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Farmers Union Program to Republican Convention

Pres. John Vesecky Writes Statement Seeking Adoption Into Platform of F. U. Principles; Expresses Need of Farm Security

Incorporation of the principles of the National Farmers Union program into the platform of the Republican party is asked in a statement signed by John Vesecky, president of the National Farmers Union, and presented to the Resolutions Committee of the National Convention of the Republican Party which convenes in Philadelphia, Pa., June 24.

Protection of the American farm home has the importance to American agriculture as the protection of the American family has to government under a Democracy, the statement reads, in demanding a farm financing program that will stop farm mortgage foreclosures, where because of low prices, crop failures and other uncontrollable factors, the farmer is unable to meet his payments.

The statement places National Farmers Union favor upon the Farm Security Administration; debt adjustment legislation and an improved system of constitutional money; the income certificate domestic allotment commodity legislation; the Food Stamp plan; government assistance for cooperatives; and a United States armament program for national defense.

The statement reads as follows: The officers and members of the Board of Directors of the National Farmers Union and Cooperative Union of America, being mindful of the present world crisis and our responsibility to our country and our farmer members present the following principles which we believe should be made a part of the Agricultural program adopted by the Republican party at its 1940 National Convention.

Would Encourage Ownership

Since the home is the foundation of our democracy and of civilization itself, the preservation of the American Family Farm Home and the operation of our farms by owner-operators who work their farms and live on them, is the fundamental goal of all farm legislation. In order to do that we must have legislation providing for the rehabilitation of dispossessed farm families, for enabling tenants who are industrious and efficient to acquire their own farm homes on fair terms, commensurate with their ability to pay for them.

We must have a farm financing program that will stop farm mortgage foreclosures, where because of low prices, crop failures, or other contingencies, the farmer is unable to meet his payments. We must also provide for the composition of adjustment of farm debts to such a point as to pay value of the mortgaged farms, and the refinancing of all farm indebtedness on long time payment basis, with low rates of interest and variable payment provisions.

Because the American farmer has not been able to organize his selling so as to take advantage of such tariff protection, he has been in the past, and has had to buy in a highly protected market from well organized industrial and commercial combinations, he has practically always been subsidized, at first through free or cheap public lands and since the depression through various payments direct from the U. S. Treasury. We believe that in a country as ours it is a disgrace and a crime to compel any class of our citizens to supply the necessities of life to other classes at less than parity or cost of production, and we believe that a farm program should be so amended as to give our farmers their fair share of the National Income, without recourse to annual appropriations as far as possible.

In order to overcome the inequality of bargaining power as between the farmer and organized industry, all possible aid should be given farmers to organize their own cooperative marketing and supply cooperatives. Crop insurance and soil conservation together with the conservation of our natural resources should be made a permanent program.

How to Accomplish To accomplish the above stated purposes we favor the following: For rehabilitation of down and out farmers and low income farmers we recommend the continuance and strengthening of the Farm Security Administration, with ample funds for the tenant purchase division of the FSA.

For Debt Adjustment and farm debt refinancing, we believe that farm debts should be adjusted in line with the debt paying productive value of the farm. The excess debt will have to be cancelled sometime, so why not give the present owner a chance to continue to operate and finally clear the farm. The farm mortgage debt should be refinanced on the basis of sound productive values, at not over 3 percent interest on variable long time payment basis. Money for the refinancing can be secured through the sale of government guaranteed bonds or better still, through the issuance of Full Legal Tender U. S. Currency, backed by the farm mortgages direct instead of through the intervening medium of Government Bonds.

Income Certificate Bills For income stabilization we commend to your consideration the Income Certificate Domestic Allotment plan as exemplified in Wheat, Cotton and other bills which are based on that principle. This plan will protect the interests of the Family sized farms.

Protection By Diversification -Dean's Advice

L. E. Call Brings Out Immediate Possibilities For Income Adjustment

From the Topeka Capital Uncertainties relative to the ability to satisfactorily market Kansas farm products, lead to a consideration of the immediate possibilities of adjusting affairs agriculturally in a way to afford protection for farm homes and other homes supported by business dependent upon agriculture.

This is the question Dr. L. E. Call, dean of agriculture at Kansas State College and director of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, is placing before businessmen and other Kansans. This week he put it before the Kansas State Chamber of Commerce, meeting at Wichita, in response to a request to point out the immediate possibilities in agriculture.

Not a Simple Task "The task is not a simple one," said Dean Call, "it is made more difficult by the unusual uncertainties which now lie ahead of all types of business endeavor.

"At no time in history has there been greater uncertainty as to our ability to market our own country. There may be immediate need for these products, but how they can be marketed in a manner to return a satisfactory price to the producer is a problem for which there appears no immediate answer.

"There are certain facts that appear to be almost self-evident that have a direct bearing.

Still Just as Valuable "The following are some of them:

"1. The nutritive value of food is not affected by the market price.

"This being a fact, food grown and utilized on the home farm will be just as valuable during the immediate future as at any time, regardless of the price the product may bring on the market. The immediate possibility for the farmer to protect himself and family against the uncertainties of the market is to produce the greatest possible proportion of his living from the farm, consistent with the conditions under which he operates.

"To accomplish this objective, in Kansas, would require a marked increase in those farms keeping a few cows, chickens and pigs. It would also require much greater attention to the production of fruit and vegetables, to windmill and other small type irrigation, to home canning, and to the curing of meat.

"Farm labor utilized during the immediate future in these activities will have the possibility of as profitable and satisfactory employment as at any time in the past. I would, therefore, suggest as the first and most important immediate possibility in agriculture, the making of the farm and the farm home a nearly self-supporting unit.

Large Farms Not Needed "2. The size of the farm business does not necessarily bear a direct relation to the number of acres of land. We request that 'Since the mechanization with power machinery of most Kansas farms, there has been a definite effort to increase the number of acres in the farm unit. Many people thought farmers could increase the size of their operations and the possibility of net profit, the most satisfactory way. This is not necessarily true. The size of the business, not the number of acres, determines the size of the farm enterprise.

(continued on page 3)

Grain Dealers Interested in Handling Toll

Old-Line Storage Men Are Little Concerned Over Need of Higher Farm Income

By M. R. Miller, secretary of the Missouri Farmers Union, and editor of The Cooperative Farmer.

At a recent meeting of the Missouri Grain Dealers Association, representative of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration gave a talk on the farm program—briefly explaining the farm storage program and the proposed terms of terminal storage.

Some of the representatives of terminal elevators showed their displeasure at the terms proposed by the government for terminal storage of farmer or government owned grain. One terminal man declared the contract offered them by the government was one-sided and unequal as to rate and terms for the use of their elevator space.

Another terminal man questioned the government's policy of recommending farm storage of grain in bins and asked if it was not a hazardous venture to put grain in steel bins where it cannot be elevated and where it might be attacked by weevil.

The government representative answered to the effect that grain which did not have excessive moisture content when stored had been found to stay in condition in the bins. As for the weevil, he said, they may be some show up in the grain but the farmer can very easily control them. As a parting shot to the terminal man, he said, the farmer can control the weevil on his farm better than the weevil in the terminal market.

Needless to say this set off the fire works and there were accusations made by the grain men that the government was not serious in Washington, D. C.

Wants Handling Charges We have always believed that the main interest of the average terminal grain man is in the handling charges and not in how much the farmer will get for his grain. The action of the terminal men at this meeting would indicate that they are trying to change our minds in this regard.

In all deliberations of the meeting we did not hear one terminal grain man state or make any statement in favor of getting the farmer parity for his grain. However, we did hear some of them complain about the peg that was put on the option market, and that the government was not serious in Washington, D. C.

It is this lack of interest in the welfare of the producer that has made it necessary for farmers to take the study of cooperative marketing agencies to protect their interest in the market places. We have always found the farmers' own agency acting in the points of interest. The third sponsor of the summer will be the third sponsor by the Kansas Farmers Union. Additional information regarding the camp will be found on page three.

Most old line terminal grain men want wheat to be called a "free market" where trading can be carried on regardless of the price the farmers receive.

It was the farm organizations that sponsored the study and federal laws that control to some extent these private grain men. These farm organizations were responsible for state and federal laws that protect us on grades in the terminal markets. They are also responsible for state weighing which gives us more assurance that we will get honest weights at terminal markets.

It is the farmer, through his farm organization, who has brought into being the government program that provides government loans on storage grain that condemns and fights the government program is, in fact fighting the farmer who he proposes to serve as a marketing agency.

How long will farmers continue to support such marketing agencies with their business when they are fighting their program for higher prices? Farmers want the hired men to work for them and not against them. Our prediction is that so long as the old line grain trade maintain this attitude it will help the Cooperative Marketing movement to grow.

How Do You Like Your Eggs, Brown or White Ruth Van Deman, specialist in the Federal Bureau of Home Economics, in a recent National Farm and Home Hour broadcast debunked some of the popular myths about eggs.

Bostonians, she said, prefer eggs with brown shells, while New Yorkers favor eggs with white shells. Chicagoans, on the other hand, are indifferent about the color of the eggs they buy at their local grocery store.

Furthermore, Miss Van Deman says, eggs are no longer hard boiled; they're hard cooked in the best home economics circles.

Miss Van Deman is heard on the National Farm and Home Hour each Tuesday at 10:30 a. m. CST over the NBC-Blue network.

ALL THE MOP? A bandit stepped into a small shop here, whipped out a pistol and ordered Halie Jackson, an employee, to turn over "all the money." The loot, exactly two cents.

Good Discussions Feature Spring Managers' Meeting

State Farmers Union Office, Salina, Will Set Up Employment Service—Re-elect All Officers—72 in Attendance

A splendid meeting. Best attendance in years. Really our own meeting. Plenty to eat at the noon luncheon. Managers are a bright lot of fellows, and can speak up with confidence bred from experience. Such were the comments expressed at the meeting of the Farmers Union Managerial Association meeting in Salina, Wednesday, June 12.

Attendance at the noon luncheon was 72, representing about 40 communities. Managers or directors were present from as far west as Brewster; from the east to the Missouri line; from the north to Smith Center; and south to Potosi.

It was a general discussion meeting. H. E. Witham, general manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, was the luncheon speaker, and J. P. Fengel, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, and Clair Johnson, Saline county representative of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, made short talks in the late afternoon. But discussions were predominant throughout the day.

Now Selecting Staff Members for Jun. Camp

Engage Miss Ludden of Nebraska Farmers Union For Speech and Expression

The Farmers Union Junior Camp which will be held at Eureka Park, near Manhattan, July 28 to August 3, will include on its faculty Miss Addah Jane Ludden, Kearney, Neb. Miss Ludden taught at the Salina Junior High School, and has been engaged again for 1940.

"She has been covering herself with glory in public speaking and debate contests all over the country," writes Henry Negley, director of junior education for the Nebraska Farmers Union. "She just missed getting the national championship in the women's division for extemporaneous speaking at Nashville, Tenn. I want to recommend her as a person that can give you everything you need in her line."

John Vesecky, president of the National Farmers Union, will again be an instructor at the camp for a class in Social Problems. It is planned, Tom Hall and Helen Denney of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association are to be staff members.

Camp will open on a Sunday evening, July 28, closing on the following Saturday morning. The camp fee is again five dollars. Activities will be similar to those of previous years. Classes will take the study of leadership, cooperative methods, and economics.

There will again be recreational classes in handicraft, sports and folk games, and tours to nearby points of interest. The third sponsor of the summer will be the third sponsor by the Kansas Farmers Union. Additional information regarding the camp will be found on page three.

Communities represented by attendance included: Marys, Manhattan, Brewster, Alma, Alta Vista, Randolph, Oswatimie, Voda, Collyer, Wakeeney, Smith Center, Agenda, Grinnell, Grainsfield, Ellsworth, Lincoln, and Salina.

Brewster, Iowa; Tesco, Olsburg, Bennington, Parsons, Scottsbluff, and Black Wolf.

After minutes of the previous meeting were read by David Train, secretary, and approved, P. J. Nash, president, reported on the activities of the Managerial Association during the past year. He reviewed the action at the Wakeeney managers' meeting, and then turned the matter over to a committee to meet with the camp will be found on page three.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace issued the following statement June 12:

The opinion seems to be widespread in the United States that Europe in the coming months will see the most serious famine in the world's history. In view of this fear, attention should be called once again to the abundant supplies of food and fiber in this country. The Ever-Normal Granary program has placed the United States in a position to be of the utmost service to a suffering world when and if fears of famine and scarcity abroad become reality.

The immediate task of the farmers still remains the finding of markets for their products.

Useful in peacetime, the Ever-Normal Granary is doubly useful today. Through the granary loans, the Granary has prevented ruinous declines in prices which inevitably would have followed the war's curtailment of farm products. At the same time, supplies have been stored against future emergencies which may grow out of this war.

The following tables present data on the supplies of some of the most important agricultural commodities:

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF GRAIN AND COTTON, 1935-39 1939 AND ESTIMATES FOR 1940

Commodity	1935-39		1939		1940	
	5-Year Average	Production	Production	Stocks	Indicated	Production
Wheat (Mil. bu.)	763	172-2	755	254	728	288
Corn (Mil. bu.)	2,229	2,242	2,619	573	2,400	675
Oats (Mil. bu.)	1,030	168	937	191	1,021	140
Rice (Thou. bbl.)	13,748	1,729	14,529	2,744	14,500	3,000
Soybeans (Thou. bu.)	53,954	456-3	87,409	965-3	100,000	100
Cotton (Thou. bales)	13,149	8,336	11,817	13,032	11,800	11,000

1—Production of wheat and oats are official crop estimates as of June 1. Estimates for other crops are based on information available at this time but official estimates will not be available until July.

2—Contains some new wheat.

3—Factory stocks only.

The number of cattle on farms as of January 1, 1940 tallied about 7 percent more than the average annual number on farms during the 1920-29 period. There were 13 percent more milk cows, and the number of sheep and lambs tallied 25 percent more than the average of the 1920-29 period.

Much Pork and Lard Hogs on farms as of January 1, 1940 showed a decrease of about 3 percent from the average annual figure for the 1920-29 period, but our export trade in pork and lard has declined considerably since 1929. Actually, this country has much more pork and lard available for domestic consumption than it averaged in the 1920-29 period.

Moreover, our huge corn supplies make it possible greatly to increase our production of livestock, dairy and poultry products whenever it becomes desirable to do so. The general crop report this week, based on conditions as of June 1, showed that this year's crops are off to a good start and that the prospects for all crops are about 5 percent higher than they did a year ago.

Both Canada and Argentina have large supplies of food and feed available for export. Canadian wheat supplies are slightly more than 300 million bushels as compared to stocks of 143 million (continued on page 2)

The President's Message

By J. P. Fengel For Quality Wheat

The Slogan "Kansas Grows the Best Wheat in the World" is one we Kansas growers have pointed to with pride and while it is a fact that no other area the size of the state of Kansas does produce as much wheat as adapted to the production of wheat, not only in quantity but also in the quality of wheat from a bread-making standpoint.

We Kansas farmers have made much progress in the modern employment in the production of a crop of wheat increasing our per acre yield, in the best of modern methods for seed bed preparation, harvesting and threshing, and since the production of wheat has now like every other industry evolved into a scientific and systematic industry, the requirements of which are also changing on the part of the miller and the baker as is the buyers of automobiles, trucks, combines, electrical appliances and the various appointments of modern home in city or country.

There is to be found about 62 different varieties of wheat now being grown in Kansas, each variety with some particular characteristic which is peculiar to that particular variety, each of which might have some advantages in the mind of the grower who simply grows wheat, but who does not take the pains to determine as to whether that particular variety or mixture of variety is going to meet with the ever dull, not meeting the requirements of the miller or the baker or how the miller is going to be able to buy and blend this conglomeration of varieties after he has bought them and mill a flour that will fit into the commercial baking of bread that will also meet the requirements of a bakery bread consuming public that is also very discriminating and hard to please.

In addition to the large numbers of known varieties of wheat we find two more fields of wheat that are mixed with soft wheats, smooth wheat, hard wheat, and with a very large percentage of rye.

Danger of Penalty The buyers at the terminal markets are surely going to place a heavy penalty against samples of wheat in proportion to the mixture of variety, mixtures of hard and soft wheats, also the presence in various percentages of rye, and smooth wheat, hard wheat, and with a very large percentage of rye.

Even though some farmers are growing such varieties and types of wheat, the terminal markets and bakers and does not have a full ear load to market at one time receives no benefit for his trouble, since his wheat would have to be shipped to the same pit and be elevated to the same bin containing all the mixtures grown in that trade territory. The discriminating farmer receiving no benefit to which he is entitled because of the failure on the part of his neighbor who is careless.

There was a time when Kansas wheats were in demand in practically every part of the world for blending purposes, because we were growing less varieties, with Red Turkey predominating in the hard wheat sections, but during the war the price of wheat was so high that it was almost impossible to ship around with so many new and untried varieties or mixtures of varieties, with hybrids that we have lost our uniformity in quality in milling and baking qualities and are being penalized in the market for our carelessness and indifference.

The miller and the baker demand quality for flour and bread. Unless we wish the growers of wheat can and will make the effort to grow and market wheat of varieties developed to furnish the product demanded by the processor and consumer, we are sure to be facing a situation in the very near future when we will be unable to sell our wheat at all for milling, or at all, sell at a heavy discount. With the cost of producing a crop above the market prices we can afford to continue growing varieties of wheat not adapted to the needs of the miller, the baker or the tastes of the consumer, is the question that the farmer is now facing.

The spring wheat areas in this country have adapted themselves to the changed conditions and are now producing such varieties of spring wheat that meets the requirements of the miller, the baker and the bakery bread consumer and unless we in the hard winter wheat sections will abandon our present policies of just growing wheat, reduce our number of varieties to probably not more than six. Grow the one variety best adapted to our vicinity, free from rye, there is a future to the wheat industry in Kansas. We have three distinct wheat areas in this state. In each of these areas certain varieties meeting the requirements of the miller, the baker and the bakery bread consumer and unless we in the hard winter wheat sections will abandon our present policies of just growing wheat, reduce our number of varieties to probably not more than six. Grow the one variety best adapted to our vicinity, free from rye, there is a future to the wheat industry in Kansas. 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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, JUNE 20, 1940

EDITORIAL NOTES

R. H. T.

Another membership report will be mailed to local Union secretaries, as of June 30, from your state Farmers Union secretary. Dues received before this date will improve the showing of your county, of course.

Clay county leads in membership at this date, although McPherson is a close second, and each has quite a number ahead before reaching last year's total.

Esther Ekblad, state junior leader, is the official photographer of the organization, now taking moving pictures of various Farmers Union activities which will be shown next fall and winter at local Union meetings with the new equipment. There is reason to anticipate some good Farmers Union meetings soon to be preserved, a type of agriculture must be followed that provides a good business on a reasonable area of land.

Just what is propaganda? And what is meant by leaving "the balance of the space to the membership" referred to by Riley county Union? Here we had been thinking all four pages were for the membership!

Publication of a farm paper, especially the organ of a farm organization, without any reference to the work of the government or any of its various bureaus and departments seems an absurd principle to work upon in this day and age.

The Farm Security Administration has received much political sustenance from the National Farmers Union. Dissatisfaction with either of these bodies should not be dismissed even by the most radical with a shake of the head, and a "don't want to hear any more about it!"

Are you planning a Farmers Union picnic soon?

Support Your Organization

We sometimes wonder if the farmer is in real earnest about building a farm organization that can in turn render effective service to its membership and at times we are forced to compare the different farm organizations and their effectiveness with the various labor organizations that are operating in this country. Farm organization dues run all the way from \$1.00 per year up to as high as \$15 per year. We refer now to the general farm organizations.

A while back our attention was called to a farmer who refused to join a general farm organization because he figured the dues were too high. These dues were only nominal in character. In the same conservation it was developed that this farmer's son was paying \$50 as an entrance fee into a labor organization, and of course he would be under the necessity of keeping up regular annual or monthly dues.

Our investigation already has brought out the fact that nearly every labor union in the land collects higher monthly and annual dues than the general farm organization. Is it any wonder that we hear so much about the labor organization in the daily and weekly press of our country?

A short while ago we asked a labor union member who was paying in \$15 per year annual dues if he thought it paid. He said, "Yes, it has paid as it has increased my income over \$100 per year." We believe the farmers will be in a position to get somewhere if they take the same interest in their organizations as we find in the labor unions—Equity Union Exchange.

NEB. F. U. PRES. ENCOURAGES LIVE STOCK PRODUCTION

(continued from page 1)

"Many farmers conduct a fairly large business on a small area of land. They develop a big business by farming intensively as, for example, by keeping a good dairy herd, engaging in poultry production, or in other ways utilizing the raw products of the farm such as hay and grain. In this way the number of hours of labor that can be invested profitably upon any given area of land is greatly increased."

Center Around Livestock
"Most rural institutions in Kansas have been built to serve communities having farm units of medium size as to area. If these institutions are to be preserved, a type of agriculture must be followed that provides a good business on a reasonable area of land. There is a most urgent necessity both from the standpoint of agriculture and the institutions of serving agriculture, to redirect farm management trends in this state away from extensive types of farming, such as extensive wheat and small grain production, into more intensive types centered around livestock production. This is an immediate necessity of many business enterprises serving agriculture."

New Life for Cities
"The rural home has been and continues to be the principal source of the substantial citizens of the nation."

"It is an accepted fact that the urban sections of America are not self-maintaining, but are dependent upon a constant inflow of new life from the farm. Furthermore, a disproportionate share of the leaders in the urban centers came as young people from rural areas."

"Society, therefore, has a vital interest in seeing that a considerable proportion of the families of this country have an opportunity to live in rural homes under conditions favorable for the proper training and development of youth. The opportunity exists of directing the agricultural affairs of the state in such a way as to increase the size of business on the farms or medium-sized farms through the intensification of their agriculture to the point that more, rather than fewer families can be maintained on Kansas farms."

"There is great need at this time for cool judgment, for calmness, for tolerance, for clearer thinking, and for willingness to sacrifice the immediate interests of the individual for the long-time welfare of society and the state. I have a firm conviction that if these qualities are to express themselves in our citizenship, they will first manifest themselves in the rural areas. An immediate objective should be to make rural conditions favorable for the growth of these qualities."

GET THE WEEDS EARLY

NEW YORK, (P)—More than 15 years of experimental work at the Long Island vegetable research farm and at Cornell indicated that it is not necessary to cultivate more than enough to control weeds. Added cultivation increases the cost and may injure the roots of vegetable plants. Weeds should be cut while small, with a cultivator which nips them just below the soil surface. More cultivation is needed during seasons with frequent rains than in dry seasons. Cultivating after the plants are about half-grown is likely to do more harm than good.

King Henry VIII, in 1533, ordered flax grown in England.

TRAVELOGUE

By J. P. Fengel

I was anxious to attend three county Farmers Union meetings in one week for this report, but found they came too close together and with other prospects for organization work showing up, we had to be more than satisfied with the two county meetings.

I was present to install the officers of the Pottawatomie county organization at Sandy Hook Local east of St. Marys on the 5th.

It was a delightful evening and since the crowd was too large for the school house we moved out into the school yard under the trees.

Uncle Julius Immenschuh was installed as the President at this fine county organization and under his guidance and experienced leadership we are perfectly safe in making the prediction of a large and influential county organization for Pottawatomie county.

Have Lecturer

I was also interested in the after installation remarks of their county lecturer, Mr. W. H. S. S. He gave us more Farmers Union history than I had ever heard from any one and he being the only Farmers Union member who was able to tell us that he knew every one of the members of the Kansas Farmers Union from its first organization until now.

Mr. Supsen is the oldest in membership in the county and was well grounded in the principles of the Union, even before there was a state organization at all. Mr. Supsen told us the name of the first of the state presidents, who was Ed. H. Hughes, he only serving for a period of one year, being replaced by Maurice McAuliffe, who was succeeded by Uncle John Tromble. Mr. Supsen gave us a very interesting talk.

The ladies served a splendid lunch after the meeting and the young folks from the county's Locals rendered a snappy program.

I was privileged to attend a meeting of the Marshall county Farmers Union at Bremen, with out invitation, just wanted to drop in on them to see how they worked in their everyday clothes, since they were not expecting company. Was a little tardy for dinner, but that didn't make a bit of difference, in fact think it was a capital idea as there was so much more on the table than any one could possibly select from and was a little late for the evening but that brought, which was just out of the question entirely.

Marshall county had a good meeting too. After a visit with our John Tommer and spending an evening at the home of Mr. Schiller, an overnight at Waterville, the following day was spent visiting along the way into St. Marys, with stops at the home of V. E. Hawkins, at Olsburg with Manager R. D. Samuelson and the boys about the place.

With President Immenschuh of the Pottawatomie county organization, we made several calls on our Farmers Union friends in the north

part of the county around Flush, Blaine and Wheaton.

We visited along the way until we came to the home of Sebastian Decket and talked to him until it was dinner time and since he prevailed upon us to stay for dinner we did so and while there we were treated to a fine dinner by Mrs. Decket and the weather man also treated us to a four hour rain which was surely needed in that vicinity. We also visited and talked with Mr. Henry Decket and his sons, Tony Florsch, Mr. Ed. Unscheid, Fred C. Ford of Blaine, Walter H. Pierson and the Rev. Fr. J. E. Bleher, of Flush.

While in the vicinity of the State Board was next in order at the office in Salina, which was attended by Directors Reinhart and Peterson regarding some special business and then the meeting of the Farmers Union Managerial Association at the City Hall, Salina.

This Managerial meeting was one of the best if not the best, I have ever attended, which was also well attended and its program and discussions were constructive. Every Farmers Union member should have been in this meeting with at least part of his board of directors. These meetings are not only worth while, they are absolutely necessary and we should have more of them. From Salina to Manhattan—Riley for a field day of the members of the Improvement Association, with luncheon at Riley Rural High School which was served by the 4-H mothers of the county and was furnished by the Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs of Manhattan. There were about 250 attending this field day inspection of wheat test plots and the noon-day luncheon.

While in that vicinity, I could not resist a visit to Clay county, so drove over to see Wilbur Larson and from there over to call on my good host, Mr. and Mrs. Ed White, president of the Four Mile Local. Sorry the time was so short as it's always hard to break away from these good people.

Was unfortunate at other places by not finding people at home. Not only in the eating but also in the getting was cooperating emphasized for the ice cream and cake were purchased from the surplus of the year's operations of the elevator. This rather unique method of advertising is used to acquaint the membership the association and the community with the results of the year's business, the connection with the Farmers Union and the fact that a surplus was made from which such generous appropriations for the community entertainment could be made.

Neighborhood Notes

In McPherson County
Resolution of Sympathy—Whereas our Heavenly Father in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst Brother Carl V. Swanson.

Be it therefore resolved that we, the members of the Johnstown Farmers Union Local No. 749, extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this hour of bereavement and sorrow.

Floyd Palmer, Adel Peterson.

In Riley County
Dear Folks: The second quarterly meeting

of the Riley County Farmers Union No. 45, was held in the Center Hill School house on June 7, 1940.

The meeting was called to order at 11:45, with the County President V. E. Hawkins, in the chair. After appointing the committee, we adjourned to partake of a bounteous basket dinner.

At 1:30 the meeting was again called to order. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

We were indeed fortunate in having with us our State Secretary, Mr. Rex Troutman, who gave us a very interesting talk. We appreciate having Mr. Troutman and family with us and hope it will be possible for them to come again.

Merle E. Isaacson was a committee of one on credentials. Motion carried that all members present be allowed to vote.

The committee on resolutions were Gust Larson, O. A. Swanson and Carl H. Peterson. They offered the following resolutions which carried.

1. Whereas, we have always felt a great concern over our Farmers Union paper remaining Farmers Union. Therefore, we urge that any F. C. A., A. A., F. S. A., or P. C. A. etc. which is not covered by the Wakeney resolution, be printed only in the "open forum" of our Kansas Union Farmer and allow the balance of the space to the membership and for the betterment of the world's largest Mortgage System.

2. Whereas, the printing charges on currency is no higher than on bonds and furthermore saves the government interest on bonds, therefore we urge the government to issue its own money full legal tender and pay its bonds.

3. Whereas, the kind of government we have is largely responsible to the kind of men who administer the same, we therefore urge our members to study carefully the kind of men and who they represent before giving them our votes.

4. We wish to express our appreciation to Wm. Gehrke for his timely articles in our Union paper on "Money or your Economic Life."

5. We wish to thank Center Hill Local for its hospitality and the ladies for the good dinner.

A motion carried that we have our county picnic in connection with the county picnic in Randolph in August, the County Union officers to arrange the program.

Adjourned.

E. Hawkinson, Co. Pres.
Henry G. Nanninga, Co. Sec.

In Shawnee County

The Pauline Farmers Union Elevator entertained its members, the members of the Elevator local and the community at its annual ice cream feed Friday, June 14. These affairs are a continuous demonstration of the effectiveness of cooperation for a thousand people cooperating consumed almost a hundred gallons of ice cream together when none of them could have done it alone though some of the small boys apparently would have tried.

DISCUSSION NO. 11 Co-operatives

The Members Determine A Cooperative's Lifeline

The membership in one sense of the word is the cooperative. For instance in a farm cooperative farmers have accepted the general rules embodied in the principles of cooperative business and are working together for their mutual benefit. Therefore in thinking about the relationship of membership to successful cooperative operations, it is necessary to consider the responsibilities of the individual member to the membership as a whole. That group when joined together is the cooperative.

Oftentimes individual members develop an attitude of indifference. It is such a person's feeling that he has no more responsibility to the cooperative organization than to a competitor who operates near by. Many fail to see any difference between private and cooperative ownership when both business houses happen to be paying the same price for the products bought of the farmer. That it is just as cheap to buy at the store across the street are familiar words. There are those, however, who feel that more than price determines the worth of a cooperative, but just the same, it is volume and loyalty that determines at least in part the service and benefits the cooperatives can give.

Again some member will complainingly remark, "I don't like the way the manager does things, or how the Board of Directors run things. No one else has anything to say." Back comes the argument that directors are elected by a majority vote of those members who attend the annual meetings. It is a part of the member's responsibility to elect from among their own number the men they think capable of directorship. And if the majority of the members feel that the organization isn't being handled properly, it is their votes which will effect the change. The members, individually and as a group, have the sole responsibility of keeping the cooperative functioning for the mutual benefit of all.

Sometimes a member will remark, "Well, I don't know anything about the cooperative business so what's the use of me attending meetings. Let the other fellow look after the affairs." Is that a valid excuse or should that member make it a point to find out about the workings of the cooperative? The same person must surely make it a point to find out the things he needs to know about farming operations. It should not be so difficult to become somewhat informed about the cooperative, which through membership is partly his.

Another well-known statement goes something like this: "Well, I have \$25.00 invested in that

Farmers Union Cooperative and I never have gotten any interest on my money. What good am I getting out of it?" Before expressing an opinion such as that, it would be well to find out just how the cooperative has been set-up. Was that cooperative business organization formed so that the members could get interest on the money they have invested, or was the cooperative organized to provide a means of eliminating excessive handling charges? If it hasn't done that job then the member probably hasn't received full returns on the money invested. However, one reason why that man hasn't received interest on his investment may be that his own cooperative competition accomplished the job it was supposed to so well that it is now operating on a very small handling margin. So small that the cooperative doesn't have anything left at the end of the year. A failure to pay interest or dividends may mean that the member is getting a bigger return on the money invested than if the cooperative did pay interest, providing the member is still farming in the community and is buying and selling the products handled by the cooperative.

Thus it can be seen that a cooperative organization is the membership and that the success of the cooperative undertaking of the membership depends largely on the manner in which each individual member understands and accepts his responsibilities. Those things which the member must do in helping himself and fellow members to make their cooperative undertaking successful can be summarized as follows:

1. The individual member has a responsibility to the membership body as a whole in regard to the control and management of the cooperative. The member should do what he can to inform himself so that he is in a better position to intelligently assist in determining policies, and in electing efficient men to official positions.
2. The member is responsible for the capital used to operate the cooperative. The cooperative enterprise belongs to the members; they should furnish the operating capital in the form of stock, surplus, or as deferred dividends.
3. The member is responsible for the success of the cooperative through his loyalty in patronage. The patronage of members is largely a determining factor in whether or not the cooperative can operate a profitable and beneficial business.

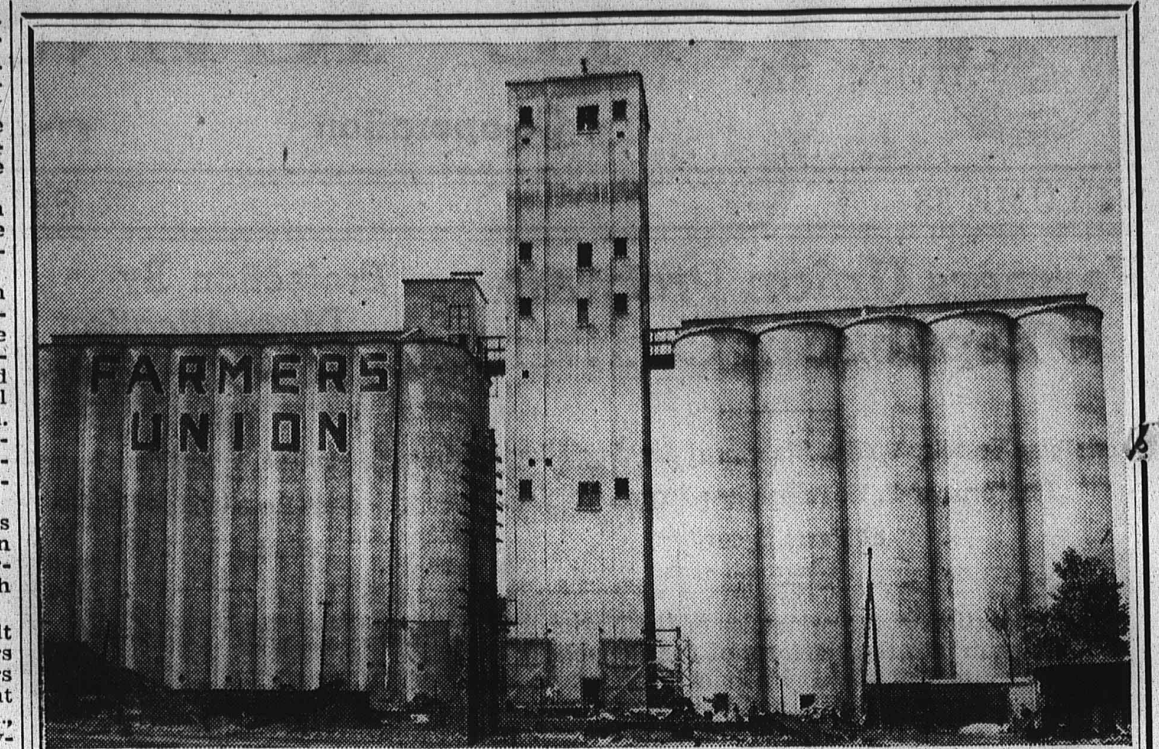
The cooperative in which the members shoulder their individual and combined responsibilities has very good prospects of a long lifetime.

DISCUSSION QUESTION:

What Steps Can Be Taken By A Cooperative to Gain the Active Support of Disinterested Members?

- A. Should members be expected to get the information they need about the cooperative through their own efforts?
- B. Is it possible for the membership to provide the means and the mechanics for a cooperative to conduct a program of education?

REFERENCES: Kit on Cooperatives (50c) including "Cooperation—Philosophical Interpretation," "Cooperatives in U. S.—A Balance Sheet," "Cooperation, What Is It?" "Co-ops—How Far Can They Go?" "The Story of Farmers Cooperatives," and others. Also, "Cooperative Marketing of Farm Products," Federal Farm Bureau (No. 10); and "Cooperative Purchasing of Farm Supplies," Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C., Bulletin No. 1.



Here's How Your Farmers Union Terminal Elevator Looked on June 6!

Looming up white and tall and USEFUL, it stands as concrete testimony that it pays the farmers to market their grain cooperatively. In the many, many terminal elevators in Kansas, this is one of two owned cooperatively—One of two owned by the farmers who grow the grain that is stored, cleaned, conditioned, or mixed in them.

No single man will grow rich from the operations of this elevator. Stockholders will not be delighted with big dividends. Its earnings will be spread to the thousands of farmers who market their grain through their local Farmers Union Elevators and then send it on

to their cooperative at the terminal markets.

It took years of fighting for the farmers to get the right to operate on the grain markets for themselves. It took more years to build up the business to where it would warrant this elevator facility. Now that we have it, let's remember that it isn't there just to be looked at—even though it looks pretty swell. Neither is it there just so you can be proud of something because you own it. It is there to be USED—used by every Farmers Union Elevator located at a point that will work through Topeka to the Missouri River.

LOAN WHEAT—STORAGE—CONSIGNMENTS—SALES—HEDGING
A Complete Cooperative Grain Marketing Service

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION
KANSAS CITY SALINA TOPEKA

their fathers started. Musical talent in the community contributed to the program and President Howard Hofmeister of the Elevator Local invited the elevator members to come to the next meeting Saturday, June 22.

In Stafford County
Resolution of Sympathy. Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst, Mr. Fred Heagly, father of our sister, Mrs. Neenan Hanover, member of this local.

Be it resolved that the North Star Farmers Union extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family.

Daisy Fortner, Bessie Cline, Della Powelson, Committee.

THE CLOAK ROOM

W. P. Lambertson

"Stop Hitler!" writes Corwin Hatfield of Vermillion. Which one, Corwin?

The Chief Executive could better adjourn the Supreme Court, for he owns them.

We need a sober, steady hand at the wheel, preferably a dumb man but not deaf.

Both sisters, Dorothy Thompson and Senator Claude Pepper give me pains in both sides.

Willkie is the only candidate for the White House who ever drew \$75,000, a president's salary in private life.

A year ago right now the charming Queen and our glamor boy sat in the shade of an apple tree at Hyde Park. She got the decision.

At best, war is a wicked waste. In the rush it is probable that half of the 4 billion will be thrown away in needless war, real estate and obsolete material. This is another of our "helpless nightmares."

Wendell Willkie sounds pretty, like Homer Hoch. By the way, Clarence Lee, chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee told me at a grange banquet he for a long time had hoped Homer would be President some day.

The Hawley-Smoot Bill passed ten years ago this week was a shot to the right and we lost 100 seats in November. The Hull trade treaties were a plunge to the left and they lost 80 in November of '38. This column opposed both. We need a happy medium.

My friend, W. A. White, says our foreign policy for a hundred years has been built up behind the British fleet. First, we never had a foreign policy except what George left us in his farewell until Woodrow Wilson. In the second place, pray tell me against whom that fleet saved us for a hundred years—whom? What's the matter with Kansas?

DANGER EUROPEAN FAMINE NO COUNTERPART—WALLACE

(continued from page 1)

of cooperation—a program that includes doing more of our own marketing, and we have made headway in the market places. In 1917 the first cooperative live stock selling agency in a terminal market that is still in successful operation was established in Omaha, Nebraska, and at this time we have a cooperative live stock association in practically every terminal market in the nation. These agencies have paid back many millions of dollars to the producers of slaughter animals. We have built up considerable bargaining power in the terminal markets. Dips in the market which often might mean the difference between a little profit or a loss to the producer have been prevented because of a large per cent of the livestock was in the hands of salesmen who represented the producer.

In the past few years there have been trends towards other forms of marketing—such as sales rings, direct buying, and as these have progressed and packers had supplies of slaughter animals coming in from the country, the terminal agencies lost much of their bargaining power, if farmers are

The Best Way to Profit

The packers have helped to build up a great outstanding industry. The livestock business in its various phases has been prominent factor in building great cities and has provided thousands of men and women with employment.

The best way profit from this live stock business can be reflected to the producer is through cooperative channels, and the farmer should not only be organized to sell his product, but must take another step and enter the field of processing. This is not revolutionary—it is what other commodity producers do.

A profitable live stock industry does mean a market for corn and coarse grains. Eight or nine out of every ten bushels of corn raised each year in the United States are fed to live stock and marketed as such. About 90 per cent of meat products are from hogs. Corn hog production is one of the big divisions of American farming. For many years, pot cattle, sheep and hogs usually sold for around the same price as the corn. In the two years hogs generally have been lower than cattle and sheep when compared with a long time average.

Hog Business Fading

Last year, and so on this year, the decline in hog prices has been sharp, while cattle prices have remained about the same. This concerns not only the producer of hogs, but also the producers of corn, as farmers who feed corn at present prices to 5-cent hogs, so they are gradually going out of hog raising which will mean a curtailed market for our corn in a very short time. The loss of the foreign market, no doubt affects the price of lard and pork products, as they were the only meat commodities that we were exporting in any considerable amount. Also, the liberal importation and general use of vegetable fats has lessened the demand for lard, together with the glowing advertisements of the manufacturers of lard substitutes. The Live Stock and Meat Board has done much through their research work to prove the value of meat and lard in our diet. Lard can be as readily and dependably standardized as butter. Packers have not taken pains heretofore along this line because they have been in the substitute business. However, information from the Institute of American Meat Packers indicates they are now making real progress in that direction. We should do our part as producers to encourage this progress by standardizing a better refined lard.

Lost Markets

We farmers lost our foreign markets following the World war and there is no prospect that they may be recovered for a number of years following the present conflict. (This is only one of the unhappy results of war.) However, nutritionists tell us that the people of America need more meat and meat products in a balanced diet for better health—in other words, they are underfed. Here at home in our market for meats and animal fats. Our consumption of meat and lard has not increased in the past five years in nearly as high ratio as our population. Our per capita consumption of meat products from 1935 to 1939 averaged only 137 lbs. a year, while in Argentina it was 326 lbs., in New Zealand 321 lbs., and in Australia 205 lbs. Meat and animal fats abound in protein and contain important vitamins and minerals that are needful for our protection against deficiency diseases.

In conclusion:

We are not interested in helping build up a great live stock industry that is controlled by a few trusts and combines, but rather in making the live stock industry contribute its part towards making a more profitable life on the farm.

I urge you farmers to help in securing this legislation by joining the ranks of the Farmers Union.

Junior and Juvenile Department

ESTHER EKBLAD, Director

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

WOLF-CHILDREN

Sharp little eyes and a sullen scowl;
Shrieking defiantly, wolf-children growl—
Searching the filth for a morsel of bread,
Watching the skies with the earth turning red.
Frenzied,
Frightened,
Fighting for life,
Caught in the maelstrom of hatred and strife;
Crouching in corners, fearing the light,
Dreading the day and afraid of the night.

Are these children, the ones He caressed?
Can it be these little ones He once blessed?
Prowling the streets of a gray town;
Mad little Wolf-children, wandering 'round;
Hungry
Hiding,
Hurrying by,
Fearing a death from a dreadful sky!
Fearing of destruction! Innocent hands
Filling the cup that a war demands.

Bright little eyes 'neath a tangled curl;
Could it be your little boy or girl?
Once they were happy as children should be;
Long ago knelt at their own mother's knee;
Father,
Mother,
Sisters—all—
Home and their country lost in the fall,
Little wolf-children with nowhere to go!
Merciful God, have we fallen so low?

—Mrs. Lewis Small.

With the above poem, which so vividly portrays war and its consequences, Mrs. Lewis Small, of Marshall, Ore., housewife, was declared the winner of a national contest conducted by a group of women's poetry and peace societies.

Nebraskan to Eureka Park Camp Staff

CAMP STAFF AND FACULTY

The whole of the camp staff family is not to date gathered in, but it won't be long now until we can name them all. We are very, very happy to announce the Camp Guide in the KUF to be sure that this year as a member of the faculty. Our acquaintance with Miss Aida Ludden is through the Nebraska Farmers Union. She was an instructor in their camps last year and their Camp Director tells me she will be with them again this year. We feel very fortunate that Miss Ludden is willing to join us in Kansas. She is no stranger to Farmers Union camps. She has a wealth of experience in teaching leadership methods are excellent. Miss Ludden is a graduate of the Kearney, Nebraska, State Teacher's College and she has received many honors in public speaking and debate.

Those who return to the camp for a second or third year will see about the camp the past camps such happy ones. So with old and new friends we look forward to a week crowded with profitable and long-to-be-remembered experiences.

The 1940 Camp Guide

A mimeographed 1940 Camp Guide has been mailed to leaders who will share the contents with the members of Junior classes. However we are publishing the Camp Guide in the KUF to be sure that all prospective campers get this needed information. We hope that these pointers about the camp will satisfactorily answer questions regarding when, where and how to go, what to pack in the suitcase, and what to expect upon arrival. Also in this issue of the KUF is a registration blank. In sending registrations to the State Office use this blank or the one which may have reached you through the mails. All registrations are due July 20. Get them in early.

Juniors to be in the Movies

Won't it be fun? Just brand new among the possessions of the Kansas Farmers Union is a movie camera and projector. No pictures have been taken up-to-date but we'll have the camera broken in by camp time so that we can really put it to work there. We'll make a movie of the camp and next winter we'll show folks at home just how much fun it is to spend a week at a Farmers Union Camp. To picture the Farmers Union in action here, there and everywhere, will be the slogan carried with the new MOVIE CAMERA.

Summer is the Time for Play

With all school activities out of the way, Juniors are coming to the front with picnics and parties. Fifty young people of the Lincoln local in Clay county, near the town of Lincoln, are planning to have a picnic at the camp and next winter we'll show folks at home just how much fun it is to spend a week at a Farmers Union Camp. To picture the Farmers Union in action here, there and everywhere, will be the slogan carried with the new MOVIE CAMERA.

With Your State Leader

Two very interesting and well attended county meetings were held early in June, one at Lindsborg, June 3, the other at St. Marys, June 5. It was very inspiring to attend the McPherson county meeting. The meetings of the past year have radiated an abundance of pep and enthusiasm. In true Farmers Union fashion, all members of the family attended the county meetings to become genuine county leaders.

At St. Marys the first county meeting of Pottawatomie was held since reorganization. Of much interest to me was the enthusiasm shown for educational work. Two dollars was voted for each local in the county which will send one or more Juniors to the Farmers Union Camp. Encouragement and financial backing was given the county Junior Leader, Mrs. Bernard Immenschuh, who is indeed doing a fine job.

June 12 I attended a meeting of the Farmers Union Managerial Association which was held in Salina. It is always a pleasure to attend the get-together of the managers and listen to their discussions. Friday, August 2, will this year be manager's visiting day at the camp.

With the sponsorship of this local the Juniors of the Lincoln local, Clay county, met at Swenson's Lake, Clay Center, for a weiner roast, Thursday evening, June 12. Fifty young people of the community were present to enjoy the outing. The early part of the evening was spent in playing softball. The exercise and competition of the games did much to sharpen appetites for the weiners and marshmallows which followed the final score. Later in the evening we found a grassy spot and played games. We stopped for awhile during the games to enjoy the gathering of the Juniors of the Farmers Union and the part of the Junior in the organization.

Enjoy Pauline Meeting. Through a steering committee several parties will be planned for the summer. The Juniors will be ready by fall to officially organize a Junior class. Friday evening, June 14, the Pauline, Kansas Farmers Cooperative Association held their annual stockholders' and patrons' social meeting. The evening began with a short program of musical

urday, August 3. Campers should plan to arrive at the Park during the afternoon Sunday. The first meal will be served Sunday evening. Staff members will gladly meet anyone coming to camp by train or bus in Manhattan if the Camp Director is notified of the time and station.

Who May Attend
Juniors, Junior Reserves, (ages 14 to 21), Junior and Juvenile Leaders, and older campers, are interested in leadership may attend the camp. All must be members of the Farmers Union in good standing. Further information concerning qualifications obtained from the state Junior Director. Special discussion periods will be held each day for Farmers Union Junior Leaders.

When to Register
Registrations for camp attendance are due at the Kansas Farmers Union Office by July 20. Registration blanks can be obtained from the State Junior Director, or may be clipped from the Kansas Union Farmer.

What to Pay
The fee for each individual camper is \$5.00 for the camp week, \$2.00 of the fee must be paid at registration. If a camper is unable to attend, the fee is not refundable but may be transferred to a substitute camper. Campers will pay the balance of \$3.00 when checked into camp Sunday evening, July 28. The five dollar fee will cover all major expenses except transportation. Every camper should have a few extra nickels and dimes for incidental expenses.

Bring to Share
All campers should come to camp supplied with pencils and notebooks. Cameras and autograph albums are popular about the camp. Camp programs will be much more entertaining if those who play musical instruments will bring them along. Music readings, radio and other program specialties will be heartily welcomed.

What to Wear
Cool, comfortable and washable clothing is needed for summer camp life. Camp life is rough; dresses and suits which are not easily and inexpensively cleaned are out of place. The following are suggestions of what campers will need:

Wash dresses and slacks
Overalls and wash trousers
Comfortable sport shoes
A jacket or light sweater
Raincoat and galoshes, (rain was abundant in '39)
Bathing suit and cap
Washcloths and bath towels
Soap and personal toilet articles
Shower glass for brushing teeth
A small mirror
Coat hangers
Blanket, sheets and pillow for cot.

The beds will be individual camp cots. Campers should bring a heavy comforter or blanket to use as a mattress, and two or three light warm blankets for covers. In '39 the nights were very cold; it is well to be prepared. Don't bring good bedding. The camp is equipped with shower baths which will add much to physical comfort.

Guests and Extra Meals

Visitors are welcome at the camp at all times of the day. If a group comes and wishes to take meals with the campers, a notice to the Camp Director ahead of time will be appreciated. Meal tickets will sell for 25c. Visitors may bring picnic lunches.

In Touch with Home

Friends and the family at home can reach persons at the camp by writing mail in care of the Farmers Union camp, Eureka Park, Manhattan, Kansas. Telephone calls should be made to the residence of C. E. Jones, Caretaker, Eureka Park.

Responsibilities of and For Campers
Every precaution will be taken for the health and well-being of the campers. Deans will be present to look after the comfort of the boys and girls. However, the camp cannot assume the responsibility for illness and accidents. Persons not in good health should not come to camp.

The Hours of the Camp Day
Interwoven into all activities of the camp day is friendship, fellowship and information. The day is divided into leisure hours and hours of each day are spent in discussion, classes with economic problems, cooperatives and leadership methods as the basic topics.

What to do in leisure hours is a question asked in rural as well as urban communities. The play hours of the camp are planned and directed with just as much care as are the study periods. Most of the day is spent in playing games, sports, swimming, tours, programs, singing games and folk dances lend toward keeping the days active and lively.

Student Government
Student government was introduced last year. Through a Board of Directors and student body meetings, camp policies were formulated and administered. The same procedure will follow this year. The chores of the camp, such as dish washing, garbage cleaning will be shared by the campers.

We will in each future issue of the Kansas Union Farmer submit articles we believe of interesting to members of the Kansas Farmers Union. The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission at South St. Joseph, Missouri, holds the live stock marketing contract of the Kansas Farmers Union ever since organization has paid back many thousands of dollars in cash refunds to these members who have shipped to us. The year 1940 will be no exception. At the close of business on May 31, 1940, we have a net profit of \$4,843.33, which is equivalent to a percentage refund of 23.30 per cent. We hope to maintain or increase this percentage at the close of the year. Those who ship live stock to us will positively receive back the percentage of profit that we make.

In the Farmers Union Credit Association, which is our financing branch, we have outstanding loans amounting to \$106,697.80. Our loans are made to responsible feeders and farmers in our territory at 4 1/2 per cent interest. In the Serum Department, which is a new activity for us, our cumulative savings for patronage

refunds is 22.30 per cent. All members who ship their cattle, hogs and sheep to us or buy their serum needs through us will be paid a patronage refund, in cash, shortly after the first of the year. Doubtless most of the readers of the Kansas Farmers Union are members of the state organization. When you pay your dues, you contribute feel that you wish to obtain all the benefits from your membership that is possible. Your membership will be worth more to you if you ship to the Farmers Union. The same group in London of Brazil the value of these two currencies is established in London.

The Open Forum

Loans Not the Cure

To the Editor:
I note with pleasure the start of your Open Forum. I hope members will make good use of it. Secretary Wallace claims the impact of war is hurting the American farmer. The farmer's task is to produce the needed food. With a sensible system, when other nations do not buy, when farmers and their families could have leisure time for picnics and travel to mountains and seashore.

The cure for conditions is not loans, but abundant purchasing power, well distributed to the masses in our own country. All reform efforts should be intelligently directed to that end. Then the produced wealth would flow out over the country to bless all our people, instead of being clogged in warehouses, while leaving the people in millions of homes in dire need.

Samuel R. Stewart,
Route 5
Clay Center, Kansas.

PROTECTION BY DIVERSIFICATION

—DEAN'S ADVICE

(continued from page 1)

bushels in 1939 and 46 million bushels in 1938. Argentina's wheat stocks are comparatively low—38 million bushels as compared to 198 million bushels in 1938. But Argentina has about 300 million bushels of corn available for export; large potential supplies of beef, and Canada has large quantities of pork products available for export.

The Ever-Normal Granary is full. We have plenty for our own people, plenty for war relief and plenty for reserves. As I have pointed out, the problem is not one of increasing production but one of getting the food we have to the people who need it, both here and abroad.

Almost every development since the war began has curtailed our foreign outlets for farm products. At present, the Mediterranean area, Central Europe, Scandinavia, Holland, Belgium and the Balkans are out of practical purposes eliminated as markets.

For the first eight months of the war as compared to the same period a year earlier, exports of farm products other than cotton have fallen by one-fourth. Cotton exports were fairly high but the reasons had little to do with the war.

Wheat exports for the eight months were only a little more than the previous year; flue-cured tobacco less than half; both fresh and dried fruit exports declined sharply; pork exports were well below the comparatively low level of 1939. The picture is not so dark as it looks. The only farm product which seems to have benefited from the conflict is soybean exports, but the prospect for further large shipments of that commodity has dimmed perceptibly since 88 percent of the bean exports went to areas now under German control.

The importance of this curtailment of farm exports will be measured by the place of the foreign market in our agricultural economy. Normally we have exported about 20 percent of our wheat crop, 50 percent of our flue-cured tobacco, nearly 40 percent of our apple crop, and 45 percent of our prune crop. As I have pointed out, it is these crops that back up in this country the farm price structure for the whole production of these crops is threatened. That is why the prospective need in Europe and because of the piling up of supplies in this country due to the loss of exports since the war began.

The Triple-A program, with its adjustment of the prospective need in Europe and because of the piling up of supplies in this country due to the loss of exports since the war began. The Triple-A program, with its adjustment of the prospective need in Europe and because of the piling up of supplies in this country due to the loss of exports since the war began.

Already we are cooperating directly with the American Red Cross in its humanitarian work of sending supplies to Europe. As far as possible, we must continue to do our part to continue this sort of cooperation.

The people of the United States

Write to the Kansas Farmers Union, Junior Department, box 296, Salina, Kansas, for further information.

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The growth of the Barter System by certain countries has been the direct outgrowth of this drain on international exchanges of commodities. The London Group, in

WESTERN UNION

June 15, 1940.
Randolph, Kansas,

To the Editor:
Attention Membership Farmers Union.

In spite of war conditions and short wheat crop prices are being pushed down to save world's largest farm mortgage system FSA at double expense to farmers. Stop. Write your farm leaders to help save farm prices. Secretary Wallace cannot save both.

Victor Hawkinson, Pres.
Riley Co. Farmers Union

approve aid of this kind to the innocent war sufferers. But refugee relief is only part of the problem. We must remember that in our own country we still have millions of our own people who do not have adequate diets. Every effort must be made to expand domestic consumption of our surplus farm products.

Farmers have had 25 years of experience in working together in Extension Service programs. The national farm program have given us the machinery for effective farmer cooperation in times of peace or war. Through the AAA, organized on a county by county basis, farmers are operating their programs. In every one of the 3,021 agricultural counties in the United States there is a county AAA committee elected by the farmers. In the 24,056 farm communities throughout the United States, there are AAA farmer-elected community committees. Farmer committees are cooperating with the Farm Security Administration, the Soil Conservation Service and other Department agencies in hundreds of counties. The members of these committees are familiar with their local agriculture and, through years of actual experience in operating farm programs, they are familiar with Government procedure through this organization. It is possible to move swiftly toward any changes that are needed in agriculture.

Abundant reserve supplies are on hand to meet all requirements of the war and the next year's harvest. Before next year's crops are planted it will be possible to anticipate future requirements.

Never have the farmers of the United States been in such a good position to produce to the limit with the minimum of labor. Both our soils and our methods of agricultural management have been greatly improved in the past several years. If the labor should ever run short in the cities, there is a great reserve supply on the farms which can be drawn on. This can be done efficiently and without hysteria by means of the community and county committees. Because of our organization, our agricultural efficiency, and our great supplies, we will not need to plow the hills and the great plains as we did in 1917 and 1918.

"Money or Your Economic Life"

By Wm. C. Gehrke

Article 7
Another very important trend toward World Dictatorship, which is familiar to all monetary students, is the constant effort made by internationalists in all countries to establish a world currency.

Attention should be focused on these efforts because the same group wanting an international currency has never been in favor of a real national currency in any country and have done everything possible to be sure that real constitutional money never gained a foothold in this country.

In the Kansas Union Farmer of May 19, you will find the article on Gold by Henry Morgenthau. Mr. Morgenthau is one of the leading internationalists in the United States and the arguments he presents in this article are used by the other internationalists. Direct statements used by Mr. Morgenthau will be used in writing my article to show his hatred for constitutional money in the United States and his desire for international currency. Article eight will be a continuation of this analysis.

The whole argument of national versus international currency must be examined to see why Mr. Morgenthau and his disciples prefer the latter type. International currency allows one or a group of individuals to control the economic life of the rest of the countries. The permanent plan for this control has always been to get control of the national currencies first, such as our Federal Reserve System, then through wars and economic boycotts force all nations to ultimately use the one currency chosen by the group. The kind and the amount of this international currency is determined by the control group.

For Supreme Control

Much care is used to make each country think that its national currency is supreme. The fact that it isn't supreme is learned by the nationals when they enter into international trade and must convert their national currency into the international currency with the rate determined by the control group. Until the present war, the Money Control Group in London have always determined the rate at which currencies were convertible into the English gold (pound). The London Control group have been ally supported by the same group in other countries especially the United States and France. Before the World War of 1914 Germany and Italy were also supporters of the international currency. To get the real meaning of the use of the London currency it is seen that if a purchase is made by a citizen of the United States from a citizen of Brazil the value of these two currencies is established in London.

The growth of the Barter System by certain countries has been the direct outgrowth of this drain on international exchanges of commodities. The London Group, in

New Ideas to Education Job Causes Debate

Midland Co-op at Minneapolis
Considers Setting Up
Separate Unit

The following article is taken from the Midland Cooperator, the organ of the Midland Cooperative Wholesale, Minneapolis, Minn., and discusses that organization's seeking of an improved educational set-up. It is seen that when increased cooperative business is considered the only goal, the problem of getting the information out to the members and prospective members still is one of the real difficulties.

Midland is a member of National Cooperatives, Inc. The proposal to set up a separate educational department was referred to the board for further study at the 14th annual meeting June 11. E. G. Cort, manager of the wholesale, has been on an indefinite vacation since early in the year. Two different attempts to get a vote of endorsement from the board of directors have failed, arousing much discussion. All acknowledged Cort's services, especially during the early days of the organization, but felt that such a resolution would tie the hands of the board.

The Midland editorial follows: "Among resolutions to be considered by delegates at the Midland annual meeting June 11 is one which proposes to set up a separate educational department, separate from the wholesale. There would, in other words, be a merchandizing wholesale and an 'educational wholesale'."

In so doing, these four steps would, under the resolution, be taken:

1. The Midland board would hire the manager of the educational wholesale, and he would be responsible only to the board.
2. The Midland Cooperator and its editorial staff would be placed under the same manager.
3. The educational wholesale would be financed jointly by 'local cooperatives, districts, and other major departments' including the Midland Co-op Wholesale and the Cooperative Insurance Mutual American Farmers."

4. The manager of the educational wholesale would become a member of the managers' committee which would coordinate the work of the various Midland departments and, presumably, take the place of a general manager.

"Some Observations"
As one of the cards in this proposed re-shuffling of the Midland deck, the Cooperator would like to make a few observations. At

making these exchanges, were able to favor one country over another besides taking out a 'commission' for their 'service.' This same power is held by our banking system who can favor certain individuals or industries over others. India can also be used as an example to show that rupee has always been depressed so that the Indians had to give several rupees more to get it converted into the Pound before international trade could take place.

The Greenback Period
The methods of the international bankers was also used during the Civil War, when these bankers wanted to discourage the use of the Greenbacks. You will recall that the bankers got their bill passed by congress which rejected the Greenbacks as legal tender for taxes and interest on the public debt. The general public had the Greenbacks, which Lincoln had paid out, but the public had little gold. The bankers had the gold and when a citizen wanted to pay taxes he had to give up at least two Greenbacks to get one gold dollar. In other words where one dollar would have paid his taxes, under the international bankers' plan he had to pay two dollars. You experience the same principle of control when through price manipulation through money control in the United States you are forced to give up two bushels of wheat instead of one which you estimated when you made a debt.

The gold bloc countries now jointly composed of U. S., England and France, made an agreement in 1936 known as the tripartite agreement on currency stabilization. This meeting merely meant that these countries had agreed to keep their currencies in a relation which would aid each other and would work together to punish any country which did not respond to their dictates. The internationalists in these countries have the same aim—world economic domination. The trade has been heralded so widely by certain ones in this country is merely a disguise, which gives favors to any country which will do the bidding of the control countries.

In the first paragraph of his article Mr. Morgenthau speaks of United States currency as being a "solid rock of strength and stability." Anyone familiar with the changing value of the dollar, as shown by the commodity index, knows that Mr. Morgenthau purposely uses untruth to deceive the uninformed. The American dollar is the most unstable commodity in the United States. This is shown by using the 1926 price level as a base. The exact figures are not at hand but the dollar today is about 80 per cent normal. And above all varies so widely between a farmer's dollar and one used by industry. The constant change of the value of the dollar is chiefly due to the changing amount of money in circulation. This of course is the accomplishment of the Control Group.

REGISTRATION

Farmers Union Camp
EUREKA PARK, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

July 28—August 3, 1940

Juniors and Junior Reserves (14 to 21) whose parents are Farmers Union members in good standing, leaders and older young people interested in leadership, also members in good standing, may attend the Farmers Union Camp. The fee is \$5.00.

Name of Applicant Age
Address Local No.

Parent's Name
The registration fee of \$2.00 is enclosed I will pay the balance of the camp fee (\$3.00) upon arriving at camp I understand that the registration fee is not refundable but may be transferred to a substitute camper.

I will cooperate with camp rules and regulations, and will carry the responsibility of any personal accident or injury that may occur while I am at camp I am a member (Jr. Reserve, Junior or adult) in good standing

(Signature of Applicant)

Approved
(Local Secretary or Junior Leader)

Mail to: Rex Troutman, Secretary, Kansas Farmers Union,
Box 296, Salina, Kansas

REGISTRATION DEADLINE IS JULY 20

first glance, the plan set forth in the resolution might appear to the uncritical to have some merit. But on closer inspection it reveals, we believe, some defects potentially dangerous to the welfare of all cooperatives concerned.

Aside from the fact that the plan would be expensive for the local cooperatives called upon to help finance it, the proposal would, we believe, tend to create disunity at a time when unity is sorely needed, and it would tend to result in inefficiency and the "playing of politics." It would tend to break down general managers in place of one general manager, with the probability that each would play "politics" for all he was worth with the board of directors. In Sweden or elsewhere, in Sweden, for example, Marquis W. Childs, writing in his "Swedish Middle Way," points out that the great Cooperative Union

there combines wholesaling, manufacturing, education and public (continued on page 4)

HAVE you ever served on a program committee? Did you ever wish that new ideas would drop down from the sky? Good news for worried program committees is the Farmers Union

PROGRAM SERVICE

It is available to Locals and individuals through the Kansas Farmers Union; the subscription price 60c yearly.

ORDER FROM THE

Kansas
Farmers Union
Box 296
Salina, Kansas

DOSAGE TABLE

USING ANCHOR CONCENTRATED
SERUM AND VIRUS

Please use the following table to ascertain the amount of Serum and Virus to order. Serum is bottled in 500cc., 250cc., 125cc., 100cc. Virus is bottled in 100cc., 60cc., 30cc., 15cc.

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

Hogs weighing more than 180 pounds, add one cc. for each five pounds, increase in weight.

Dose thin pigs according to what they weigh in fair flesh. In case of pigs or hogs exposed to hog cholera, the above dosage should be increased 1/2 to 1 1/2.

Order From

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission
SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Price List of Vaccines and Serums

WE PREPAY SHIPPING CHARGES ON ALL
ORDERS OF \$10.00 OR MORE
Mail Orders C. O. D. Only

Do the Job Yourself ... Be Money and Pigs Ahead

Clear Concentrate Serum		\$0.65 per 100 cc
Simultaneous Virus		1.50 per 100 cc
Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin		.26 per dose
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum		1.80 per 100 cc
Mixed Infection Bacterin		.06 per dose
Pig Scours Bacterin		.06 per dose
Hog Worm Oil		7.00 per gal.
Worm Capsules		.02 1/2 and .03 1/2 each

MIXED INFECTIONS IN SWINE
FOR CATTLE
Blackleg Bacterin \$0.07 per dose
Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin06 per dose
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum 1.80 per 100 cc
Keratitis (Pink Eye) Bacterin06 per dose
Mixed Bacterin Bovine06 per dose
Abortion Vaccine25 per dose

Canadians Eye Grain Exchange With Question

Wheat Board Sells Big Order to British Agency at Price Over Exchange Bid

How the Canadian Wheat Board could sell 50,000,000 bushels of wheat at a price "considerably above" the bid on the Grain Exchange to the British buying agency is causing Canadian eyes to focus on the Grain Exchange and question its worth. The following is an editorial from the Western Producer, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, of June 13.

The Grain Exchange is to remain in operation until at least July 31st. That is the decision of the government briefly announced by Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce. On what grounds the government has reached is not stated, but the announcement was accompanied by a statement to the effect that the Wheat Board had just sold 50,000,000 bushels of wheat direct to the British buying agency at a price considerably above the present market.

In the absence of any detailed information it is impossible to reconcile the policy to keep the Grain Exchange in operation with the direct sale by the Wheat Board of 50,000,000 bushels to the British buying agency at a price "considerably above" the market price. It has always been understood that the Grain Exchange was being kept open in order that it might act as a barometer of price, that is, in practice, that it would set the price for trade transactions. Now, it appears, the Wheat Board by negotiation can get a better price than that set by operations on the Grain Exchange. In the light of this 50,000,000 bushels transaction it would appear that the Grain Exchange is actually a handicap upon the Wheat Board, inasmuch as it sets a price below that which is possible by direct negotiation, and makes the negotiations for a reasonable price that much more difficult.

The theory of the Grain Exchange is that by competition the price it sets is the world market price. Whatever of truth there may be in the theory the fact remains that today there is no world market. Indeed there has been, in the economic sense, no world market for wheat for many years. The world market is a myth and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange is merely a survival of the ritual, or in plain words, a game of make-believe.

So far as Canada is concerned her wheat market is today dependent upon a multitude of factors that could not exist in what is called a free market, and an Exchange functioning in a much restricted market is not only an economic anomaly but in the special circumstances of today a positive encumbrance upon the country.

One agency for the sale of wheat is all that this country needs in the present conditions and there is positively no necessity for a market which records fluctuations in speculative trading which quite evidently have no bearing whatever upon the price which can be obtained. It would be much better to close the Exchange, have the Wheat Board handle all the wheat, and obtain the best price it can by negotiation. There is no value in the Exchange today except as a form of relief for certain classes of traders and the mere fact that it is being carried along in an artificial way by a government which apparently has grave doubts about its value, makes it all the more imperative that it should immediately come within the classification of things that the country at this time can very well do without. We have repeatedly emphasized the urgency of the efficient mobilization of the resources of the country in the prosecution of the war; centralization of the marketing of wheat must be part of that mobilization.

GOOD DISCUSSIONS FEATURE SPRING MANAGERS' MEETING

(continued from page 1)

The directors of the parent Farmers Union organization to develop effective educational work in cooperative lines. The discussion outlines in the Kansas Union Farmer are a result of these committee meetings. He spoke of the district managerial meetings held in the fall.

Jobs and Filling Them
Leading the discussion on employment problems, Rex Troutman first spoke of the need of coordinating employment service, where cooperatives might locate good managers and where experienced employees might list their names for promotion into higher fields.

Mr. Westgate, Manhattan, worded a resolution that the Managerial Association handle such a service through its secretary, Verle Moyer, Alta Vista, second the motion, and said he believed that such a service could well be handled with no great amount of extra effort. Additional discussion brought in the discussion of fees, whether the service would be for Association members only, and the danger of organizational politics entering to weaken the value of the employment service.

T. B. Dunn, manager of the Farmers Union Auditing Association, spoke against the motion, saying that such a service might better be set up through the State Farmers Union office, that Farmers Union auditors were being too badly split up already, and having a tendency to weaken the Farmers Union as a united force. H. E. Witham of the Farmers Union Auditing Association suggested the service might well be made a part of the Farmers Union Auditing Association. Argument against this was that the service should be carried on by a non-selling agency. The motion was voted down that the Managerial Association handle the service.

President Nash appointed a com-

mittee of Harold Westgate, Manhattan; Ray Emil, Brewster; and Esther Eklblad, state Farmers Union auditor leader, to work out a recommendation that might be agreeable to the meeting. This committee returned in the afternoon with the recommendation that the service be set up in the State Office. The motion was approved. J. P. Fengel, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, immediately approved the suggestion from the Managerial Association, and gave his assurance that the employment service would be set up immediately and would operate with all possible efficiency. He asked the cooperation of all Farmers Union business agencies, local and state-wide.

Jobs and Relatives
The matter of employment of relatives of the director or manager was accepted. The subject was most too warm to handle, but one where circumstances of local importance might outweigh the most carefully worked rule or principle. It was agreed relatively as well as every one else should be encouraged to enter into cooperative work, and an employment service might aid in solving the "relatives" problem by taking them out of the local community.

Training of employees brought in a discussion of their relationship to the customer, and how the cooperative member should be treated. It was recognized that personal contact was profitable, but that on the other hand the business location should not become a loafing center. One manager defined loafing by the employee as sitting down to talk with the customer, but visiting with the trade while standing was largely encouraged.

H. E. Witham, general manager of the Farmers Union Auditing Association, Kansas City, was the luncheon speaker. He reviewed the development of his association.

"This is a day that should have a very special meaning to every one of you who are here enjoying this dinner," he said. "Just 26 years ago today, June 12, 1914, 37 members of the Kansas Farmers Union met here in Salina to form the Farmers Union Auditing Association. So this is 'Organization Day' for your state-wide market. It is possible by direct negotiation, and makes the negotiations for a reasonable price that much more difficult."

Must Keep Moving
"One thing the directors of your Jobbing Association have learned is that the only way to keep up with the changing needs of the membership is to keep moving. Most of you here are familiar with the service provided by your Association during the last few years. When the merchandising business outgrew its simple activities in buying for members, it added warehouses for supplies, and trucks to transport them. Last year the feed mill, up to the minute in appliances and equipment was added. Here KFU and Union Standard have made a market place and in that way work toward a higher standard of living for the farmers and their families."

Coordination of Activities
The discussion topic led by Tom Hall, immediately following the luncheon. The need of some cooperatives to improve their by-laws was the first topic for discussion.

For By-Law Changes
Mr. Johnson, Smith Center, reviewed the reasons his association had found by-law changes advisable. His was a cooperative first organized in 1905, then reorganized in 1916. Membership changed with the years, and much stock went into the hands of non-producers. Eight per cent was being paid on capital stock. On January 6, 1937, the mill burned. It was rebuilt with 64,000 bushel capacity and a new feed mill and mixer took the place of flour milling, producer operations. Interest was cut to four per cent, with patronage dividends making up the difference. By-laws were changed in 1938 to abide by the latest cooperative law.

Clarence Yocum, St. Marys, told a similar story. The change-over increased the business volume from 20 to 25 per cent.

J. P. Fengel, president of the state Farmers Union, brought up the question of any change in Farmers Union loyalty as a result of by-law changes. He advocated the accumulation of an educational fund by all cooperatives, and support of the cooperative and educational program of the Farmers Union.

Credit and Cash Basis proved a subject of interest. It was generally agreed that the less credit a manager permits the better position he is; but it was generally agreed too that a manager might well be permitted by his directors the use of discretion in the extension of credit. However, discretion should be ruled by principles rather than partiality, it was mentioned, and directors should not "pass the buck" onto the manager on bad risks.

Always Be Partiality
G. E. Creitz, manager of the Farmers Union Royalty company and an auditor with the Farmers

Union Auditing Association, declared credit is always a matter of partiality, and that if credit is done at all, there should be expectation of some credit loss. This loss should be more than balanced by increased volume of business and profit, however. "Too many good managers are not good credit men," he commented, however, and credits demand collections. He thought credit business is part of the American system of business, but did not recommend it generally for the American cooperative system of business.

Mr. Witham gave his opinion that a sound manager might well be permitted to do some credit business, but unless the cooperative had ample operating capital it simply could not afford to extend credit.

Mr. Nash commented that the manager does not like to carry the responsibility of credit control in a cooperative set-up where everyone is supposed to have equal rights, although equal rights are absent. Bert Harmon, president of the Ellsworth organization, commented that Ellsworth had three years of experience on the cash basis, and it really was red to the town's banks referred to the town's banks when seeking money loans.

David Train, Lindsborg, told of the 32,000 bushel storage expansion his organization had built. "If you have a going concern, keep expanding," Mr. Train advised. "Patrons like it."

Expansion is the history of the Lindsborg association. The 34-foot, 20-ton scales were the first installed west of the Mississippi, he said. This was the third scale at the elevator, the two other had been replaced because obsolete.

Gasoline and oil were added a year ago, with service station and pump, and a dock business for the farmer to make his own delivery.

The new storage bins are wood rather than concrete. Wood is a little better conditioner than concrete. Every farm in the territory has wood generally will have a combine, and the hurry of a combine harvest makes this quality of wood important. Combine wheat is often damp.

Suggests Sorghum Mill

In closing, Mr. Train suggested a sorghum mill for encouraging more growing of "sweets." Kansas has had the reputation of the best livability of any state in the nation, and Mr. Train attributed this partly to the old sorghum molasses.

C. E. Thove, Alma, made the motion that all officers continue in office, which motion passed unanimously.

J. P. Fengel gave a short talk analyzing the relationship of managers to the Farmers Union organization. He emphasized the need of trucking associations which would encourage the marketing of live stock at the central agencies as well as affect savings by cooperatives in the hauling of farm supplies homebound.

Clair Johnson, Saline county representative of the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation, discussed operation in a fifteen minute talk. The finale of the program was a trip to the Saline county Wheat Demonstration plot by a number of the managers.

BUY MORE PORK

72 Million More Pounds for Domestic Relief Distribution

Further purchases of lard and pork products for domestic relief distribution, totaling 72,360,000 pounds, were announced June 13 by the Department of Agriculture. These purchases, added to the more than 99,000,000 pounds previously bought, bring the accumulated total of purchases made since the program was authorized in December, 1939, to approximately 172,000,000 pounds.

Purchases announced June 13 include: 22,516,160 pounds of lard; 18,638,000 pounds of salt pork; and 31,402,000 pounds of smoked pork.

The lard and pork products purchases are made to assist corn and hog producers in improving marketing conditions. Starting last week, and continuing through June 21, the FSCC is receiving three times each week telegraphed offers from handlers to sell the Corporation steamed lard and fresh frozen pork. According to present plans, fresh frozen pork bought on these offers may be refined by processors before these products are sent out for relief distribution. Handlers have been asked to make offers for performing these services.

Lard and pork products bought under the program are used by the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation for distribution through the states to families getting public aid and for use in school lunch programs. The school lunch programs, which served a total of nearly 3,000,000 children during the past school year, are being continued through the summer in many areas, in order that undernourished children may continue to have the benefit of needed health-building surplus commodities.

The Department's Food Stamp program is also moving substantial quantities of lard and pork products to relieve families. It has been estimated that, under the plans for Food Stamp program expansion for next year's operation, new markets for approximately 180,000,000 pounds of pork products will be provided. Since pork products were placed on the official Stamp Plan surplus list last December, about 30 million pounds of the blue surplus stamp buying power has been used by participating families to secure pork products.

Truck, Not Truck
The new location of alleys at the Kansas City stockyards of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission company is under construction. The last issue of the Kansas Union Farmer through a typographical error stated that the alleys were near the truck unloading docks. Because trucks unloading the great volume of stock into the yards, the new location is considered a real improvement. W. G. Bernhart is manager of this Farmers Union organization.

Medieval Iceland, inhabited by a few thousand people, produced literature still famous,

Tells History of FU Jobbing in Gov't. Pub.

Helen Denney Writes a Special Article For 'News For Farmer Cooperatives'

Helen Denney of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association staff in Kansas City, Mo., is the author of an article in the June number of 'News For Farmer Cooperatives,' telling of the history of her organization entitled, "25 Years—Still Serving Kansas Farmers." Two illustrations are shown, one picturing the warehouse in Kansas City, Kansas, with trucks busy at the loading dock and the wash rack, the yard filled with milk, and the other picture showing the new Topeka grain terminal.

The article follows:
Back in 1913, Farmers Union folks of Kansas began to crystallize their ideas about a State-wide business organization, which would serve their union locals and the many local cooperative associations that were coming into being at that time. They had in mind an organization that would carry on a jobbing and wholesale business, dealing in any commodity Kansas farmers might need to buy or sell.

In June of 1913 a committee was appointed to consider the possibilities. In February 1914 the committee reported its findings at the annual convention of the Kansas Farmers Union, and a decision was made to go forward with organization.

On June 12, 1914, there was born in Salina "The Jobbing Association of the Kansas Branch of the National Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union"—certainly a name that really, imposing length for such an infant! The association was capitalized for \$20,000, with the parent organization and 37 individual Farmers Union members subscribing for stock. It was organized in Salina, Kansas. Business operations were started at Salina, but the following year—in May 1915—its business office was moved to Kansas City, Kansas.

For Farm Supplies
Its early history was confined mainly to farm supplies. It was not until 1918 that grain marketing—now its major activity—was added.

Like most other cooperatives that have survived a quarter century or more, the Jobbing Association has had its ups and downs. Two increases in capital—in 1916 and again in 1921—were found necessary to handle the growing business.

Two serious financial crises were faced, one a loss of \$47,000 in a failed bank. Yet the persistent loyalty of its members, consistently capable leadership, especially during the trying years of drought and depression, have enabled the association to survive its trials and tribulations.

Aside from the events already mentioned, there are a number of years which stand out in the history of this Midwestern cooperative. It was in 1921 that the business office was moved to Kansas City, Mo., and grain marketing became the major activity. In 1924 a grain office was established at Salina. The year 1930 stood out as one of the record earnings to that date, and nearly \$50,000 of patronage dividends on grain were paid. In 1931, the organization officially abandoned its 15-word name by adopting its present 5-word title, "The Farmers Union Jobbing Association."

Then Lean Years
The five years 1932 to 1936 were lean ones for the Jobbing Association. In 1932, it turned its grain marketing business over to the Farmers National Grain Corporation along with 25 other regional grain cooperatives. Thus, its chance for substantial grain earnings was foregone in favor of the national grain-marketing program. Yet, building on the five years of experience, the association was able to re-enter the grain business in 1937 with a broader concept of how its future grain merchandising program should be developed. That year was marked by at least one stand-out event. The association handled in one day the largest number of cars—517—ever handled by a single grain firm on the Kansas City market. It was a record that stood only one year, however, for in 1938 the association handled 570 cars in one day!

On February 3, 1939, the Farmers Union Jobbing Association met in its twenty-fifth annual meeting and thus began its Silver Jubilee year. At that meeting it reported a growth from the 37 stock subscribers of 1914 to a membership which included 625 individuals, 192 local or county Farmers Union units, and 269 business associations. Its main service now is to cooperate business associations which are well distributed over its trade territory and through which its individual members now are served.

Silver Jubilee Year
The Silver Jubilee Year—1939—will be recorded as an important one in the history of Farmers Union Jobbing Association. It marks the first time that grain and feed merchandising activities were extended. A subterminal elevator was purchased at Topeka, Kan., giving the association some needed business facilities and providing an opportunity for a more complete grain-merchandising service. At that same location, it has established its own feed mill and has entered the business of manufacturing feeds under its own brand names KFU and Union Standard. Both grain and feed services will be coordinated with the activities of its member cooperatives.

The Jobbing Association already has found it desirable to increase its grain storage capacity. It is now engaged in adding a half-million bushel addition to its Topeka elevator, and modernizing the grain-handling equipment. Thus, the 1940 grain-marketing season will find the association in better position to serve its members.

America's first real hotel was the City Hotel, opened in 1794 in New York City. It had 73 rooms.

WIN IMPORTANT CASE

"Filled Milk" Decision Has Both Health and Economic Aspects
The State Supreme Court's decision in the "filled milk" case is of great importance to Kansas, according to J. C. Mohler, Secretary of the state board of agriculture, "not only from the health viewpoint which was a prominent consideration, but from the economic viewpoint as well, an aspect that did not enter into the trial. Nevertheless, dairying is a major industry of Kansas, with an aggregate investment of \$500,000,000, an annual production in excess of \$400,000,000 and 165,000 farm families engaged more or less extensively in it."

"In conjunction with the Kansas Board of Agriculture and our Secretary, the Hon. J. C. Mohler, for the protection of the Kansas milk producers against the Carolene Products Co., distributing filled milk in violation of the state and federal pure foods act, the Kansas Farmers Union can, with pride to the value of our organization and the part it took in this case," comments J. P. Fengel, president, "at the hearings on the case, the state board of agriculture, through the state attorney-general, instituted the action that was brought to a favorable determination last Saturday. Farm organizations and dairy associations, state and national, gave valued information in preparing for trial, and outstanding nutritional experts were witnesses. The decision strengthens the popular knowledge that milk is itself the most perfect food for mankind and particularly for youths, which was noted by the court thus: 'The value of milk as a food for infants and children is a matter of common knowledge.'"

"So Kansas can go on its way catering to the health and welfare of the people and safely expand its dairying. Kansas produces milk, pure and wholesome, but we do not grow cocoanuts. It is a pleasing coincidence that we can ring up a victory for this great home industry at a time when we are celebrating June as Dairy Month throughout the state."

"Old 'Bossy,' freed from the odium that cocoanut oil is a competitor for fat in milk, may complacently chew her cud and proudly retain her rightful place at the head of the procession as 'the foster mother of the human race.'"

Who Puts Who Out of Business?

The enemies of cooperatives weep crocodile tears about how the cooperatives are putting the small grocer out of business. But the records seem to show that the small grocers (and big ones) are putting themselves out of business. A survey of Dun & Bradstreet of retail stores in Indiana, where there are negligibly few cooperative stores, shows that in the eight years of 1929 to 1937, 5,143 new grocery stores were opened and 6,419 ones went out of business. And 60 per cent of those that failed had less than \$2,000 in capital assets. Of those who failed, nearly one-half failed in the first year, and another 25 per cent the second year. Almost 71 per cent of the grocers going into business in Indiana are out again before the end of the second year!

Thus the grocery field consists

We Manufacture—

Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms
Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association

Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery,
Office Equipment, Printing

the CONSOLIDATED printing and stationery co.
SALINA, KANSAS

Point No. 1 in Selling Your Live Stock

The Packer Interests are organized and centralized. Are you helping build a selling organization as a producer?

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company has salesmen who have your interests at heart. They're your hired men, and are always at your service.

"YOUR OWN FIRM"
FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.
Kansas City—Parsons—Wichita

of comparatively few, fairly large independent stores, a few powerful chains, a considerable number of small and medium-sized stores that have had the sense to cooperate and join "voluntary chains," and a vast number of small stores in which the open-and-shut rate is over 100 per cent in eight years. The consumers' coop stores are just beginning to nibble at the edge of this field. To say that they are putting the small grocer out of business is a wild accusation. The small grocers are putting themselves out of business by attempting to start a business with too little capital.

But that's their right. It's also the right of bigger firms with much more capital to go into the store business. And it's the right of consumers to organize and set up their own stores. This is the free, American way, and may it long continue.—The Cooperative Builder.

New Ideas of Education Job Causes Debate

(continued from page 3)

ity in one single organization, and "the paid president (Albin Johnson) in the office of managing director is over the entire business." There is no separation of education from other parts of the business. On the contrary, "Education Part of Everything." For education is not, as the resolution states in one of its whereases, "different from other activities of cooperative enterprise such as distribution of commodities." It is or should be an extremely necessary part of every one of these activities. It might as well be said that the circulation of the blood is "of a nature quite different from" the other activities of the body and therefore should be set up separate from the body, by using the analogy further along the lines of the resolution, that the body's one head be cut off and several heads—one for each "different" activity—be substituted.

No, cooperative merchandising and the blood stream of cooperative education are much too far apart now for the good of the body of cooperation. Far too often the merchandiser and the educator look upon each other with secret, if not spoken, scorn. Yet, in cooperation, neither can possibly exist without the other, for when co-ops stop telling about CO-OP as you can depend upon it, it won't be long until they stop selling CO-OP gas.

What Midland needs, what all cooperatives need, and need desperately, is a plan to bring education and merchandising closer together, not to push them farther apart.

Truck Grain Blower

With this Grain Blower you can do all your loading and unloading with your truck motor. Simple, easy to operate—a time and money saver. Some of the best farmers are handling their seed wheat with this blower. Write for information: Give name, model and year of truck.
Truck Grain Blower Co.
Whitetail, Montana

Insurance Is Your Protection
Fire has respect for no man! Your buildings are never entirely safe from its dangers despite all possible precaution and care. Like windstorm or tornado, fire usually makes its disastrous entrance at an unexpected hour. Be prepared!

Your financial position and security, built from years of toil, can be protected by an insurance policy in the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company.

The low cost will probably surprise you; premiums are as low as is consistently possible for protection of both the policyholder and the Company.

—Insurance Is Your Protection—

Thousands of farmers feel secure because of their possession of one of our policies. There are approximately 25,000 policyholders in our company with nearly 80 million dollars of insurance in force.

The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company can cover your property against fire, lightning, tornado, windstorm and hail.

Since the company's organization, April 18, 1914, all claims have been paid promptly upon proof of loss. It is a record that has contributed a large part to the success of the company.

The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co.
SALINA, KANSAS



For a true farm organization, it is Farmers Union. But there's no secret about it—if farmers don't take an interest and try to work out their problems, they don't show much use for it.

That's why YOU need to attend your next meeting, need to study Farmers Union legislation; Farmers Union business cooperatives; the Farmers Union organization.

When You Think of Farm Needs—Think of Farmers Union Action!

For more than twenty years, thousands and thousands of Kansas farmers have used our binder twines. Quality, price and service always have proved very satisfactory. You will be just as well pleased with KFU Extra Quality Supreme Standard, and Farmers Union Standard during 1940.

Your local Farmers Union dealer can supply you with these twines. For his convenience, we have stocks at the following points in addition to our own warehouses in Kansas City, Topeka, and Wakeeney.

BINDER TWINE

For more than twenty years, thousands and thousands of Kansas farmers have used our binder twines. Quality, price and service always have proved very satisfactory. You will be just as well pleased with KFU Extra Quality Supreme Standard, and Farmers Union Standard during 1940.

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Brown Transfer Warehouse Farmers Union Elevator
St. Joseph, Mo. Phone 62255 Parsons, Kansas Phone 633

Farmers Union Coop. Oil Co. K & O Truck Lines
Salina, Kansas Phone 3700 Winfield, Kansas

Dodge City Coop. Exchange Reno, Implement Company
Dodge City, Kan. Phone 270 Hutchinson, Kansas

Merchants Transfer Warehouse
Wichita, Kansas. Phone 5-1653

Stocks of Farmers Union Standard Twine and Supreme Standard Twine are also at the Ottawa Transfer Company at Coffeyville, and the Banker Truck Terminal at Independence. Ask your dealer for

KFU Extra Quality Supreme Standard Farmers Union Standard

Distributed by:
Farmers Union Jobbing Association
KANSAS CITY TOPEKA WAKEENEY

Your Farm Home Might Go Up in Flames and Smoke

Fire has respect for no man! Your buildings are never entirely safe from its dangers despite all possible precaution and care. Like windstorm or tornado, fire usually makes its disastrous entrance at an unexpected hour. Be prepared!

Your financial position and security, built from years of toil, can be protected by an insurance policy in the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company.

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The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

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