list.

Cooperative Business organizations are urged to plan contributions to the General fund of your State Union—to be used for educational, organizational and legislative work.

The following Locals had funds raising programs of various types:

Local	Type of Entertainment	Amount Sent to State Union
Ellsworth No. 2099	Dance	$64.00
Kaw Valley No. 1935	Program	43.91
Johnstown No. 749	Box Social	40.06
Scandia No. 1152	Box Social	32.96
Sandy Hook No. 1867	Box and Pie Social	32.34
Smoky Hill No. 882	Pie Social	31.35
Pleasant View No. 1843	Covered Dish Supper	24.00
Zenor No. 2209	Box Social	22.09
Mankato No. 1848	Pie, Lunch Plates, Cake	21.60
North Star No. 1979	Penny Supper	20.00
Parsons No. 1304	Box Social	18.02
Corn Valley No. 2201	Pie Social	17.64
Elevation No. 1916	Pie Social	17.48
Headquarters No. 2133	Pie Social	14.80
Northside No. 1061	Pie Social	12.76
Sherwood No. 1158	Sack Lunch	6.25
Lincoln No. 1506	Cafeteria Lunch	4.48
Total		$423.74

(Note: Turkey Creek Local had a card party and dance on April 26, 1943. A report will be made of the event in the next issue of the Kansas Union Farmer).

These Locals and individuals made donations to the fund:

Local	Donation
Elbow No. 1786	$ 2.02
Excelsior No. 606	2.00
Beaver No. 1558	5.00
Buckeye No. 1031	5.00
Burr Oak No. 1616	5.00
Cargy No. 2136	5.00
James Moore, LaHarpe Cooperative	10.00
A. W. Ekblad	5.00
Ellsworth County Farmers Union	10.00
Total	$ 49.02
Total	$472.76

FAIRVIEW LOCAL MEETS

Fairview Local No. 2154 opened its monthly meeting April 13. Our regular meeting is the first Thursday of each month but on account of Miss Esther Ekblad, our meeting was postponed until April 13.

The business meeting was opened by Clarene Morrison, president. Clara Teague, Secretary called the roll, and Minutes and reports were read. Then our penny collection came rolling in, which is taken each time for the benefit of the sick.

A committee for refreshments for the next meeting was: Mrs. Will Ensminger, Mrs. Fred Ensminger, Mrs. Fred Cox and Mrs. Tom Larkey.

Miss Ekblad then took over the meeting with several songs and a very interesting talk. It was decided to take over the educational program. Mrs. Raymond Eisenbrandt was appointed as Leader. This program is for the Juveniles, 8 to 12 years old mainly, and we urge each child (also those younger and older) to come and be in our class. Also, come and get your membership card, the same as "Dad."

We were very happy to have Miss Ekblad with us and I'm sure that if we can follow her advice, our crowds will increase. So, all come and let's try it!

The meeting was adjourned until May 6, with Mrs. Stanley Harris, Mrs. Clarence McVey and Mrs. Keith Ulrich serving us pie, sandwiches and coffee.

Mrs. Raymond Eisenbrandt,
Reporter.

PLUM CREEK MEETS

The Plum Creek Local of Osage county met at the Roy Wells' home, Monday evening, April. 19. Members arrived laden with all kinds of choice dishes for the potluck supper. After the supper, which left everyone well satisfied, Mr. W. R. Correll, President, brought the meeting to order, and Mr. Floyd C. Butel, Secretary, called the roll. Esther Ekblad of the State Office was then introduced, and after a few favorite Farmers Union songs, were sung, she led a discussion on activities that make the Farmers Union a functioning family organization.

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Office Equipment, Printing

the CONSOLIDATED printing and stationery co.
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Oh Yea....

Who sez I'm too young?

I may be small now, but it won't take me long to grow into a big, healthy laying hen if you give me a clean place to live and plenty of good feed. Of course, I mean

UNION STANDARD
and
CHICK STARTER
GROWER MASH

Manufactured cooperatively for you by

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

Kansas City Topeka
Girard—Wakeeney

Day by Day with FUJA

By HELEN DENNEY

Needed—More Complete Operating Statements

By W. O. RIDDLE

Manager, Business Service Association, Des Moines, Iowa

In the year 1930 a certain reputable firm of public accountants certified confidently that " . . . the accompanying Statement of Income and Expense accurately reflects the results of operations for the fiscal year ended on December 31, 1929." In the year 1940 this same firm of accountants certified to the operating statement of the same company in a far more guarded manner, saying: . . . "that related Statement of Income and Expense fairly presents, in accordance with the accepted principles of accounting consistently maintained the results of operation . . . "

Circumstances were essentially the same in both years. The difference in the form of certification reflects the changing attitudes of accountants toward the Income and Expense Statement.

There is a good reason for this change to greater conservatism. Close analysis reveals that no Profit and Loss Statement however skillfully prepared can fully state the results of operation for any limited period. One might go even further and be safe in saying that figures alone cannot reveal the results of a year's business. There are many results for which time can give the correct interpretation. A simple example may illustrate:

Effect on Earnings

Any marked increase, or decrease, in receivables, it must be admitted, is a "result of operations;" and likewise it must be conceded that an increase in receivables, without a corresponding increase in volume, will have a material effect upon the earning capacity of the business in subsequent periods. Aside from the fact that provision for bad debts can be based on estimate only, there is the important fact that accounting for the collecting receivables will burden the cost of operation from that time foreward. Granting even that the reserve might be made large enough to cover collection costs, accounting, and incidental overhead, there are intangible factors that enter in. Strained membership relations brought about from pressure to pay old accounts; loss in managerial efficiency occasioned by preoccupation with an aggravating problem are intangible results not so much as hinted at in the conventional profit and loss statement.

An increase in inventories is not so clearly a result of operations but it is incidental thereto and may also have a marked effect upon future earnings. The purchase of a new plant may not be a result of operations but it is at least associated with operations and is sure either to increase or decrease savings. In like manner an increase in indebtedness whether resulting from operations, or merely associated with it, will add to or detract from, the net figures carried to the surplus account in the years to follow;

One cannot emphasize too strongly that the net income alone does not fully reveal the results of operation. For the purpose of illustration let it be assumed that the net saving for the last calendar year in each of two cooperative creameries is $5,000 but that Creamery A churned 500,000 pounds of butter whereas Creamery B turned out 1,000,000 Creamery A obviously saved its patrons 1 cent on each pound of butter manufactured whereas Creamery B saved only one-half cent per pound. Quantity figures, therefore, are needed to give significance to the net income.

Something of the co-ops' past history must be known to correctly evaluate results. If Creamery B, for example, has been operating at a loss in prior years, the savings of one-half cent per pound of butter would probably indicate better days ahead. On the other hand, if Creamery B's past record has been as good as A's it might point to a dangerous situation.

Another point immediately comes to mind. Comparisons are always needed to give significance to financial data. The directors and members will never know, from the operating statements of their own co-op alone, whether the results are all they have a right to expect or not. They must be able to compare their operating costs and margins with those of other associations, operating under the same general conditions to properly appraise them.

It is, of course, obvious that comparative analysis are not always available, but there are certain means which every accountant may use to give significance to his operating statements.

Unit cost and margins are, perhaps, most beneficial. Where unrelated products are handled, percentages may be substituted for unit values.

Some historical data may be used to give the proper perspective—anything that will show the trends of the business. It may be savings by years per unit of product handled; unit cost by years, sales, or margins—whatever will show most clearly the direction which the business is taking.

If there are marked changes in any of the balance sheet accounts, a comparative balance sheet should be used. Or it may be that an "Application of Funds" statement will most clearly present the results in its entirity. To illustrate—

A certain cooperative with a somewhat checkered history paid a patronage dividend in cash in 1938 for the first time through its apparent savings were no more than they had been in numerous earlier years. The statement which follows tells the reason why.

Source of Funds and Their Application

Source of Funds:	
Net income for year	$21,749.37
Receivables liquidated	16,593.11
Inventories liquidated	7,614.73
Securities liquidated	3,600.01
Other assets liquidated	1,900.00
Indebtedness canceled	10,822.20
Total Fds. Secured	$62,279.42
Applied as follows:	
To reduce debts	$28,489.70
To provide for patronage dividends	17,239.70
To provide for dividends on stock	1,681.65
To provide reserve for bad debts	3,572.32
To retire stock of nonmembers	13,000.00
To increase prepaid expenses	350.84
Total	$64,283.80
Less Reduction in cash	2,004.38
Total Fds. Applied	$62,279.42

Past due accounts had been accumulating. The merchandise liquidated had been in stock for several years. In the liquidating process some loss was sustained which reduced the stated net income but the result was a much sounder financial condition. Furthermore, the cancelation of indebtedness was, in part, the result of confidence inspired by sounder operating policies. The facts are that neither the income and expense statement nor the income and expense statement supplemented by an application of funds statement fully states the results of that year's operations of which there is excellent proof in the action of certain creditors in releasing the cooperative from an obligation because of renewed confidence in the enterprise. Figures alone cannot be made to tell all that happens in a year's operations.

Another incident comes to mind. The directors of a certain cooperative, finding their association in dire financial straits, decided to change managers. The new manager took over with no cash in the bank but a good sized ledger full of receivables. For several months he patiently pressed the accounts for payment with no marked headway. Many large accounts were disputed. Some simply refused to pay. The board and manager agreed that more strenuous methods were needed and accordingly brought suit. Not only did they secure cash; they secured more patronage. Former patrons came back after finding that justice was being done and that all would be required to pay. This year's operating statement will reveal very little of what has taken place.

Avoid Predictions

While realizing the limitations of accounting, these observations are not made with any thought of suggesting that the accountants should comment too fully in his report upon results which figures do not disclose. He may point out developments which he considers significant but should consistently avoid predictions as to their effect. Offsetting factors are apt to enter in.

It will be observed that the supplements to the profit and loss statement referred to herein are also conventional forms long used by accountants. Other means of presenting operating results may be developed and if so they should be used freely so long as they explain what has happened without attempting to forecast the future. —News for Farmer Cooperatives.

CHOOSE YOUR SIDE IN FARM FIGHT

(Continued from Page Two)

part for the destruction of these programs which I have just enumerged. Here they are:

The American Bankers Association.

The American Farm Bureau Federation.

The National Grange.

The National Council for Farmer Cooperatives.

The National Federation of Milk Producers.

Reactionary members of Congress.

Now, here is the group which has opposed this destructive program:

The National Farmers Union.

The National Federation of Grain Cooperatives.

The American Federation of Labor.

The C. I .O.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The Ohio Farm Bureau Federation.

The Oregon Grange.

The National Rural Church Federation, comopsed of Catholics, Protestants, and Jews.

The National Child Welfare Group.

The Liberals and Progressives in Congress.

The Secretary of Agriculture.

The President of the United States.

Which group would you wish to join and throw your support to?

If you do nothing, you have not enough energy or interest to be a real part of your nation at war or care what your nation is to be in the future.

If you care to join the group which desires to protect the weak and under-employed farmers who are without adequate credit to produce more on the farms;

If you care to have your nation keep its pledged word given to the farmers to make incentive payments for increased production of war-risk crops and to furnish incentive credit through Farm Credit Administration to increase war-risk crops;

If you care to keep Triple A programs in the hands of the farmers;

If you care to preserve Farm Credit Administration, with its Federal Land Banks, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, and Banks for Cooperatives;

If you care to preserve Crop Insurance for wheat and cotton farmers;

If you care to preserve adequate funds for soil conservation purposes;

If you care to continue to help provide food for the helpless, maimed, blind and underfed poor children in school;

Then wire and write to your Congressmen and Senators to provide the appropriations promised by the President of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Federal Bureau of the Budget.

Long-Time Shifts Point Trend in Cooperation

By R. H. ELSWORTH

Agricultural Economist, Farm Credit Administration

Slowly the picture of farmer cooperation is changing. The shifts from year to year are slight, but those from the end of one decade to the end of the next are likely to indicate definite trends.

During the last of the twenties cooperative marketing was in full flower. There were more than 10,000 active associations with two and a half million members, and the business transactions by these associations amounted to more than two billion dollars a year. It looked at that time as if the troubles of agriculture might be solved by an expansion of cooperative marketing. A plan was developed and an agency created to direct and supervise the program of expansion.

With the record of farmer cooperative activity during the thirties before us, it appears that the results of the attempted expansion were not exactly what had been expected.

The cold figures indicate that the number of farmers' marketing cooperatives decreased by more than 2,000 from the close of the twenties to the close of the thirties. Furthermore, membership decreased. The figures also indicate that the number of farmers' cooperatives engaged in purchasing farmers' supplies increased by more than 1,000, and the membership of purchasing associations by more than 400,000. Because of price-level fluctuations, the only satisfactory method for determining trends in dollar business are those based on the relative importance of marketing and purchasing activities. In the 1929-30 marketing season, less than 8 percent of the total cooperative dollar returns were accounted for by the purchasing associations, whereas, for the 1939-40 season, 10 years later, more than 17 percent of the total dollar business was credited to the purchasing group. It will be well to remember that although there were fewer marketing associations at the end of the 10-year period than at the beginning, the existing organizations were larger and stronger than those of the thirties.

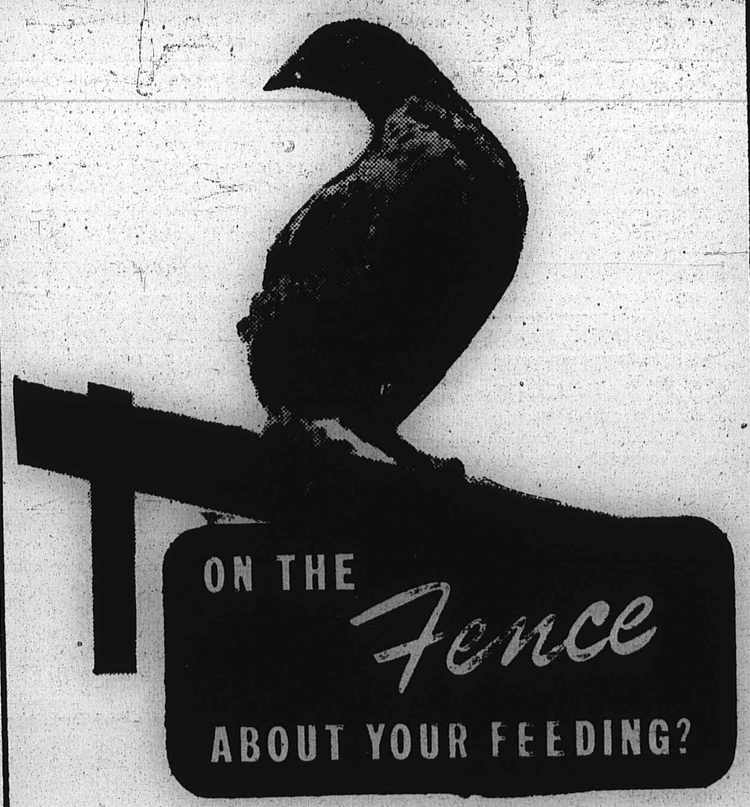
The average membership for the 10,546 big and little marketing associations was 249 in 1929-30, and 285 for the 8,051 marketing associations in 1939-40. The average dollar business was $286 in 1929-30 and $215 in 1939-40. The price level for the latter period was about 50 points lower than for 1929-30.

Significant changes have taken place within the marketing section of the cooperative picture. During the 10-year period there was an increase of 337 in the number of cooperatives handling cotton. Most of the new enterprises were formed for the purpose of ginning cotton, several were created to operate plants for crushing cottonseed and marketing the oil and byproducts. The probabilities seem to be that cooperative cotton gins will continue increasing in number for some years, and that as they add the purchasing of supplies for their members to their ginning activities, they will operate the greater part of the year and perhaps become vital local economic enterprises.

There was an increase of 24 in the number of associations engaged primarily in marketing poultry or eggs or both. This increase in associations was accompanied by an increase of 37,000 in number of members.

More than 1,300 livestock shipping associations dropped out of the picture between 1929-30 and 1939-40. Whereas in the twenties, the greater part of the livestock was sent to market by rail, and there was a real need for local shipping associations to assemble animals, load cars, and distribute returns; now much of the livestock goes direct by truck from

(Please Turn to Page Six)



● There's no need to worry about getting your poults off to a sound, fast start when you select a feed that is properly balanced to build bone, flesh and feathers. You'll make no mistake when you choose

KFU TURKEY STARTER

Manufactured and Distributed by

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

Kansas City—Girard—Wakeeney—Topeka

THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

ESTHER EKBLAD, DIRECTOR, Salina, Kansas

Juniors 16-21 Junior Reserves 13-15 Juveniles 8-12

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

MOTHER

My mother she's so good to me,
If I was good as I could be,
I couldn't be as good—no sir!—
Can't any boy be good as her!

She loves me when I'm glad or sad
She loves me when I'm good or bad;
An', what's a funniest thing, she says
She loves me when she punishes,

I don't like her to punish me—
That don't hurt,—but it hurts to see
Her cryin',—Nen I cry; an' nen
We both cry an' be good again.

She loves me when she cuts an' sews
My little cloak an' Sund'y clothes;
An' when my pa comes home to tea,
She loves him most as much as me.

She laughs an' tells him all I said,
An' grabs me up and pats my head;
An' I hug her, and hug my pa
An' love him purt' nigh as much as ma.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

SAY IT FOR MOTHERS

Sunday is Mother's Day, one of the most cherished days of the year. Our gift of appreciation to them in this KUF will be a brief word of praise for their loyalty to the Farmers Union. For years, month after month, they have been making cakes and pies for Local meetings. They have prepared the coffee for thousands of special activities and time after time have decorated and filled boxes for fund raising programs to carry on important Farmers Union work. There has been little fanfare about all this, and often very little appreciation has been shown.

In late years mothers have been largely responsible for getting the Farmers Union educational program under way. Hours and hours have been spent by them in the preparation for and the carrying out of Junior activities. They have left home duties to attend camps and conventions; to learn and share in order to do a better job. A leader's role seldom carries with it much honor. The old saying that a prophet is never accepted in his own country is well recognized and understood by the women educational workers in the Union. Many folks, less willing and loyal, are quick to accuse a leader of "running the whole show," when at heart there is only a keen desire—with the leader—to do a needed job well.

Why are mothers willing to carry the brunt of this thankless job? Nine out of ten answers to the question would be: "Because it is for our children." The study of economics and Farmers Union principles through the simple but well put units, such as "Destroy Weeds—In Our Fields, In Ourselves, and In Our Country," the folk recreation, the camps, and other associations are giving experiences that build character, understanding, and the ability to get along in a cooperative way. Those are things every parent wants in the educational program given sons and daughters.

The Farmers Union would be tragically lagging without mothers. May we never fail to recognize their contributions.

FIRST HAND INFORMATION

There has been a great deal of comment going around that defense workers aren't doing their best, and thereby they are not being fair and true to their buddies in the Armed Forces. Recently the United Auto Workers—CIO decided to do something about the situation. A unique plan was worked out or 250 UAW-CIO war workers to spend three days "in the army" going through the regular routine of a soldier including some of the toughest maneuvers. If war factory workers need some bombs put under them, this was a way to do it effectively. Let the boys actually experience the life of a soldier. The three days weren't easy to take, but the army men and officers said the workers did a good job and were excellent sports. Now to turn the tables, soldiers will be given a look into war production when 80 of them make a return visit to Detroit with the UAW war workers as their hosts.

This is a brand new and very interesting experiment. It seems to be a sensible way to attack rumblings and rumors—and also problems of indifference and carelessness that often gets a grip on those we call—people.

Farmers Union Victory Projects



Joal and Leslie Fenn, Wisconsin Juniors, proudly display some of their Farmers Union class work. The bonds were purchased with the money earned by their victory project. Leslie is 10 years old and Joal is six.

Leslie writes a most interesting letter describing the work he and his sister are carrying. Part of the letter, written to the National Education Department and printed in the March Farmers Union Herald, is quoted below:

"Enclosed please find $6.75, also some of the pictures we took of our last year's projects. Of that $6.75 is $3.00 worth of pennies, which makes us now 12 feet of a mile road constructed. The $3.75 is from our first $50,00 we made on our Victory projects. My little sister Joal and I have agreed to each buy a bond for $18.75 and the rest was to be divided to our Farmers Union organization so our state got $5.00 and the Farmers Union of Sr. Paul and the National Farmers Union divided what's left, which makes $3.75 for each, for the purpose of education, legislation and organization and for the cooperative radio fund for St. Paul.

"We also are kodak fiends and the pictures are of our second load of scrap iron and rubber and rags. The one with the pennies also shows some of our Farmers Union class work and also our brand new bonds which we purchased. One picture shows our large victory garden. Another picture shows a part of our 100 chickens for our victory project. By the way, we made that shed for them too. We also raised three large pigs. They still were pretty little on our picture but they weighed more than 300 pounds when marketed.

"This is just the beginning. We have bigger projects this year. We also made two bird houses last spring and helped mother to pick strawberries and other work. My little sister Joal is 6 and I am 10 since November. We attended Farmers Union class two whole years and I have earned two Juvenile pins.

"We read together with mother all the Farmers Union papers, especially the Junior pages. This winter we also read together "Birds Are Good Neighbors" and we each made a bird book. Now I am making a flower scrap book. We have three other Juveniles who are too little to go to meetings, making Farmers Union scrap books when they come to our house. Our public school teacher asked me for our bird book and so I took it to her last week. She said she wished for the children to study it. She is reading it now.

"The Red Cross also asked the teacher for collection of books for soldiers. Teacher told us to bring books only the kind we read, not those that we don't care to read—so I told mother and she packed me five cooperative books. When I gave them to the teacher she said, 'Oh! those are cooperative books. Those are good books.' They were 'Bracelet Round the World,' 'The Cooperative Movement—Yours and Mine' and (Cooperative Medicine from Dr. Shadd.)'

"We also have stamp books now from school and we are filling them up. We will buy all the bonds that we can because we got a big brother in the army in Abilene, Texas, in the Medical Corps at the Recruiting Station. He was that young magician in Colorado at the 1938 AllState Camp."

ALONG THE F. U. TRAIL —with— Esther Ekblad

Was it planned that way? No not exactly, but April 12 was surely the day and the proper time of the year to start out for southeast Kansas counties. The drive through the Flint Hills to Madison, in Greenwood county, was one that makes you wonder why we always turn to the mountains in other states for adventure and scenic drives. The Flint Hills have a charm all their own. Charm and usefulness both, for there are thousands of head of cattle that graze on them. Later in the week while in Allen and Douglas counties, my appreciation of that area became keener as I began to learn something about a crop that along in June paints the landscape in blue. It must surely be a grand sight to see a flax field in full bloom. Another word about flax—it is one of the musts for the War, and the farmers in these counties say that production pledges are way over the top. And that statement means more than it sounds offhand. Flax is a difficult and expensive crop to raise.

Meeting in Greenwood County

The first meeting of the series was with the South Verdig local at Madison. The South Verdig is the only active local in Greenwood County. With fine and loyal members and the wholehearted support of the Farmers Union Store and the Co-op. Oil Company, I believe that the local is going to receive more attention. Mr. and Mrs. Hayden, with a new cold storage locker to handle as well as the store to manage, are working hard, but they enjoy it. It was a pleasure to spend the night at their home, and to have that chance to talk longer than is possible at a meeting. I got better acquainted with Mr. Hubbart and Mr. Crowell of the Oil Company the next morning while I had my car serviced. Mr. Hubbart gave me his idea of qualifications for a cooperative manager. Would you like to hear them?

1. Be honest.
2. Be a cooperator.
3. Know something about the business you are to manage.

Mr. Hubbart says that to head a cooperative one must surely be a cooperator, that is all important. The visit to Madison was one of those you wouldn't have wanted to miss. Thanks to you Mr. Imthurn, Local President, and Mr. Bangs, Secretary, for arranging the meeting.

On my way to LaHarpe, the 13th, I detoured a little and drove to Eureka. There I called at the FSA office and talked with the Supervisor, Gerald Ward. Mr. Ward is a son of Irtis Ward, a well-known Farmers Union member of Stafford county. There are so many farm topics to be discussed and we talked of so many of them; I almost wore out my welcome.

Appoint New Education Director at LaHarpe

At LaHarpe on Tuesday evening the Fairview Local with Clarence Morrison as president, and Mrs. Clara Teague, secretary, met. The schoolhouse was well crowded with members and since this was my first visit to the local, I made many new friends. During the evening Mrs. Raymond Eisenbrandt was appointed Education Director, and next afternoon I went to her home to help plan immediate work. Juveniles will be the first to get attention.

The Allen Center Local, located south of LaHarpe, was on the schedule for Wednesday evening, the 14th. New members were taken into the local that evening; Miss Gertrude Crowell was appointed news reporter, and plans for future meetings were discussed. The next day seemed much too soon to leave Allen county with its loyal Farmers Union members, and the fine F. U. Elevator at LaHarpe. Jim Moore, manager of the Elevator, attended both of the meetings. Mrs. Moore was along too; as bookkeeper at the Elevator she is right up to the minute on Farmers Union affairs.

Two Meetings in Douglas County

The next stopping place was Douglas county, and the first local to visit there was District No. 10 at Baldwin. Attendance was small, but we did have a dandy discussion session, and I surely have hopes for renewed Farmers Union activities at Baldwin. That fine F. U. Hall adjacent to the F. U. Store just can't be left idle all the time.

On Friday, the 16th, the last meeting of the week was held at Lone Star, also in Douglas county. I was in Lawrence during that day, so called Niles Gibson of McPherson. He is a Junior at Kansas University. Luckily he had the evening free, and could go with me to Lone Star. While waiting for the members to gather, and meetings do start late these days, we had a good chat about the latest in the Farmers Union. And I was interested in the many things Niles told me of University experiences.

Attends Education Conference

The Kansas Adult Education Association held its Annual Meeting at Topeka on Monday, the 19th. Only a small group of educational leaders in the state attended, but even so we had worthwhile discussions on "Education in a World at War." Vocational training has been changed and speeded up with the War, and schools are being called upon to do much of the job training for war industries. The other pertinent phase discussed was the importance of people having facts. Mr. Hilton Gibson of K. U. said that he has no doubt about the ability and willingness of American people to decide any problem—if they have the facts.

Fine Farmers Union Meeting

The evening of Monday provided a pleasing experience. The Plum Creek Local, Osage county, met at the Roy Wells home near Overbrook. When Miss Ahlstedt, a Topeka friend of mine and a formed F. U. member, and I arrived, the house was packed with Farmers Union folks—and you should have been there—the dining room table was loaded with every possible kind and variety of delicious food. Following the supper, which was most satisfying, W. R. Correll, the president, and Floyd Butel, the secretary, took over and the meeting was called to order. Following our usual habit we sang several Farmers Union songs, and then went into a discussion of the things that make up a good functioning local.

A Special Leaders Session

On Tuesday afternoon, April 20, Mrs. Albert Swan of the Elevation Local, Shawnee county, opened her home for a special leader's session. Mrs. Elwyn Engler, Local Education Director, Mrs. Louis Vernon, a member of the Education Committee, and Mrs. Wm. Corbett, Junior Reserve class teacher, and the writer were present. Chief among the accomplishments of the afternoon was the decision to have a local camp for the Juveniles and Reserves. More complete plans will be announced later.

Evening Meeting of Cargy Local

In the evening the Cargy Local of Douglas county met. The address of this local is Overbrook and most of the folks patronize and are members of the Farmers Union Elevator at Overbrook. Before going to the meeting that evening I visited the Elevator which is one of the finest in the state. Mr. Hupp, the manager, proudly showed me around the new modern office, the bins, and storage rooms. And while on the co-op. subject, may I insert here that Tuesday I also stopped at the new Co-op Store in Pauline. It is still a very young store, but it's coming along nicely, and is already considered an asset to the community.

Even though a high school play and other community meetings conflicted with our Cargy Local date many of the members came out, and we had a worthwhile evening. Conversation with Mrs. Clyde Flory gave me her consent to try a hand at a Juvenile class. Such a promise is always good news.

Valley Brook Local Starts Meetings Again

Valley Brook, also near Overbrook, met the next evening, the 21st. This local hasn't been holding regular meetings of late, but we hope that they can be started again. Mr. Clyde Coffman, Legislative Representative of the Kansas Committee of Farm Organizations, is a member of this local and was present at the meeting.

Home Again

The homeward trip came on Thursday. It was a ride that was pleasantly broken with calls at the Immenschuh home near St. Marys, at Carl and Bill Bode's Mother's house, and at the Joy Hammett's and Tennant's near Manhattan. And I almost forgot, those lovely lilacs in my car were given to me by eight year old Roy Immenschuh. He went flower hunting while his Mother, Grandfather, and I were busy talking.

PARENTS' DAY PROGRAM

Why not unite Father's and Mother's day into a day for parents? It has an element of novelty in it that will appeal strongly to everybody. Do not make it solemn. Too often mothers complain that the celebrations held on their day make them feel ready for the tomb!

Make it gay, funny, different. Why not have a program in which everything is reserved. Fahers and mothers come dressed as children and children dress as grown-ups There are solemn talks on how hard it is to bring up parents, how to deal with the pasttimes of parents, how to feed parents correctly so they will get their growth, how to make them like spinach, eac. Some child dressed as a very old person could have solemn talk on "Parents were not like this in my day." There could be some little dramas—two-minute sketches on then and now. In all this have good natured fun. Nothing that will offend.

The program is concluded with refreshments that every parent should eat! During this day of celebrating for parents give them a holiday from work! Let father and mother have a day off, for once.—KSC Community Program Service.

Roll Call of Leaders

ALLEN COUNTY

Fairview, No. 2954—Mrs. Raymond Eisenbrandt, LaHarpe, Education Director.

CLAY COUNTY

Four Mile No. 1128—Mrs. Castle Stromire, Clay Center, Education Director; Mrs. Roy Bumsted, Clay Center, Assistant.

Lincoln, No. 1506—Mrs. Hilton King, Clay Center, Education Director. (Changes and Ass'ts to be announced later.)

Pleasant View, No. 592—Mrs. Rush Schoneweis, Miltonvale, Education Director, Mrs. Ethel Lindsay, and Mrs. Mildred Stoneback, Ass'ts.

Sherwood, No. 1158. Phillip Young, Clay Center, Education; Mrs. Ira Thornton and Miss Vera Mae Carlson, Committee members.

DOUGLAS COUNTY

Cargy, No. 2936—Mrs. Clyde Flory, Overbrook, Education Director.

ELLSWORTH COUNTY

Miss Hubertine Mog, County Education Director.

Black Wolf, No. 925—Mrs. Fred Mog, Wilson, Education Director; Mrs. Joseph Shanalec. Ellsworth, Junior teacher, Hubertine Mog, Juvenile teacher.

ELLIS COUNTY

Buckeye, No. 1031—Frank A. Mier, Education Committee Chairman; S. A. Joy and Adam Walter, Committee members.

JEWELL COUNTY

Mrs. Rollo Henningsen, County Education Director.

Burr Oak, No. 1616—Mrs. Everett Reed, Burr Oak, Education Director, Mrs. Glenn Paul, Ass't.

Mankato, No. 1848 and Iona, No. 1648—Mrs Rollo Henningsen, Mankato, Education Director.

Rose Hill, No. 601—Mrs. Doris Graham, Mankato, Education Director.

McPHERSON COUNTY

Mrs. Charles Olson, County Education Director.

Johnstown, No. 749—Mrs. R. W. Peterson, Education Director; Mrs. Chas. Olson, and Mrs. Art Pauls, Ass'ts.

Smoky Hill, No. 882—Mrs. Walter Arnold, Lindsborg, Education director; Ralph Sjostrom, Junior teacher; Mrs. Leroy Norberg, Juvenile teacher.

Number Eight, No. 671—Lloyd Crist, Marquette, Education Committee Chairman; Norris Carstenson, and Victor Anderson Education Committee members; Miss Adleen Larson, Junior Leader.

Walnut Grove, No. 973—Mrs. Arhtur Choitz, Ellsworth Ed. Direc.

NEMAHA COUNTY

Mrs. F. B. Roots, Seneca, Education Director.

OSBORNE COUNTY

Rose Valley, No. 257—Miss Jeane Kniken, Education Director.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY

Mrs. Bernard Immenschuh, County Education Director.

Elbow, No. 1786—Mrs. Joy Hammett, Manhattan, Education Director; Mr. O. O. Tennant, Junior and Reserve teacher; Mrs. Olive Thomason, Juvenile teacher.

Pleasant View, No. 1843—Mrs. Clifford Steele, St. Marys, Education Director.

Sandy Hook, No. 1867—Mrs. Bernard Immenschuh, St. Marys, Education Director; Father Thos. Finucane, S. J. Junior teach-Mrs. Paul Lenherr, Reserve teacher; Mrs. Wm. Wild, Juvenile teacher.

RUSSELL COUNTY

East Wolf, No. 726—Mrs. Lindsay Picket, Lucas, Education Director; Mrs. Alfred Dorman, Juvenile teacher.

SHAWNEE COUNTY

Elevation, No. 1916—Mrs. Elwyn Engler, Topeka, Education Director; Mrs. Wm. Corbett, Reserve teacher; Mrs. Albert Swan, Juvenile teacher; Mrs. Louis Vernon, Education Committee member.

STAFFORD COUNTY

Corn Valley, No. 2201—Mrs. John Heyne, Stafford, Education Director.

Lamoreaux, No. 1961—Mrs. Irtis L. Ward, Preston, Education Committee Chairman; Mrs. Emma Hetrick, and Mrs. J. C. Hoskinson, Education Committee members.

North Star, No. 1979—Mrs. Glenn Reed, Stafford, Discussion Leader; Mrs. Mead McMillen, Stafford, and Mrs. Florence DeSelms, Stafford, Juvenile teachers.

Zenor, No. 2209 — Mrs. Cecil Hornbaker, Education Director and Juvenile teacher.

WABAUNSEE COUNTY

Kaw Valley, No. 1935—Mrs. Franke Seele, Belvue, Education Director; Mrs. George Seele, Junior Reserve teacher; Mrs. Henry Holtz, Juvenile teacher.

Turkey Creek, No. 1868—Mrs. M. T. Childs, Maple Hill, Education Director.

ESTHER EKBLAD REPRESENTS FARMERS UNION, EDUCATION MEET

The Annual Meeting of the Kansas Adult Education Association was held at the Assembly Room of the Municipal Auditorium in Topeka, April 19. Among the organizations represented were the State Library Association, YWCA, Washburn University, University of Kansas, the Topeka State Capital, State Board for Vocational Education, City Superintendents, State Labor Commission, and the Farmers Union.

Morning and afternoon panel discussions were held on topics related to Adult Education in a World at War.

One of the key statements was made by Hilton Gibson, Political Science Department, Kansas University, when he expressed no doubt about the ability and willingness of the American people to decide any problem—if they have the facts. This statement was made in relation to the four areas in which Mr. Gibson said American people need facts: 1. The relation between the United States and the rest of the world after the war. 2. The relation of the United States with Soviet Union. 3. The post war conversion of our own economy and 4. Attitudes toward labor.

At a noon luncheon Dr. R. A. Schwegler of K. U. spoke on the subject, "Christian Ideals in a Post War America." He stated that "ideas are caught, not taught," and reminded us that we are all brothers, that there is no superior race, and not until we recognize all men as brothers can we live in a world guided by Christian ideals.

Esther Ekblad was the Farmers Union representative at the meeting.

FARM PEOPLE CAN LARGE QUANTITIES

It is estimated that farm and rural people canned and preserved the equivalent of over three billion quarts of food for 1942. Still greater quantities are being requested for 1943. In view of the fact that we seldom have consecutive seasons as favorable for gardening as those of 1941 and 1942, we should plan to do much more in 1943. This is especially true in Kansas where rainfall is such a limiting factor. Every means at the gardener's disposal, such as windbreaks, irrigation, and adapted varieties, should be made use of to help overcome this factor of uncertainty.

MEAT CLUBS ARE LEGAL, SAYS OPA

At a recent meeting of women representatives from 21 organizations, held in the OPA office in Denver, considerable information was gained that is of interest to farmers. Dr. Leonard of the Washington office spent two hours outlining the program and answering questions.

Of major importance were these facts: (1) Contrary to the ruling of some of the local OPA offices it IS permissible for farmers to form a "meat club" in which two or more farmers exchange meat when they butcher. There is only one limitation, and that is that the total amount that may be "loaned" in any one year is 400 pounds of beef or veal, 150 pounds of other meat, and 25 pounds of butter and cheese. The meat so loaned may not sold by the person who receives it.

(2) Meat and other rationed foods may not be used to pay bills unless stamps are received in exchange for it.

(3) Freezer lockers will NOT be inspected, and it is perfectly legal for farmers to store quantities of meat in them—Colorado Union Farmer.

HUBERTINE MOG TO WORK AT THE ELLSWORTH ELEVATOR

Miss Hubertine Mog, F. U. Education Director, Ellsworth county, began work May 1, at the Farmers Union Elevator in Ellsworth. Miss Mog was an attendant at the state and All-State Farmers Union Camp sessions in '42. In addition to county work, her Union activities include the teaching of a Juvenile class in the Black Wolf Local. She has just completed a term as teacher of an Ellsworth rural school. Hubertine says that she has been looking forward to her work at the cooperative.

FORMER STAFFORD COUNTY LEADER IN NORTH AFRICA

Donald Minnis, former Stafford County Leader, from North Africa . . . "thank you for writing and for sending me the honorary membership card. I have often thought of you and others I was fortunate enough to meet in the F. U. group." Donald attended the All-State Camp with Bernard Schafer of McPherson county. He says: "I'd like to meet up with Bernard over here some place." Address:

S/Sgt Donald Minnis
Btry B. 78th F. S. B.
A. P. O. 252 c/o Postmaster
New York, N. Y.

ATTENDS BLACK WOLF LOCAL MEETING

Esther Ekblad will attend a meeting of the Black Wolf Local, Ellsworth county, Monday evening, May 3. Mrs. Fred Mog, Education Director, reports that Juvenile, Reserve, and Junior class meetings will be held that night also.

LONG-TIME SHIFTS POINT TREND IN COOPERATION

(Continued from Page Four)

the farm to the cooperative sales agencies at the terminal market which, in addition to selling the animals, attend to the "prorating" of the proceeds of the sales. Along with a decrease in the number of local units has come an increase in the importance of the terminal-market cooperative sales agency. Relatively, the livestock cooperatives handle a larger fraction of the cooperative marketing business now than in the twenties.

Grain marketing cooperatives decreased by 986 during the thirties.—News for Farmer Cooperatives.

WHAT WAR SAVINGS STAMPS WILL BUY FOR OUR BOYS

1—10c War Stamp will buy one set of Army insignia (10c)

2—10c War Stamps will buy 3 rubber balloons for measuring upper air currents in weather forecasting (20c)

2—10c War Stamps will buy Carbon dioxide to inflate one self-inflating life belt (20c)

3—10c War Stamps will buy enough oxygen for an aviator to fly at extreme altitudes for two hours (30c)

3—10c War Stamps will buy 1 Army Air Force bag for dropping messages (30c)

3—10c War Stamps will buy 2 pairs of sox for a soldier (30c)

30—10c War Stamps will buy 1 life preserver ($3.00)

30—10c War Stamps will buy 1 ground compass ($3.00)

40—10c War Stamps will buy 1 steel helmet (complete) ($4.00)

1—25c War Stamp will buy 1 dozen surgical bandages (25c)

1—25c War Stamp will buy a canvass cover for mess kit (25c)

1—25c War Stamp will buy film for one aerial photograph (25c)

1—25c War Stamp will buy 1 month's feed for carrier pigeon (25c)

2—25c War Stamps will buy 12 yards of barbed wire (50c)

2—25c War Stamps will buy fuel to drive a destroyer 1 mile (50c)

4—25c War Stamps will buy 3 pounds of rivets used in aircraft construction ($1.00)

4—25c War Stamps will buy 1 trench shovel for "digging in" ($1.00)

4—25c War Stamps will buy, 1 arm splint for emergency injuries ($1.00)

6—25c War Stamps will buy 1 pair of aviator's gloves ($1.50)

6—25c War Stamps will buy 1 first aid kit for ground service ($1.50)

8—25c War Stamps will buy 1 Army Cotton Blankets ($2.00)

North Dakota Union Farmer.

Delaware is known as the Diamond state.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Per Word, 1 Issue..... 3c
Per Word, 4 Issues..... 10c

COLONIAL CHICKS. World's largest production means lowest prices. Leading breeds. Catalog Free. Colonial Poultry Farms, Wichita, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Holt 38 Combine 10 ft. Good condition.—Alfred Schwanke, Maple Hill, Kansas.

Cooperative Auditors

KANSAS FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE AUDITING ASSOCIATION

Write for Rates

WE WRITE ALL KINDS OF BONDS

SALINA, KANSAS PHONE 570

Increase Your Corn Yield by Planting Farmers Union Hybrid Seed Corn

FARM UNION HEART OF THE FIELD IMPROVED HYBRIDS

THE FOLLOWING COOPERATIVES ARE DEALERS FOR FARMERS UNION HYBRID SEED CORN:

Kansas Farmers Coop. Assn.	Hutchinson	Farmers Union Elevator	Maple Hill
Dodge City Coop. Exchange	Dodge City	Farmers Union Elevator	Walnut
Farmers Union Elevator	Girard	Farmers Union Elevator	Manhattan
Farmers Union Elevator	Ellsworth	Farmers Union Elevator	Glen Elder
Farmers Union Coop. Produce	McPherson	Farmers Union Elevator	Carlton
Farmers Union Elevator	Marquette	Farmers Union Elevator	Randall
Clyde Cooperative Elevator	Clyde	Farmers Union Elevator	Courtland
Farmers Union Elevator	Clifton	Agenda Cooperative Elevator	Agenda
Farmers Union Elevator	Morganville	Farmers Cooperative Elevator	Pauline
Farmers Union Elevator	Lindsborg	Farme rsUnion Produce Assn.	Clay Center
Farmers Union Elevator	St. Marys	Farmers Union Elevator	Solomon
Farmers Cooperative Elevator	Miltonvale	Farmers Cooperative Elevator	Tescott

ASK FOR FARMERS UNION HYBRID SEED CORN AT YOUR LOCAL COOPERATIVE ELEVATOR, STORE OR PRODUCE STATION

Farmers Union 606—an improved U. S.—35-type of corn

Farmers Union 707—an improved U. S.—13-type of corn

Farmers Union 404—(an Early Variety)

DELIVERED PRICES: $5.50 per bushel for Hill Drop; $7.00 per bushel for Edge Drop

If your local cooperative doesn't handle this corn—order it direct, through your Local.

OR—you can order this corn through the State Office of the Kansas Farmers Union, at Salina.

Kansas Farmers Union—Salina, Kansas

LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, KANSAS CITY

Kansas City Livestock Markets

Fat Stock Market L. O. Martin, Salesman. We had a heavy run of fed steers on today's market and our market is closing a big 25c, in some cases 40c a hundred, lower on all classes of fed steers. Good cattle still selling from $16 to $16.50, with the inbetween kind around $14.50 to $15. Stockers and feeders are active and fully steady with las tweek's close. Choice Whiteface feeders selling up to $15 and $15.50, with the red feeders around $14 to $14.50. Light stock cattle right along in line with the heavy feeders.

Butcher Market Johnnie Hannon, Salesman. Market opened very slow on all classes of butcher stufff and they quote it mostly 25c lower. Good cows selling from $12 to $13. Common and medium cows $10 to $11.50. Bulls opened steady but closed a little lower, selling up to $13 for the best kind.

Calf Market Cecil David, Salesman. Stock calves steady to slow, with the best steer calves weighting under 500 lbs. thin in flesh and good quality $16.50 to $17, with the good kind selling from $14.50 to $16, with heavier weights of good quality, weighing over 500 lbs. selling from $16 down to $14. Heifers of the same quality, same weight, selling about $1.00 lower. Killing calves steady for the best kind with the inbetween kind selling 50c lower. Top $15.50 for the choice calves weighing under 200 lbs., with the good kind selling $13 to $15, with the plainer kind with more weight selling from $10 to $12.50. Junk selling as low as $8.

Hog Market W. F. O'Neal, Salesman. Under pressure from a continued threat of a price ceiling being put on live hogs, the hog market has shown a decided decline the past two or three weeks with a net loss of around $1.30 a hundred. Best butcher hogs continue to sell within a very narrow price spread as weights 180 lb. averages up to 325 lb. that show good finish ar eselling at the present time at $14.25 to $14.35. Fat underweight lights, 140 to 180 lbs. bringing mostly $14 to $14.25. Bulk of the better grade packing sows $13.85 to $14.10 depending on the weight. Stock pigs are very scarce, odd lots of choice kinds selling around $14.25. 140 to 170 lbs. in just feeder flesh selling at $14.10 to $14.25.

From the action of the big packers at the present time it seems as though that prices at this time are more or less satisfactory as they have been very active buyers the past week to ten days and we feel as though that unless receipts show a large increase that hog prices will not show a great deal of change, however, we are quite sure that we wil not see any reaction or higher prices and hogs that are ready should be marketed rather than held back for any higher price.

Sheep Market Fred Grantham, Salesman. Killing classes generally steady. Good and choice native spring lambs $15.75. Best wooled lambs offered $15.50. Other good and choice arrivals $15.40. Good and choice clipped lambs, with mostly No. 2 skins, $14.25 to $14.50. Shorn Arizona ewes, with No. 2 skins, $7.50.

RECENT REPRESENTATIVE Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company KANSAS CITY

Cattle		
Scott Jay, Ford county, Kansas, 59 steer calves	450	$16.00
Howard Woodbury, Osage county, Kansas, 12 heifers	1012	15.75
W. L. Wickstrom, McPherson county, Kansas, 26 strs & hfs	860	15.50
Martin Bauma, Cherokee county, Oklahoma, 41 steers	686	15.25
A. E. & W. C. Esplund, Ford county, Kansas, 24 steers	1113	15.25
Paul Cummings, Ray county, Missiuri, 41 heifers	879	15.25
Myers Bros., Marshall county, Kansas, 32 steers & heifers	762	15.10
Stice Bros., Rooks county, Kansas, 17 steers	1300	15.10
Eli Jones, St. Clair county, Missouri, 23 steers & heifers	783	15.00
Howard Woodbury, Osage county, Kansas, 41 heifers	849	15.00
Albert Greishaber, Pottowatomie co., Kan., 10 strs & hfs	919	15.00
C. H. Thompson, Graham county, Kanas, 14 steers & heifers	817	15.00
Albert O'Neil, Pottowatomie co., Kan., 32 strs & hfs	741	14.90
F. L. Hendrich, Henry rounty, Missouri, 11 steers & heifers	764	14.75
Ray Whitehair, Dickinson county, Kansas, 92 steers	930	14.65
S. J. Lohr, Franklin county, Kansas, 20 steers & heifers	735	14.60
Bej. F. Pape, Waubaunsee Co., Kan., 29 steers and heifers	744	14.50
C. W. Whitehair, Dickinson county, Kansas, 33 steers	1085	14.40
Pau lCrawford, Groundy Co., Mo., 20 steers and heifers	750	14.25
John Oman, Riley Co., Kan., 15 steers	1025	14.25
A .E. and W. C. Esplund, Ford Co., Kan., 17 heifers	994	14.25
Leo Kissinger, Kiowa Co., Kan., 27 heifers	615	14.00
Walter A. Weddle, Ford Co., Kan., 14 steers	1080	14.00
John J. Richmeier, Graham Co., Kan., 18 steerss	932	13.50
Walter A. Weddle, Ford Co., Kan., 18 heifers	923	13.50
J. A. True, Johnson Co., Kan., 17 cows	1204	12.75
Hoover Bros., Clinton Co., Mo., 31 steers	884	12.65
Henry Durr, Johnson Co., Kan., 21 cows	1217	12.50
T. I. Mudd, Russell Co., Kan., 15 cows	1185	12.35
HOGS		
Louis Stegeman, Nemaha, Kans., 19 hogs	215	$14.65
Frank Prothe, Miami, Kans., 28 hogs	290	14.65
F. M. Schroeder, Miami, Kans., 21 hogs	227	14.60
C. H. Moore, Johnson, Kans., 23 hogs	254	14.60
R. B. Reed, Woodson, Kans., 15 hogs	270	14.60
Carl Riekhof, Lafayette, Mo., 32 hogs	274	14.60
Chas. Stephens, Franklin, Kans., 39 hogs	226	14.60
Paul Kalwei, Henry Mo., 22 hogs	279	14.60
Hoeppner and Stegen, LaLfayette, Mo., 28 hogs	236	14.60
H. A. Berry, Grundy, Mo., 23 hogs	210	14.55
Carl Blazer, Bates, Mo., 23 hogs	246	14.50
Eli Jones, Henry, Mo., 48 hogs	239	14.50
P. M. Criffith, Miami, Kans., 25 hogs	145	14.50
M. E. Wilcoxen, Johnson, Mo., 18 hogs	226	14.50
Theo. Steinbruck Fst., Clay Kans., 35 hogs	275	14.50
Roy Rowland, Linn, Mo., 25 hogs	283	14.45
W. G. Myers, Osage, Kans., 18 hogs	237	14.45
John G. Saathof, Uernon, Mo., 16 hogs	221	14.45
L. M. Hurla, Jefferson, Kans., 20 hogs	193	14.35
Wesley Naureth, Riley, Kans., 20 hogs	304	14.35
Jack Gregory, Henry, Mo., 20 hogs	253	14.35
Howard Good, Jefferson, Kans., 24 hogs	255	14.35
Jones and McKay, Sullivan, Mo., 15 hogs	299	14.35
SHEEP		
Verle Peters, Osborne, Kans., 13 sheep	94	$15.65
Carl D. Peterson, Ottawa, Kans., 14 sheep	93	15.50
Dean Brewer, Cloud, Kans., 10 sheep	82	15.40
Dickinson Co. Farm Bureau, Dickinson, Kans., 59 sheep	81	15.40
Richard Funk, Dickinson, Kans., 17 sheep	78	15.40
Dickinson Co Farm Bureau, Dickinson, Kans., 20 sheep	89	15.25
Dickinson Co. Farm Bureau, Dickinson, Kans., 20 sheep	89	15.25
Dickinson Co. Farm Bureau, Dickinson, Kans., 266 sheep	88	14.35
H. H. Voigts, Johnson, Kans., 18 sheep	93	14.25
Dickinson Co. Farm Bureau, Dickinson, Kans., 24 sheep	86	13.25

GTA ACQUIRES HUGE ELEVATOR LINE

(Continued from Page One)

the past five years let their patronage dividends accumulate in order to build a reservoir which made it possible, first to put up our huge terminal elevators at Superior, Wis., and Shelby and Lewistown, Montana, and now enable us to expand our cooperative facilities still further by taking over the St. Anthony line.

By following this method of building up a reserve, the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association gives farmer-patrons a proprietary investment in their own business, through stock, which draws interest like any other sound stock. These funds are reinvested in new activities.

The St. Anthony and Dakota Elevator Company was organized in 1886 by three pioneers in the Minneapolis milling and grain industries, John Crosby, William H. Dunwoody and Frank H. Peavey. The stock interests later were distributed among younger members of the company and the former Washburn Crosby Milling Co.

At the time of its sale, the largest stockholders were executives of General Mills, Inc., the world's largest milling industry and one of the best buying customers of Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association. Officers were James F. Bell, president; Franklin M. Crosby, vice president, and James C. Wyman, vice president and general manager. Mr. Wyman will continue to act as general manager of these properties, and supervise the personnel. The St. Anthony line, however, was not affiliated with General Mills, Inc.

A down payment of $500,000 already has been made for the new properties, and the balance will be paid when the property is acquired May 1.

All employes will be retained, which will bring the number of persons working for Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association to nearly 600, in addition to 500 more who are employed by country elevators affiliated with Grain Terminal Association.

Form Coast to Coast

Activities of Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association now extend from Spokane, Washington, where a terminal elevator is operated, to Superior, Wisconsin, home of the 4,500,000 bushel terminal elevator built in 1941, and goes as far south as Iowa and Nebraska. In its business ties with sueh cooperatives as GLF in New York state and the Southern States Cooperative in Cincinnati, Ohio, Baltimore, Md., and Richmond, Va., the activities of Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association now extend from coast to coast.

Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association also operates or owns terminal elevators, with a storage space in excess of 10 million bushels, in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Superior, Wis., Williston, N. D., Shelby and Lewistown, Mont., and Spokane, Wash. It also operates a durum mill at Rush City, Minn., which also has terminal elevator space. It operates its own feed mill in Minneapolis.

Adds 4½ Million Bushels

The new acquisition adds another 4½ million bushels storage capacity and enables the Grain Terminal to handle at least 10 million bushels during the harvest season. At present, the volume of grain handled averages, over the year, in excess of one million bushels a week.

The cooperative movement cannot be static, but must either go forward and expand its services, or contract.

The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association was not built or managed to provide job security or to pile up tremendous cash reserves. It was based on the philosophy that cooperative marketing is only an incidence to the general welfare of the producer.

A cooperative should be managed as soundly as possible and as safely as possible, but should use its resources for expansion, rather than to show a large but idle bank balance.

The entire line will be operated on cooperative principles. Patrons will get patronage dividends which are annually declared by Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association:

Present officers of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association are:Ole L. Olson, Buxton N.D. president; Alex Lind, Williston, N. D., vice president; A. E. Kathan, Brady, Mont., secretary-treasurer, and directors, Ole Gunderson, Power, Mont., Elling Knudson, Edmore, N. D., J. F. Fitzgerald, Mercicourt, N. D., D. L. O'Conner, New Rockford, N. D., Emil Loriks, Oldham, S. D., H. B. Johnson, Herman, Minn., Oscar B. Horsford, Wolf Point, Mont., and Bennie Brandt of Roseau, Minn.

Quota of Eight States

Distribution of elevators and lumber yards by states follow: Minnesota, 77 elevators and 2 lumber yards; North Dakota, 236 elevators and 11 lumber yards; South Dakota, 57 elevators; Montana, 68 elevators and 3 lumber yards. With terminal elevators in Washington, and Wisconsin, the Terminal Association's activities now extend over eight states.

The Grain Terminal Association maintains branch offices in Duluth, Great Malls, Mont., Aberdeen, S. D., Grand Forks and Fargo, N. D., and Sioux Falls, S. D.

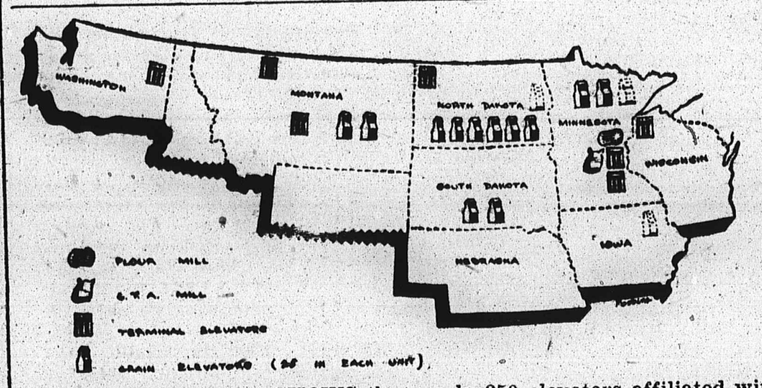


ILLUSTRATION NO. 1 SHOWS the nearly 350 elevators affiliated with Farmers Union Grain Terminal association, as well as seven terminal elevators, a feed mill and a durum flour mill. The area covers six states in the spring wheat region.

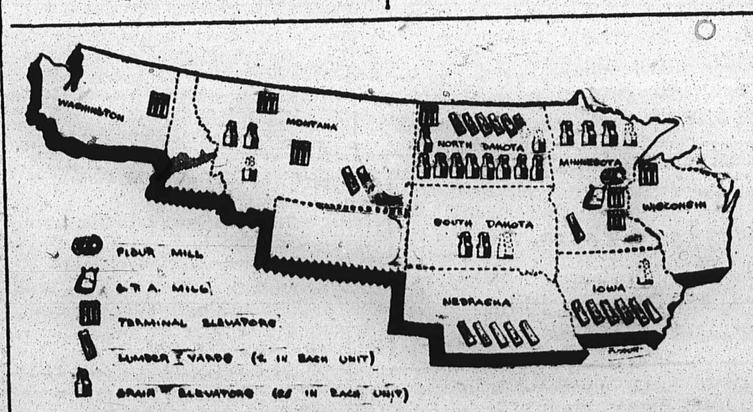


ILLUSTRATION NO. 2 SHOWS how acquisition of the properties of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator company May 1 by the Farmers Union Grain Terminal association has expanded the number of elevators owned or affiliated with Farmers Union Grain Terminal association to over 450. Other new properties include 38 lumber yards. The GTA properties now cover eight states.

FARM FIGHT GOES TO SENATE; POWERFUL BACK FARMERS UNION

(Continued from Page One)

of the Appropriations missing when the measure left the House.

Family farmers have two more hopes for an even break.

Senator Russell, chairman of the Senate Agricultural Appropriations Committee, has no more love for the Farm Buerau's dictation than did Representative Tarver, in the House. The Senate in all likelihood will vote to continue FSA, but the scale of agricultural appropriations will depend on farmer, consumer and public demand.

The second hope for small farmers is that President Roosevelt will slam into the fight in its final stages, as he did last year, and get adequate appropriations and authorities for a real food job.—National Union Farmer.

WILLIAM C BARR BACK FROM PACIFIC WAR AREA

In a telephone message Friday Tech. Sgt. William C. Barr informed his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Barr, of Salina, of his safe arrival in San Francisco from the Pacific war area. Sergeant Barr, who has been a member of the air corps of the U. S. Marines for the past two and one-half years, is on his way home for a visit with his parents.

Ben Barr is a member of the auditing staff of the Farmers Union Auditing Association.

NEW MANAGER AT TESCOTT

Leroy Pierce, former manager of the Farmers Union Elevator at Mankato, is the new manager of the Farmers Union Elevator at Tescott, which has been leased by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

John Baker who has been manager at the Tescott station, is now completing at Salina an eight-week Service Pilot course in the Airforce Enlisted Reserve.

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 LIVE STOCK CO-OPERATIVE Stock Yards

Kansas City, Wichita, Parsons

The Kansas Union Farmer

E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas ..... Editor

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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas: We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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CONGRESSMAN LAMBERTSON SAYS FARMERS SHOULD BECOME HIRED HAND!

In Speech In House, Representative of First Kansas District Says that Farmers Who Do Not Make Money On Farms, Can Work As Hired Hands

Congressman Lambertson, from the First District, Kansas, has again shown his complete inadequacy as a representative of the farmers of his district. The family farmer, supposedly of the class comprising his constituency, was dealt another blow by Congressman Lambertson, when he criticized FSA, stating that was the WPA of the farmers.

Speaking further, he stated in no uncertain terms that he felt that a farmer who could not make money on his farm, should work as a hired hand. He evidently feels that this course of action will aid in continuing the "suitcase" type of farmer, whom he probably feels is the answer to all of agriculture's problems today.

We quote from the Congressional Record of Wednesday, April 14, page 3423, which also contains Congressman Lambertson's remarks concerning the Kansas Farmers Union's opposition to him in the last political campaign:

MR. LAMBERTSON:

I want to note at this time and reiterate with reference to farm security that the Committee on Agriculture went to the Rules Committee and was denied a rule as asked. There is no question about it, and I want to make this statement without time to amplify it, that the farmers in my district and all Kansas are not for the Farm Security Administration, especially now in wartime. It is the WPA of the farmers and there is no excuse for it today. If a farmer cannot make money on his farm today he can do pretty well by working out as a hired hand. If he is without funds he can get a pretty good job as a hired hand or he can get a good job in a defense plant.

He should not be subsidized in a time like this. It does not make sense; there is no argument for it. The issue was raised in my campaign, to bring it directly before you as a personal matter, and the radio was used against me by the Farmers Union of Kansas, and just remember I have six strong Farmers Union counties in my district. I have been on the State board, a vice president of the state and on the national board. What was the result? The result was that my majority was substantial in every one of the six union counties, and they fought me openly. They said I should be defeated because of this farm security-attitude of mine. As I say, the state president spoke against me on the radio, and the whole campaign was waged against me on the basis of farm security, yet I received from the farmers of my six union counties a splendid majority.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Farmers Union represents the "family-type," working farmer and Congressman Lambertson, as can be discerned from his votes on various agricultural matters—emphatically does not represent him. For this reason, and this alone, the Farmers Union did oppose his re-election during the last campaign.

Offers to Work Without Salary

It is interesting to recall the fact that a few years ago Congressman Lambertson offered to head as president the Kansas Farmers Union, without salary. He offered his services free and running against Cal Ward, was defeated ten to one. This fact does not bear out his assertion that he obtains strong support from Farmers Union members of his district.

Congressman Lambertson was re-elected because the farmers in his district did not clearly understand just what agricultural philosophy he really represented. It must be remembered, too, that the same electorate which elected him, also returned to the senate, Senator Arthur Capper, whose point of view on agricultural matters has been directly divergent, in most instances.

An Awakening Will Come

Someday the farmers of the first district will awaken to the fact that their representative is daily "selling them down the river"—voting on agricultural matters in complete accord with large, commercial type agricultural interests, while neglecting in every instance the needs of the family type farm operator. When this realization strikes home—when the "hired-hand" type farmers, as Congressman Lambertson calls them—become aroused to the truth of the situation, the Kansas Union Farmer feels that a representative will be chosen, whose votes on national matters will reflect the needs of the farmer at the "grass-roots."

The Farmer and the City Worker

Toilers Must Unite Or Lose the Peace

By A. F. WHITNEY, President Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen

(This is the Last of Four Articles)

The present world conflict has been well described as the "People's War." Those who conceive of this struggle as the People's War also conceive of our times as the portal to the Century of the Common Man.

The present conflict is between the exploiters of the people and the people themselves. Fascism is nothing more nor less than a corporate exploitation of the people, backed up by the full power of the state.

One of the gravest concerns of the common man today should be the fact that the lines of demarcation between those defending Rascism and those defending democracy and the rights of the common people are not always clearly drawn. We of the United Nations have fascist-minded men and appeasers among us. These are the vil forces that both farmers and industrial workers must fear.

These Fascist-minded appeasers are not strong enough to prevent our military victory. Their ultimate goal is to win the peace. The first requisite for their success is to keep the farmers and city workers disorganized and at loggerheads.

Farmers and industrial workers must realize that the forces which will divide them are now working feverishly so as to be in complete control when the battle-flags are furled.

For example, here is a statement by Raymond Moley in the WALL STREET JOURNAL of September 28, 1942:

"Of late the ancient rift has been showing itself again. Obviously farmers were thoroughly sick of the assumption on the part of labor leaders that only three interests were worthy cf representation in the management of the war on the production side—labor, management and the government."

Organized labor has constantly demanded representation of farm and labor interests in our Federal and State governments, in war time and peace time. The Moley lie is typical of the "Let's you and him fight" technique of those who would divide farmer and worker.

Moley also writes:

"As long as both the farm group and the labor group believed that both could increase their income at the expense of other sections of the population, the appearance of a unity of interest could be maintained."

Just what "other sections of the population," other than farm anl labor groups, would there be a profit "at the expense of"? And now does Moley expect to engender hatred among farmers and city workers by accusing both of them of selfishness?

As the tempo of this propaganda attack increases by day and night, by radio and by newspaper, magazine and leaflet, will be, the farmers and industrial workers, have conducted adequate shelters? When they send their propaganda dive bombers over us, shall we become panicy and turn our anti-aircraft guns on each other?

If we fail, the common people will lost the peace. The war will have been fought in vain. The hope and promise of the Century of the Common Man will have been blasted from the face of the earth.

THE END

Our Letter

From Washington

By Paul Sifton and Bob Handschin, National Farmers' Union Washington Office, 430 Munsey Bldg. Washington, D. C.

By Way of Apology

WASHINGTON—Fighting on the Eastern farm front (Washington) has been so heavy that the NFU Washington staff hasn't been able to take time off to prepare material for NFU News-letter. Because the fight is for the survival of family-type farming during and after the war, as Congressman Burdick said during House debate on the Agricultural Appropriations Bill, the staff decided with NFU President Patton's approval, to skip the reporting and stick to the fighting. Between the House and Senate rounds, here's another news-Letter:

Washington War Front Planted with Land Mines of Inflation

The whole Washington war front is alive with land mines of inflation, some of them planted nearly two years ago when OPA Boss Henderson let prices "even up," more planted recently by sneak price "adjustments." Cannon, Dirksen, Lambertson & Co., laid some more during House action on the Agricultural Appropriation Bill when incentive payments were forbidden, parity payments cut off and RACC non-recourse loans outlawed after July 1, 1943. Biggest danger is in John L. Lewis's wage demands which, if granted in a substantial degree, will set whole wage front afire and draw upon labor most of blame for a whole upward turn on the devil's spiral of inflation. (Lewis has rising cost of living on his side.) Economic Stabilization Boss Byrnes and FDR must walk through a minefield as deadly as any on the African or Russian fronts.

FDR's quickie executive order freezing men in jobs and barring wage increase "however justifiable," was a flop made worse by McNutt's implementing order, issued with approval of the Management Labor Committee, who, until now, has approved every major WMC step. Neither A. F. of L. or CIO could take the heat from men in the shops and factories and demanded basic revision. Management said nothing, perhaps content to let labor break the orders and risk public blame. **Big Agriculture's 'hunger bloc' is preparing for another attempt to pass the Pace Bill for inclusion of labor costs in parity—with the aid of U. S. Chamber of Commerce.** The Hunger Bloc and Lewis start from the same defeatist assumption—inflation is inevitable, therefore, get out of the way to the hog trough of higher prices, higher profits to be made on scarce foods and scarce goods.

Vs. The Silk Shirt Myth

WASHINGTON—Talk of $15-a-day wages in war industries and of workmen buying not one silk shirt but two, talk of inflationary buying by people who only recently were on the bread line is belied by figures recently released by the Department of Labor.

Weekly earnings averaged $40.58 in January in manufacturing as a whole, an average of $46.59 per week in the durable goods industries, and $32.10 a week in the non-durable goods industries.

With rents and other items and the cost of living rising and factories closing as war orders pile up on the docks, these wages, now frozen, become uncertain. Manufacturers are cutting out low-priced lines of goods, concentrating on higher-priced items, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports, amounting to another cut in real wages.

Livestock Ceilings Will Be Set

WASHINGTON—Ceilings will be set on livestock before long, perhaps on some items before you read this. Ceilings will be lower than the high prices recently paid—unlike 21c ceilings put on cotton. Hogprice ceiling is likely to be in the neighborhood of $14.50. Unless Food Administrator Davis, with aid of Byrnes and FDR, can use subsidies to ease squeeze between farmers' prices and consumers' prices—after taking out exhorbitant mark-ups—while economic stabilization program will explode into higher prices all along the line and attempts by labor to get higher wages to meet soaring cost of living. Inflationists will continue to fight for "natural price levels," at same time supporting job and wage freezes, hoping to use labor protest to divide labor ranks and leaders, and to alienate farmer and public opinion so that anti-labor drive may succeed.

Inflationary Gap Shrinks $16 Billion

What about the 1943 inflationary gap? OPA estimates it at $16 billion. Here are official estimates.

National income	$132 billion
Personal Direct Taxes	16 billion
Personal Savings	27 billion
Consumer Income	89 billion
Goods and Services Available	73 billion
Inflationary Gap	16 billion

What about the 1942 inflationtry gap? In 1942 the OPA announced that there would be an inflationary gap of about $17 billion. Here were the figures used at that time:

National income	117 billion
Taxe sand Savings	31 billion
Consumer income	86billion
Goods and Serv. Avail.	69 billion
Inflationary Gap	17 billion

Official 1942 figures, now available, give a different picture. They show an inflationary gap of about $1,240,000,000. Here they are:

National Income	105,430 million
Taxes and Savings	29,700 million
Consumer Income	75,730 million
Consumer goods and services	74,490 million
Inflationary Gap	$1,240,000,000

Who Will Take Brown's Place at OPA

WASHINGTON—Who will take Prentiss Brown's place as OPA boss when, as now seems probable, he pulls out? Unsatisfactory as Brown has been, it will be very easy to get someone worse and hard to get someone better. Consumer groups, who until now have been too polite and pure to wade into pressure politics, and have relied on screams and mimeograph machines to get action, are now considering real pressure tactics to offset business pressure. If a strong OPA administrator were appointed, Big Business, acting through Congress, would roll him flat in thirty days—unless a consumer lobby protects him.

CLASS MEETINGS HELD AT BLACK WOLF LOCAL

Along with the regular meeting of the Black Wolf Local, Ellsworth county, class meetings were held for Juveniles, Reserves and Juniors. Mrs. Fred Mog, Education Director, called the group together and appointed Barbara Foote president, and Tommy Foote, secretary, for the evening. The first thing on the program for the evening was group singing and all heartily took part in the songs, "We Shall Not Be Moved," "Farmers Union Pep Song," and "Down in he Valley." The Farmers Union Creed was then repeated in unison. Roll call was answered by something that the Farmers Union does for farmers. In the order of business a county camp and June picnic were discussed. The picnic will be held June 6.

The Juvenile class with Hubertine Mog as teacher was then conducted with the others listening. "Birds Are Good Neighbors" was studied. One Juvenile member, Gladys Toman, had a bird house that she had made to show the others. Another Juvenile already has birds in one he made. Later the Junior Reserve and Junior classes were held with Mrs. Mog, and Mrs. Joseph Shanalec as teachers. Reserves are studying "The Liveoak Tree." and the Juniors have "The Farmers Union Triangle."

Esther Ekblad, State Director, and Mrs. Arthur Shoitz, Barbara and Lee Choitz, of the Walnut Grove Local were visitors. Miss Ekblad spoke to the boys and girls, complimenting them on their Farmers Union achievements, and then led the group in folk dancing. The evening was brought to a close with the favorite closing of Vica La Campagnie and Taps.