



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Co-operation

Education

Organization

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McPherson County Ranks First In FU Membership

Clay, Second, Ellsworth, Third —Name First Fifty Counties In Membership Order

McPherson county ranks first in Farmers Union membership among Kansas counties, leading over Clay county by 53 members, according to an analysis as of August 31, Ellsworth county comes third, followed respectively by the following counties in the first ten: Stafford, Rush, Graham, Miami, Gove, Sedgwick and Allen.

Eleven Kansas counties have topped their Farmers Union membership figures of 1938 at this date, with a twelfth, Norton equalling it. The eleven counties are Allen, Graham, Gove, Jefferson, Labette, Greenwood, Marion, Potawatomie, Rooks, Sedgwick and Trego. Many others are very near their last year's mark, with Locals yet to report.

After the first 10 leading counties in membership, these forty counties follow in the ranking as given:

Riley
Mitchell
Coville
Potawatomie
Osage
Jewell
Brown
Rooks
Cloud
Ellis
Douglas
Marshall
Nemaha
Russell
Thomas
Wabaunsee
Crawford
Trego
Norton
Republic
Chase
Greenwood
Marion
Dickinson
Washington
Labette
Woodson
Ottawa
Barton
Saline
Smith
Neosho
Shawnee
Franklin
Summer
Jefferson
Lyon
Osborne
Anderson
Vess

The custom of bringing dues to the State Convention is popular in a number of counties, and the change of order in the above listing by convention time will be interesting. It is anticipated that few dues are collected ordinarily for the current year after the annual Convention.

David Train, manager of the Lindsborg Farmers Union elevator association and state secretary of the Farmers Union Managerial Association, is president of the McPherson county Farmers Union, the leading county in membership. Reuben Peterson, McPherson, a state director, is the county secretary.

Five Locals in McPherson county have topped their 1938 membership total, their names and secretaries being as follows: Pioneer, No. 659, Richard Peterson, Number 8 Local, No. 671, U. H. Myers, Smoky Hill, No. 882, Herman L. Bengtson, North Side, No. 1061, Carl L. Sunderberg, and Groveland, No. 1688, E. A. Sawyer.

M. L. Beckman, Clay Center, is president of the Clay county Farmers Union, and William Goekeler is secretary. Five Locals in this county equal or surpass their membership of last year, these Locals being: Hillside, No. 511, Henry Hagen; Wheeler, No. 1082, Harold Printz; Green, No. 828, Jake Slingsby; Four Mile, No. 1128, John H. Mugler; and Broughton, No. 2173, Ernest Berrier. Chester A. Chapman is president of the third ranking county, Ellsworth, and Elmer Stroede is the county secretary. The Ellsworth county Farmers Union business association, managed by P. J. Nash, president of the state Farmers Union Managerial Association, uses the check-off system, maintaining a consistently good Farmers Union membership. Ellsworth county probably will hardly have many of its nine or ten fine Locals reaching the Honor Roll this year because of the very bad drought conditions there.

Iris Ward is president of the Stafford county Farmers Union, Bruce Winchester, secretary; Zenor local No. 2209, with Mrs. Chas. Osborne as secretary, has passed its 1938 membership total. Ray Henry, Zenith, member of the state Farmers Union board, is a strong Farmers Union booster in this county. L. W. Werth is president of the Rush county organization with two Locals reaching the Honor Roll: Sunflower No. 1237 whose secretary is Henry Reichel, and Liebenhall No. 645 with J. J. Esslinger as secretary. The Graham county membership is largely due to the Farmers Union support of the Penokee business organization, managed by D. C. Nicholson, in Miami county the big Indianapolis Local No. 1677 lacks by three its 1938 membership; S. J. Lohr is secretary. Two Miami county Locals have reached this mark: Washington No. 1680, with Secretary F. B. Conner, and Highland No. 1669, with Secretary Chas. P. Kohlenberg.

Big Sabatha Picnic
Sabatha. More than 5,000 persons attended the Nemaha Creamery's eighth annual picnic here August 18. The creamery opened nine days ago with less than ten patrons. Today there are 2,700 within a radius of fifty miles.

Axel Meyerton, manager, who reported the creamery manufactured 3,160,000 pounds of butter in 1938, said it would pass the 4,000,000-pound mark for 1939. The Sabatha butter is marketed in New York, a load leaving the creamery about every day. The guest picnic speaker was Prof. F. W. Atkinson of Kansas State College.

TERMINAL AT NORTH TOPEKA



Above is pictured the 556,000 bushel terminal elevator purchased this spring by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. Terminal elevator operations began late in May, and shortly after, the elevator was filled to capacity. The elevator is located on both the Santa Fe and Union Pacific

railroads, and grain from a wide variety of sources is to it at favorable freight rates. There are warehouse facilities in connection with the terminal which are adequate to carry a complete stock of merchandise, and also there is space for a feed mixing plant which when established will enable the Association to manufacture all of its commercial feeds Farmers Union people desire.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association is celebrating its Silver Jubilee Year, and year after year is increasing the service given to its members. The Association has been successful in securing the service given to its members. The Association has been successful in securing the service given to its members. The Association has been successful in securing the service given to its members.

Public Laws Enacted
P. L. No. 2—Extends Electric Farm and Home Authority for 2 years.
P. L. No. 3—Extends Commodity Credit Corporation and Export-Import Bank for 2 years.

P. L. No. 4—Continues power to re-appropriate "frozen" or unused cotton acreage allotments.
P. L. No. 5—First Deficiency Appropriation Act, allowing \$3,000,000 for grasshopper control.
P. L. No. 6—Authorizes Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to advance, for first year's premiums to farmers.

P. L. No. 7—Restores previous level of appropriations for Extension Service to states recently reduced.
P. L. No. 8—Extends for 2 years option of growers to participate in AAA.
P. L. No. 9—Enables apple growers in Wash., Ore. and Idaho to come under Marketing Act of 1937.

P. L. No. 10—Lowers interest rates on loans under Marketing Act of 1937.
P. L. No. 11—Restores previous level of appropriations for Extension Service to states recently reduced.
P. L. No. 12—Extends for 2 years option of growers to participate in AAA.

P. L. No. 13—Enables apple growers in Wash., Ore. and Idaho to come under Marketing Act of 1937.
P. L. No. 14—Lowers interest rates on loans under Marketing Act of 1937.
P. L. No. 15—Restores previous level of appropriations for Extension Service to states recently reduced.

P. L. No. 16—Extends for 2 years option of growers to participate in AAA.
P. L. No. 17—Enables apple growers in Wash., Ore. and Idaho to come under Marketing Act of 1937.
P. L. No. 18—Lowers interest rates on loans under Marketing Act of 1937.

P. L. No. 19—Restores previous level of appropriations for Extension Service to states recently reduced.
P. L. No. 20—Extends for 2 years option of growers to participate in AAA.
P. L. No. 21—Enables apple growers in Wash., Ore. and Idaho to come under Marketing Act of 1937.

P. L. No. 22—Lowers interest rates on loans under Marketing Act of 1937.
P. L. No. 23—Restores previous level of appropriations for Extension Service to states recently reduced.
P. L. No. 24—Extends for 2 years option of growers to participate in AAA.

P. L. No. 25—Enables apple growers in Wash., Ore. and Idaho to come under Marketing Act of 1937.
P. L. No. 26—Lowers interest rates on loans under Marketing Act of 1937.
P. L. No. 27—Restores previous level of appropriations for Extension Service to states recently reduced.

P. L. No. 28—Extends for 2 years option of growers to participate in AAA.
P. L. No. 29—Enables apple growers in Wash., Ore. and Idaho to come under Marketing Act of 1937.
P. L. No. 30—Lowers interest rates on loans under Marketing Act of 1937.

The President's Message

By John P. Fengel

Lest We Forget
Have we forgotten the suffering, the misery, the heartaches, the sorrow, the anxious hours of watchful waiting of the mothers and sweethearts of the flower of our American manhood that were called upon to sacrifice their all upon the altar of war? Have we forgotten the thousands of our young men who gave their lives upon Flanders Field and the rows of little white crosses that mark their last resting places? Have we forgotten the soldier boys that returned home again, maimed, crippled for life, physical wrecks and mental wrecks, a burden to themselves and their families?

Have we forgotten the wanton waste of life and property during the world war and realize that the hardships we are enduring to this day are direct results of the last war carnage?

When are we ever going to be able to pay the debt incurred by our country in preparation for and execution of the last world war and the huge sums of money expended during the past few years in preparation for our defense against invading armies?

In what way did the world war pave the way for peace, world peace? Do we have any record in history in the past of any war that really settled differences between nations? Or conquered people loving their conquerors? Does the average citizen of any country that would justify his offering his life upon the altar of war that any personal grievance might be justified or adjusted to his satisfaction?

Is the average citizen of any country clamoring for war and demanding of those in Governmental authority to prepare for and engage in wholesale slaughter or the extermination of peoples in other lands?

Who Wants War
Are we as a people aware of the real horrors of war and realize that through the use of modern methods for extermination of life and the destruction of property with no restriction for war with non-combatants—the women and children, the aged that it is possible for the victors to destroy through the use of airplanes and poison gases the peoples of an entire nation and annihilate them?

Just who is it, fostering war between nations and peoples and those who profit from the ravages of war also fight the battles and suffer the misery, privation and suffering?

Have we forgotten the slogan of 25 years ago, when we were asked to wage war to end war that the world might be made safe for Democracy?

When the war was ended were we not consoled, or supposed to be consoled when we were told that "Never Again" shall we be called upon to wage a war on foreign soil?

Now let us think and be sober today and like the wise man, before he launches upon untold seas, first sit down and count the cost, making it a very real thing to begin with. Let us think of the life of a man, of a woman, of a child, and then be sufficiently charitable with your neighbors to also include their lives and place the same valuation upon them that you place upon your own.

Mr. Bushby has a busy and full schedule for the next few weeks, he will be in Chicago attending the National Convention of Mutual Insurance Companies.

Tom Collins, well known humorist, has been scheduled as the principal speaker for the banquet to be held in the evening. Mr. Collins is with the Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

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Convention Time Is Drawing Near

Kansas Farmers Union State Convention Will Be Held At Wakeeney, Oct. 25-27; Managers Will Meet October 24

Day by day Convention time of the Kansas Farmers Union draws nearer. Members living in the neighborhood of Wakeeney are not the only people who have the Convention well in mind, although it is at Wakeeney that the 1939 convention will be held, October 25 to 27. Throughout the state meetings are being held by Locals to elect their delegates. Farmers Union Juniors are planning, for Thursday evening is Junior night!

Six Kansans to All-State Camp In South Dakota

Farmers Union Young People Enjoy 10 Days Inspiration and Fellowship

By Esther Ekblad
Amidst the towering pines and solemn hills of South Dakota, Farmers Union youth from ten states met for the fourth annual All-State camp, August 14-24. Kansas was this year represented at the camp by two county youth leaders, Miss Elsie Clausen, Crawford county, and Donald Minnis, Stafford, a Junior, Bernadine Schaefer from McPherson, Miss Esther Ekblad, State Junior Leader, and by Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Newbrey of Alton, Mr. Newbrey is a fieldman of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. Transportation for the trip was furnished by the Jobbing Association with Mr. Newbrey in the National Junior Leader of the Farmers Union, Mrs. Gladys T. Edwards, the students marched through the ten days receiving much inspiration, understanding and fellowship along the way.

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Cherish Democratic Principles
To young people of the principles of democracy and who are deeply concerned about the well-being of our American freedom, Camp Judson afforded ten golden days in the fundamentals of democratic living. Mrs. Dora B. Haines of the REA left with us these striking words, "Democracy will not live by lip service," Aubrey Williams, National Administrator of the NYA, earnestly told the action and the earnest thing which is going to save democracy is tolerance; that the keystone of our life is to protect the right to speak.

Democracy was put into practice through student government and free discussion. The camp students spent a portion of every morning becoming better acquainted with discussion technique under the leadership of A. Drummond Jones, discussion specialist of the department of agriculture.

Practical cooperative experience was gained through the organization of a "Co-op Store." By the use of my son, of my wife and children and then be sufficiently charitable with your neighbors to also include their lives and place the same valuation upon them that you place upon your own.

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Much Activity In McPherson County

Enjoy Big Picnic, Junior Banquet and Interesting Local Meetings

Summer work and the heat has not found the McPherson county Farmers Union on the slump. Early in the summer county and local were busy preparing to send Juniors to the camp at Eureka Park. As a result McPherson was represented by a delegation of twenty-six.

August 10 was the next highlight when members, Seniors and Juniors met at the Herman Johnson Pond for a picnic. A bounteous dinner was served at noon. Pop, ice-cream, candy and other snacks were sold by the Juniors throughout the day. The afternoon program featured talks by Robert Cahall of Ohio and Henry Prickett, Pennsylvania, both of the Student Peace Service. Four boys of the Service were stationed at the summer camp, Kansas, during the summer months.

Camp were given by Juniors from various locals in the county. State officials, John Fengel, Rex Troutman, and Miss Esther Ekblad were called on for greetings. The day of picnic was brought to an exciting close in a softball game between the Seniors and Juniors.

Junior Banquet
The picnic was sponsored by the Juniors in the county with Mrs. Charlie Olson, county leader in charge. The picnic was the first of its kind to be held there. Its success will assure them of another one.

The county planned to hold its fall quarterly meeting, Labor Day, at the Morning Star schoolhouse, the Johnsons of the South Dakota F. U., Walter Uphoff of the FSA, Mrs. Dora B. Haines, a writer and lecturer who is with the REA, John Vesceky, national F. U. president, and Badger Clark, a renowned South Dakota poet. Mr. Clark is a great entertainer who has a tale for every poem, he has written. He likes the hills, the forests, and numbers among his friends, the deer, the birds and other natives of the forests. In speaking of a trip to New York he said, "I like people, but not in quantities."

Immediately following the close of camp, Mrs. Edwards, national Junior Leader, Mrs. Mary Jo Uphoff, North Dakota Leader, and Paul G. Erickson, secretary and Junior Leader of South Dakota, F. U., went to Denver to participate in the National Farmers Union Hour.

The All-State Camp was a bright star in the '39 educational program of the National Farmers Union. With more and more people expressing the opinion that democracy is old-fashioned, it is indeed encouraging to find groups of young people who are interested in the problems of economic and political freedom.

Campers left the beautiful Black Hills feeling that they had received much to enrich their lives. But those Farmers Union young people will also keep in mind a statement which was made by the discussion instructor, Mr. Jones: "Learning is activity, not passivity. All real learning ends in action."

Marysville—Reconsidering their recent resolution which reduced the Marshall county farm bureau's annual operating fund from a requested \$3,000 to \$1,200, members of the board of commissioners have voted to appropriate \$2,000 for 1940.

Nebraska Creamery Facts
The Farmers Union Co-op Creameries of Superior, Aurora, Fremont and Fairbury, Neb., are:
Owned by 10,000 Farmers Union members.

Have a capacity of 12 million pounds of butter annually.
Have over 30,000 patrons.
Patrons receive all the earnings made on their cream, over one and a quarter million dollars have been paid out.

Patrons pride themselves in producing high quality cream. That is why it pays to deliver your cream to the Farmers Union. Better cream means bigger dividends.

The Kansas Union Farmer

Rex H. Troutman 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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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1939

For "Peace in Our Time"

War has come again to countries in Europe whose people's eyes are turned to the horrors of war. The horrors of war are affecting these friends of ours, in Britain, France, Germany and Poland—sinking of ships, air-raiding of cities, bombing—come as shock on shock as the realities of war are to be heard in America.

But it is not our war. America wants peace. We know today only peace builds peace, not fighting. We learned that the last war that the high-sounding phrase, "Keep the World Safe for Democracy," was out of place in war-time, and ineffective. Always we should have had more Democracy and not more fighting.

We cannot force democracy upon Europe. We cannot force peace upon Europe. Whatever our sympathies are, the deep rooted problems of Europe are complicated and obscured by centuries of emotional distrust, misunderstanding, by prejudice, by conflicting political and economic interests, and war after war.

We learned from the last war that the United States cannot be both neutral and take sides. Americans are not made in a fashion to take half-steps, to be neutral in arms but not steps, to be neutral in arms but not in commerce and in selling supplies. If we are to stay out of war, we must carefully stay neutral. We must not let our legislative and diplomatic leaders lead us where they lead this policy.

It is with emphasis on neutrality rather than in hesitancy or weakness in position that many of us favor the thought of the old adage: in time of peace, prepare for war. President Roosevelt in his address Sunday evening struck an important point when he said, "I cannot prophesy the effect of this new war on our nation, but I do say that no American has the moral right to profiteer at the expense either of his fellow citizens or of the men, women and children who are living and dying in the midst of war in Europe." The drafting of business as well as men in the event of war, and the elimination of profiteering of excessive profit-taking everywhere—this is legislation we need now.

Neutrality legislation should keep us from being dragged into war; elimination of possibility for war-time profiteering should keep us from being pushed into war by irresponsible propagandists at home.

Farm Research discovers that while the U. S. is exporting less wheat, the proportion of this wheat exported to the "Democratic" countries reaches higher percentages. This is an example wherein simple arithmetic borders on propaganda for the European "Democracies."

Up for Criticism
Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary of The People's Lobby, Inc., of Washington, D. C., in a speech delivered July 15 before the Wellesley Summer Institute for Social Progress said:

"The American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, the Associated Farmers of California, and to some extent the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union, are largely controlled by landed banking farmers, and will be the backbone of any Fascist movement in America, as they are today America's rural Wall Street."

In this column in the issue of July 20 I pointed out that farmers should strongly resent the attempt to discredit our farm organizations, and that charges should be held up either for ridicule or for correction.

Mr. Marsh received a copy of my editorial, and has now replied with a letter dated August 31 in which he says:

"In my statement I pointed out that some state branches of the Grange, Farm Bureau and Farmers Union are much more progressive than the National organizations. The fact re-

than its membership expects of it. In legislation, the Kansas Farmers Union can have no more program than it builds up through its Farmers Union Locals and passes on at the State Convention. The force of the organization in the meantime can be placed for such government appropriations and aid for farmers in need, as the current Farmers Union officers judge.

A review of Farmers Union history only emphasizes the need of closer direction of officers by the membership. Men have abused the position of a Farmers Union officer. Some have done less than they should have. Some have practically sold out to conflicting interests. Some have used Farmers Union position as a stepping stone toward better paying jobs in the Government field. Others have been builders—here again—perhaps more to serve their personal ambitions than their organization.

These facts should only make us strive to build a stronger organization with stronger leadership. It is not that a man can never develop great power until he has been tested, time and again. So it is with the organization—and the Farmers Union develops year after year, with varying emphasis of course, but with fundamental framework strength doubtless never.

Convention time is drawing near day by day.—R. H. T.

TRAVELOGUE

By John P. Fengel

Again new and varied experiences have been mine since the last issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, and it gives me a great deal of pleasure to report them more or less in detail.

On Monday August 14, I stopped in at the office for a visit with Rex Joseph and his family. He had been invited to attend the annual stockholders meeting of their business association and a meeting of their Local, both of which were held in the Community hall in Grinnell. The local meeting was called for 10:30 a. m. and following this Local meeting, the ladies being absent, the men served a dandy dinner cafeteria style, which was enjoyed by everybody.

Speaks at Grinnell

There was not as good an attendance as there should have been at either the meeting of the Local or the stockholders' meeting. Rex did have a good meeting and a splendid time just the same. Our Mr. Broman was on hand to read the Auditor's report and although the crop was not good in that section of the country, the business made progress during the year, under the management of Mr. Gus Geist and the cooperative assistance of his Board of Directors.

They are planning an additional venture as a side line, which no doubt will materially benefit their association and also serve their farmer patrons at a saving. An evening was had, which resulted in the local meeting and the stockholders' meeting, and our good friend Charles Hunter as their secretary.

On my way up to Grinnell, I stopped a few minutes in Quinter and persuaded Brother Roesch to lay off his work and attend the meetings in Grinnell with me, which he did and I was sure glad to have him. We stopped along the way and visited for a while with Manager R. J. Truitt at the hotel and found him busy as usual and doing nicely, when we consider the light crop of wheat around Grinnell.

Was entertained over the night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Truitt and on Wednesday morning came into town and picked up V. P. Flora and together we drove over to Wakeeney, where we met Manager Pat Gardner at the elevator and while we were there we also had a very pleasant surprise to have Homer Terpening drive in so we could go over with him some of the arrangements for the State Convention in October and found that Homer was right on the job and had already contemplated most of our needs and was planning and providing for both entertainment and comfort of our delegates when we gather in at his home town for the convention. The whole thing was splendid cooperation and assistance from Brother Billy Papes who drove into town so we could all talk the convention program over together, so that we were all on the same wavelength without any lost motion or confusion.

Visit at Penokee

Homer Terpening and Billy Papes will see to it that the Penokee has the opportunity to do their best as host to our Convention delegates and an certain there will be nothing lacking or left undone by either of these splendid cooperators to make our stay pleasant and profitable in October. From Wakeeney we drove over to Penokee for a visit with our good friend and Manager Clarence Nicholson, which was my first visit to this splendid Farmers Union community that contributes so loyally to the support of the Kansas Farmers Union, through their payment of dues by their elevator association.

26 U. S. Corporations Have Assets of Over Billion Dollars

Just what significance the growing number of billion dollar corporations has in America is debatable. In 1919 there were only 6 corporations in the "Billion-Dollar Club," and their assets totaled less than 10 billions. Ten years later there were 20, with combined resources of more than 40 billions. Now there are 26 corporations each with assets totaling over a billion dollars.

Company	Assets Dec. 31, 1938
Bell Telephone System	\$5,119,062,915
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.	4,942,900,417
Prudential Life Insurance Co.	3,800,780,614
New York Life Insurance Co.	2,647,454,712
Chase National Bank	2,523,187,177
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,322,408,356
Equitable Life Assurance Co.	2,260,913,149
Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey)	2,044,835,257
National City Bank of New York	2,000,182,640
Guaranty Trust Co. (New York)	1,941,785,661
Southern Pacific Railroad	1,855,149,550
New York Central Railroad	1,822,030,466
U. S. Steel Corp.	1,711,279,006
General Motors Corp.	1,598,012,229
Bank of America N. T. S. A. (including Bank of America)	1,574,721,070
Chrysler Corp.	1,399,427,496
Mutual Life Insurance Co. (N. Y.)	1,386,357,129
Continental Illinois Bank and Trust	1,358,568,488
Atchafalpa, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway	1,297,744,922
Northwestern Mutual Life Ins.	1,233,101,693
Commonwealth and Southern Corp.	1,213,866,439
Union Pacific Railroad	1,210,357,821
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad	1,203,638,181
Cities Service Co.	1,080,068,703
Bankers Trust Co.	1,049,469,941
Associated Gas and Electric Co.	1,041,038,985
Central Hanover Bank and Trust Co. of N. Y.	1,042,703,017
First National Bank of Chicago	1,006,684,778
TOTAL ASSETS	\$53,091,387,412

Neighborhood Notes

In Cloud County

Farmers Union Ladies' Auxiliary Enjoy "Farming Meeting"
Miltonvale—The Auxiliary Ladies of Farmers Union Local 592 met at the home of Mrs. James Blackwood with Mrs. Steve McConnell as hostess. President Coupl opened the meeting with prayer and the Roll Call was answered by miscellaneous readings. There were 14 members present and four visitors.

The flower committee reported two dresses given to members who were ill.

While considering out peace work we decided we were in favor of Ludlow bill to "keep us out of Foreign Wars." The year's work was reported paid for.

For our parliamentary law work we reviewed the duties of president, vice president and some "don'ts" for members of the assembly and studied duties of secretary, treasurer and auditor.

News topics of the day were all very interesting and 13 members took part. Roll call for the next meeting will be miscellaneous, according to Mrs. Vincent.

Our next meeting will be at Mrs. McKelvey's with Mrs. Vincent, co-hostess.

After the meeting adjourned, the hostess served refreshments during the social hour.

Mrs. J. E. McKelvey
Secretary Pro-tem

Call Marshall Co. Meet

The quarterly meeting of the Marshall county Farmers Union will be held at Frankfort, Kansas, on Tuesday, September 12.

This meeting starts at 11 o'clock. Banquet dinner at noon. All Locals are requested to send delegates.

F. C. Pralle,
Secretary.

Osage County Meeting

The Osage County Farmers Union will hold its regular quarterly meeting at Lyndon, Thursday evening, September 14. An interesting program is being planned. All Farmers Union members are urged to attend.

Floyd C. Butel
Secretary-treasurer
Osage County Union
and Plum Creek Local 1484.

ENJOY ANNUAL BANQUET

McPherson County Johnstown Juniors Honor Those Leaving for College
The Morning Star schoolhouse, McPherson, was the scene of a lovely banquet, Wednesday evening, August 30. The banquet was sponsored by the Juniors of the Johnstown Local, and their leader, Mrs. Harriet Eaton. It was given in honor of those Juniors who are leaving the community within the next few weeks and months for work or school, similar to the banquet last year.

The tables were set in the basement of the schoolhouse. Flowers, programs, and decorations were gay in Junior colors of blue and gold. A very tasty three course banquet dinner was served by the mothers of the Juniors.

The evening's entertainment was lively with pep songs led by Charles Peterson, a report on All-State camp by Bernard Schaefer, with toasts, and with bursts of song from the cooks. Among those giving toasts were David Train, county president, Miss Esther Ekblad, State Junior leader, and Rex Troutman, state secretary. Mrs. Harriet Eaton graciously presided as toastmaster.

To Joan Schafer, who left the next day for Halstead to enter nurses' training, was presented an overnight bag as a gift from her fellow Juniors.

SPEAK AT 4-H MEET

Miss Ekblad and Tom Hall at Hutchinson Cooperative School.

Miss Esther Ekblad, state F. U. Junior Leader, Leonard, and T. E. Hall, Farmers Union Jobbing Association attended the School of Cooperation at Hutchinson, Wednesday afternoon, August 30. The School of Cooperation is sponsored by the Department of Cooperative Marketing, Kansas State College, with J. Warner Mather, extension marketing specialist, in charge. It is held each year at the Hutchinson Fair Grounds in conjunction with the 4-H Conservation Outing.

During the afternoon's session Mr. Hall spoke on the "Problems of Cooperative Elevators," and Miss Ekblad chairmanned a discussion on "Why Young People Are Interested in Cooperatives."

In attendance at the school are boys and girls from some twenty counties who have during this year studied "Cooperative Marketing as a 4-H project." The high ranking boy and girl from each county is sent to Hutchinson. Zora Zimmerman of Belle Plaine, Sumner county, a well-known Farmers Union camper of '38 and '39, was one of the group.

EXTENDING STAMP PLAN

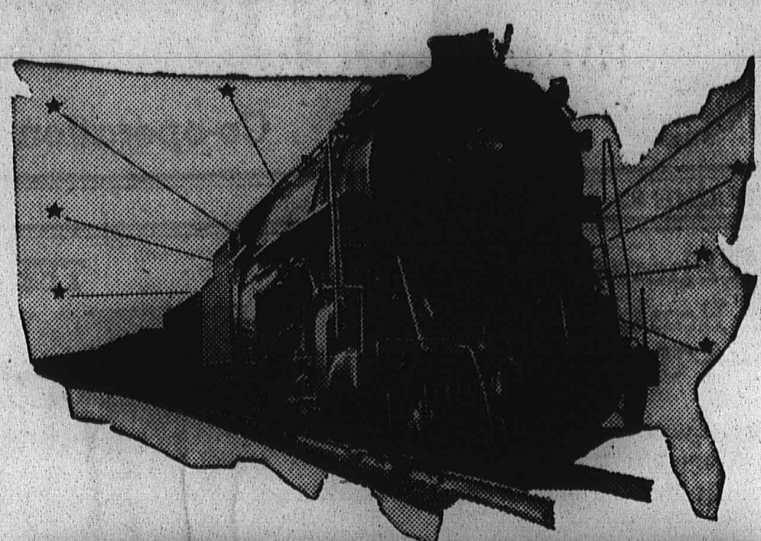
Large Quantities of Farm Products Purchased Under Program

The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation is rapidly extending its stamp plan for the distribution of surplus farm products. It now appears that the Administration will be able to add between 35 and 49 cities by January 1, and that an equal number will be added in the first months of the coming year.

Early reports received from cities actually using the script plan show that the program has been working more effectively and more successfully than even its backers had expected. Fears had been expressed in some quarters that retail prices would be raised as soon as a product was designated "surplus" since the demand for such items would rise and the excess would be reduced. Actually the effect has been the opposite.

In compiling for the script trade, stockholders in cities have found it profitable to reduce the retail prices of waste products are designated "surplus," hence the effect has been to enable the stamp buyers to purchase larger quantities of surplus items and also to encourage regular customers to buy farm commodities whose supply is long.

The purpose of the plan is to attack the surplus-severity paradox by distributing unsalable surplus products to relief families. This is done by giving 50 cents worth of blue stamps to any relief client who elects to buy \$1.00 worth of orange stamps.



Here's what gives value to your crops!

YOU haul your crops to town and sell them—and so far as you are concerned the transaction is ended.

But it is ended only because those crops, and the products made from them, can reach their final markets, usually at far-distant points.

And that's where the railroads come in, with their real super-highways of today and tomorrow, built and maintained by private enterprise, stretching into every part of each of the 48 states.

Do you know that the railroads are called upon to haul more than eight times the tonnage moved by any other sort of common carrier? Do you know that on their super-highways a single freight car can carry 50 tons—a single freight train, 5,000 tons or more? And that the charge for all sorts of freight averages only about one cent for hauling a ton one mile?

That's the sort of hauling which it takes to move America's crops to market. No other form of transportation can do the job the railroads do.

The fact is, the American railroads provide the most modern transportation in the world—mass transportation by means of a single power unit pulling a long train of cars over a steel highway used for no other purpose but mass transportation. Without this mass transportation by the railroads a large part of the crops produced in the country would never leave the farm.

While railroads have been doing our hauling since oxcart days, they have kept pace with the times by constantly improving and modernizing their tracks and equipment. The billions of dollars invested in improved facilities have been railroad dollars—not tax dollars. For railroads build their own tracks, maintain them, and pay taxes on them.

When you look at the record of the railroads and the job they are doing, you can see why government should give all carriers equal treatment and an equal opportunity to earn a living.

A FAIR FIELD.
NO GOVERNMENT FAVOR
IN TRANSPORTATION

ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN RAILROADS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The blue stamps may be used only to purchase food products designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as "surplus" while the orange stamps may be used to buy groceries normally required for food needs.

Every farmer should be a member of the Farmers Union.

Telephones are used for the transmission of orders for trains operating over 148,211 miles of railroad in this country, compared with 86,709 miles over which the telegraph is used.

A Farmers Union picnic is likely a good idea.

STRENGTH IN UNITY

UNITY in thought and action is the basis of the strength of any people. The plow, the rake, and the hoe have become almost as familiar a symbol of unity to producers as is the cross to a greater brotherhood.

The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America is an organization which early realized that the farmer needs his crops early to produce his crops and if he is not to be lost in the complexities of our modern existence.

Cooperation is one of these tools. Simple to understand, powerful in its potentialities, within reach of every farmer—keep this tool shining and sharp through use.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION
Kansas City Topeka Salina Wakeeney

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juniors from 6 to 16

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

WHY WAR?

Why draw again the sword once sheathed,
Why be as jungle beasts anew,
Why forfeit all the gains we made as men
To show the world how great and wise we grew?

Must we uphold an ancient boast,
Must we defend ill-gotten gains?
Then God forbid that we may dare to speak
Of justice and humility again.
—Extension Bulletin, Nova Scotia.

YOUR LEADER'S MESSAGE

Ester Ekblad

What Will We Do

"Because you would not think we had to die!" are the challenging words found in Hagelorn's poem, "The Boy and the Arrow."
As war clouds gather and the thunder roars across the waters, will Americans in to sanity and do the harder thing—"think?" War, so brutal, so murderous, yet nations in the name of patriotism say that they must fight.
O, America, reject the bloody battlefields and do the saner thing, THINK.

State Convention in October

The State Farmers Union Convention will be held at Wakeeney, October 25, 26 and 27. To Juniors comes the news that Thursday, the 26th, will be designated as JUNIOR DAY with a Junior program in the evening. For that day and for the entire convention we are expecting many Juniors and Leaders. At our August camp, Leaders expressed the conviction that their Locals would send one or two Juniors to Wakeeney for the entire convention. Those Juniors living near the convention city will send larger delegations.

Juniors To Select Own Torchbearers

Ever since the first day of Junior education, there have been efforts made to have Junior representatives at the National conventions. It is entirely necessary that the Junior Movement can express itself nationally, this is entirely necessary. Until last year Juniors who went to the National Convention were essayists. Last year Juniors who went to the National Convention were winners of speech and essay contests. We followed that plan last year and sent the girl and boy who rated high in the four-minute speech contest at our State Convention. It seems that as Junior work has grown, contests of such a nature have become out dated. Competition as we find in contests just doesn't fit into the cooperative picture.

To replace the contest plan Juniors who are now sent to the National Convention are called Torchbearers and earn that honor through their achievements in Farmers Union work. At the National Convention the Torchbearers will take part in a Ceremony and receive a badge which signifies they have been elected. The torch is used as a symbol for the flame of Farmers Union principles.

The leaders who met at our camp took it upon themselves to formulate a plan of selecting our two Torchbearer Juniors. After much discussion, the following plan was adopted because it has the appearance of being fair and democratic.

Those who are still within the Junior age and who last year earned 125 or more points on their Achievement Record and received a Junior pin, and those Juniors who are eligible for nomination as Torchbearer Juniors provided by October 14, are eligible for nomination as Torchbearer Juniors. The following qualification is met: All in the two groups mentioned above will take a test which is to be prepared by the State Junior Department. Satisfactory answers on the test will further qualify those for nomination as Torchbearer Juniors.

The voting and final election of Torchbearers will be in the hands of the Juniors attending the State Convention. Any Junior class or Local that has one or more Juniors who can qualify for this honor will have two votes. A special meeting of Juniors will be called sometime during the convention for the final election.

We feel that this method is democratic in that Juniors will be eligible on the basis of their achievements, and also because the Juniors vote will be the final step in the selection of the two who will represent Kansas Juniors at the National Convention.

All-States Report

You will be very interested in the news and views of the All-State Camp which are given by the Kansas Delegates. Their stories will rightly convince you that it was a fine camp. For a further comment on the camp I am going to quote from an editorial written by Mrs. Edwards, our National Leader, in the "All-State Echo."

"It was the desire of those who sponsored the All-State Camp, that it might become a meeting ground for young people from the many states of the Farmers Union."

"The people who are attending All-State Camp now will be attending National Conventions in the future, making the program of the Farmers Union in America. These people need to know each other. If they are able to work for a National Farm Program, rather than for special state privileges, they must have some chance to work with people from other states, where the barriers of state lines will not be considered."

Tell of All-State Farmers Union Camp

One Happy Family

The All-State Camp at Camp Judson, Pactola, South Dakota, August 14-24, was educational, congenial, and well-balanced.

They all seemed like one large happy family. It didn't make any difference what state they came from, they worked together, played together, and discussed together the economic and social problems of the nation.

They were truly a wonderful group of young Farmers Union folks, who were in earnest, making the most of every facility so they may have a better understanding of farm problems and the applications of Cooperative remedies and programs.

There were 62 campers from 10 states and 15 staff members. The camp manager, Mary Jo Uphoff, state Junior Leader from North Dakota, became very ill and was rushed to the hospital before camp started. The cook, Mrs. Robinson, from Montana, became very ill and was taken to the hospital the second day of camp.

The students organized a Co-op Store, where they sold pop, candy, bars, post cards, kodak films, coffee, doughnuts, etc., which did a good business during the camp session. The profit was turned to the National Farmers Union library fund.

The students elected a Governing Board consisting of Gilbert Jacobi, president; Ralph Parker, vice president; Mary Bell Haumont, secretary; and the other two members were Ray Willson and Elsie Clausen.

Some of the Resolutions adopted by the students August 23 were:

"The National Board further investigate the California Farmers Union and if the judgment of the Board is such that it seems advisable to suspend the charter of the California Farmers Union, the Student Body of the All-State Camp will support their decision."

Adopt Resolutions
"The Student Body support and work for the passage of the Debt Adjustment Bill."

"This group follow the philosophy of Crop Insurance and work for a change in the act that will provide insurance for the first 75 per cent of loss rather than the last 75 per cent of the loss."

The group support the Cotton Bill the Wheat Bill, and the Dairy Bill.
"We recommend further that a copy of these resolutions, along with the telegram, sent by Helen Hoosier of California, be sent to the editors of all the state Farmers Union papers and to the National Farmers Union."

Group discussion was led by A. Drummond Jones. Teaching us the importance of discussions and encouraging us to hold more discussion groups. Mr. Jones said, "The

Mr. Harvey R. Solberg. But the first day was given over to organize a cooperative store for the campers. Mr. Wayne Nelson, Wisconsin State Leader had charge of the organizing of the store board. We studied the reasons for cooperative and the advantages of having cooperative and the disadvantages of not having a cooperative.

Learn Co-op Economics

On Wednesday morning Mr. Solberg began his class in Cooperative Economics. His lessons were in the form of a chalk-talk. He would draw charts and pictures explaining the things that he would be telling. His was a very interesting class and he taught us more about economics in ten days than we could learn in a year of school. He went through the year but he put it so simple that it was easy to keep up with him in his trend of thought. He was, in my opinion, one of the best teachers I have ever had. He showed us how the economic situation had changed from the time of Savagery down to the present form of Capitalism. He explained how the profits of today's business was gathered in the hands of a few capitalists and the lower laboring classes were not having a decent standard of living. He showed how the business of the world today was in the hands of a few capitalists. The class was the best of its kind I have ever attended.

At ten o'clock was the class in Discussion Technique taught by A. Drummond Jones of Washington D. C. Mr. Jones is of the Department of Agriculture and does extensive work in discussion groups. He was the most informal teacher I ever saw. He would have his class arrange themselves in a large circle and then he would start them talking and within a short time they would be discussing one of the problems of the world today. We had discussions by the whole group then we had discussions in smaller groups led by one of the students of the classes.

We also had one class in panel discussion. The discussion form of working is one of the best ways of learning and the best way to get everyone in the discussion to take part and state their view on the question at hand. Mr. Jones was one man who loved his work very much. He had more pleasure out of teaching his group than any person I have ever seen.

Study Program Planning

One day at Mr. Jones' class time we had a class in program planning by Mrs. Butts. She taught us how a good program is essential to a good meeting and showed us how to have a variety in our programs so that they would be interesting and educational. Mrs. Butts has had much experience in program planning in North Dakota. She had charge of the evening programs at the camp. And gave us an example of good program planning.

At 11:30 a. m. we had a reading period. We were given bulletins and a short history of Farm Movements which we were privileged to read at that time.

From 12:15 to 2:00 we had lunch and a rest period.

Assembly was called at 2:00. This assembly was given over to the student governing body and we took care of all the problems of running the camp at this time.

At 2:15 was the Seminar period. This period was given to any guest speakers that were at camp at any time. We had as speakers at this period: Mr. Eugene Merritt of the U. S. Extension Department, Mrs. Dora B. Haines of the REA, Walter Uphoff of North Dakota, Glenn Talbot, North Dakota state president, Mr. Skage, president of the South Dakota Farmers Union, and Mr. Howard Tanner of the Waupun Handicrafters, Wisconsin, who had charge of the handicraft period at the camp. These people spoke of the things that they thought were the most important to the campers and the rest of the people today. They were all very good speakers and this was a very good period. I think that this was a very interesting and educational class for all the campers.

From 3:15 until 6:00 was free period when all were privileged to do a number of different things such as, swimming, horse shoes, archery, kittenball, hiking etc.

We had dinner at 6:00 and then rest time until the evening program at 8:00.

The evening programs were somewhat a variety. We had speakers, moving pictures, and programs put on by the campers. We had the pleasure of hearing Badger Clark, poet of South Dakota, read some of his poems and tell of how he wrote them. He was very interesting and his poems were very good. We had pictures of the 1938 campers and pictures of the Black Hills. Mr. Negley of Nebraska also showed us pictures of the Co-ops. in Nebraska.

GROWTH OF COOPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES IN U.S.

1933



1936



1937



Each symbol represents 5 million dollars worth of business

PICTORIAL STATISTICS, INC. FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, INC.

tures of the Co-ops. in Nebraska.

After the evening programs we had folk dances and games until time was given to the review of the things that we had done during the day. This hour was conducted by a different person each night. The different State Leaders and the instructors each had one Evaluation Hour. These speakers all increased our knowledge and interest in the Farmers Union work. Mrs. Edwards had the last evening and helped everyone a lot in their understanding of the work of the Farmers Union. I enjoyed the camp very much and was very glad to be honored by going. I hope that we shall be privileged to go to All-State Camp in the future.

Donald Minnis,
Junior Leader, Stafford Co.

At 10:45 we said good night and went to bed. At 11:00 was taps and lights were out.

Tour the Hills

Sunday was given as a free day and the Kansas delegation got together and we toured the hills. We first went to see the wonderful Memorial at Mt. Rushmore. We then drove to Rapid City where we saw the cave-man dwellings, reptile gardens, Skyline drive, museums, etc. When we had left Rapid City we rode up to Deadwood and Lead where we saw the Homestake Gold Mine, which is the richest mine in the world. There is also beautiful scenery at this section of the Hills. We

returned to the camp about 7:00 and spent a very quiet evening.

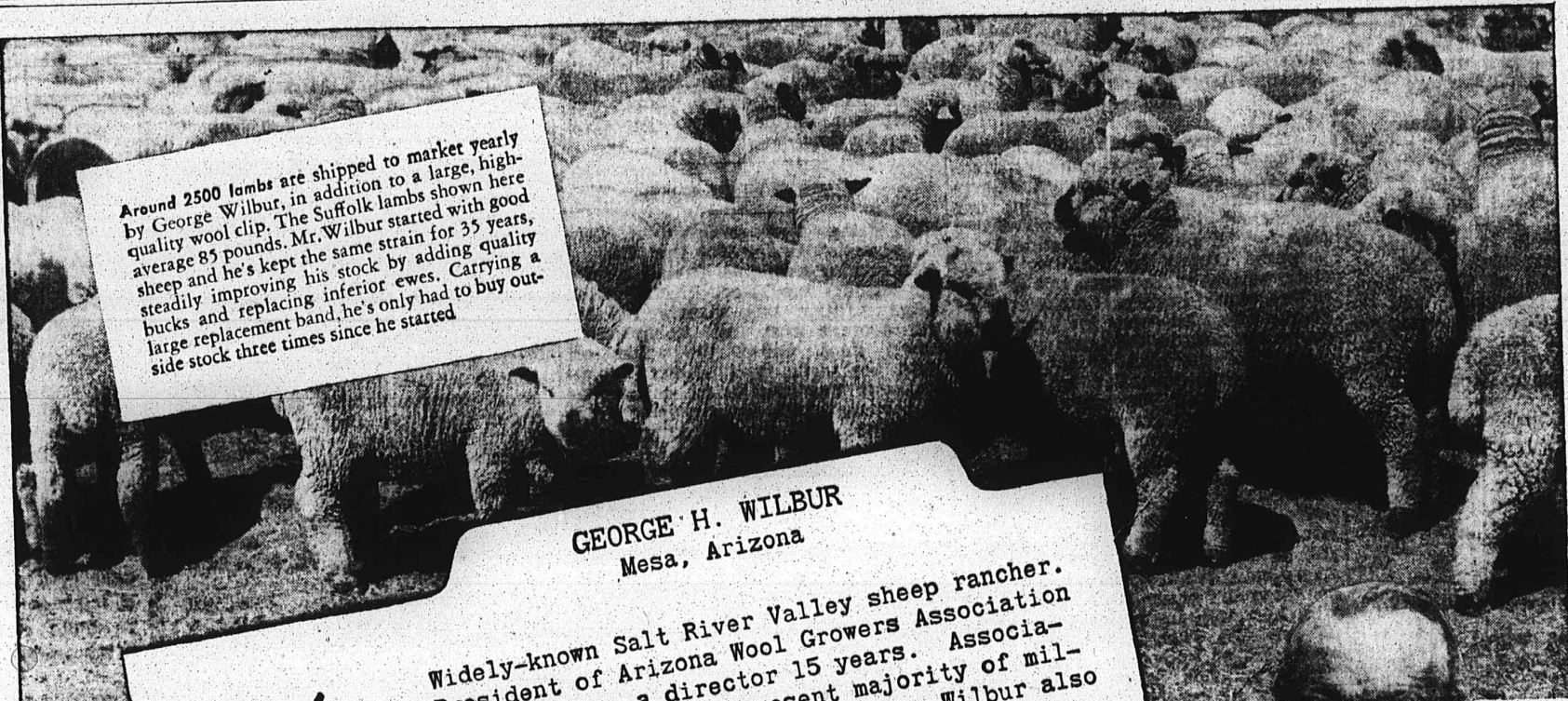
The camp closed Thursday after breakfast and we left for home about 8:00. We came home via the Bad Lands of South Dakota and then on to Alton. We arrived in Alton about 2:00 a. m. Friday, and then came home that day. We had a very nice trip and had a lot of fun on the road. The camp was very enjoyable and educational and helped everyone a lot in their understanding of the work of the Farmers Union. I enjoyed the camp very much and was very glad to be honored by going. I hope that we shall be privileged to go to All-State Camp in the future.

Donald Minnis,
Junior Leader, Stafford Co.

From the day we started to All-State Camp till the day we arrived home I found that I was enjoying the whole thing immensely. The trip itself was interesting for me. It was the longest trip that I had ever made. The scenery in the Black Hills was very beautiful, especially at Needles Point and at Mt. Rushmore where the stone faces of Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson and Roosevelt are being carved.

The camp was so interesting and full of fun that the ten day stay seemed to fly by unusually fast. The camp was carried on in a splendid manner, everything worked out perfectly. It would be hard for me to say which of the camp activities were the most interesting. The teachers and speakers we had were exceptionally good ones. The economics class, taught by Harvey Solberg was the most interesting economics class I have ever attended. It was both entertaining and educational. A. Drummond Jones, the discussion leader at camp is one man I will never forget. If any man could get you to talk he could. I will never forget the friends I made at All-State. The good times we had in recreation, programs, serving on K. P. and all other activities. I will always cherish my ten day stay at All-State Camp. I wish to thank the Farmers Union Jobbing Assn. for the transportation provided us, the McPherson County Farmers Union for my camp fee, and to all the others who helped in sending me to All-State Camp. Bernard Schafer, Jr.
A Junior of McPherson Co.

In Crawford County
The Junior Farmers Union held its regular meeting at the Breese home August 9.
The following officers were elected: President, Wallace O'Farrell; Vice president, Ruby Krog; Secretary-Treasurer, Thelma Hanshaw; reporter, Olive Tanshaw; parliamentarian, Marie Krog; assistant achievement recorder, Lena Krog. Short talks were given by those who attended the Farmers Union Camp at Eureka Park, Manhattan, July 31 to August 6.
Those attending were Wallace O'Farrell, Elsie Clausen, Ruby Krog, Thelma Hanshaw, Olive Hanshaw, Eugene King, and Mark Warren.
We are glad that our leader Elsie Clausen is able to attend the All-State Camp in the Black Hills of South Dakota this month. We all wish her a pleasant trip.
We were favored by several musical numbers by Kay Zellmer of Pittsburg.
Guests of the evening were Eugene King and Mark Warren of McCune; Mrs. Paul Zellmer, Miss Kay and Dorothy Zellmer, and Mrs. F. R. Hanshaw all of Pittsburg.
After playing several folk games delicious refreshments of ice cream and cake were served.
The club adjourned to meet with the local for a watermelon feed at Winston Park, September 8.
Olive Hanshaw
Reporter



Around 2500 lambs are shipped to market yearly by George Wilbur, in addition to a large, high-quality wool clip. The Suffolk lambs shown here average 85 pounds. Mr. Wilbur started with good sheep and he's kept the same strain for 35 years, steadily improving his stock by adding quality bucks and replacing inferior ewes. Carrying a large replacement band, he's only had to buy outside stock three times since he started.

GEORGE H. WILBUR
Mesa, Arizona

Good man for Safeway Farm Reporter interview

Widely-known Salt River Valley sheep rancher. President of Arizona Wool Growers Association past 2 years, a director 15 years. Association's 200 members represent majority of million-head Arizona sheep industry. Wilbur also vice-president and director of Arizona Live-stock Production Credit Association. Has reputation among fellow ranchers and lamb and wool buyers for quality production. 25 Arizona country as frontier territory. Fellow ranchers before Arizona admitted to Union. Fel-low ranchers say George Wilbur is ideal man to see for Arizona sheep story. Should interest producers of all kinds of farm products in all sections.

Sheep men profit by year-round selling support

—Says GEORGE WILBUR

Tender, juicy young lamb can now be on the family table every month of the year — nobody has to wait for a special season to enjoy it! George Wilbur made that plain to me.

"Right from here in Arizona we're now moving good, young lamb to market in an all-year stream," he told me. "Sheep ranchers in other states are doing the same thing. But it doesn't do us much good to get our lamb to market if the public doesn't know it's there. We need plenty of marketing help to make people realize that lamb is a year-round item nowadays."

"There's no question we get important help on this from Safeway and other distributors throughout the country. I keep an eye out for advertising about what I raise and I notice Safeway runs reg-

ular, year-round advertising on lamb. That benefits sheep ranchers by stepping up lamb consumption and steadying prices."

"Another example of fine cooperation we're getting are those 'eat more meat' campaigns. In these big, nation-wide drives everybody works together to sell lamb and other meats. By everybody I mean Safeway and other members of the National Association of Food Chains, and also the independent retailers, packers, and the National Livestock and Meat Board."

"I know for a fact that these drives, by firming up prices, have put money in the pockets of producers. Credit is certainly due the chain store men of Safeway and the other food distributors for doing this grand job of selling on lamb."



(Left) Virginia Lee is the Wilbur's 6-year old granddaughter. She has a sunny smile—and freckles! Smart in school, she's an outdoors girl, too. She's burro-back like a veteran.



(Left) Shepherding on the range—Eight experienced sheep men work for George Wilbur the year-round. Winter-range camps are a common sight in the valley.



(Right) Palm-shaded and comfortable is the Wilbur home in Mesa. For the summer-range season the entire family moves to the mountains.

Reason for Drop in U. S. Wheat Export Volume

Chiefly Because of Policies of Fascist Nations, Not U. S. Trade Agreements

By Farm Research

Though the contention has been made that the United States has lost its world wheat markets, Farm Research finds after an examination of available evidence, that a more correct statement of the facts would be:

(1) There has been a drop in world wheat imports and in American wheat exports.

(2) However, the United States still maintains the same proportion of the world wheat trade as it did in 1929-30.

A market shift in buyers of American wheat has taken place, with a sharp decline in purchases by the fascist powers which has been offset by large increase in wheat sales to the democracies.

The fascist powers—Germany, Italy, and Japan—slashed their wheat imports from the U. S. from 22,016,000 bushels in 1929-30 to 2,400,000 bushels in 1938-39. The principal democratic importing countries, on the other hand, United Kingdom, Ireland, Netherlands, Belgium and China, actually increased their wheat imports from the U. S. from 55,123,000 bushels in 1929-30 to 80,268,000 bushels in 1938-39.

Percentage Cut in Wheat Imports of Fascist Powers from Annual Average, 1929-30, to 1938

Germany	96.9 Per Cent
Italy	76.2 Per Cent
Japan	45.1 Per Cent

Germany bought less than one bushel of wheat in 1938-39 for every four purchased from the U. S. in 1929-30. Italy took two for every three purchased before; and Japan took only one bushel in 1938-39 for every 2,000 bought in the U. S. in 1929-30.

This sharp cut in the wheat purchases of fascist powers from the United States is in keeping with their general policy of curtailing home consumption and cutting down on farm imports. Their program has consisted in meeting their raw material requirements by direct seizure of European and colonial countries for unrestricted exploitation. According to Farm Research, the effect of such long-range policy is to make realistic to expect that an "appeasement" program would restore these markets.

Total wheat imports purchased by the fascist powers in 1938 (the latest year available) were 81.9 per cent below the annual average for 1929-30.

The shift in the Oriental wheat trade of the U. S. is particularly striking. In 1938-39, 97 per cent of our wheat was exported to the Orient, practically all of China, (tong-kong (a British possession) and the Philippine Islands. In 1929-30, on the other hand, 15.4 per cent of our wheat exports went to the Orient, of which 3/5 went to Japan.

Share of U. S. Wheat Exports Taken by Democratic Countries, 1929-30, 1938-39

United Kingdom	20.4%	27.0%
Ireland	2.4	5.5
Belgium	4.2	10.8
Netherlands	7.2	16.0
China	1.8	10.1
Total	36.0%	69.4%

The democratic wheat importing countries are buying a much larger share of U. S. wheat today than they did in 1929-30 largely as a result of the trade agreements program. The Japanese seizure of China's farm land has forced China to increase her wheat imports, and our credits to China have aided her in meeting her wheat requirements in this country.

Exports of wheat from the U. S. in the crop year, 1938-39, amounted to 116 million bushels. While our total wheat exports were far below the annual average for the period 1929-30 to 1938-39, our share of the world export trade is only slightly less than in the earlier period—20.4 per cent as compared with 22.3 per cent.

The Oil Boomerang

By one of the curious ironies of circumstance it appears that the attempt of the U. S. oil interests to maintain the price of crude oil on an overstocked market which has resulted in an enforced shutdown in the chief oil fields, is likely to recoil upon their own heads. In spite of weak attempts at state control, chaos threatens the oil industry, bringing the possibility of Federal control and national conservation of the oil resources of the country into the realm of immediate practical politics.

"Such an ironclad Federal law is the last thing these companies want," says a Washington observer, "but it is freely stated that this is the only way they will get their greedy ambition sometimes overleaps the saddle and falls on the other side."

Coupled with the domestic friction between the comparative interests of producer, refiner, vendor and consumer, there is also a foreign factor to the problem of U. S. oil. It is currently reported—and, of course, denied—that the interests which are doing so in order to forge a weapon against the Mexican government in its struggle to nationalize its oil production. For a time the expropriated companies believed that the Cardenas government would be unable to market its product. But Mexico has shown by its sale and barter agreements, especially with the totalitarian powers to whom "red oil" is as acceptable as any other, that the stranglehold is by no means so firm as they thought. In retaliation, so this theory runs, they are trying to undercut Mexico in the world market.

U. S. Foreign Policy

Possibly, the Mexican motive is not the prime mover in the present oil fiasco, but as a by-product, at least, any interference with Mexico's oil trade, would undoubtedly be welcome.

A further complication is the clash between the State Department and the oil companies, whose immediate demands for compensation in Mexico are hampering the government in its foreign policy. Undersecretary of State, Sumner Welles, has issued a statement that amounts to a call to the expropriated companies to moderate their demands and conduct negotiations with Mexico on a more reasonable basis. It places the onus

Praise FU Jobbing Ass'n.

A bold black-face, two column headline, "Farmers Union Jobbing Association," appears over an article in a recent issue of the Selden Advocate. Selden is in Western Kansas, Sheridan county, and traditionally strong Farmers Union territory. The article follows:

This Farmers Union Jobbing Association of Seguin is under the very efficient direction of Mr. W. B. Thummel. Mr. Thummel also has a grocery store, where the best in groceries are given, priced reasonably. It has always been the policy of this association to give their farmer friends the highest dollar for grain. They depend upon a small margin of profit on a large volume for their earnings and do not attempt to make all the profit on a transaction. The policy has resulted in an increased number of customers, both in selling grain and buying supplies. Farmers, it is your best interest to patronize this Association.

Many farmers hauling grain to this place in Seguin, when asked why they selected this market, reply, "Because it pays and we can depend on a square deal at all times, and that is necessary for the farmers to stick together."

of the recent breakdown of negotiations on the oil interests and the government, the government has a direct interest in this controversy will give attentive consideration to all constructive proposals that are advanced to overcome difficulties.

The implication that the oil companies are more concerned to create than to overcome difficulties in negotiation is unmistakable. What the administration fears is that continued pressure on the Cardenas government might lead to its downfall and pave the way for a dictatorship that would align Mexico with the totalitarian powers of Europe, and the growing fascist tendency of Latin America.—The Western Producer.

Strong for Peace

Strong is the hope of the American people that we will not again become involved in a European war. Not so strong, judging by standard public opinion polls, is the faith that we will be able to keep neutral. A very considerable segment of the population believes that we would eventually go to the aid of the European democracies if they were forced to wage war against the dictatorships—at least, if the war went on for some length of time and the dictatorships seemed to have the advantage.

And so the United States is preparing for war—and this preparation does not only involve the largest military expenditures in our peace-time history. Also involved is a plan for "M Day" (Mobilization Day) prepared largely by military officials, which, on the outbreak of hostilities, would have an immediate and drastic effect on every individual and every business in the land.

Heart of the plan, of course, is a detailed procedure for conscripting manpower.—The War and Navy Department heads remember the confusion that followed our entry into the last war, and are determined that it shall not be repeated. It is believed that the current plan will make it possible to organize a very large army, for either foreign or territorial use, in a very short time. Every man within the age limits must be ready to enter government service, in a military or other capacity on call—the selection will be made by a sort of lottery system. Unmarried young men, in good health, will naturally be conscripted first.

And industry will be mobilized with equal completeness. A War Resources Administration, staffed by important business men working with military chiefs, will be given gigantic authority in such matters as regulating prices, labor, trade and the procurement of supplies. Industries which are believed essential to the war will be encouraged and helped to expand. Industries believed not essential will be discouraged, and perhaps forced out of business. Some industries will be taken over and operated by government. Under any circumstances, industry, commerce and trade will be 100 per cent controlled by government, and severe penalties will be in store for those who protest too much.

But this isn't all there is to the problem—some officials have long believed that efficient warfare demands giving the executive branch of the government undreamed-of dictatorial power. The President, if they have their way, would be given rigid control over the radio and the press. Free speech and free press, if he so desired, could be virtually abolished—all in the name of national interest. Any individual right which those in command thought inimical to the successful prosecution of war could be abridged by Presidential decree. The point of view of those who place such unprecedented legislation in clear enough. They are principally military men. They are greatly concerned with the best means of fighting a war, and they are little concerned with democratic theories. Any war we might become involved in will be against dictatorships—where one-man government makes possible a high degree of mechanical efficiency and speed of action. There-

Are Over-Considerate

Labor can call a strike exactly when and where American farmers are exhibiting their live stock at the International show (as it did in 1938), and the public deems the act in the interest of workers. Commissions rule that hundreds of oil wells must close down for a while. The price of gasoline advances the following day. That's protection of industry and natural resources.

Dairymen must install individual bath tubs for their cows and consult their dentists twice a year. That protects the public's health. Fruit and vegetables must be inspected by the inspector's inspector, washed, polished, and ring-packed before they are fit for relief distribution. Wheat price goes down and the bread price goes up.

Fat hogs are no good because people don't use lard; thin hogs are welcome because they are unfinished and scrawny. Baby chicks cost a dime and a fryer is worth but 35 cents. Taxes go up and farmers stay off relief, and the school children must ride in \$2,000.00 buses. The whole set-up is regulated by law, or

This is the right spirit and Mr. W. B. Thummel, the manager of this elevator company. They maintain an enviable reputation for fair prices.

Agriculture has had some tough breaks; but we have had our "innings" and history will repeat itself. Consult this reliable firm on any grain problem. They are at your service and their experience in marketing grain should help you in your farm problem and we heartily recommend the Farmers Union Jobbing Association to our readers in this business review.

Resolve to make the Farmers Union Jobbing Association of Seguin your market for grain. The management will prove that your business is appreciated. You will receive the best prices; prompt courteous service at all times.

An institution of this nature operated under the policies that are followed by this concern is of value to any community. That is liberally appreciated by the people of this community is evidenced by the fact that it attracts trade from the country for many miles around.

fore, they argue, we must operate on the same basis as we must fight dictatorship with the methods of dictators. As some cynics have observed, this would amount to giving up democracy in order to save it. Of course, "government-by-decree" would last, theoretically, only as long as the emergency. But, as many point out, an emergency is what the man at the top makes it—it could be extended indefinitely. During the last war President Wilson was given great dictatorial powers. But Wilson was a strict constitutionalist and a Jeffersonian Democrat—he felt passionately that democracy was threatened by increasing the powers of government over the people. He accepted his great powers only as a matter of bitter necessity, and divested himself of them as rapidly as possible when the war ended. Another President, with other views and ambitions, could pursue a diametrically different course.

Congress must endorse these or any other "M Day" laws before they can go into effect. It is doubtful if a peace-time Congress would consent to abridging democratic liberties. But, it is pointed out, in the hysterical air of a real emergency Congress might be stamped into doing almost anything. And that has a great many thoughtful people seriously worried these days.—Industrial News Review.

REDUCE LINE COSTS

REA Brings Average Costs of Construction Under \$900 Per Mile

In making available electric service for farmers the Rural Electrification Administration has sharply reduced the average cost of constructing power lines. Before the advent of REA the same type of heavy construction was used in the country as in the city, with costs ranging from \$1,800 to \$2,000 a mile, according to Farm Research.

Faced with the problem of cutting costs to meet farm income, the REA at the outset managed to bring the average cost of construction down to \$900 per mile. Recently several Texas REA projects were built at a cost of \$500 a mile, though part of this economy was possible only because storm and sleet are not prevalent in this area.

The entire cost of establishing and maintaining low-income tenants and sharecroppers in the south has been brought down to \$35. Though \$100, the minimum monthly charge, allows only a limited service, it usually suffices to cover electric light, water and the use of a few home appliances.

TO WED IN NEW ZEALAND

Miss Maude Dunn's fiance is Employed in Marine Department.

Miss Maude Dunn, daughter of the secretary-manager of the Farmers Union Auditing Association, and Mrs. T. B. Dunn, Salina, left Salina August 25 on a journey which will take her to New Zealand where her marriage to Godwin Arthur King of Wellington, New Zealand, is planned to be solemnized September 23 in Whetu-kura at the Anglican church of St. James.

No information of any change in plans because of war has been received in Salina as late as September 5.

Miss Dunn met her fiance in the summer of 1938. She and her parents visited friends and relatives in Scotland. She and Mr. King met on shipboard as Mr. King was on vacation from his duties in New Zealand. He is employed in the office of the Marine department of that country. The couple will make their home in Wellington, New Zealand.

For the first time in Germany a newspaper has been printed on paper from waste material. It is reported from Weimar. The Thüringen Gazette published its edition of August 26 of 100,000 copies on such paper.

Near Trade Pact With Argentine

Farm Research Says No Flood of Dairy Imports to U. S. Will Result

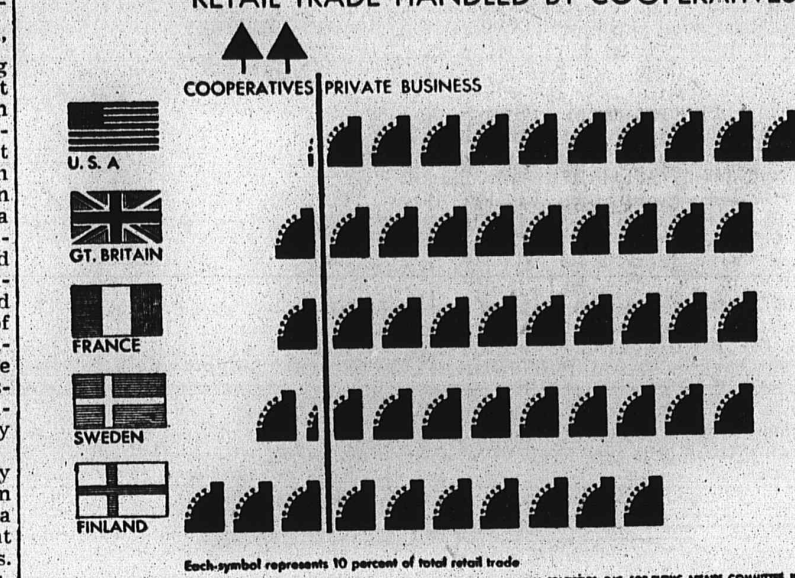
A check-up on reports alleging that the U. S.-Argentine trade pact, now under discussion but not yet drafted, will result in a flood of dairy imports is completely without foundation, Farm Research finds. In fact, the negotiators representing the United States are even forbidden by law from reducing the import duties on any dairy products except casein and cheese.

Only 2 per cent of the entire output of milk produced in the U. S. is used for casein. Moreover, total imports of casein into the U. S. amounted to only 3/5 of one per cent of our domestic casein production, while imports from the Argentine were only 3/10 of one per cent of the casein output.

Casein Production and Imports, 1938

U. S. Casein Production	167,467,000
Total Imports (from all countries)	41,248
Imports from Argentina	209,108
Latest year available is 1937.	
Total cheese imports into the United States	

SHARE OF RETAIL TRADE HANDLED BY COOPERATIVES



Each symbol represents 10 percent of total retail trade.

NOTES: STATISTICS FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, INC.

ed States amounted to only 8/10 of one per cent of our domestic cheese production in 1938. Cheese imports from Argentina amounted to only .0002 per cent of our total production, and imports of all Argentine-type cheese were only .00016 per cent of domestic production.

The Argentine-type of cheese, a non-processed variety, has never bulked large in our import trade. While the U. S. imports a small quantity of this type of cheese from various other countries, the share of imports from the Argentine amounted to only 14 per cent of the total such cheese imported in 1938.

U. S. Cheese Production and Imports (In Pounds)

All Cheese	713,462,000,000
All Cheese	54,431,870
Argentine-type	1,155,132
From Argentina	163,469

Farm Research further points out that, since the reciprocal trade agreement has been expanded, we imported only 4 pounds of casein in 1938 for every 225 lbs. in 1936 and we imported only 5 lbs. of cheese in 1938 for every 7 lbs. in 1936.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(continued from page 1)

the destruction of human life and property.

In conclusion let us ponder these questions: Can Democracy—Can this Nation—Can Civilization—Can Christianity Survive another WORLD WAR?

Would not this be an opportune time for we American people to hold mass meetings—Peace—No Foreign Entanglement mass meetings and petition our President—Our Congressmen and Senators to remain absolutely NEUTRAL. Do we pray and strive for PEACE, then why not do something about it?

Over \$3,300 Profit

Alta Vista—The audit report for the six months ending July 31 of the Farmers Union business association here showed over \$3,300 net profit for this period. Attendance at the meeting August 29 was about 50 stockholders. Miss Irma Kietzman gave a report of the 1939 Kansas Farmers Union Junior camp. Tom Hall, informational director of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association gave a short talk and showed pictures of grain marketing. Verle Moyser is manager of the Alta Vista association.

Local Supplies

Below is a Price List of Local Supplies, printed for the convenience of all Local and County Secretaries in the Kansas Farmers Union.

Cash Must Accompany Order

This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing.

Application Cards, 20 for . . . 5c

Constitution . . . 5c

Credentia Blanks, 10 for . . . 5c

Demit Blanks, 15 for . . . 10c

Local Sec. Receipt Book . . . 25c

Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n . . . 50c

Farmers Union Button . . . 25c

F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen . . . 10c

Farmers Union Song Books 20c

Business Manual . . . 5c

Delinquency Notices (100) . . . 25c

Secretary's Minute Book . . . 50c

Book of Poems, (Kinney) . . . 25c

Above, lots of 10 or more 20c

Above, lots of 100, each . . . 15c

Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson) each . . . 75c

WRITE TO

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 296 Salina, Kansas

No Pay For One-Fifth of Exports

In 1938, the United States shipped out \$1,133,000,000 more goods than it shipped in. If you turn it into horse-trading terms, we traded five horses for four.

In horse-trading, that wouldn't be good business. But in foreign trade, somehow we feel cheerful every time we get rid of a horse, and down at the mouth every time we have to take one.

What did we get for the extra horse? An L. O. U. or a piece of gold. Neither does us much good.

Farmers complain because they can't send enough lard, or wheat, or pork, or cotton abroad. Yet what good is it to send something abroad

Improvement at St. Joe

"Our business is progressing very satisfactorily," reports Paul Steele, manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission company, St. Joseph, Mo.

"At the present time we have a patronage savings of 5.25 per cent, with the poorest months of the year behind us. We expect to refund our customers on this year's business, perhaps having the best year since

1936, although there is no great change in receipts coming to this market one way or the other."

Among our favorite town names: Loafers' Glory, N. C.

BUILD A SOUND FUTURE

Buy a Federal Land Bank farm that is priced according to productive-ness. The excellent values now available allow regular net incomes. A small down payment starts you; long terms and low rates on balance. No trades. Write for full details, tell region of Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, or Colorado you are interested in.

FEDERAL LAND BANK

Wichita, Kansas

and then—

YES, MARY, IT WORKS FINE NOW. THAT TELEPHONE MAN SURE DID US A FAVOR...

TELEPHONE SERVICE is worth a lot on a farm.

If you're not getting good service from your telephone line—if you don't have a telephone now—send for our FREE illustrated book, "How to Build and Repair Your Farm Telephone Line." It shows you how easy it is to get good farm telephone service. Just mail the coupon.

SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

Room 1826-H Kansas City, Missouri

Please send me a FREE copy of your book, "How to Build and Repair Your Farm Telephone Line."

Name _____ PLEASE PRINT

Address _____

Post Office _____ State _____

* This offer applies to all farmers who own their lines and live in communities served by Southwestern Bell Telephone Company.

"Your Own Firm"

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

Kansas City—Parsons—Wichita

KANSAS STATE FAIR

SEPT 16-23

8 FULL DAYS PROGRAM

CLYDE S. MILLER RODEO

CHAMPION AUTO RACES

HARNESS RACES

RUNNING RACES

HUGE NITE SHOW

AUTO THRILL SHOW

CARNIVAL SHOW

AND RIDES

FIREWORKS DISPLAY

KANSAS PRODUCTS

ON PARADE

Attend Your Official

KANSAS STATE FAIR

Not Cost of Production

Proponents of domestic allotment-certificate plans point to the continued decline in farm prices as proof of the need for putting a more stable floor under farm prices. The U. S. D. A. gives 62.5 cents per bushel as the June 15th average price of wheat to all farmers; this compares with the average of 69.7 cents in 1938 (June 15th) and 108.9 cents on June 15, 1937. It is however considerably higher than the average of 37.3 cents for June 15, 1932.

Farm cash income for 1939 is now estimated at 7.9 billions as compared with 8.0 billions in 1938 and 4.6 billions in 1932.

Yet that is the way in which our exports and our high tariffs work together. Silly, isn't it?—Wallace's Farmer.

We Manufacture—

Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association

Grain Checks, Scale Tickets

Stationery Office Equipment

Printing

CONSOLIDATED

printing and stationery co.

SALINA - KANSAS

Andy clears his line...

HI, ANDY. WHAT ARE YOU DOING IN TOWN? WOULDN'T YOUR PHONE WORK EITHER?

NOPE—NOT WHEN IT RAINS. I JUST WENT BY THE TELEPHONE OFFICE AND A MAN IS COMING OUT TO GO OVER OUR LINE WITH US DRUGS.

HERE'S YOUR TROUBLE. THESE WET BRANCHES STEAL CURRENT FROM YOUR LINE. ANDY, YOU'RE SECRETARY OF THE LINE. WHY DON'T YOU GET THE BOYS TOGETHER AND DO A LITTLE TRIMMING?

NEXT DAY

ANDY

YES, MARY, IT WORKS FINE NOW. THAT TELEPHONE MAN SURE DID US A FAVOR...

TELEPHONE SERVICE is worth a lot on a farm.

If you're not getting good service from your telephone line—if you don't have a telephone now—send for our FREE illustrated book, "How to Build and Repair Your Farm Telephone Line." It shows you how easy it is to get good farm telephone service. Just mail the coupon.

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