THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Co-operation ~ Education ~ Organization

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STATE CONVENTION WILL OPEN OCTOBER 30

States Reasons that FCA Stay in Agri. Dep't

Wisconsin F. U. Pres. Hones Speaks Also for Debt Adjustment Bill

The following is an address delivered this spring by Kenneth Hones, president of the Wisconsin Farmers Equity Union, before the National Institute of Cooperation in session at the University of Michigan.

Mr. Hones spoke on the subject of "The Future of Federal Land Banks and the Farmers Debt Adjustment Bill." In opposition to his views were Goss and Hill, respectively ex-Land Bank Commissioner and ex-Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

Mr. Chairman:

Friends of this Institute—I deem it a rare privilege to appear here and participate in this discussion. I thank Mr. Hollman and others for putting this question on the panel.

It seems strange enough that we should meet here to discuss the pro and con of one of the most fundamental and vital pieces of legislation ever introduced in Congress. As a farmer myself, having a mortgage on the farm and having gone through the experiences with the Farm Credit Administration of the past as well as serving for many years on a local Association Board, I feel that I am justified and qualified to back up anything I might say in the course of this discussion. Having also been out in the field amongst farmers in Wisconsin, and other states for twelve years, I know what they are talking about. (Incidentally, I resigned from the Farm Loan Association Board and the Production Credit Association Board because I could not agree with the policy of evicting worthy farmers from their homes through no fault of their own.)

Surface Not Scratched

Our Agricultural situation has improved to some extent, but we have not any where nearly accomplished, or even scratched the surface of the fundamental things that have to be done. I for one cannot agree with these single track leaders who advocate only this, or that, to cure our ills. I believe we have a very broad front that must be taken into consideration to establish social security for Agriculture.

A farm parity program alone is futile. Tariff alone is not the answer. The money question alone means nothing. Those who follow this course are just leading themselves into deeper water without being able to swim.

Farm Credit, much to our sorrow, has become a serious question in this country, because for years politicians had in mind that the way to get farmers out of trouble was to work out some new method of loaning the farmer more money until today we find a vast majority of our farmers buried in debts. Of course, some of that debt load is being reduced by putting the farmer through the wringer and causing him to seek relief, or WPA, or other government assistance.

Programs and Politicians

Is that the democratic way of doing things? Does that make for better people and more loyalty to our form of government? We should have had lesson enough by now out of what has happened across the Pond, where people become so discouraged and demoralized that they were willing to accept a Moses to lead them out of it. If you don't believe that these conditions exist amongst the farmers today right here under our own noses, then I invite you to ride with me for ten days right out in the country. Eviction and insecurity, such as has been practiced by the Federal Land Bank in the past, is in a large degree responsible, along with us farm leaders ,playing politics with our farm programs so congress had made all farm programs practically nothing but a sham since the beginning. We have not obtained parity, and are not going to do so as long as we have this internal strife in farm organizations. Lack of purchasing power amongst the consumers is also a factor that has retarded our progress.

When we talk about full parity farm prices to liquidate our farm debt, how much longer do we believe we can fool the membership of our respective organizations that it is the only way out. They have caught up to us and are way ahead. That's one of the reasons that all farm organizations have a tough time holding their membership.

We, as Farmers Union people, are vitally interested in the bill that we have drafted, because we believe in democracy. When we see farmers losing their all—their entire life's work—at the rate they have been, then it is time to call a halt. In fact, we are ten years late. A great portion of these people are too advanced in life to get a new start. Many of them lost their farms through no fault of their own. I don't blame the Federal Land Bank for making the loans in the first place, but I do blame them for ruthless procedure of eviction.

Must Fail Under System

No democracy can stand long when the people are dispossessed of their homes and farms. No democracy can stand or function, or long endure, under a system of landlord and tenancy, or corpoodation farming. The Land and the homes must be owned and be

(Continued on Next Page)

Four Discussion Subjects to Open F. U. Co-op Meet

Managerial Program at Parsons Tuesday, Oct. 29, Begins at 1:30 p. m. Sharp—Free Banquet in Evening With Special Invitation to Ladies

Several discussion topics have been planned for the meeting of the Farmers Union Managerial Association Tuesday afternoon, October 29, at Parsons, writes P. J. Nash, Ellsworth, president of the association, but emphasis is placed upon the fact that other discussion subjects may develop, and it is hoped that they will if other topics are on the minds of managers.

Taxation problems, storage grain developments, purposes of the Managerial organization, and the fall district meetings are subjects scheduled for consideration and discussion.

Sufficient funds are in the association's treasury, reports Mr. Nash, that a free banquet will be held in the evening, and "as an innovation and super attraction we plan to make this a sort of Ladies' Night," The letter from President Nash follows:

Farmers Union Managers and Directors

I spent a few hours with David Train September 22 and we tried to work out a program for the Managerial Meeting.

Due to the fact Parsons is so far away for most managers and directors, we thought best to have the meeting begin at 1:30 sharp. We favor turning the meeting over to the directors and managers for a discussion of their problems. While we have outlined some topics for discussion that are of interest to David and my companies, we have no very good way of knowing if these topics will be of interest to the majority of the managers, and we hope all members will feel free to bring any topic before the meeting that they think merits discussion.

Taxation and Storage

No. 1. Taxation, financing and other problems that require special study nad expert knowledge will probably be introduced and handled by a member of the Farmers Union Auditing Association. New rulings and new taxation legislation are being enacted at a rapid rate and behooves all cooperative enterprises to keep up on this subject. At this writing the Auditing Association has not been approached, but we are always sure of assistance from this source when requested.

No. 2. Under the present farm program, storage has developed into a number one problem for cooperative elevators and into almost a racket among the terminal operators by board of trade rulings and otherwise. Not only do the charges seem excessive to local operators but grain sold out of storage usually does not bring the full market.

We cannot hope to tell the board of trade what rules and regulations to make but we can point out to the producer the amount of carrying charge he is forced to pay and encourage farm storage. There are many other angles to this problem but managers and directors will be prepared to bring them out of the meeting.

No. 3. Another topic we would like to dwell on a little with discussion is the purpose of the Farmers Union Managerial Association. Because of the name of the organization there seems to be an erroneous opinion among some that the organization is for the benefit of managers. This is an organization for the benefit of the Farmers Union cooperatives derived from the association of directors and managers when they get together in meetings of the organization to work out mutual problems.

Perhaps we might take inventory of the organization and see if there is something more we could do to accomplish our purpose.

No. 4. Plans for district meetings with the State Extention department should also be worked out at this meeting.

This is about all we have outlined for consideration but other managers will have topics to introduce and even if this were not true, we believe there is enough here to interest everybody, especially directors, managers and bookkeepers. However, everybody is invited as this will be an open meeting.

Plan Free Banquet

And just to make sure there will be something appealing to all—we find that the Managerial Association has sufficient funds in the treasury to give a free banquet in the evening and as an innovation and super-attraction we plan to make this a sort of Ladies' Night.

There are many wives, stenographers (probably shouldn't mention those two in same breath) and 100 per cent feminine cooperators who haven't had opportunity to express their views, convictions, condemnations, etc., so we plan to hear from some of them at the banquet.

We are requesting a talk from Mrs. Helen Denney of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, and Mrs. L. J. Alkire, wife of the manager of the Wichita Farmers Union Livestock Association. Neither of these ladies has been approached in this matter, but both are active workers and may be depended upon to take part and add much to the evening. Other ladies will be caller upon to make a few extemporaneous remarks.

Manager Jim O'Hara, Parsons, is to make arrangements for the banquet place and music for the occasion.

Because of past favors shown our organization by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, we are extending a special invitation to Manager H. E. Witham and the board of directors to be our guests at the banquet.

Sincerely yours,
P. J. (Pat) Nash.

Veteran Judge for Graduated Land Tax Bill

Oklahoma Jurist Urges Action Against Rapid Trend to Land Monopoly

The Oklahoma Farmers Union is pushing for enactment of a state graduated tax law, and the question is coming for vote at the general election as State Question No. 215.

Judge James I. Phelps, veteran jurist and former chief justice of the state supreme court, is convinced that the most important question before the citizenship of the state is to stop the rapid trend toward land monopoly and is urging enactment. He is a farm owner and lives on the land. For many years he has been a member of the Farmers Union and has carried two policies with the insurance department since 1932.

In the following brief statement to the Oklahoma Union Farmer Judge Phelps points out the evils of land monopoly:

Points Out Evils

"No more important question has ever faced the citizenship of this state, when they go to the polls on November 5th, than the GRADUATED LAND TAX question. Neither has the citizenship of this state ever had a greater responsibility than the proper solution of this question.

"It is a well known fact that many men who have large sums of money have been quietly withdrawing it from the banks and investing it in farm lands, because they know that it is safer there than in any other investment they can make. We have had ups and downs in farm land values, but it is generally realized that for the permanent safety of the investment nothing is so attractive as an investment in good farm lands.

"As a result many men of large wealth have accumulated vast bodies of land and in many instances refuse to sell it, or to improve it or even to rent it, except under impossible conditions. This condition will continue and grow worse unless the farmers of this state wake up to their best interests and see to it that a law is passed that prohibits the accumulation of large areas of farm land. To be sure, the GRADUATED LAND TAX LAW does not prohibit the accumulation of large tracts of land, but it does make the taxes thereon so high that it is less attractive for large investors.

"No country is so prosperous and so happy as a country of homeowners and the proponents of this law fully believe that if those of great wealth are not permitted to "hog" the land and thereby hold the prices out of reach of the ordinary farmer that the result will be that more farmers will be able to own their own land and contribute their share toward the upbuilding of each and every community in the state.

"When a rich man has a large area of land in any particular locality the inclination is to remove the improvements and tractor-farm it on a large scale and thereby make it possible for only one family to live on a tract of land that would ordinarily be ample for eight or ten families.

"Farmers, for heaven's sake wake up to your best interest and go to the polls on November 5th and vote 'YES' on this law— STATE QUESTION 215.

"Do not overlook the fact that if you do not vote on the question, but merely vote for the election of officers, that this equivalent to voting against the question, and therefore against your own best interests.

"Judging the future by the past the Legislature will not pass this law. If we get the law passed we must pass it by our votes at the polls. Tell your neighbor about it. Get him to go and vote for it and get his neighbor to vote for it and let's put it over."

OFFICIAL CALL

For the State Convention

By the Authority vested in me, I hereby issue the call for the thirty-fifth convention of the Farmers Union Educatinoal and Cooperative Union of America, Kansas Division. Such meeting will be held in Parsons, Kansas, in October 30, 31 and November 1, 1940.

The Farmers Union Managerial Association will hold its meeting on Tuesday, October 29.

J. P. FENGEL, State President.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION

1. One delegate for each Local Union in good standing up to twenty members in the State Organization. A local must have at least five members to be in good standing. Local Unions of larger membership are entitled to additional delegates, an additional delegate for each additional twenty members (over the original 20) or major fraction thereof. Thus, Locals with a membership from 5 to 30 members are entitled to delegate; with a membership from 31 to 50 members to 2 delegates; with a membership from 51 to 70 members to 3 delegates; etc.

2. One delegate for each County Union in good standing, with five or more active Locals in the county.

3. One delegate for each local, county or district cooperative Farmers Union Business Association; and in the case of County Farmers Union Cooperatives made up of several units, each unit is entitled to a delegate. Providing, such association has 51 per cent of its stockholders as paid up members of the Kansas Farmers Union.

4. One delegate for each state-wide business or marketing organization affiliated with the Kansas Farmers Union.

5. One delegate for each of the Ladies' Auxiliary, and the Managerial Association.

Instructions to Delegates

A delegate must be a member in good standing on the records of the Secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union to participate in the annual convention. He must present his Farmers Union membership card before being permitted to participate in the convention.

Each delegate must have the credentials of the organization, he or she, claims to represent, and these credentials must be issued in the order and manner prescribed by the 1935 Constitution and By-laws.

All delegates' Credentials MUST be mailed to the State Farmers Union office, Box 296, Salina, Kansas, or filed with the Credentials Committee at the annual state convention.

No credentials will be accepted by the Credentials committee after 6:00 p. m., Thursday, October 31, 1940.

Convention Schedule

Complying with the provisions of the Constitution and By-laws, the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Kansas Division, will convene in Convention Hall in Parsons, Kansas, on Wednesday, October 30, 1940, at 10:00 a. m.

The meeting will continue in session until all business pertinent to the organization and the interest of the membership, coming before the delegates for consideration, has been transacted.

The Kansas Farmers Union Managerial Association will hold its meeting in the Hall at Parsons on Tuesday, October 29.

Thursday, October 31, 1940, there will be nomination of candidates for officers and directors. One director from each the first district, now represented by Ross Palenske, Alma, the second district, now represented by W. E. Roesch, Quinter, and the third district, now represented by George Reinhart, Parsons. Also a city in the fourth district will be chosen for the 1940 state convention.

Delegates' Credentials

For your convenience, copies of delegates' credentials for the Local and county organizations, and also for the local business association groups are printed in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer. These are to be clipped and used in sending in the names of delegates elected for the coming Convention.

APPOINTMENTS TO

Convention Committees

Local, county and business associations are requested to send to the State Office, Salina, the names of persons who are eligible and whom they would suggest to serve on different convention committees. Please forward these names at your early convenience.

It is also requested that any individual or group having resolutions, recommendations or any matters wished brought to the attention of different committees, to send these to the State Office in Salina, so they can be referred to the proper committees.

MONEY TO REA PROJECTS

Four Kansas Associations Receive Building Allotments

Four Kansas REA projects have received recent allotments: $286,000 to the Sumner-Cowley Electric Co-op Association, Inc., Wellington C. L. Weber, supt.; $222,000 to the Flint Hills Rural Electric Co-op Association, Inc., Council Grove, W. M. Leslie, Supt.; $87,000 to the Sekan Electric Cooperative Ass'n, Inc., Girard, Olin Leasure, supt.; and $236,000 to the Central Kansas Electric Co-op Ass'n, Inc., Great Bend, W. D. Essmiller, pres.

The Wellington organization will build 334 miles of line to serve 637 members in Sumner, Harper and Cowley counties. It has previously been allotted $231,000 to build 275 miles of line to serve 503 members in Sumner and Cowley counties, and $10,000 to finance house wiring and plumbing installations.

The Council Grove association will build 295 miles of line to serve 681 members in Marion, Geary, McPherson, Morris, Chase and Dickinson counties. It has previously been allotted $523,000 to build 558 miles of line to serve 1,050 members in Morris, Marion, Chase and Geary counties, and $5,000 to finance house wiring and plumbing installations.

The Girard cooperative will build 105 miles of line to serve 257 members in Cherokee, Bourbon and Crawford counties. It has previously been allotted $220,000 to build 212 miles of line to serve 602 members in Crawford and Bourbon counties, and $5,000 for house wiring and plumbing.

The Great Bend association will build 312 miles of line to serve 684 members in Barton and Stafford counties.

On This We All Agree

One thing is clear: that the years of the last decade have in reality been years of growing economic warfare and cannot be regarded as a desirable standard for the future. A sane world has no place for millions of hungry people and great quantities of unsaleable foodstuffs.—Bank of Nova Scotia, Monthly Review.

The Old Economics

The whole sience of economics is a wreck. There is as much light in the older economics as there is in a glowworm.—Prof. Stephen Leacock.

THE MODERN PARADOX

We live in a world of surpluses on the one hand and of distress on the other.—Mrs. August Belmont.

Consider Train Party to Nat'l. F.U. Convention

Round-trip Rate to Denver from Salina Is $11.40 —Nov. 18-20

The "National Convention Calls You" reads the National Union Farmer. The convention will be held in Denver, Colo., November 18 to 20.

Considerable interest is evidenced by Kansans in transportation group rates .A bus can be chartered from Salina and the round-trip fare can be secured for less than ten dollars. The bus would hold thirty passengers.

For a party of 30 or more, the Union Pacific railroad gives a rate of $11.40 for the round-trip to Denver from Salina. This train would leave Salina at 10 p. m., reaching Denver the following morning, 8 a. m. This train would leave Kansas City at 10 p. m., but members could travel to Salina the most convenient way. The round-trip train fare from Kansas City to Salina is $5.60.

Farmers Union members in Missouri, and business agencies in Kansas City, are interested in organizing a Farmers Union train to the National Convention in Denver.

A CORRECTION

Recent Water Conservation Article Authorized by Mr. Fengel

In the September 19 issue of the Kansas Union Farmer appeared an article headed "Study Relation Oil Wells and Water Shortage," in which was quoted a series of statements under the heading "Do You Know?"

It was stated that Mr. Fengel was the author of these statements. This is in error, as Mrs. M. B. Wetmore, Wichita, is the author, and the material is under copyright. Mrs. Wetmore and Mr. Fengel have worked closely together in the study of water conservation and pollution. The article should have read "authorized by President Fengel and written and copyrighted by M. B. Wetmore."

Visit in North Dakota

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Cole, Salina, left for Fargo, N. D., September 30 for a week's visit with Mrs. Cole's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Lorimer. Mr. Cole is assistant secretary of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company.

Plan Program to Develop an Aggressive Platform

Five Member Skeleton Resolutions Committee Will Convene in Parsons Before Convention Opening—To Allow Over 24 Hours Deliberation by Delegates on Committee Recommendations

OUTLINE TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

Greetings by Governor Ratner and Senator Reed; Addresses By Nat'l Pres. John Vesecky, Editor L. S. Herron, Okla. Sec. Lawter, and Mrs. Dora B. Haines of REA

The program of the State Convention of the Farmers Union, to be held at Parsons, October 30 to November 1, is planned to encourage discussion and debate. But the final resolutions of the Convention should be complete and meaningful, representative of the minds of the membership of the Union.

A skeleton committee of resolutions is being organized of five members which will meet in Parsons as early as Sunday evening, October 27. Each director has been asked by President Fengel to suggest a committee member from his district. The committee will be enlarged to fifteen or so by the time of the formal Convention opening.

Tentative reports will be brought out by the committee to the convention, and the resolutions will be posted on a prominent bulletin board that all may study them. Resolutions will come before the Convention for adoption only after a period of 24 hours since their first reading before the meeting.

The tentative program of the vention provides that the first report from the resolutions committee should be at 4 p. m., Wednesday afternoon. Earlier in the day food for thought will have been supplied by an address by John Vesecky, president of the National Farmers Union, at 11:15 a. m.; President Fengel's convention message at 1:20 p. m.; and the State Board's report, presented by Chairman Ross Palenske, Alma.

Give Business Reports

Reports by state-wide business associations will be heard through Wednesday afternoon: Farmers Union Auditing Association, T. B. Dunn, secretary, 2 p. m.; Farmers' Union Jobbing Association, H. E. Witham, manager, 2:15 p. m.; Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company, G. W. Bushby, president, 2:45 p. m.; Farmers Union Life Insurance Company, Rex Lear, manager, 3:15 p. m.; Farmers Union Royalty Company, G. E. Creitz, manager, 3:30; and Farmers Union Creameries of Nebraska, J. C. Norgaard, manager, 3:45 p. m.

L. S. Harron, editor of the Nebraska Union Farmer, Omaha, will address the convention Wednesday evening. Admittance will be by membership card only Thursdy morning, with the audit report, secretary's report, and committee reports coming early on the schedule.

Nominations for '41 officers will begin at 10 a. m., Thursday morning; also the nominations for delegate to National Convention and the nominations for the '41 Convention City.

Reports from the live stock houses organized by the Farmers Union are scheduled for early Thursday afternoon, W. G. Bernhardt, manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission company, Kansas City, with houses also at Wichita and Parsons; and Paul Steele, manager of the Farmers Union organization at St Joe, Mo.

Thursday Afternoon Program

Greetings and short messages will follow by Governor Payne Ratner and Senator Clyde Reed, whose homes are at Parsons when their legislative duties have not called them to Topeka or Washington, D. C.

Z. H. Lawter, secretary of the Oklahoma Farmers Union, is scheduled for an address at 3 p. m., which will be followed by a memorial service.

Mrs. Dora B. Haines of the Rural Electrification Administration, Washington, D. C., will be featured on the Thursday evening program, in charge of the junior department. Esther Ekblad will make her report that evening, and there will be special numbers. Raymond Groene, Winfield, expects to make his minuteman speech; the torchbearer juniors selected to go to the National Convention will be introduced.

Polls will open for voting Friday at 8 a. m. The business of the convention is expected to be completed through Friday morning.

GEHRKE OVER RADIO

Money Speaker Over Nebraska Stations Every Sunday

Friends of William C. Gehrke will be pleased to know that he has been invited and been given free radio time on the educational hour of the KMMJ station, Grand Island, Neb., from 9 to 9:30 a. m., and from the Kearney, Neb., station, 12:30 p. m. each Sunday.

Mr. Gehrke will discuss the same subjects over the radio, the problems of Money, as appeared in his series in the Kansas Union Farmer. No article has been received from Mr. Gehrke by the latter since the issue of September 5.

Cowley Co. Boy Wins Enjoyable Trip to Canada

Raymond Groene of Winfield Tells His Experiences in Travel and Sport

Raymond A. Groene, Winfield, has written a report of his trip into the Canadian northwoods and other points of interest. The trip was won by Raymond through a speech contest sponsored by Goodyear Tire and Rubber company. He is the 16 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Groene. His report follows:

I left my home at Winfield on July 22, at 4:25 o'clock on the Santa Fe Ranger. I arrived in Chicago at 9:00 July 23, and I changed trains going on into Akron on the Baltimore and Ohio. I arrived in Akron about 5:00, there I was met by a Goodyear representative. Leaving the railroad depot we went to the Mayflower Hotel in Akron. After we had our rooms we left and went to the home of Mr. Litchfield, the president of the Goodyear company, where we met some of the sales managers and salesmen of the Goodyear company. We also saw some of the trophies and carvings that belonged to Mr. Litchfield.

The next day we went to the Zeppelin dock where we met Dr. Einstine, the designer of the Zeppelins the Akron and the Macon. We also saw Derby Downs. Leaving there we went to the Goodyear factory and saw how tires are made. We had luncheon at Mr. Litchfield's home, and later went to Cleveland to see a major league baseball game at which the Cleveland Indians won 7 to 6. That night we stayed at the famous Dearborn Inn in Detroit, Michigan.

We visited the Ford factory and then drove around the Ford plant which covers 1200 acres. That afternoon we visited part of the Greenwich Village, then boarded a steamship for Buffalo, New York.

We arrived in Buffalo about 8:30 oclock where we had luncheon overlooking the Niagara Falls. From there we continued to North Bay, Ontario.

We left North Bay about 10:30 the next morning getting into Timagami Station at 12:00 We got to Camp Pinto about 3:00, there we made our own beds and then went out in the sail boat.

We went to church Sunday morning July 28 about 11:00. After lunch we went to see a ball game at Bear Island, and later assembled our fishing tackle. The next morning, we went out in the boats and canoes, after lunch we went fishing at Obibica Bay, where we caught about ninety pounds of fish; that night we wrote letters and cards to relatives and friends.

The next morning we took the boats and canoes to Bear Island for practice; in the afternoon we played the boys of Bear Island a game of soft ball, they won 10 to 9.

The following morning we went to Whitefish Bay where we fished all day. The largest fish caught was a 6-pound trout. Of course the largest one got away.

While we were at camp, we went for a dip every morning before breakfast. This morning August 1, we had our canoe and row boat trials, after lunch we went to Bear Island to play Camp Wabi Kon, a boys camp up there; we won 2 to 1, coming back we had some of our best boat races. After dinner we went to Camp Acouchicking which in English means the "end of the Lake."

The next morning we had our semi-finals in canoe racing. After lunch we had our semi-finals in row boat races. We went to a square dance at Bear Island after dinner.

This morning August 3, we packed our suit cases, then we had our finals in the canoe and row boat races. I won the row boat race and Tommy Howard of Inidiana won the canoe race. We left camp at 12:30 arriving at

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The President's Message

Several Farmers Union states will be holding their State Conventions during this month, and then the National Farmers Union convention in the city of Denver, Colorado, in November.

These conventions are the power house of the Farmers Union, and they should mean so much to every member of the Farmers Union.

During these conventions we discuss the problems as they affect the farmer, directly and indirectly and out of the study, discussions and developments from these discussions, we as an organization make our plans for the coming year.

In the past we have not done as much of the planning as we should have done, neither have we as an organization pursued the plans we did make as religiously as we should have done in our state organization, since too many of us have gone back home and just drifted along in the same old channel.

The future does not look any too bright for the farmer and in fact if there is to be a better day (someday) the farmers must do those things that he started out to do years ago and for which the Farmers Union was organized and upon the same basis and in the same way the founders intended the program was to become operative and elevate the business of farming to the levels of other industries.

The "Preambles" of the National and our state Farmers Unions chart the way and had we continued steadfastly in those principles and had followed the blue print and extended our own cooperatives into every line of business endeavor, we would not today be in the condition we find our agriculture and the farmers as a class being dispossessed, driven from his home and compelled to fit himself into a means of making a living, for which he is neither qualified, neither is it to his liking.

I have always contended that that better day for the farmer would never come until such a time as he would join himself with his fellow farmers into a farm organization such as the Farmers Union, which is an organization of farmers, by farmers, for farmers, with not only democratic procedures, whereby he could and would build his own producing, marketing, processing machinery, and also his facilities for the distribution of the products of his farm to the ultimate consumers through those agencies owned, operated and controlled by the farmers.

In addition to these facilities as has been told and advocated for years we could and should have our own self-help cooperatives such as our Insurance companies for both Life and Property, our own hospitals, clinics and health centers, our own credit facilities that excessive spreads between the raw materials produced upon the farm and the finished products might be narrowed down to a reasonable margin.

We have made the beginning in all of these cooperative fields, but we are going too slow and by far too many of our organizations are not as loyal as they should be, just to the same proportion that we as individual members are not consistently loyal to our Farmers Union and our own cooperatives, so it does seem to me as though we should during this convention period make a resolve that we are going to come into this state Convention at Parsons with a renewed determination to discuss our problems, make plans for the future, build some really constructive resolutions and then as a unit go back home and do a lot of missionary work among those farmers who were unable to attend as you and I were, do some organization work yourself, attend your Local and county meetings, discuss the program and policies of the Kansas Farmers Union, be loyal to your local cooperatives, and demand that your local elevators or other business activities also be and remain loyal to our terminal marketing and purchasing organizations, for in this way and by these means only can we ever build our own successful cooperative economy and ever place the farmer and his industry upon an equality with the average of all other industries.

We hear so much about helping the farmer, but the farmer is diminishing in number of families the number of farms, so we have fewer farmers, less farms, larger farming units, more and more mortgaged farms, more tenants, more nomad farmers traveling the highways with their families in search of work, just because—we as farmers do not build, extend, develop and finally complete the Farmers Union self-help program, in other words do for ourselves the things no one else can or will do for us. Come to the Convention and help us.

PAY UP TODAY

Those who have not paid their '40 dues to the Kansas Farmers Union, and who have not current cards, should correct this situation immediately.

Please aid your local Union secretary by seeing him at once, that the remittance may be mailed and cards sent back before Convention time.

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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Reuben E. Peterson, Four District.....McPherson, Kansas
Ray Henry, Fifth District.....Stafford, Kansas

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—719 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. H. E. Witham, General Manager; T. C. Belden, Manager Merchandise department; Roy Crawford, Head Grain Salesman; A. T. Riley, Manager Salina Grain Office; Merchandise Warehouses: Central & Water streets, Kansas City, Kan., Harry Neath, Manager; Wakeeney, Kan., M. M. Gardner, Manager; Farmers Union Terminal Elevator, Santa Fe and Union Pacific tracks, North Topeka, George Bicknell, Manager.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Room 202 Farmers Union Ins. Bldg., Salina, Kansas, G. W. Bushby, President-Manager.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.—Room 100 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas; Live Stock Exchange Building, Parsons, Kansas.—W. G. Bernhardt, Kansas City, General Manager; L. J. Alkire, Manager, Wichita Branch; W. L. Acuff, Manager, Parsons Branch.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 311, Farmers Union Insurance Co. BuildGing

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION—Room 308, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secreatry-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO.—Room 300, Farmers Union Insurance Co. Bldg., Rex Lear, State Manager, Salina, Kansas.

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.—Room 219 Farmers Union Insurance Co. Bldg., Salina, Kansas, G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

P. J. Nash, Ellsworth.....President
Glenn Hewitt, Osawatomie.....Vice-President
Dave Train, Lindsborg.....Secretary

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL SALINA, KANS.

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1940

Trade and War Policies

Should the United States agree to Great Britain's blockade of Europe and prohibit shipments of grain supplies? Major George Fielding Eliot believes we should, that the decision should be made by the head rather than by the heart, that it is better that a few suffer than that millions be made slaves.

Perhaps the Major is right; at least many will agree. Probably all U. S. ships should stay entirely out of the war zone. But there are some people, it may be advised, who are annoyed at the sureness and certainty of military and business experts when it comes to agricultural exports after inexcusable delay in stopping exports of armaments, junk iron and innumerable other shipments to warring nations whom the American people have little sympathy.

Business interests have been carrying out their operations for high profits when trade aided totalitarian powers; but they have brought out a different logic when it came to the business of Agriculture. It is to be hoped that our nation may follow a consistent trade policy.

Mobilizing in Politics

Two grave obstacles to the success of the Democratic party and the re-election of President Roosevelt are first, the steadily mounting national debt and second, the tradition against a third term. Against these obstacles, from an agricultural viewpoint, is the development under the New Deal of the farm program. Incomplete as this program is, and grave as the agricultural situation remains, the New Deal did answer the demand from Agriculture to "do something." The farm program is continually improving, and is gaining in farmer acceptance.

The grave obstacle to the success of the Republican party and the election of Candidate Willkie is the vagueness of promises to Agriculture and Labor. Candidate Willkie promises to call a conference to study an improved farm program. He indicates that he believes that aids to business improvement would generally aid Agriculture. He promises greater efficiency in all departments of government, and the Republican platform favors the transfer of the Farm Credit Administration back to independent status from the Department of Agriculture, a change which would be bitterly opposed by the Farmers Union. Candidate Willkie criticizes Hull's Reciprocal Trade agreements, and promises less Argentine beef would be consumed in the United States under his presidency.

The American generally is proud of his government, and enjoys American political campaigns. He favors the out-spokenness of political debate, even to the exaggeration of the super-partisan candidate. He enjoys the fervor of the two-party battle, with clean cut issues and few rules of battle.

But political activity has brought into being, however, a number of things of which the average American is not so proud. Sometimes political debate is not worthy the name, being a battle of promises and counter-promises, charges and counter-charges. Sometimes the issues are not clean-cut. Then our system of representative government sinks to the low level commonly referred to as "politics," and political rallies and speakers are joshed about and endured as a part of the good old American way, spoken with a decided lack of enthusiasm, jokingly rather than with pride.

That political considerations should reach such a stage is malignant to fundamental democracy. The continual degradation of political discussion is as serious as to become a "fifth column" against our government. A corollary evil would be reason by the major political parties for such base description and criticism.

The voter is looking for the issues. He wants to understand the real stuff behind the campaign. If the candidates make promises, he wants them meaningful. The voter wants issues that are of major importance, and is annoyed if such are side-tracked for empty freight or impertinent matter of no basic significance.

Important to the election, the Average American is a voter, and only gives theoretical attention to whether his power is a duty or a privilege. That right is part of the glory of being an American.

To Change F. U. Dues

The dues in the Kansas Farmers Union will be brought into discussion at the State Convention when the amendment to the National Farmers Union by-laws is considered: of raising the national share of the state dues from 25 to 30 cents.

The suggestion will probably come that the Kansas Farmers Union dues be made a straight two dollars, with no allowance for the Local Union. It is argued that many Local Unions now do not charge the full $2.75, and members in close neighborhoods may pay different amounts to the same parent organization, which may invite some dissatisfaction. The Local Union, it is believed, can earn money through social and special programs with benefit to the health of the local.

Another suggestion is to leave the local secretary's remittance the same per member to the state office, $1.95, but would reduce the county union's share from twenty to fifteen cents. While this action would not trouble those county organizations with high membership and rich treasuries, it would seriously handicap the work of the small county unions.

It is a matter that might well be discussed by members before the State Convention.

A Big Stick Necessary

Where there is production control there is special danger of profiteering, especially where such control is in private rather than widespread hands. The copper, zinc and lead industries come in for a dressing at the hands of Leon Henderson, defense commissioner, in a statement issued by the commission September 27. Mr. Henderson is the member of that group designated to watch price trends.

There is "no justification" for recent "unstable" prices in copper, zinc and lead industries, the statement reads.

"Mr. Henderson stated that he would be reluctant to recommend controls over these metals," the commission's statement said, "but pointed out that their production and use are vital to the national defense program and their price relationship is an important factor in the general stability of prices.

"It might be advisable to have a conference of the representatives of producers and large consumers to discuss the situation openly, Mr. Henderson said, and if the apparently artificial price-supply-demand pressure continues he is prepared to make adequate suggestions to the President as to what might be done under existing law to correct the situation."

Mr. Henderson asserted that stocks of the metals were ample.

It is important that the reluctance by Mr. Henderson in holding the metals to reasonable prices should not develop itself. He can be assured strong support to restrict war profiteering.

The Open Forum

A CHALLENGE

Article 3 By Samuel R. Stewart, Clay Center

Not to belittle his work, but to bring the truth into clear relief, I challenge Wm. Gehrke, his backers, or any other student of economics, to find an error in the analysis given below. Whether they base money on commodities or anything else, I defy them to show how to buy goods and sell for $125 with $100 of purchasing power. They should show such, break the analysis, or else in fairness admit, that in order to bring prosperity to our country and opportunity to our youth, much greater changes are needed than anything Mr. Gehrke has mentioned.

With all industry running smoothly, we produce in this country, about 100 billion dollars worth of wealth in a year. While doing so, if we returned to those engaged in the various trades and professions, 100 billion dollars for producing it, then the people could buy all wealth produced, and we need not curb production till all had bought enough to become wealthy.

But when private owners say, "These industries are ours. We will operate for a profit. We will pay 100 billion dollars for producing this wealth. We will sell it for 125 billions." Result? The people can buy just four-fifths. One-fifth must be stored or sold abroad. Just why we are unable to sell abroad, I will show later. Storing one-fifth of each year's production soon fills the warehouses, factories close, millions are thrown out of employment. They then must buy less flour, meat, fruit, butter, eggs, etc. These products glut the market. Prices fall.

The farmers' income also falls. They must then buy less farming equipment, less paint and building materials, less of the necessities and conveniences for the home. More factories close, greatly increasing the number of the unemployed, and depression is here with all its hell, just because those who control industry have exacted a 25 per cent profit on wealth which they did not produce but which others did produce. There is our "production for profit" system.

People cannot buy goods that sell for 125 million dollars, with 100 billion dollars of purchasing power, just as they cannot buy goods that sell for $125 with $100 of purchasing power. You cannot buy goods that sell for $101 with $100 of purchasing power. The small profit will fill warehouses and cause depression just as sure as the larger profit, merely taking longer to do it.

"Arrange trade treaties and tariffs so as to sell these goods abroad," some one says. A tariff is always a tax added to the selling price of goods. With few exceptions, foreign countries are operating their industries under a production for profit system. They cannot buy their own goods that sell for $125 with their own $100 of purchasing power so certainly have no means with which to buy the goods which we cannot purchase here. Were all tariffs removed and goods exchanged by barter between such countries, there would still be the same amount which the people would not have means wherewith to purchase. Let some tariff-treaty advocate show how you can add either a low or high tariff to goods selling for $125 and make it any easier to buy those goods for $100.

We muddled through depressions in the past in various ways. Formerly when goods accumulated in warehouses, there was new territory over which to expand. The profit takers paid out money for building material and wages for constructing new cities with skyscrapers and factories, and to build new railroads, etc. Could we place a continent just west of our country, business would boom until the new continent became developed as ours is now, and so under our present money system. The profit takers see no place to invest for profit, so are not expanding, are not employing the millions of workers as formerly.

The results of this unemployment are known to many of you. When the break-down of the profit system came, our officials did not know what to do. (They do not know yet.) The American mind (both private and official) has worshiped their god, profit, so long and faithfully, they refuse to accept the fact that evil has come from it.

One administration gave rosy promises of prosperity just around the corner, but though in power for years afterward they failed to bring better conditions, even as they failed to keep the bad from coming. The following administrations kept things going by sinking us ever deeper into debt, thereby, in a very poor way, caring for part of the unemployed. These unemployed were cast ruthlessly aside by the profit takers, to die. Now the hope for employment is through great preparation for war. War's destructive waste has often been used to relieve a stalled and glutted profit system, deliberately planned for that purpose. This fact should be carefully considered. This vast amount of material wealth gathered in preparation for war or now being used to destroy the lives and homes of millions of people, could well be used to bring joy and happiness.

But the Constitutional Money League of America upholds profit taking in advocating privately owned banks. Such banking operates solely for profits. The international bankers, whom they condemn, operate for the same purpose, except on a larger scale.

However the organized bankers are no more guilty of fleecing the people than organized industry, such as steel, aluminum, copper, and manufacturers of clothing, shoes, building materials, home conveniences, machinery and war supplies. Many years ago the head of the steel trust said, "The steel industry is now so well organized throughout the world that we no longer care for a protective tariff." They were, and are in position to exact profits and lessen the peoples' purchasing power for other goods, just to whatever extent they see fit.

But to close your minds to these truths and insist merely on a different method of handling money will get us nowhere, except to let us down deeper into the mire.

To men, women and youth, I suggest careful study of the above analysis. Unless you understand clearly the cause of your distress, you will not be able to work intelligently for relief. Relief likely will fail until you help bring it. Certainly it cannot come without a determined public opinion to sanction the necessary changes, and YOU are public opinion. As long as you leave your share of the effort for others to make, you can but expect humanity to flounder along in despair with its fatalities and its fears.

F. U. Versus F. S. A.

On the front page of the Daily Capital for Friday the thirteenth of September appeared another typical F. S. A. article, posing as a savior of humanity but in reality telling the nation that the farmer's nose is being pushed still further into adversity, in spite of living in a land of unlimited resources and plenty.

This article revealed a "Hotel Kansan F. S. A. farming school," which is as un-American as is the dictatorship which goes with the administration of F. S. A.

Each morning that this school went into session it should have opened with the scripture reading of Matthew 6-24, so that these mortgage representatives and scholars might know that the Good Book does not recognize pretense.

How absurd to think of the dominating arm of one group in Washington knocking the "pegs" out from under the farmers and another "helping hand" group posing as putting him back on his feet with the lowest type of mortgage ever written.

"By their fruits ye shall know them." When Knox and Stimson left the Republican political party for reasons of personal gain, the Republicans immediately disowned them, and most certainly no one would expect them to be invited back to lecture, instruct or coach any young Republican Clubs, much less would any one expect to find these party betrayers on the floor of the recent Republican convention.

But how about the farmer and his own Farmers Union organization where farm income and farm mortgage (F. S. A.) are opposing forces; where our preamble calls for the "discouraging of the mortgage system," and not the leaders by vesting our confidence in them through the prestige gained thereby, have found themselves in a position to improve their own personal gain by stepping across into our opposing forces, the F. S. A. mortgage set-up.

Now! Right here is the place for the Farmers Union to draw the line, the same as any political party would on such an instance, disown them; quit inviting these two-tone decorations" into our State and National Junior Camps to "instruct" our youth; quit tolerating their presence at our State conventions.

Political parties won't stand for such and our Farmers Union holds equally as honorable a position in society.

In U. S. A.?

So the farmer is supposed to produce the food stuffs and then be expected to dodge the grocery store where it is offered for sale.

Such practice creates unemployment for one group and over-employment for another.

There's a reason why such "policy holders" are worth $500 per month to THEIR boss.

Study the Key

The key to recovery is consumption; the key to consumption is money.

Would some "sympathetic" booster or official of F. S. A. please explain in K. U. F. why this important "key" was deflated in 1920 and 1929, and again in the recent year of 1937.

Victor Hawkinson,
Randolph, Kansas.

Present and World War Days

From our old letter files we find paper clippings that read we are spending $98,000,000,000 for the World war up to October 1, 14 times the amount Napoleon spent in his 18 years' wars. Congress passed "almost without debate" the greatest war budget in history of all wars. It provided 7,000,000,000 for carrying on the war, which is exactly the amount Napoleon spent in 18 years of war.

President Wilson sent Mr. Borglum as special investigator to find "what has" or "what has not" been done in the aircraft work. He was quoted in the N. Y. Times as saying the chief signal officer was the rubber stamp for a group of American junkers, "necessary to them."

To release nearly $1,000,000,000 which was placed precisely as they in their informed advisory capacity chose and distributed it to their own or affiliated interests. All to serve a common plan and purpose and all on a contract system "so ingenious that it could in time absorb the entire appropriation" and not deliver a serviceable plan and this in fact it has largely accomplished.

Mr. Borglum declared the "Famous Liberty Motor blocked the way." He accuses the aircraft board of "criminally corralling contracts among the few." Under the guise of emergency he demands an investigation of colossal profiteering and criminal negligence in the delivery to our troops of the airplanes contracted for appropriation of nearly $1,000,000,000.

Senator Chamberlain said "Not one American built battle plane had been shipped to France. The investigation showed none of the new Browning guns as yet available, and no Liberty Motors are yet in use. Though $640,000,000 had been appropriated. And the war department asked for an additional appropriation of $1,000,000,000 for aircraft production. Yet Secretary Baker and his aviation aids concluded there has been no criminal liability.

Let's compare the foregoing paper clippings of the World war with our present emergency bow wow as an excuse for letting huge contracts within two hours of the time the bill was signed by Roosevelt and "without any competition."

Roosevelt was assistant secretary of the navy then and is president of the U. S. A. now. Our forefathers that licked Johnnie Bull for taxing our tea must look upon us degenerates with contempt and disgust.

Yes, our intellectuals, brain trusters and heartless officials who in order to get their sticky fingers in the public purse, would stoop to tearing down and destroying that which their fathers and grandfathers built and paid for, leaving the debt for their children and children's children to pay for.

Who cares if they tax the homes from the old and feeble, just so the property remains on the tax role and they can continue plundering the public purse? Such crafty dishonesty stinks to high heavens. Tame were the boys who sold their brother to the Egypians for a few pieces of silver and fooled their old father by showing him his son's coat of many colors smeared with the blood of a beast.

Wm. Jennings Bryan resigned, refusing to be used or contaminated during the World war. Woodring and Edison have resigned, possibly for the same reasons and have been replaced by men of little or no experience. May we ask, does Kneu Lobe "New York Bunkers" own a controling interest in Secretary Knox's newspaper and is Secretary Stimson their attorney?

The appointing of Jessie Jones as Secretary of Commerce and letting him continue to handle $10,000,000,000 in secrecy; the Secretary of Treasury and F. D. R. handling $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund in secrecy. Doesn't smell like the Democracy we were supposed to get, along with the freedom of the American people. If we licked England's neighbor and paid for the licking while England stole their African colonies.

Now let's read more world war news. A year ago green hides were worth 20 cents per pound, and harness cost $55; now we have 9 cent hides and $70 harness.

Food substitutes jumped 30 to 50 per cent here within 60 days "after we were made to eat them by Herbie Hoover" and now we collecting 45 to 50 million Red Cross money and trusting Hoover to finger it? Did he take $90,000,000 out of the Red Cross fund we donated for the poor little children who had their hands cut off by that "Old Hun Kaiser Bill" (whose mother was an English Lady that could boast of her royal blood) and give this mis-appropriated $90,000,000 to the schools and colleges of Europe and come back with his pockets full of honorary degrees; Medals pinned all over his coat and proclaimed the father of blessings. The Indian chief said if the white man beat the Indian once, "Shame on the White man;" But if the white man beat the Indian twice, "Shame on the Indian."

Is England, and her affiliated associates in the U. S. A. laughing at the American suckers? In the land of lies and deception. They kicked the king out for mixing with Shylocks across the sea.

See Kansas Farmer 9-21-40. It was suggested from the White House that through a Cartel system Uncle Santa buy South American surplus. So Hitler couldn't get them directly. Uncle would outbid Hitler which would encourage our competitors to raise more. While Uncle Santa pays us to raise less. Jessie Jones just can't say how the additional $500,000,000 loan to the South American Export-Import Bank will used, or who will feather his nest.

While the U. S. farmer produces for less than cost and has a hard time borrowing money to pay his exhorbitant tax caused by weak faced Wallace's and F. D. R's fake farm program. Why not a profit for the farmer so he can pay his debts and quit paying interest to Ikey.

Frank Walz,
Hays, Kansas.

Cost of Production

Even in the many years when crops fail in drought stricken parts of the nation, the labor and expense of farmers in those sections, are a part of the cost of production. No crop bill has yet been written to return cost when crops fail.

The only way to get an "average" c. o. p., is first, to add together the costs of the efforts to produce that crop throughout the whole nation. If then (as all past c. o. p. bills have proposed) we set a price per bushel which returns that amount of money to the farmers, in proportion as they bring in bushels, the farmers whom nature favored would get not only the money which should be theirs, but also the share that by rights should go to those who had no crop, whom nature left in dire need.

Such legislation would care for the farmer who had good crops and needed least the care, while leaving the one defeated by nature to perish while knowing other farmers were living fat off of the money that in reality was due to him. These facts show that every c. o. p. bill yet written, would prove to be very unfair.

I mentioned to an ardent c. o. p. advocate that if the nation had tried his c. o. p. bill, that the western farmers would have starved. He dismissed my statement as unworthy of consideration, with a shrug of disgust, saying, "O yes, those fellows; they're against it." It brought to my mind a discussion on the merits of prohibition. The prohibition advocate said, "In this day of automobiles, we must curb the sale of liquor because of the danger to others from drunken drivers." The following reply came quickly as a flash, "Then do away with automobiles! I want my beer." So with my cost of production friend, he thought, "Let those children and their fathers and mothers starve out west, I want my little cost of production bill."

It is important that our vast number of western farmers have a purchasing power each year. I am not here referring to the importance to their families and themselves (which is self evident) but the vital importance to the people of the whole nation. For our national industries are so geared that when any considerable portion of our population fails to buy, then factories show up or close, workers lose purchasing power through unemployment, which further upset the movement of farm produce.

All c. o. p. bills so far proposed, reveal worthlessness in yet other ways, to the real student of economics. Any legislation fixing prices to bring the farmer higher income when he sells, would prove of no value if there were no legislation to keep industry from raising prices of what the farmer buys, so as to take that increased income away from him. Even now the farmers NET returns could be helped more by fixing prices of what he buys at the cost of production, than by fixing the prices of what he sells. Yet all c. o. p. advocates, blindly (and seemingly eagerly) overlook this fact.

Among the many c. o. p. advocates whom I have met, I have been able to get the attention of but one to this most important fact, that the price of what the farmer buys must be fixed so he cannot be ruthlessly robbed of his increased income. That fellow said, "You couldn't include a thing like that in a FARM bill." His point was well made. It brings out the fact that FARM legislation cannot correct our evils. The whole social group that makes up our nation is concerned, so it will require legislation affecting the whole body of our people. Our Farmers Union would get us a great deal more good, if nine tenths of our efforts were concentrated upon social legislation and only about one tenth on farm legislation, which latter can prove but mere patchwork at best.

To return cost of production will be fine when such can be based upon labor done and thus repay those whom nature defeats as well as the ones in favors.

Farm Union leaders in the past caught the propaganda value of the cost of production idea and have so used it. If some of them also made the mistake of thinking the idea as expressed in their bills was practical, there is no reason why we who now see better should follow them.

To worship leaders to the extent of accepting their mistakes, prevents the worshippers from making progress.

Fraternally,
Samuel R. Stewart,
Clay Center, Kansas.

Lawn Planning for Safety

An appalling number of children are killed by running or stepping from behind obstructions to vision, so I would like to urge lawn planners, gardners and others to do away with obstructions wherever possible.

They should not be planted or left where they will, as they grow, keep children from seeing automobiles readily, or keep drivers from seeing children in time to preven ttragedies.

Also obtsructions to vision should not be placed or left at country or suburban road corners or bends as they cause many fatal automible collisions.

A. L. Potter,
Independence, Kansas.

Good Report by Government on Grain in Farm Storage

When government loans are made on farm-stored corn or wheat farmers accept responsibility for keeping the grain in condition. Experience with the loans to date indicates that farmers are faithful to this responsibility and that farm storage in the Ever-Normal Granary is safe and practical, reports DeWitt C. Wing, of the U. S. department of agriculture.

"Last year more grain than ever before was stored on farms in connection with the AAA farm program," he writes. "On last March 31 Corn Belt farmers had about 450 million bushels of corn in farm storage. More than 300 million bushels were 1939 corn; the rest was of the 1937 and 1938 crops."

As of August 1 a little more than 1 per cent of this farm-stored corn graded less than No. 3—the minimum grade at which it was accepted for sealing, and the minimum which is acceptable in full settlement of loans if delivered to the Commodity Credit Corportation. Less than 600 of 450,000 loans were called because of actual or threatened damage.

About 60 million bushels of corn which farmers delivered in settlement of loans was placed in Government-owned steel bins at country points last fall and early winter. Some of this corn has since been sold for export, and a small amount has been sold to farmers for feeding, but most of it remains in the bins.

Of the steel bin-stored corn, some of it three years old, 97½ per cent graded No. 3 or better on August 1, and 4/10 of 1 per cent had been removed from bins because of actual threatened damage.

Big Wheat Storage

About 33 million bushels of 1939 wheat were stored on farms in the fall of 1939, and kept there through the spring of 1940. Less wheat than corn was stored on farms, because fewer wheat farms have farm storage facilities, and wheat, unlike corn, is not normally used in great kuantity on farms. Between the time wheat was placed under loan and the end of the loan period wheat prices increased. Wheat farmers were thus in a position to take advantage of the rise in price.

Loan wheat went through the storage period in excellent condition, despite the most serious infestation of grain weevil on record. In 21 western and mid-western wheat States, there were 33,643 loans on farm-stored wheat, covering approximately 65,000 bins. An inspection report compiled following the loan expiration on April 30 snowed that less than 2 per cent of the wheat was weevily.

This record is significant because of the greater-than-normal hazards that marked the storage season. Stored corn met the tests of heavy snow and rainfall, intense early summer heat and an infestation of Angoumois moth in the southern part of the Corn Belt. Wheat passed through one of the most severe infestations of grain weevil on record in the Southern and Southwestern States.

In such circumstances proper supervision of farm storage is important. It is provided by county AAA committees and grain sealers (inspectors) appointed by them. These men not only inspect storage space and grain before loans are made, but continue frequent inspections through the loan period.

Sometimes the inspections reveal damage which is great enough to make it advisable to call loans. In more cases, however, they show damage sufficiently early to permit farmers to recondition their grain and keep it in storage. In many instances grain threatened with damage can be redeemed by farmers at the loan rate, plus charges, and be sold without loss, as it remains marketable. In Kansas, where grain weevil infestation was extremely heavy, 399 of a total of 9,000 wheat bins were found to contain weevil, and 57 bins were reported heating or musty. Farmers reconditioned 82 of the bins and redeemed their loans on wheat in the remaining 374 bins.

As a result of last year's storage experience, a great deal of loan grain is being resealed for a further period of storage. About 10 million bushels of wheat was resealed last summer in the northern wheat States. Most of the resealed wheat was reinspected in August and found in uniformly good condition. An extensive resealing program for corn is in progress. Large quantities of the new 1940 wheat crop are going under loan.

Neighborhood Notes

In Clay County

It was decided at the September meeting of the Ladies Auxiliary that we have our yearly party on Farmers Union night, September 17. Supper was served at 7 p. m. and the table was the best that could be had and was presided over by Mrs. Coupal and Mrs. Blackwood as committee.

Farmers' business meeting followed which elected Mr. George Blackwood and Mr. Ed Lindsay as delegates to the state meeting in October. President Blackwood appointed Mr. Harold Stoneback and Mr. Earl McClenahan, menu committee and Mr. Clint Urban and Mr. Lew Crawford for the program committee for the October meeting.

The ladies then then put on the following program.

Song—America; Nursery Rhymes by Rex Blackwood and Rachel Schoenweis, Joyce Kaiser, piano solo; Joan Stoneback, reading; Aylo Lippe, piano solo;

Mr. Wm. Coupal and Mr. J. Egner, music; Dalene and Ned McMahn, song; Mrs. Verla Tlers, reading; Edward McKelvey, songs; Mrs. J. Egner, reading; and Mr. Coupal and Mr. Egner, music.

There was a well filled school house and all enjoyed the party.

Mrs. J. E. McKelvey,
Reporter.

TRAVELOGUE

By J. P. Fengel

Did you attend the State Fair in Hutchinson September 15th to 21st?

And if you did, did you stop in to see us at the Farmers Union booth in the Agricultural building? Many of our Farmers Union folks did and we enjoyed meeting them so much. Among the many of our folks that did call and I can recall, I want to mention:

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Alkire of Wichita, Mr. and Mrs. Merle Tribbey of Kellog, who also assisted us in placing our exhibits and decorating the booth; Mr. Fred S. Abel, Winfield, president of the Cowley County Farmers Union; Mr. Frank Koester, Odin, Barton County; Mr. Herman Brower, Haven, The Misses Maxine and Zora Zimmerman, Bell Plaine; State Director Reuben E. Peterson, Mr. Julius Gibson Jr. and his mother, Mrs. Julius Gibson, McPherson;

Mrs. M. B. Wetmore, Wichita; Mr. Bert Harmon, Ellsworth; Mr. Victor Palmquist, president of the Ellsworth county Farmers Union, Mrs. Charlie Olson, who also assisted us in the planning and dress up of the booth; Mr. J. T. Regehr, Inman; Mr. C. W. Bridegen, Canton; Mrs. Anna Keeslin, Chase; Mr. Charles Reed, of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance, Salina, who also assisted us at the booth.

There were many more, but since we did not have a register, am unable to recall many more of our folks that called and visited with us. Hutchinson sure did have another wonderful fair, with attendance hardly up to par on account of the prevalence of infantile paralysis.

The unique character on the grounds this year was Mr. W. C. Blackwell from Arkansas, a member of the Arkansas Farmers Union, dressed and groomed so as to represent Abraham Lincoln, with his tall hat, long black coat and his black beard in typical Lincoln fashion, more than six feet tall, straight in stature and from the pictures we see could be easily mistaken for the real Emancipator. Mr. Blackwell was advance agent for the amusement company operating the concessions on the fair grounds.

Was at the office on the 26th to make a draft of the oncoming State Convention at Parsons, October 30-31, November 1st.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To keep sandwiches moist, wrap in waxed paper, cover them with a cloth wrung out of cold water. Keep them in a cool place and they will keep moist for hours.

If newly dried paint still remains sticky, wash it with plain cold water.

Bluing added to water for washing glassware gives an added lustre and sparkle.

Save your lemon rinds, and when washing white clothes, tie the rinds in a white cloth and boil them with the clothes. They not only remove slight stains in clothes, but make the clothes much whiter.

If egg production falls off badly in late summer, suspect parasites which may be sapping the vitality of hens. Investigate the poultry house for lice and mites and the flock for worms.

To keep your ball of yarn, or crochet cotton nice and clean, place it in a paper bag with the end protruding, then fasten the top of the bag loosely.

In a recent New York survey butter was the only food product found in every home.—Western Producer.

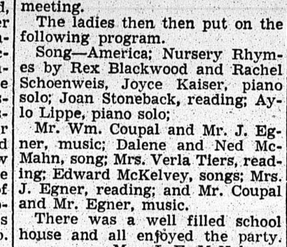
The population of the United States was 131,409,881 on April 1, 1940—a gain of 8,634,825 residents in 10 years—census figures show. The census bureau computed the increase at seven per cent and termed it the smallest of any decade in American history. In actual numbers, California gained the most, 1,196,437, and Kansas lost the most, 81,862.



Get Sterling Quality Fence—the only fence made from ELECTRICALLY REFINED STEEL—denser, tougher, stronger steel. This Sterling Fence costs no more than fence made of other steel. See your local Farmers Union dealer for low prices on the style, height, and weight of fence you want.

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

Sterling QUALITY



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Anaconda 45% TREBLE SUPER PHOSPHATE

on wheat. For every dollar spent for phosphate they got *increased* yield amounting to $4.00.

For further proof that Anaconda Treble Superphosphate pays big extra profits — see your county agent, your Agricultural College, or write for free book on soil to

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Make Your Lambs Bring You Every Possible Dollar

Consign Them to "YOUR OWN FIRM"

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

Kansas City—Parsons—Wichita

Junior and Juvenile Department

ESTHER EKBLAD, Director

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

AUTUMN IN KANSAS

When morning comes, and autumn fair
Swings purple grapes in Indian air
And meadow larks in gladness fling
Their joyous notes like dews of spring
And sun-rays leap from flaming spire
With scarlet brush and paint of fire
Fair autumn spills on earth and tree
Her showers of gold and crimson free,
And red-cheeked apples cling on high;
Stars slip to earth from out the sky;
The blood-flecked sumac in the woodland
roams
And beauty burns in maple domes.

Dear God, how good to visit You
In autumn woods with skies of blue
When all creation wrapped in charm
Is chanting low its sacred psalm.
This one request I make of You,—
I know for me You will this do—
When the years are gone, let there be given
One bright October day in heaven!
—Sister Francis Marie

Juniors and Leaders Are Welcome at Parsons Convention

Convention Highlights for Juniors

Attending a State Convention is worth the time of every Junior and Leader, and we feel that statement will hold for this year. Activities begin on Tuesday, October 29, with a meeting of the Farmers Union Managerial Association. Then on Wednesday morning the convention opens. In the business proceedings and in the contributions of speakers we, both listening and taking part can gain much. Then on the side we plan to have special conferences of interest to young people and leaders.

Now for a couple highlights: A banquet for Juniors and Leaders is being planned for Thursday evening, October 31, at 6:00 p. m. Immediately following this hour of fellowship the Junior Department will take full charge of the main convention's evening program. Our program will feature a qualifying speech for the Minutemen Award by Raymond Groene of Winfield. The program, will have for the principal speaker an outstanding lecturer, Mrs. Dora B. Haines of the REA, Washington, D. C. For added assurance that Mrs. Haines' presence with us will be enjoyable we quote a portion of what the All-State Camp Annual says about her visit at the All-State Camp; "A silver haired, soft-voiced, lovable little lady, Mrs. Dora B. Haines of Washington, D. C. spent four days at Camp warming her way into the heart of every student as she enlarged upon the subject of youth's place in the nation. Mrs. Haines called herself "The old woman in the shoe." She has two children, two adopted children, two grandchildren, and has come in contact with thousands of young people, in whose welfare she is vitally interested.

"A consultant in cooperative education and management for the Rural Electrification Administration, Mrs. Haines has traveled every state many times over. "I have no state," she says "Mine is the United States."

Are we looking forward to the convention? Indeed we are.

Torch Bearers to the National

On this page the method by which the two Kansas Torchbearers will be elected to attend the National Convention at Denver is explained. To give emphasis to the importance of electing well-informed and alert Juniors to this position we quote the following from the Junior Manual:

"The duty of the Junior representative at the National Convention will be to make a report on the Junior work accomplished by his state, to attend meetings of the convention, to sit in at committee meetings and thus learn how the program of the Union is developed. To attend conferences of the National Junior Committee and to assist in laying plans for future Junior work, to become acquainted with other Juniors from other states and to thus learn their problems, to return to his own state a better informed member, able to report to any meeting before which he is called, the program of the Farmers Union."

Merry-Go-Rounds and Cotton Candy

The State Fair at Hutchinson is now past. We did have a Farmers Union booth there and many Farmers Union folks discovered it as they tramped the Fair Grounds. Exhibits can be good publicity for our organization and our hope now is that in another year we may also be at the Topeka Free Fair and that County Fairs will find Juniors on hand with Farmers Union booths. On a county scale the Junlars of the Kellogg Local. Cowley county are breaking the way. They are now busy getting a booth ready for the Fair at Winfield, October 8 to 11.

Selection Rules for Kan. Torchbearers Are Simple

Each state is privileged to select two Juniors to attend the National Convention as Torchbearer Juniors and there receive the National Award of a gold Torch Badge. Each state is also privileged to work out the mechanics of the selection of the Torch Bearers as long as the National rules are observed. The rules given in the 1940 Torchbearer Bulletin sent out from the National affice are as follows:

Are Simple Rules

"No Junior may be nominated to the rank of Torch Bearer who is not in Good standing, i. e., parents dues must be paid for the current year.

"No person may be nominated who is beyond Junior age. (Junior age runs until the beginning of the fiscal year following the 21st birthday of the Junior. No Junior is eligible for the Torch Bearer award in 1940 who is twenty-two years old at the time of the National Convention.

"No Junior may be nominated who has not earned and been awarded Two achievement pins, thus proving two years of completed work in Junior study and activity. Juniors who have already won the Torch Bearer award are not eligible for nomination."

Eligibility to Vote

"Those who vote for Torch Bearers are Juniors who have earned one or more achievement awards, and also Local and County Leaders. The record of the Juniors' work and of the award of the achievement pin must be in the State Office. Leaders must be regularly appointed or elected Leaders in the Local and Counties, and their names must be on record at the State Office."

In Kansas there are two locals, both in McPherson county, that have Juniors eligible to be Torch Bearers. These two locals are the only ones with Juniors who have earned more than one achievement pin. The names of these Juniors will be placed on the election ballot and copies of the ballot will be mailed to all Junior Leaders who have Juniors eligible to vote. (All Juniors with one achievement pin may vote.)

The Juniors and Leaders at a regular or special meeting in their local communities will vote for the two of their choice. In voting each Junior class may do one of two things: They may in meeting discuss the merits of the nominees and all finally agree to vote for the same two persons, or an entirely secret ballot may be cast, each voting for the two of their individual choice. However it is asked that each Junior and Leader in voting select one nominee from each local in order to avoid both Torchbearers being elected from the same local. In counting votes at the State Farmers Union Office, the Junior in each local receiving the high vote will be declared elected. All ballots should be returned to the State Junior Leader by October 10.

The rules of the Kansas Torch Bearer election were formulated in conferences of local and county leaders at the Eureka Park Camp, and at a conference of McPherson and Ellsworth county leaders held in Salina, September 3.

Grown Juniors on NBC Radio Hour –Farmers Union

Ten Years of National Junior Educational Work Are Commemorated

A program commemorating ten years of National Junior Education was presented on the Farmers Union Hour over NBC on the Farm and Home Hour period, Saturday, September 28, 10:30 to 11:30 a. m. The first half hour was given to music from Chicago and news of Farmers Union activities and legislation as told by Robert Handschin, Executive Secretary of the Farmers Union Legislative Committee.

On the last half hour Mrs. Gladys Talbott Edwards, National Director of Education, presented five Junior grown-ups and one Junior in a discussion of the Educational Program of the Farmers Union, and how it has been an influence on the lives of young people. Those taking part with Mrs. Edwards in the discussion were Mrs. Mary Jo Uphoff, state director of education in Wisconsin; Richard Joyce, state secretary of the North Dakota division; Dwyte Wilson, Brookings, South Dakota, high school teacher; Gilbert Jacobi, manager of a Farmers Union oil sub-station in Wisconsin; Lorine Johnson, rural school teacher in Montana; and Richard Paulson, employee in the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association of St. Paul.

All of these young people have grown up in the shadow of the Farmers Union and in their comments they spoke of many ways through which the Farmers Union had guided them to their present activities. To one speaker of the organization had replaced dispondency with hope. To one the Farmers Union had given the start to an ever-growing concern for farm security and for world peace. The South Dakota speaker became interested in public speaking through Farmers Union speech work, and as a result studied public speaking and debate in high school and college. This same Junior grown-up is a member of twelve cooperatives and was a leader in the organization of a school supply cooperative which annually nets teachers a 60 per cent saving.

The ten years' of Junior education in the Farmers Union has brought the organization much toward inspiration, leadership and an informed membership.

Esther Ekblad Talks on Nat'l FU Radio Hour

Kansas Junior Leader Tells Why Farmers Union Early Appealed to Her

Telling the work and development of the Farmers Union, the Junior department of the National Farmers Union has charge of the Farmers Union broadcast over the Farm and Home Hour, National Broadcasting network, Saturday, August 24.

Mrs. Gladys Talbott Edwards, director of the national junior department, in a part of the broadcast is questioning different junior leaders on the activity.

"Miss Ekblad," she asks, "you became State Junior Leader of the Kansas Farmers Union while you were yet a Junior yourself. The Farmers Union must have appealed to you in some special manner.

ESTHER EKBLAD: Mrs. Edwards, I was drawn to the Farmers Union because it was offering so much to youth in voluntary education and in recreational activities. In my opinion, it is a mistake for any organization to think of its educational program only in the light of recruiting future holders of membership cards. An organization which is dedicated to the service of its members, its community, state and nation has far greater responsibilities than that.

Regarding the responsibilities of farm organizations to the recreation and social life of its younger members, I think it is necessary to glance at the degree of need for such development before the question can be adequately answered.

A survey made recently in the state of Maryland by the American Youth Commission revealed that sixty per cent of the farm boys who were interviewed spend their leisure hours in some individual sport, in reading or loafing. Two-thirds of the girls answering questionnaires named similar individual leisure - time activities However, the survey uncovered a clamoring for more recreation of a social nature.

Rural communities are usually sadly lacking in facilities for play. Cities in general offer their youth much more. Supervised play grounds and parks, public libraries, municipal swimming pools, YW and YMCA recreation centers, WPA recreation projects, and Scout clubs answer many of the entertainment needs of urban young people.

Rural young people yearn for these things, too, but few communities have taken steps to meet their leisure time needs. Swimming holes or public pools, are few and far between. For that reason many farm boys and girls never learn to swim. We can cite few instances of farm neighborhoods that have community houses, tennis courts, or libraries. Under the impact of the depression, those institutions which for years have been the center of rural community life, the school and church, have been greatly reduced in number. With their closing has closed that channel of social activity. What is left? Commercialized entertainment in the form of the radio and movies, or the public dance hall, many of which are poorly supervised.

I would like to quote a definition of recreation as given by Bruce Melvin in his recent book "Youth—Millions Too Many." I quote: "Recreation is health, vigor, romance, and fullness of living, and should be accepted as a necessity for living, as much as eating and sleeping."

In this interpretation of recreation there is a challenge to the farm organization which would seek for its people the fullness of life. "Man cannot live by bread alone." We who have not learned the lesson of playing together, neither have the spirit of truly working together in organizational and cooperative activities.

In its ten years of Junior Education, the Farmers Union has not forgotten this vital phase of life. It has recognized the hunger on the part of farm young people for recreation through which personalties can find expression and which costs very little. In other words play is wanted that is home-made. Often it is the recreation which we create ourselves that is instrumental in the development of social culture.

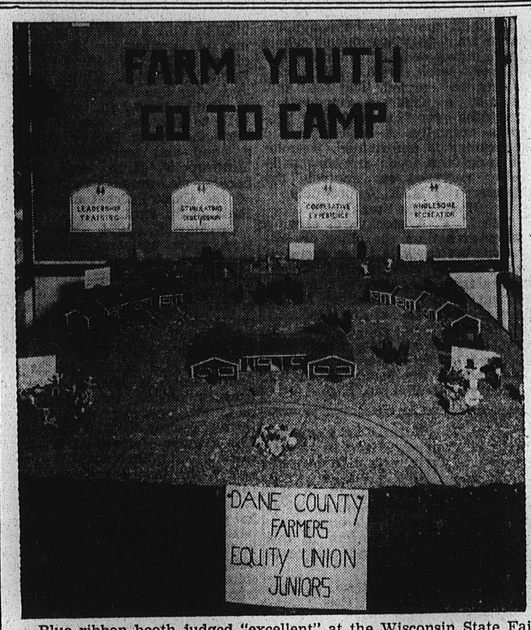
MRS. EDWARDS: Esther, let me ask a question here. Americans should be exceedingly wealthy in song, drama and dance and we represent so many different cultures of Old World. Would you say that the Farmers Union is aware of this fact, or that it is doing anything to conserve and preserve this rich heritage of varied racial culture?

ESTHER EKBLAD: Yes, I feel that it is. Today Farmers Union young people are gathering together the broken threads of Old World culture. In summer camps and winter institutions, and at home in Local gatherings, they lustily sing songs, the origin of which can be traced to many foreign lands. They gaily dance the folks games that in happier days expressed the joyousness of young men and women in England, Scandinavia, Germany and Czechoslavakia. Combined with American folk lore in game and song, culture ties are being formed that will eventually draw attention away from strife and center it on the building of a friendship bracelet around the world.

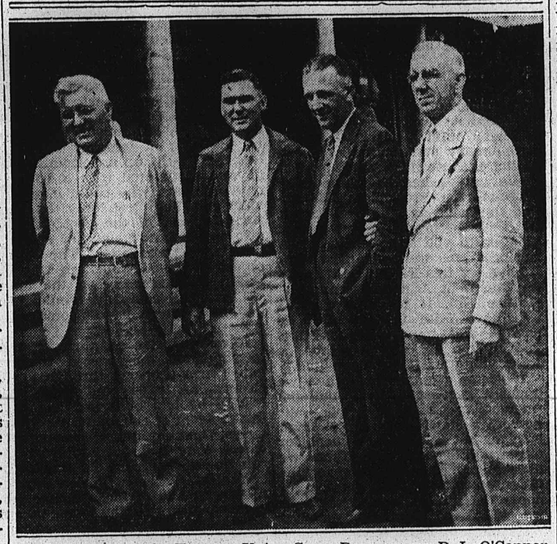
Also, worthy of mention is the development of interest in drama. Local meetings of the Farmers Union are taking on glamour through the introduction of pageantry, choral speech, puppetry and play productions. New interest in handcrafts are also being taught and from new found hobbies, many colorful community hobby shows have been sponsored. Yes, the Farmers Union is doing much to give recreation in rural communities its fullest expression.



Blue ribbon booth judged "excellent" at the Wisconsin State Fair, prepared by Farmers Union Juniors of Sauk County, Wisconsin.



Blue ribbon booth judged "excellent" at the Wisconsin State Fair, prepared by Farmers Union Juniors of Dane County, Wisconsin.



Interested in the Farmers Union Camp Program are D. L. O'Connor, President of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, St. Paul; Glenn Talbott, North Dakota State President and National Board member; H. D. Rolph, President of the Montana Farmers Union, and National President John Vesecky, pictured here at Camp Judson, scene of the 1940 All-State Camp.



Junior, Junior Reserve and Juvenile members, together with the Homemakers Club in Kensington, Walsh County, North Dakota, prepared this float for the dedication of the new Court House at Grafton.

American farmers "working together" with the "right kind of a farm program" and the "right kind of national leadership" can overcome any economic obstacles presented by the European war, Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard told Indiana farmers, September 23, at Indianapolis.

Thorne wheat, a cross between the Portage and Fudcaster varieties, has a brown chaff and no beards.

SUPPORT CONSCRIPTION LAW

President Vesecky Tells How It May Best Be Observed

The Conscription bill was opposed by the National Farmers Union but, as President Vesecky writes in the National Union Farmer, "it is the law now, and I, in common with every loyal citizen of the United States, am duty bound to obey it and do my best to make it operate as fairly and efficiently as the nature or the law makes it possible for it to operate."

The way to get rid of the law, Mr. Vesecky suggests, is to "cooperate fully with the officials who are charged with the duty of putting it into effect, so as to be able to tell Congress when the present war hysteria is over, that compulsory military service, is unnecessary in times of peace and does not bring the desired results even when given full support and cooperation of our people."

The Tajin pyramid in the state of Vercruz, Mexico, is built in seven sections and is divided into 364 niches.

Youth's Place In the Nation

Mrs. Dora B. Haines of the Rural Electrification Administration will be featured on the program prepared by the Junior department at the Farmers Union State Convention at Parsons, Thursday evening, October 31. Mrs. Haines was a staff member at All-State Camp, and the mimeographed All-State 1940 Round-up includes the following:

A silver haired, soft-voiced, lovable little lady. Mrs. Dora B. Haines of Washington, D. C., spent four days at Camp warming her way into the heart of every student as she enlarged upon the subject of youth's place in the nation. Mrs. Haines called herself "the old woman in the shoe." She has two children, two adopted children, two grandchildren, and has come in contact with thousands of young people, in whose welfare she is vitally interested.

A consultant in cooperative education and management for the Rural Electrification Administration, Mrs. Haines has traveled every state many times over. "I have no state," she says; "Mine is the United States."

Gathering material for magazine articles. Mrs. Haines was in Europe when the war broke out in 1914. With her uncle, Irving Bacheller, she traveled in Egypt, the Holy Land, and the Near East to gather material for "The Dawn," a book Mr. Bacheller wrote on the times of Christ. In 1932 Mrs. Haines studied the cooperative movement and the economic and social problems of the Scandinavian countries at first hand.

Mrs. Haines is co-author with her husband of the book, "The Lindsberghs," which family she has known intimately for three generations. She and her husband, who died in 1929, published a magazine for twenty years, called "The Searchlight on Congress," and wrote four books on government. Mrs. Haines is not a college graduate but attended the University of Nebraska for three years.

Her work with REA is as enjoyable as any she has ever done, she states, because of its sound economic and social value to the farmers of this country. REA began in May of 1935 and Mrs. Haines has worked with it since December of that year.

In her class Mrs. Haines expressed concern over the path that she knows youth must travel in the next few years. "I think," she said, "that the people of my generation have left the young people of this generation a very heavy load to carry, and they are the ones who must go out to make good on the mistakes of my generation."

Laws, more than labor, determine how much goods one may enjoy, accumulate, or invest with safety. The place where you stand is the place to make democracy work. Your country needs you now as it has never needed you before. You cannot be of service unless you are well informed. One should not study economics from present-day textbooks; the subject should be a living one. Know about the government and government agencies. If the agencies are not working as they should, find out why. "Don't take anybody's word for anything." Mrs. Haines said you must study "labor legislation, farm legislation, but until you study the laws that govern finance and credit, you have accomplished little."

"We are created free and equal, but to him who has been given much, much will be expected." The use of one's voice, liberal thinking, and unselfish action is expected in a world which needs honest, courageous, virile people who think in terms of the good of mankind.

"You and I have a niche to fill," Mrs. Haines said. "We who really care must go out and do the job."

Adult Educat'n Conference at Lawrence Soon

Several Farmers Union County Junior Leaders Are Specially Invited

The theme of the Kansas Conference on Adult Education to be held at the University of Kansas, October 10, is "The Purposes of Education in American Democracy."

Invited from the Kansas Farmers Union to the conference at Lawrence are four Junior Leaders who have done outstanding work, not only in Kansas Union activities, but in many other community women's organizations. The four are Mrs. Charlie Olson, McPherson; Mrs. William Hysell, Ellsworth; Miss Elsie Clausen, Girard; and Mrs. Bernard Immenschuh, St. Marys.

Mrs. Immenschuh was the Farmers Union representative at the Rural-Urban Women's Conference held at Manhattan last spring. Also invited to the adult education conference are Esther Ekblad, state junior director, and Rex Troutman, editor of the Kansas Union Farmer.

The session will open Thursday morning, October 10, at 9 a. m., with a panel discussion on the key theme. W. E. Sheffer, superintendent of schools of Manhattan, will be the discussion leader. Members of the panel are E. C. Rarich, president of Fort Hays State College; P. B. Lawson, dean of the college, University of Kansas; John Ise ,school of business, University of Kansas; and Mrs. Elizabeth Reigart, Baxter Springs, member of the state board of regents.

A general discussion will follow the panel. Small group discussion will be organized for the afternoon that more detailed discussions may be had of the types and phases of adult education. Some time will be spent in the late afternoon deciding the advisability of establishing an adult education council in Kansas.

ARE DANGERS IN DEFENSE

Park College President Emphasizes Ideals of Democracy

A warning that events in this country may lead to totalitarianism was reiterated September 22 by Dr. William Lindsay Young, president of Park college, in the college chapel at Parkville, Mo., before an audience of students and townspeople, reports the Kansas City Star.

"It is unfortunate that so many people think of our country's safety purely in terms of armies and navies," Dr. Young said. "They forget that no nation is stronger than the character of its peoples. History almost shrieks its warning that soldiers and sailors cannot save any nation when it becomes morally decadent.

Warning on Defense.

"If in the process of achieving military and economic objectives of their program, the American people should abandon the ways, the values, the ideals of democracy; if they should abolish the civil liberties, embrace the spirit of bigotry and intolerance, engage in persecution of minorities, force and individual into subjection to the state, and establish the pattern of dictatorship; even if they should do all these things in the name of democracy—they would be achieving the speedy triumph of totalitarianism in the land," he said.

The college president saw Christian education as the undergirding of national character by providing the people of the nation with a moral and social idealism.

"It is a tragic mistake," he said, "to think that the problems we face are just intellectual in character. A finely disciplined mind may be used to hellish ends if its possessor is not inspired by the Christ spirit. We must beware of sharpened wits devoid of publicmindedness."

Emphasis on Former Speech

The sermon was a reaffirmation of Dr. Young's convocation speech in which he spoke against peacetime compulsory military training.

"I believe that peacetime compulsory military training is the greatest betrayal of our democratic heritage in its 150 years of existance." Dr. Young told the convocation. "It is the greatest step that could be taken toward totalitarian government."

Following his sermon Dr. Young said he realized that many persons in the church and in Park college did not agree with him in his stand on the peacetime training and its meaning. He said that as a result of similar talks he had received insulting letters.

Professor—"Here you see the skull of a chimpanzee, a very rare specimen. There are only two in the country—one is in the national museum and I have the other."

First Student—"I wonder how old Miss Jones is."

Second Student—"Quite old, I imagine; they say she used to teach Caesar."

The tobacco pipe makers of London were incorporated in 1619.

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From experience, farmers have found they can depend on KFU binder twine. Year after year it has performed its work satisfactorily so that our people purchase it with the utmost confidence they will receive honest value.

KFU binder twine is well treated with insect repellant. It is made from quality fibre, has full yardage and ample breaking strength. Ask your local Farmers Union dealer for KFU and other binder twines.

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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 hogs according to what they would weigh in fair flesh. In case of pigs or hogs exposed to hog cholera, the above dosage should be increased ⅓ to ½.

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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	.06 per dose
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum	1.80 per 100 cc
Mixed Infection Bacterin	.06 per dose
Pig Scours Bacterin	.06 per dose
Hog Worm Oil	7.00 per gal.
Worm Capsules	.02½ and .03½ each
MIXED INFECTIONS IN SWINE	
FOR CATTLE	
Blackleg Bacterin	$0.07 per dose
Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin	.06 per dose
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum	1.80 per 100 cc
Keratitis (Pink Eye) Bacterin	.06 per dose
Mixed Bacterin Bovine	.06 per dose
Abortion Vaccine	.25 per dose
FOR HORSES AND MULES	
Encephalomyelitis (Sleeping Sickness) Western Type "Chick" Vaccine. One complete treatment of two 10 cc. dose bottles (NOT RETURNABLE)	1.25
Hemorrhagic Septisemia Bacterin	.06 per dose
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum	1.80 per 100 cc
FOR SHEEP	
Hemorrhagic Septisemia Bacterin	.06 per dose
Mixed Bacterin Ovine	.06 per dose
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum	1.80 per 100 cc
Worm Capsules	.02½ and .03½ each
FOR POULTRY	
Mixed Bacterin Avian	.01½ per 1 cc. dose
Stained Pullorum Antigen, B. W. D. Test	$1.50 per 100 tests 4.80 per 500 tests
Anchor Elastic Worm Capsules	.01½ each
Kamala-Nicotine Tabletst	.00¾ each
FOR DOGS	
Rabies Vaccine	$0.50 per dose

"We will absolutely pay Patronage Dividends on our Serum Profits to Members of the Kansas Farmers Union."—Paul Steele

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

STATES REASONS THAT FCA STAY IN AGRI. DEPT.

(Continued From Page One)

made as secure as possible for those who make their living from the tilling of the soil, and not for those who make their living from those who till the soil.

The family-sized farm unit means preservation of our form of government. Too many of us are liable to live within the four walls of our own house and judge others condition by our own home or our own local community. Some will claim that these farmers are no good, but they are not managers. Well, they passed the inspection of the Board of Land Banks. They would surely make poor city business men. It is much better to leave them on the farm, even to have them under farm management plan than on relief, or WPA.

When the Church Falls

Our Cooperatives, our churches, our free schools virtually depend upon a stable and secure Agriculture. When farmers can go no longer finance the church, it falls. When farmers are moving from place to place, they have no interest in joining, or being loyal to, their local cooperatives.

"America on Wheels," as portrayed in "The Grapes of Wrath," is a warning to us. It's the sign of stop, look, and think! Every time I see one of these Trailer House Marts, I remark—"There's another evicted farmer's future home.

America on Wheels will be the only reason, and no other, for our American people to accept dictatorship."

Security of our farm people is the best preparedness program. It is the best peace organization. Give them something to fight for, and we won't have to worry.

The Way to Liquidate Undesirables

We seem to be alarmed about un-American activities at the present time. We are spending lots of money investigating them, and rightfully so. We have no time for any of them. We believe our form of government the best in the world, but we going at this situation back end to. We will never destroy leaders, or passing laws against them or investigations. The way to liquidate them is to destroy their breeding ground, to take away the food upon which they thrive. Insecurity, eviction, unemployment, and conditions which make Government relief necessary is the breeding ground and food for the growth of such activities.

Some people would like to have concentration camps for them. Others would like to do away with them as we farmers do with horses. Well, they will get as far with this as attempting to kill all the mosquitos in the world one by one. As long as the breeding ground is there, more of them will arise, faster than we can get the others out of the way.

We have no excuse for these conditions here in this country and the thing that causes it is stalling about doing the things we should do. Just like we farm leaders fiend themselves here today about this vital fundamental piece of legislation.

Two Conceptions of Democracy

It seems strange that there should be two conceptions of democracy. One is the preservation of that dear fictitious dollar at any cost, even to making slaves out of the masses of people. The other is to use the dollar to make people secure and happy and adjust our dollar to their conditions. Those who oppose this bill talk about the first—profit from farm mortgage investments is the issue.

Keep the farmer in debt so we can clip coupons is their slogan. How many farmers have had a mortgage handed back to them—paid in full, stamped on the back of it? A farmer bets on a losing horse when he is forced to mortgage his farm under the existing act.

Let's look at the past conditions and see the facts—"Farmers contracted most of their debts from the last World war on."

Pay or Get Out

We had a crash. Banks, depositors, insurance companies, railroads, bond investors, manufacturers, small business (in fact everyone), took an adjustment of debts and went right on. Farmers—well, they are the only group in America that were expected to pay back every single cent of their World war obligations even on the dollar that was twice as big as before, or lose their homes and farms. We had more consideration for foreign nations than we had for our own people. No adjustment for farmers except the wringer. Everyone pounced on the farmer. Pay or get out.

Consequently he had to get out—seed loans, feed loans, production loans, crop loans, chattel mortgages, farm mortgages, and what have you. I don't know all the figures and am not interested because they make my heart ache every time I hear them. I do not know that even dictatorship would have at least this much consideration, and that's what I am afraid too many of our people are thinking today.

All of this added to the relief load, and no excuse for it at all. Is there any hope for the Farm Security Administration as long as we do no tstop the conditions of insecurity that make Farm Security Administration clients?

I remember back in 1932 as a member of our local loan association, I pleaded with the Land Bank to give these foreclosed people as we do not stop the conditions first consideration, give them a new lease on life. But, No, they rented those foreclosed farms until they were so run down and dilapidated that no one would even rent them. Finally they sold them for 25 to 50 per cent of the first mortgage. Debt adjustment and refinance at that time would have saved nearly a million farm homes in this country. No one will give as much for a farm as the worthy farmer who has been there all his life, and in many instances had been handed down to him. One case I have used many times is:—

What Happened to a Neighbor

A neighbor of mine had 240 acres of as good land as ever laid out of doors, fine set of modern buildings, diversified farming, good farmer, high grade herd, pure bred hogs, poultry, and everything that you could wish for. He was a conservative farmer, and never took a day off or spent money on his family to enjoy life. He put his life earnings and his wife's inherited money into the farm.

However, they had a $14,000 mortgage. First the hog cholera took 150 head of hogs. Later Bangs disease riddled his herd, and the drought of '34 and '35, along with the depression, put him way behind. When he saw he was sunk, he tried to save the farm. They foreclosed, and he offered them $8300 for the place through his son-in-law who was a hard worker. The Land Bank said they would consider it.

Then one day the field man stopped in and said: "We will give you ten days to move as your farm has been sold for $7100." It was sold to a man who previously bought four other such farms. (Corporation farming). My neighbor and his wife nearly weht insane. Her hair turned white in less than a week. There they were:

Must Go Through the Wringer

Do you doubt the reason for un-American activities? This is only a typical example of thousands of cases in our territory and others. One of our counties has a debt of $144.00 on every cleared acre of land; 49 per cent of the farms have $179.00 acre debt. They must go through the wringer. They are going through the wringer, but who not preserve the family home while it is being done? Much of the northwest are in the same position.

Such farm credit policy has destroyed the market value of land entirely. There are practically no legitimate sales.

Let's review the history of this legislation back in '30-'31-'32. There was a farm uprising. Farmers in many sections were prepared for a revolution. The Holiday Association was formed along with the Farmers Protective Association. Both of these groups went to work to stop foreclosure by force. Still fresh in my memory are the hay rope nooses put up in the court house lawns, and the farmers' barns as a threat to the judge and sheriff.

Out of this came the Frazier-Lemke Refinance bill and the farm program, the farm strike. The Frazier-Lemke Refinance bill took the farmers by storm. Then we got a compromise offer from the president on 3½ per cent interest rates and postponement of payments and the Commissioners' loans.

These bailed out the banks and insurance companies and only hung a heavier stone on the farmers necks, and it has now proven so.

The parity farm program was to be the permanent answer. Not realizing that the vast majority of farm debts were created during the time of $2.20 wheat and $20.-00 hogs, 80 cent butterfat, etc. The farm program fell way short. Farm homes kept going at the west door of the court house. Farm Credit Administration turned a deaf ear on our pleas. The Farm Security Administration was swamped and farm leaders refused to put up the fight necessary for sufficient funds.

Why Smack Him First?

Why the use of smacking a farmer down first before we can save him, we asked? So we drafted this legislation to meet the situation. Under the temporary measure of 3½ per cent, no one was secure—no one knew what was going to happen next. This bill has the support of the American farmer. Farmers are tickled over this suggestion even though farm leaders are not. It is sound in any way it is put. It makes a permanent set-up for agricultural credit that is sound.

The interest rates are all that Agriculture can produce. It leaves worthy farmers on their farms and gives them the new start that was granted to all other victims of the inflation period. It eliminates the necessity of stealing 5 per cent of a farmers loan. Just to imagine it makes a cooperator out of him.

It contains just what is necessary to make more security of farm homes and destroy the breeding ground of un-American activities. It destroys the food upon which they live. It is an avenue a farmer having hopes of getting his farm paid for some day before it is taken away because he pays on the production basis the same as Production Credit Association.

We should take a lesson from the Farm Security Administration, who made loans to the supposedly no good farmer. Their collections are over par in our state. The Federal Land Bank made loans to the cream of the crop, and through their policy have created a deplorable situation in the country. It will eliminate the deterioration of land and buildings, and again bring reasonable sale values back to the agricultural land.

Where It Belongs

Now for the reasons for the National Farmers Union position with respect to the Farm Credit Administration transfer to agriculture. The best reason is because that is where it belongs.

Farm Credit is to Agriculture as the Finance Department of any manufacturing company, or business corporation, is to the whole unit. You could not have a factory where the financial end was a foreign institution and get any place. Neither can you in Agriculture. The receiving and paying, or income and credit, go together. One must be governed by the other, and both must be under one hand if success is to follow. The Department of Agriculture supposedly belongs to the farmers of America, but it looks now as if it had been pretty well window-dressed in the past.

Farm credit belongs to agriculture and not to the bankers, insurance companies, and coupon clippers. Congress had no such intents years ago.

We farmers have had all the hard-boiled banker farm credit we can stand and all we are going to stand for if our voices can be heard. Just because of the transfer we have had all kinds of harsh things shouted at us, but if you will note carefully they have not come from Mr. Farmer. Ask any borrower what he thinks of the New Deal Farm Credit, and he will soon tell you. New life is taking hold in the rural area; confidence that was destroyed is again coming back.

I could relate many specific cases, but time does not permit.

Wallace, the President, and congress are not to blame for the transfer. The Farm Credit Administration themselves are to blame, because of their refusal to do anything about this situation until our first bill was passed in the senate by an overwhelming vote. Farmers demanded this change by their thousands of letters to the President, Wallace, and congressmen and senators.

This is the first time in our history that the Farm Credit Administration has been snaken loose from high finance and put into the hands of our friends and we are going to keep it if we know anything about the farmers.

Never again do we want to go back to the clutches of the coupon clippers. Investors' long-time interests will best be guarded by a policy of security of farm and home where the morale of agriculture and its credit is well-balanced. Let's build a nation of people with money and not build money at the expense of destitute people.

We only asked the support of Wallace, the President, and others, the same as many others did for their programs, and we went along with you although we knew the programs were not perfect.

Let's try this Farm Credit transfer, the Debt Adjustment and Refinance Bill. If it don't work, I still have faith in leadership to change and improve it as time goes along. It can't possibly be worse than what we have had.

It seems strange that when we farmers request a little national financial sacrifice to save our homes, a howl goes up to high heaven, but billions are spent for military purposes and then we have plenty of funds. I am for the Defense program, but I am also for home defense of our farmers so we will have someone who has something to fight for.

People in Europe laid down because they were demoralized, sick and tired of defending other people's capital. We will have it here if we ignore and fight this new program.

The Farm Security program cannot possibly take care of the distressed farmers unless we stop them from losing their farms through ungrateful foreclosure.

The pending debt adjustment and farm refinance bill does not impair the mechanics of the local associations. They were never cooperatives, as we know real cooperatives. They never will be as long as someone else furnishes the funds. You can't even elect local boards today without confirmation of the district bank. Washington O.K.'s land bank directors. Where is there any cooperative feature? All officers are just dummies and rubber stamps.

What does an ordinary farmer care about it being fully cooperative as long as he is given a fighting chance to save his home—the only one he knows? Something different about a farmer being without a home than it is with a fellow in town. City people have been born in an atmosphere of insecurity.

We are driving our people to discouragement. We are demoralizing them. How can they have faith in democracy, the church, or cooperatives if we allow the policies of the land bank to continue? We need the present legislation to permit the Farm Credit Administration to consolidate the worthy farmers present debts, adjust them, and give him a new start on the farm he is on—one that he, his wife, and children have invested their life's work and earnings.

I still have faith in honest sincere farm leadership and farmers themselves that if this proposed legislation and the transfer of Farm Credit Administration does not work out, they will change it again as conditions require it. To keep the old set-up, only for the sake of a few well-paid individuals, is leading us to the destruction of our democracy.

Springfield, Mo., Is Center of a Co-op Empire, Says Nebraskan

A small cooperative empire centers at Springfield, Missouri, writes C. McCarty, manager of the Nebraska Farmers Union Exchange, in the Nebraska Union Farmer. He writes as follows: The great cooperative associations centered there draw poultry and eggs, milk, and livestock from a territory stretching 40 to 50 miles in each direction, and distribute groceries and mill feeds in the same territory.

Manager W. T. Crighton of the Missouri Farmers Association creamery in Springfield conducted me through the creamery and milk-receiving room. And later, I spent a pleasant hour with B. Wallace, president of the board of directors.

Creamery Operates 82 Trucks

Whole milk, only, is received by the creamery. It is brought in each day by 82 trucks that cover that many routes in 14 adjoining counties, traveling over 8,000 miles. Each 10-gallon can carries the route number and patron's number. These cans are unloaded in rotation from the trucks on endless belts that carry them to the receiving station.

One attendant dumps the milk into a small tank, while another records the numbers, and a sample is taken. These samples are analyzed each day for butterfat content, bacteria count, sediment, etc. If for any reason a patron's milk is below standard, one of three route men is on the job immediately to help him locate the difficulty.

Besides the manufacture of butter, a part of the cream is reduced to 60 per cent butterfat by a process patented by Manager Creighton. In this form, it is shipped to Boston, New York, and other eastern markets. Powdered milk is manufactured for human consumption and stock feed.

Has Never Been in "Red"

The creamery, a nonstock cooperative, organized in 1928 with $68,000.00 capital subscribed by farmers, and for which membership certificates were issued, was a success from the start. It has never been in the red, and for 1939 showed a saving of $103,000.00 of which $65,000.00 was returned as patronage refunds.

Sales for 10 years average $1,-342,459.00. The average cost of butterfat in this period was 32.37 cents a pound. The average test of milk was 4.42 per cent butterfat, and the average cost $1.43 a hundredweight.

Missouri farmers are much like farmers elsewhere. As. Mr. Wallace remarked: "We meet all competition and return 65 per cent of our earnings in patronage refunds, and yet we have many farmers who can't see the advantage in cooperation."

Produce Business Huge

The produce department operated by the M. F. A. at Springfield is, perhaps, the largest cooperative of its kind in the country. A. L. Farnham has been manager of the produce business for the past 20 years. Starting with a warehouse 100x130 feet, they now have two two-story buildings that cover at least half a block, and, in addition, a one-story grocery warehouse.

The produce organization covers 19 counties with a board member from each county. Poultry and eggs are handled in vast quantities. In rush season, they ship six or eight cars daily. Ninety-five per cent of the produce comes in by truck for local exchanges.

J. F. Johnson, manager of the feed mill, showed me through the large four-story warehouse where large stores of M. F. A. feeds, fertilizers, seeds, wire, and steel sheets are carried. The feed mill is also a separate corporation, and does over $2,000,000.00 of business annually. A well equipped laboratory is maintained. Samples of grain and feeds are constantly being analyzed to control the standards of M. F. A. products.

Have Own Stockyards

The M. F. A. stockyards serve a wider area than the other organizations, as stock is taken from all sources. The bulk of it, however, comes from members of the association. Two local packing houses buy most of the killing stock.

These various cooperatives at Springfield were organized and fostered by the Missouri Farmers Association, the headquarters of which are at olumbia, Mo.

INSURANCE COMPANY TELLS OF SUCCESSFUL POLICIES

From the Metropolitan Information Service

New York City, N. Y., Oct. 1—Glenn E. Rogers, manager of the Farm Loan Division, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company since 1932, has been appointed a Third Vice-President of the Company, according to an announcement by Frederick H. Ecker, Chairman of the Board, and Leroy A. Lincoln, President.

Mr. Rogers has attained national distinction for his able management and rehabilitation of the farms the Metropolitan acquired by foreclosure during the depression and for his method of helping working farmers acquire title to these farms. His methods have proved so successful that many of them have been adopted by many other large owners and by Government Agencies in their search for a solution of the farm management problem.

Born in Little York, Warren County, Ill., on March 14, 1888, Mr. Rogers' career exemplifies the opportunities for success offered the American farm boy who brings an active and intelligent mind to farm problems and specializes in solving them. He was educated in the public schools at Alexis, Ill., and attended Iowa State College, being graduated in 1912 with a degree in Agriculture. He served as County Agricultural Agent for Washington County, Minn., from 1913 to 1915. To learn the financial end of farming he became associated with the First National Bank, Stillwater, Minn., in 1916, and with the Federal Land Bank, St. Paul, Minn., in 1917. From 1918 to 1922 he was associated with the Wells Dickey Company, a bond and mortgage house of Minneapolis, Minn., and in 1923 became vice-president and director of the Capital Trust and Savings Bank of St. Paul.

On May 27, 1924, Mr. Rogers was made assistant manager of the Farm Loan Division of the Metropolitan and its manager on August 23, 1932. When he assumed the duties of this position, the depression, beginning late in 1929, was in full swing. The Metropolitan, which began making farm loans in 1917 as part of its patriotic duty is helping feed the country during the World war, had mortgages on thousands of farms in many sections of America. The owners of these farms found difficulties in keeping up the interest on their loans, cultivating their acres and paying their taxes. It was reported that farm income in general had dropped from a peak of more than $16,000,000,000 in 1919 to a low of $5,000,000,000 in 1932, while the valuation of the country's farms had decreased from a high of $88,000,000,000 to a low of less than half this, $35,-000,000,000, in the same period.

Confronted with this situation Mr. Rogers formulated a farm policy of giving the farmers, who had borrowed money on mortgage from the Metropolitan, every opportunity of working out their problems. This policy met with the unqualified approval of Metropolitan officials. Instead of exercising the company's rights under the law, Mr. Rogers formulated the plan of leniency on farm loans. He built up an organization of men acquainted with the farmers' problems, who could give advice and help not only on the financial end of the problem but also on the best method of making the farms productive. The main object of the Metropolitan was to retain good farmers on the land so that the company would not have to acquire it to protect the rights of policyholders.

In many instances, however, the Metropolitan was forced to acquire farm property through foreclosure. Mr. Rogers and the organization he had built up then had the problem of rehabilitating these farms, making them productive, where they had been allowed to run down; repairing old buildings or replacing them with new where necessary; and of modernizing the living quarters on the farms taken over by the company. In disposing of these acquired farms, Mr. Rogers adopted the plan, where possible, of putting them again in the hands of the original owners on the easiest possible terms and of giving help to these owners in the management of their farms through his organization.

How successful Mr. Rogers' plan has been is evidenced by the record of the sales of farms that has been made without loss to the Metropolitan.

Mr. Rogers is married and with his wife and their three children makes his home in New Rochelle, New York.

COWLEY CO. BOY WINS ENJOYABLE TRIP TO CANADA

(Continued From Page One)

Timagami Station about 2:00. On arriving at North Bay about 4:00 we checked our bags. We had dinner at the Empire hotel.

Next morning after our breakfast at the Empire hotel, we left North Bay about 8:30 and arrived at Callander at 9:30, where we saw the Quintuplets. From there we went on to Gravenhurst where we had lunch at the Albion hotel. We arrived in Toronto about 5:00 and checked in at the King Edward hotel.

We left Toronto about 9:00 next morning and got to Buffalo, New York about 12:00 and had lunch. From there we drove to Skaneatles. New York, for dinner. After dinner we came back to Jamestown where we stayed over night. We saw the Welland canal today which is the canal connecting Lake Erie and Lake Ontario.

Leaving Jamestown about 10:00 next morning we arrived in Akron about 1:30. We had lunch at the Mayflower hotel, then we toured Akron. After dinner we parted to go our ways on the trains.

I got into Chicago next morning at 8:25; there I changed trains and arrived home at 10:00 p. m. and so ends a swell trip.

A court scene following a dynamite explosion.

Judge: "Mose is it true that you were seen running from the explosion?"

Mose:: "No, sah, Jedge, but I passed a lot of people who were."

NO INHERITANCE TAX

Father (facetiously): "Don't you think our son gets his intelligence from me."

Mother (likewise): "He must. I've still got mine."

LOCAL BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

DELEGATE'S CREDENTIAL

Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Kansas Division

This is to certify that ..... (delegate). Post Office address ..... is a member of ..... Local No. ....., and ..... (alternate) Post Office address ..... is a member of ..... Local No. ..... They are members in good standing in the Kansas Farmers Union, and will represent The ..... Business Association, as duly elected delegates to the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Kansas Farmers Union which meets in Parsons, Kansas, October 30, 31, and November 1, 1940.

I hereby certify that 51 per cent of the members of the above named cooperative business association are members of the Kansas Farmers Union.

(SEAL) ..... President

..... Secretary

LOCAL AND COUNTY

DELEGATE'S CREDENTIAL

KANSAS DIVISION

Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America

This is to certify that ..... (delegate)

Post Office address ..... Local No. .....

and ..... (alternate)

are members in good standing of ..... local union number ....., State of Kansas, and were elected delegates to the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Kansas Farmers Union which meets in Parsons, Kansas, October 30, 31 and November 1, 1940.

..... President

(Seal) ..... Secretary

One Thing He Forgot

1. He was one of a group of farmers which made a careful study of the need of a cooperative in his community.

2. He found that there was a sufficient volume of business to support the cooperative adequately.

3. He saw to it that the constitution and by-laws of the cooperative were up-to-date, so that his cooperative could operate under the present state and federal cooperative laws.

4. He helped raise sufficient capital to operate the cooperative safety through its beginning years.

5. He was careful to make good marketing connections for the cooperative so it could buy and sell through cooperative channels.

6. He made sure that a manager was employed who was a good business man as well as a believer in the cooperative way of doing business.

YET—He derived no benefits from the cooperative because HE FORGOT TO PATRONIZE IT!—from the 1940 All-State Round-Up.

BRIGHT FELLOW

Three managers of chicken farms in Russia, so the story goes, were being questioned by an investigator. "What do you feed your chickens?" he asked the first.

"Corn."

"You're under arrest! We use corn to feed people!"

The second overheard this conversation, and tried to play safe.

"What do you feed your chickens?" came the question.

"Corn husks."

"You're under arrest! We use the husks to make cloth. And you?" he asked, turning to the third man.

"I give my chickens the money and tell them to go and buy their own food."

Every farmer should be a member of the Farmers Union.

SEEKS ILL COMRADES

Sick Michigan Young Man Hopes To Learn a Cure

Roger Carr, 1237 Webb avenue, Detroit, Mich, writes the Union Farmer asking that his story be printed, and if any reader knows another having similar health difficulties, that such reader would write Mr. Carr. "Nothing is incurable, the cure just hasn't been found," is his philosophy, and he believes a pooling of experience may be beneficial to all.

"My trouble is given many names," he writes, "multiple, lateral, diseminated and general sclerosis. I want the preson that has any form of sclerosis to get in touch with me.

"Eight years ago my right foot began to drag. I have lost my sense of balance and am confined to a wheelchair. My entire right side shakes and trembles. I can't write and I have a hard time eating. My speech is blurred and thick and I have a condition that is called scanning speech. My vision has become distorted and I see things double.

"I am now 36 years of age and my case has developed to this stage, I have no control over my bowels or kidneys. This condition prevails in 95 per cent of the 814 cases that I have found.

Mr. Carr reports he has been turned out of four hospitals with the word that they could not help him.



MYSTERY?—Somewhat secret is the mission which brought Gen. H. Haraguchi of the Japanese army to U. S. Arriving in San Francisco he was to "meet some friends."

MILKY WAY

Spain, from all reports, is keeping right in step with modern scientific progress. For instance, in Spain you can now buy a sweater made out of skimmed milk.

One can imagine a customer walking into a clothing store in Madrid.

"I'd like to see a sweater," he requests.

"Yes, sir," bows the assistant. "What size, please?"

The customer scratches his head. "I'm not sure," he replies, "but I think I take a size fourteen quarts and one pint."—Tit Bits.

LINE FOR WORKING

"What is the best way to approach you for a little loan?" the prodigal son asked his father.

"Well," his father answered, "if I were you, I'd make the request by telephone, then hang up before you receive an answer!"—Franklin News.

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Painting Time

Brisk breezes bring reminders that this is the ideal season for painting—not many bugs—clear, cool days for even drying—wood that is summer dried.

Paint will protect and preserve wood, but the real reason for painting is to make your house, your barn, and your outbuildings "Look Like a Million!" A paint job pays for itself many times in improved appearance.

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

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