

FU Creamery Meeting Is Set For May 24th

Word has just been received from James Norgaard, manager of the Farmers Union Creameries of Nebraska, that the Association will hold their annual meeting in Grand Island, Thursday, May 24, and a regional meeting in Fairbury on Wednesday, May 2.

The Farmers Union Creameries at Superior and Fairbury, Nebraska, are serving a great many Kansas farmers both directly and through their local co-operatives. In the north tier of Kansas counties, Farmers Union Creameries of Nebraska have many stockholders and you are all urged to attend this year's annual meeting in Grand Island. Those who are tributary to the Fairbury creamery are also urged to attend the regional meeting at Fairbury.

The Creamery Association has had another splendid year and you will all be interested in the fine reports to be given at this year's meetings.

Mr. Norgaard has reported that there will be plenty of fried chicken at both meetings for all those who attend.

Corrected Vote Of Senators On Gas Tax

In the last issue of the KANSAS UNION FARMER on page one we listed the Senators and their vote on the gasoline tax bill. Through an error the Senators voting against the Bill and for the farmers were listed as being absent or not voting. This was called to our attention by several of the Senators who courageously fought for the protection of farm people in voting against this bill.

We not only want to correct the vote, but also to apologize to those Senators who voted against the bill for having made the mistake.

The Senators who voted against the bill and for the farmers are as follows:

John A. Etling, Kinsley
Elmer E. Euwer, Goodland
Wm. A. Kahrs, Wichita
R. MacGregor, Medicine Lodge
Roy V. Nelson, Hiawatha
John Potucek, Wellington
G. Templar, Arkansas City
B. Woodman, Independence
Paul R. Wunsch, Kingman
Those absent or not voting were as follows:
A. J. Cripe, Pittsburg
Neil Fuller, Beloit
Barton Griffith, Topeka
Ralph Perkins, Howard
Milton Poland, Sabetha
Buell Scott, Johnson
J. F. Swoyer, Oskaloosa
M. VanDeMark, Concordia
Alvin Wight, Antelope

It was common gossip around the State House that those not voting on the bill, would have voted for it if there had been a call of the Senate, or if the measure had not gained the necessary constitutional majority to pass. Farmers should take note of this fact.

We also failed to list the name of Senator Blaker, in the last issue of the paper among those voting for the bill and against farmers.

Kansas Union Farmer

Organization

Education

Co-operation

Vol. 38

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1945

No. 12

Kansas Needs Resources Developed as Unit Dean Tells Senate Commerce Committee on MVA

Local Budget Parties to Help Put Fund Over Top in May

A "victory" budget fund month—the month of May—has been designated to complete the National Farmers Union drive for \$45,000 in '45.

The NFU is well beyond half its goal.

The Kansas Farmers Union Budget Fund drive now stands at \$797, and should be more than doubled in the coming "Victory" month.

All Farmers Union locals which have not held fund-raising box suppers, or other entertainments, are urged to do so. Twenty-one locals have contributed a large part of the Kansas total—the proceeds from parties which are such fun that they have become annual events.

Party or entertainment suggestions are being sent to all local secretaries this week by President E. K. Dean.

"We urge that you hold a fund-raising event if it is at all possible," President Dean's letter says. "They are usually the year's outstanding event among the locals

that hold them. In many places, Farmers Union Box Supper night is a community-wide fun fest.

"If you cannot hold a party, perhaps you can make a contribution direct from your local treasury, or take up a collection, this year, and plan for a real party next year.

"Farmers Union is on the march. It will grow and expand its influence for good for farmers in proportion to our support of it."

Contributions to the Budget Fund, received in the Kansas office since the last paper and totaling \$106.25, are as follows:

Summit Local No. 992.....	\$ 6.25
Black Wolf Local No. 952.....	25.00
Scandia Local No. 1152.....	50.00
Hayes Local No. 1130.....	20.00
Cargy Local No. 2136.....	5.00
Total	\$106.25
Previous Total	690.75
GRAND TOTAL.....	\$797.00

Booklet Reveals Tawdry History Of the Extension Service's Lobby

"This is the lobby built and maintained by land grant college Extension Services in many states with public funds."

That comment appears on the jacket of a new, revised edition of the booklet, "The Truth About the Farm Bureau" by Dale Kramer, just published by Vital Facts Press, 1950 Curtis St., Denver 5, Colo.

The document, familiar to many because it has been printed twice previously, reviews the founding of the Farm Bureau by a New York Chamber of Commerce, its subsidization by the Chicago Board of Trade—and the later conduct of its officers, who offered to use it as a propaganda machine for ship subsidy interests, chain stores, and others for a considerable price (usually \$90,000 for "full service").

Based on Record

The revelations of the Farm Bureau's dealings with several commercial outfits, including the power and fertilizer companies opposed to Muscle Shoals operation to make cheap fertilizers, are based on Senate investigations made by Senate Committees.

The new edition, in its Foreword, calls the history of the organization especially timely because of the Bureau's recent collaboration with processors on national price policy, and because of the Bureau's sponsorship of anti-labor legislation in many states which recently proved to be precisely what the National Association of Manufacturers wanted!

Aided Processors

The booklet cites recent OPA hearings to show that the Farm Bureau's support of higher prices on cotton goods for processors made the manufacturers millions of dollars, but failed miserably to assist the farmers, as National Farmers Union predicted it would do.

Here is the foreword in full:

"The close collaboration between the Amer-

ican Farm Bureau Federation and processors, manufacturers and other business interests during World War II, to wreck the economic stabilization program and price ceilings, and to make labor the scapegoat of public resentment against war profiteers, makes a review of the tawdry history of that organization timely.

"Soon after America declared war, and President Franklin D. Roosevelt had announced the 7-point economic stabilization program, the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives excitedly called a meeting in Washington, announcing that the future of their existence was at stake and declaring "this is war" (apparently referring to stabilization policies). At the meeting, President Edward O'Neal of the Farm Bureau and President Eric Johnston of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, after a denunciation of the Roosevelt "labor" administration, unveiled a plan to smash price ceilings on food by jacking up the farm parity formula. They thereafter stood shoulder-to-shoulder against subsidies for farmers and in favor of higher prices to processors.

"A short time later, the American Farm Bureau Federation took up the National Association of Manufacturers' cudgels against labor. President Edward A. O'Neal of AFBF, in a statewide mass meeting in Iowa, drummed up by that state's Farm Bureau and Extension Service, charged that whereas in the last World War working men had one silk shirt and a quart of whiskey, in World War II they have six silk shirts and a case of whiskey. It was a rabble-rousing, anti-labor harangue to a hall filled with extension agents and farmers they had driven to Des Moines with them.

"On October 19, 1944, the AFBF and President Albert Goss of the Grange were caught red-handed in pow-wows with the processors

(Continued on Page 5)

Ideal Agency To Carry Out College Plan

WASHINGTON—Joining NFU President James G. Patton and other state Farmers Union officials in supporting the MVA, President E. K. Dean of Kansas told a Senate Commerce Subcommittee that the Murray Bill offers a medium which can enhance the economic and everyday lives of Kansans by unified development of all resources.

It also offers an ideal medium for implementing recommendations of President Milton Eisenhower's Kansas State College post-war planning organization, he said, in a statement submitted to the committee by Russell Smith, legislative secretary of NFU, when President Dean was detained in Kansas. Dean, Patton, Glenn Talbott of North Dakota and Smith were all Farmers Union witnesses. Patton and Smith presented the case for an MVA nationally, while Talbott and Dean discussed the need for it in their own states.

"The Kansas farmers who belong to the Kansas Farmers Union, wholeheartedly endorse, believe in, and want a Missouri Valley Authority," Dean told the committee in a statement placed in the record of the hearing by NFU legislative Secretary Russell Smith when Dean was detained in Kansas.

Dean's statement accompanied others by NFU President Patton, Chairman Glenn Talbott of the NFU Regional Resources Development Committee, Smith, and Thurman Hill, head of the newly organized Friends of the Missouri Valley.

Opening

Opening his statement, Dean said:

"Our people believe firmly in the democratic principle of bringing government closer to the people, out where they can put a finger on the man responsible and hold him to account, out where they can feel that they have a direct part in what goes on. Just as they can vote directly for their members of the House and Senate, they want to feel that in the administration of the huge government programs that are now necessary they can have a direct voice.

Moreover, they want to see the resources of the great valley of the Missouri used as a unit, with its water harnessed to beneficial uses, with the navigation and irrigation needs of the people in balance, with abundant low-cost power for industry, and with a pattern of land use that will insure the development of a family farm agricultural economy.

College Plan

"We believe that Senator Murray's bill will establish a valley authority that can go far toward achieving all of these ends, and urge this committee to act favorably on S-555.

"My statement to this committee has been pretty much written for me by the post-war planning organization of President

(Continued on Page 2)

Dean Asks Missouri Valley Agency Close to People

Farm People Are Entitled To Electricity

(Continued from Page 1)

Milton S. Eisenhower, of Kansas State University. True, that organization did not write its report on agriculture and industry in Kansas about the MVA. But what its committee on research, extension and service programs had to say about "looking ahead" in Kansas sets the objectives that we in Kansas have set up for the post-war period, and S-555, in my opinion, will go a long way toward achieving those objectives."

The Kansas FU president then read the introduction to the report of the Eisenhower committee, which stressed these main points about postwar plans:

"1. The plans must be based on definitely liberal principles.

"2. The plans must provide for effective incentives to human effort.

"3. The plans must provide that in the agricultural, industrial, and recreational uses of natural resources, conservation be practiced to the fullest extent possible.

"4. The plans must emphasize the social responsibility of the individual to a democratic society.

"5. The plans must be projected in long-time terms, as well as in terms of immediate objectives."

Dean then took up in detail some of the recommendations of the committee, among those regarding electric power, particularly the statement of the committee that in Kansas "farms at present are only 25 per cent electrified, whereas they should not be less than 40 per cent electrified, and added that "we know the immense possibilities that an MVA offers not alone in the generation of hydroelectric power but in the new possibilities for unified development of coal and other mineral resources and of water transportation."

Present Situation

After describing in detail the recommendations of the Eisenhower Committee regarding development of mineral resources, flood control needs, and prospective inland waterway development, Dean cited the Eisenhower Committee's survey of present living conditions of Kansas farmers, as follows:

"The 1940 census value of two-thirds of the owner-occupied farm dwellings in Kansas is less than \$1,500. Estimates indicate that only one farm in six has running water or pump in the house, one in 10 has an indoor toilet, and one in 10, central heat.

"The majority of farm houses need repairs and improvement in storage facilities for food, clothing, equipment, and supplies. Thirty-seven per cent of the owner-occupied farm homes need major repairs, and 28.4 per cent of the rural non-farm homes need major repairs, and approximately one-third of the rural homes needed to be replaced.

Few Comforts

"About 27.3 per cent of the Kansas farms have electricity. Approximately 50 per cent of the farm homes have mechanical or ice refrigerators.

"Farm people are beginning to place higher evaluation on comfortable, attractive, and convenient homes as they concern themselves, with the influence of them in developing satisfying home and family life.

Dean then concluded:

"The Eisenhower Committee made other detailed recommendations about Kansas agriculture, which it would be pointless to include in this statement. Instead of spelling those out, I should like to quote simply the Eisen-

Discuss Co-op Income Status

A group of cooperative leaders, headed by H. E. Witham, General manager of the FUJA and President of the Kansas Co-operative Council and including Cummins, Olmstead, and Fox of the CCA; Emil Gall of the Farmers Commission Co.; Gene Foltz of the Grange; Clyde Coffman, Legislative Representative of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations; C. R. Richards, Executive Secretary of the Kansas Co-operative Council and your reporter attended an informal meeting with the Kansas Tax Commission, Wednesday afternoon, April 18. At the meeting methods of operation and the handling of patronage refunds, of co-operatives and other matters pertaining to the operation of co-operatives were discussed.

At the close of the meeting the co-operative leaders present assured the Tax commission of their full co-operation in clearing up any misunderstandings which may arise as to the income tax status of our co-operatives and to give the commission any further information which the commission may think helpful. The commissioners present expressed their pleasure at the results of the conference and at the assurance of full co-operation given them by the representatives of the states co-operatives. A few more such conferences will, we believe, go a long way towards removing the mists and smoke with which the opponents of co-operatives tried to shroud the operation of co-operatives so as to give them if possible a sinister and an anti social appearance.

hower Committee's over-all view concerning the problems to be faced in agriculture after the war:

"Agriculture is of outstanding importance in the economy of America. And agriculture ranks even higher in the total economy of Kansas than it does in the total economy of the United States. Conditions in agriculture must be satisfactory if economic, social, and political well-being is to come to all of the people of this country in the postwar period. Among the problems to be considered in attaining and maintaining healthy conditions in agriculture in Kansas and the United States are the conservation of natural and human resources used in agricultural production, the establishment and maintenance of satisfactory labor-management relations among those employed in agriculture, ample opportunity for the enterprising and capable farm boys and girls to progress from the status of laborers to tenants and finally to farm ownership, the provision of satisfactory credit, the general use of improved production practices, the improvement of the animal industries, and the maintenance of satisfactory agricultural markets at satisfactory prices."

"We in Kansas realize that all of the desirable objectives outlined by President Eisenhower's committee cannot be achieved simply by the passage of S-555, nor by the creation of an MVA. We do believe that an MVA would give us the best possible start toward working out solutions to these vital problems. There is no phase of Kansas agriculture and industry that would not have a better chance to prosper in the benevolent influence of integrated, all-around development of the resources of the valley. We are for it and we believe the vast majority of the people in the down-river states are for it."

Male Ferrett at Stud. L. C. Peters, Box 56, Salina, Kans.—Adv.

Kansas Phone Company Plans Big Expansion

Southwestern Bell Hopes to Put 165,000 on Farms in Postwar Years

A goal of 165,000 new farm telephones to be installed during the five years following the war has been set by the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, according to Paul Meyers, manager of the Salina office.

Completion of this program will result in three times as many farm telephones as there are at the present time in the communities served by this company.

This rural expansion is part of the Bell System's one hundred million dollar post-war plan for adding 1,000,000 telephones on farms and for improving the farmers' present telephone service.

One of the most important developments in rural telephony is a means of furnishing telephone service over electric power lines. In this way, farms situated along power lines, but not near telephone lines, can get telephone service. Experiments in this method began in 1938 and were actively under way until shortly before Pearl Harbor, when the Bell Telephone Laboratories started devoting all its time to work for the armed forces.

New Technique

Sending telephone conversations over electric wires, applies a technique using high frequency currents which has been perfected over many years. Being of high frequencies, these telephone currents can pass over the power lines at the same time the power currents do, without interference. In the power line carrier, a telephone current traveling along an electric power line, is taken from the power line by means of a "carrier coupler" near a farm house. The current is then carried over a pair of telephone wires to the telephone.

To accomplish all this, involves the use of electronic apparatus at or near the telephone central office and in the customer's house. The customer's equipment will resemble a small table-model radio.

New Lines

Power line carriers will give the same types of telephone service as the present wire circuits do. The customer will make and receive calls in the same way that he does now on wire lines. Experiments in this system will be continued as soon as men and equipment are available again. The Bell Telephone Companies are co-operating with the Rural Electrification Administration and with private power companies in working out the power line carrier.

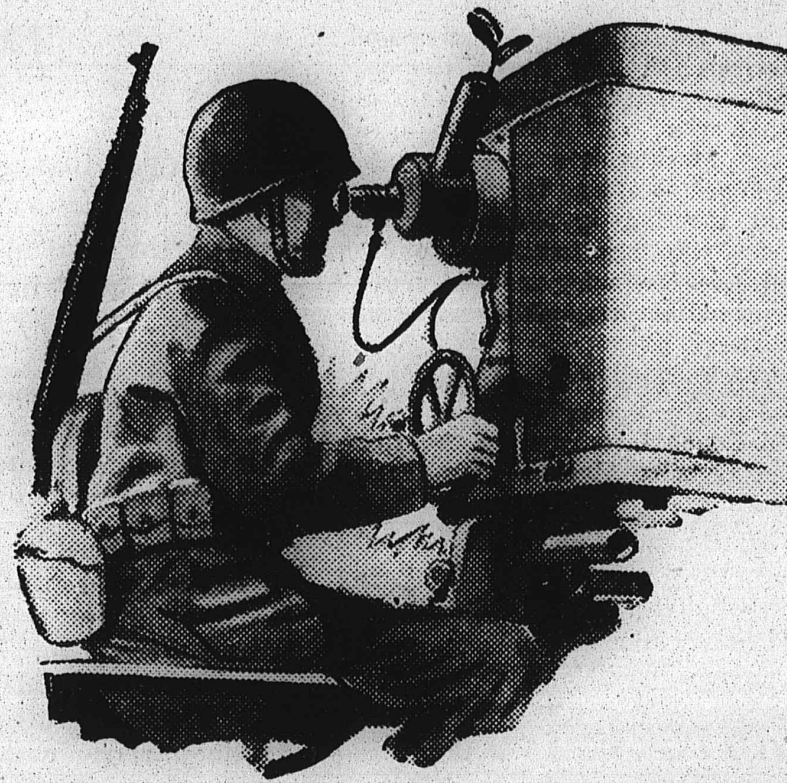
Another improvement in rural service is the use of high-strength steel wire for telephone lines, allowing telephone poles to

be placed 350 to 450 feet apart instead of the former 150 to 200 feet. This method, developed before the war, has been in use even during the war because of the saving in other materials.

Other new methods of giving better telephone service to farmers after the war will include improvements in transmission, in ringing, and in signaling the operator, and cutting down the number of parties on a line where necessary for better service.

Telephone men are now making field surveys to find out the best methods of extending and improving telephone service in different types of farming areas.

In order to have the latest information on the telephone needs and desires of farm families, several thousand are being asked for their opinions and suggestions on particular features of telephone service.



FROM GUN DIRECTORS TO FARM TELEPHONES



Sharpshooting with anti-aircraft guns seems pretty remote from telephone

science—yet Bell telephone research created an "electrical brain" that gives deadly aim to sky-pointing gunners. One gun in Normandy, controlled by the Western Electric gun director, bagged a Nazi plane in only three shots.

The same expert telephone research that developed the electrical gun director has already found new ways to extend and improve farm telephone service. Practical telephone men are busy right now planning how best to use those new ideas.

They'll be ready to go when the wartime telephone job eases up.

SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE CO.



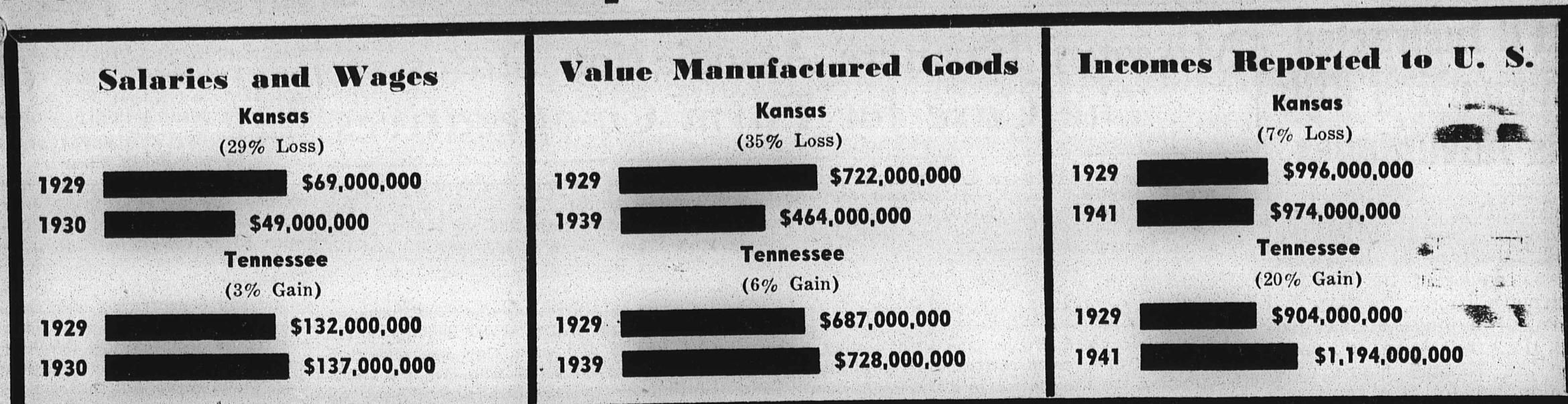
We Manufacture—
Farmers Union Standard
Accounting Forms

Auditing Association
Grain Checks, Scale Tickets.
Approved by Farmers Union

Stationery,
Office Equipment
Printing

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CONSOLIDATED
printing and stationery co.
SALINA • KANSAS

How Kansas Economy Declined As Tennessee's Gained



People who refuse to see a doctor about a serious illness injure themselves, and sometimes die.

Although Senator Clyde Reed has described Tennessee as a backward state, and declared that Kansas needs no MVA or AVA (Arkansas Valley Authority), the fact is that in the decade prior to the war, Kansas' economy was slipping backward. Meantime, the economy of Tennessee, heart of the TVA area, which Clyde Reed called "backward," was expanding.

Kansas Union Farmer herewith presents a series of bar charts showing how Kansas economy declined and Tennessee's expanded in the ten-year period before the war. All the figures are compiled from the U. S. Statistical Abstract, a federal publication, and are the most reliable official figures obtainable. There can be no doubt that they correctly reflect the situation, for the Tennessee Valley

gained nearly 400 new industries in the period, and its population increased.

Perhaps one of the most significant comparisons of all is this fact:

Between 1930 and 1940, Tennessee population increased by 300,000.

During the same period, Kansas' population declined 70,000.

The economy of Kansas, and the whole West, was sick. States in the Tennessee valley, almost alone in the nation, were well and thriving.

It would be just as ridiculous for a sick man to refuse to see a doctor as for Kansas to refuse to consider plans for development of her resources on the TVA pattern.

Progress or Stagnation?

A great deal of space in this edition of the Kansas Union Farmer is being devoted to the Missouri Valley Authority issue.

That is so because the members of the Kansas Farmers Union, at the Topeka convention, instructed the officers to support such an agency, and because we believe that it is the most important domestic issue under discussion today.

It is the issue of scarcity vs. abundance; of progress vs. stagnation; of vested interests vs. public interest.

AT THE top and bottom of this page are a set of bar charts illustrating what happened to the economies of Kansas and Tennessee in the decade just before the war. The figures are all taken from the U. S. Statistical Abstract, a government publication. They were prepared by the National Farmers Union's Committee on Development of Regional Resources, of which George Reinhart of Kansas is a member.

The period just before the war was selected because it was a period unaffected by the war boom—a "normalcy period." If the war years had been used, Tennessee would have shown far greater progress than Kansas, for enormous developments have occurred in that valley during the war because of the vast quantities of low-cost electric power available there.

The prewar decade is revealing enough.

It shows clearly that the economy, the population and the prosperity of Kansas were definitely on the decline before the war. It shows that substantial gains in all these brackets were occurring in Tennessee, where the Tennessee Valley Authority was in operation.

The charts show clearly the choice that the people of the Missouri Valley and the other great river valleys of the nation must make.

It is a choice between continued administration of our resources by the old line agencies, which dabbled and disputed and let our economy decline, and a new type of unified administration which has had proven success in the Tennessee Valley.

WHEN the welfare of our state is at stake, there should be no time for blind partisanship.

Senator Clyde Reed, unfortunately, has already issued a demagogic denunciation of the proposed Missouri Valley Authority, slur-

ring Tennessee as a "backward" state. The charts show how "backward" is really has been.

It is entirely true that Kansas started its own soil conservation districts, and that individuals within Kansas have been just as progressive as people anywhere in the nation. That is proved by the fact that the farmers who are members of the Farmers Union have asked for a Missouri Valley Authority, to develop our resources in the most beneficial way, and to help speed up soil conservation, rural electrification, irrigation and other beneficial works.

No one, we are sure, would be quicker to welcome a soil improvement program in Kansas of the TVA type (demonstration farms) than the progressive Kansas farmers who are doing everything they can with what they have to preserve this state's basic resource.

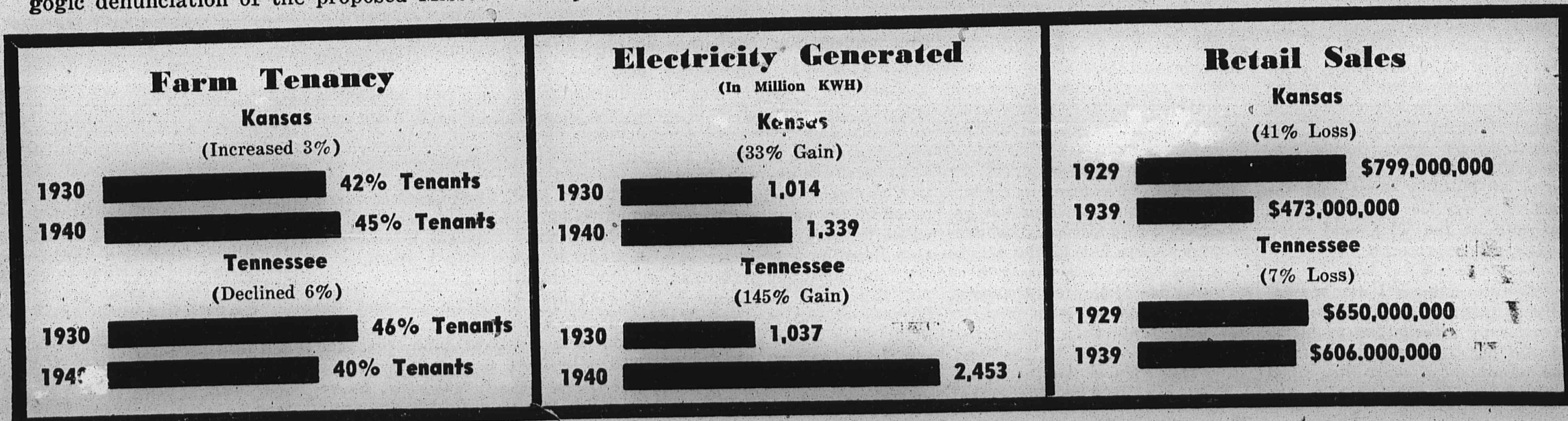
Our own George Reinhart, Soil Conservation chairman in the state, as a matter of fact, is the state's No. 1 advocate of an MVA, for he wrote a splendid series of stories urging such an authority after visiting the Tennessee Valley and seeing for himself the wonderful progress that has been made there, flying over the miles of terraced lands, and seeing the fertility-giving minerals being produced for farmers at the great plants at Muscle Shoals.

INTELLIGENT selfish interest in Kansas dictates that we do everything we can do to assure development of both the Missouri Valley and the Arkansas Valley in the best possible way.

The very least anyone can do is to write to our senators, and to his congressmen, urging support of the MVA.

We do not believe that either Senators Capper or Reed will, in the final showdown, let their partisanship blind them, and vote for economic stagnation in Kansas and the West, if the people of Kansas show them positively that they want progress, abundance and support of the public interest instead of vested property rights!

Write now! Write again as the Murray Bill reaches the floor of the senate. People will win their own battles in proportion to their activity and intensity.



Dean Explains Reasons for Fighting for MVA

KFU Instructed Supporting Bill; Its Advantages

An MVA to develop the Missouri River basin has the full support of E. K. Dean, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, he has informed an inquirer, because an MVA has been endorsed by the Kansas Farmers Union, because it is the first program he has seen that includes development of low-cost electricity for Kansas farm families and because it gives one agency full responsibility rather than dividing it among several.

These are among the chief reasons set forth by Mr. Dean in a letter to E. G. Appenfeller of Seneca, Kan., who had asked for answers to the following questions:

1. Why are you, who live in Salina, and Mr. (James G. Patton, who lives in Denver, so interested in the MVA project? Why is it so desirable?

2. Why are you fighting Senator Reed through the Farmers Union publications?

3. If you want to be a member of the CIO, then why don't you get out of the Farmers Union?

Mr. Appenfeller pointed out that he helped to defeat the Kiro Dam project and said he expects to "work with the farmers up and down the valley near St. Marys against this thing. . . . We do not want the farmers to be sold down the river and are taking steps to have leaders working for the best interests of the farmers as well as the common good of all."

The following is from Mr. Dean's letter of reply:

One Big Reason

"There is one very good and, I feel, sufficient reason that both Mr. Patton and myself should be interested in MVA. It is the fact that the Kansas Farmers Union convention, meeting in Topeka last October, by the action of the delegates representing farmers throughout the state, went on record in favor of an MVA and directed its officers to support such a program.

"The National Farmers Union convention assembled in Denver last November took the same action and directed its officers to support and work for an MVA. If there were no other reasons, or if Mr. Patton and myself were not favorable to an MVA, we would either have to support it or resign the officers to which we were elected by the delegates.

"One of my personal reasons for being for an MVA is that it is the first program offered for the development of a major river valley that makes any attempt to provide cheap electric power to farm families.

"I can remember that for years farm families throughout the state of Kansas made tireless efforts to get the power companies to build electric lines to their homes. Some farmers, asking the power companies to build a line to their homes to furnish electricity, found that the lines would cost fabulous amounts of money—and would still be owned by the power company itself. The use of electricity by farm people was prohibitive due to the excessive costs of building lines and the cost of a service prior to such projects as the TVA and other public power projects.

Offers Electricity

"Another reason I am personally in favor of an MVA is that it not only attacks the problems of the big Missouri River from the standpoint of controlling flood waters, but it goes back to the

Missouri Farmers Association States The Case for Farm Co-operatives

The Missouri Farmers Association, in a neatly printed "brief," has advised all Missouri members of Congress that co-operatives do pay taxes—and they exist to better the lot of farmers.

Kansas Union Farmer herewith reprints the MFA statement in full to show what farm groups in sister states are doing in the fight.—Editor.

Certain misguided people have been waging a vicious attack upon co-operatives, chiefly through disseminating misinformation in a wholesale manner. We are anxious that Missouri Congressmen and Senators have the facts.

Missouri is one of the leading states in farmer co-operative activities. There are no accurate figures, so far as we know, which show how many Missouri farmers participate in co-operative activities of one kind or another, but we estimate the number at around 200,000 of the State's 250,000 farmers.

The Farm Credit Administration, for example, estimates that 173,000 farmers are engaged in co-operative marketing and purchasing in Missouri. Another 153,000 belong to mutual fire insurance companies. There are 86,000 members of the Missouri Farmers Association. Thousands more belong to milk marketing co-operatives in the Kansas City, St. Joseph, and St. Louis milk sheds, and to the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation. Another 64,700 belong to one or another of the REA's 38 co-operatives, while no one knows how many operate their own telephone systems.

What is the objective of these co-operatives in Missouri? They are organized for the purpose of increasing the farm income! And what do farmers do with this increased income? THEY SPEND IT IN TOWN! They use this income to clothe their children, to pay dentists' bills, to buy hardware, lumber and farm implements, to pay taxes, and to maintain their schools and churches. Wide-awake businessmen in Missouri towns have observed this, and that's why most rural businessmen approve of farmer co-operatives. In numerous towns businessmen have helped organize and finance M. F. A. co-operatives, and there are businessmen and bankers who own farms who are members of our various boards of directors.

The enemies of farmer co-operatives—and frankly we believe most of them are uninformed and have been misled—make certain charges. They are saying blandly that farmer co-operatives pay no taxes, that they go "scot free," as they put it. And they charge that the Federal Government has been giving co-operatives special privileges. . . . they say the various Banks for Co-operatives lend co-operatives money at very low rates of interest and without security. Such charges are false!

And co-operatives DO pay taxes. They pay every single kind of tax that all other business concerns pay except income taxes. Some of them even pay income taxes, preferring to do so in order that they may be free to do business with all comers rather than being restricted to doing 85 per cent or more of their business with farmers. In 1913, Congress exempted farmer co-operatives, which comply with the requirements, from payment of income taxes because agriculture was suffering from economic ills, and Congress knew that only through co-operatives could farmers help themselves economically. (The truth is that farmers as a class pay more taxes than any other in America because they have no opportunity to pass on the burden in their prices or wages as other classes do.)

But a recent court decision (United Co-operatives, Inc. vs. Commissioner, 4 T. C. No. 12—decided September 29, 1944) indicates that even without the specific exemption, co-operatives, or ANY OTHER kind of business, whose by-laws require the allocation of savings and payment of same to their patrons may deduct such patronage

refunds from gross income, and need not include them in taxable income. This is just, because any savings a co-operative makes do not belong to the co-operative—they belong to the patrons, and the patrons DO pay income taxes on the money they receive.

Profits made by a privately-owned business, on the other hand, are profits which belong to the corporation, and if and when they are disbursed they are paid to a select few who own the stock. These profits, or overcharges, are divided up among stockholders on the basis of stock ownership. None of the money is ever paid to customers, except they be stockholders.

Co-operatives must keep extensive and exact records, since the law requires them to treat all patrons alike. Any savings, or overcharges, are allocated to the patrons on the basis of patronage. Any privately-owned business, according to the court decision mentioned could conceivably do the same. This being so, where is the inequality that our enemies speak of?

When the Nation was young, farmers were self-sufficient and they were also much nearer the consumer than they are today. They produced their own cream, manufactured it into butter, and sold it in town. They butchered and cured their own meat and marketed it. In selling their produce, meats, vegetables and fruits, they reached the consumers directly through established markets in the cities and by peddling their products from house to house. They also produced their own farm power and the fuel for that power. They even made their own tools and farming implements.

Finally entrepreneurs appeared on the scene. Some took the farmers' poultry, cream, grain and other processing and marketing away from them. Others manufactured his farm implements. Tractors and trucks have been replacing the farm power, and oil companies have been furnishing fuel for this power. The farmer has at last been left with only one function—production, and as a result he has been maneuvered into a position where he is compelled to sell at wholesale and buy at retail. He has had to accept whatever price is offered for his products, less freight to market and to pay whatever price is asked for farm supplies plus freight. No other business in America could withstand such an economic onslaught as the farmer has been subjected to during the past 25 years!

This is one reason why Congress provided the Farm Credit Administration, and the tax exemption . . . to help the farmer to help himself out of economic doldrums into which he has sunk. While farm income is now the highest on record, according to I. W. Duggan, governor of FCA, the rural population is 25 per cent of the total and at this time receives only 11 per cent of the national income! So it is clear that agriculture is by no means out of the woods yet, and will probably face an economic catastrophe after the war.

Because farmers are now a minority group it will be difficult to obtain a high price level for their products in the future, however strongly they might organize themselves. Organized business and labor and the resistance of the more numerous consumers will prevent it. Hence, the only way left for farmers to increase their income is to extend their farming enterprise upward, vertically, and recoup some of the margins lost to them in processing and marketing. That's why during the past few years farmers have been acquiring feed mills and oil refineries, and creameries and milk plants of their own. These functions are, as mentioned, historically a part of farming and it is perfectly legitimate for them to make such acquisitions.

When farmers have money to spend the whole country is prosperous, and thousands of businessmen, large and small, now realize this truth.

very source of these flood waters and attacks the problems of the river through a sound program of the run-off waters that the army engineers and the National Reclamation Association program would let run off, carrying valuable topsoil with it to be controlled by big one-purpose flood control dams.

"Such one-purpose dams as proposed by the army engineers and the National Reclamation Association would not only be one-purpose dams, but in the course of a few years they would be of no value due to the fact that they would be filled up with precious top soil that their plan had failed to keep back on the land.

One Plan or Another

"You say in your letter that

you helped to whip the Turtle Creek dam project. You may not be aware that the Turtle Creek dam project was the army engineer's plan. Regardless of whether farm people like it or not, the Missouri River is going to come under control through one plan or the other. It will be either a single-purpose flood control program, such as that proposed by the army engineers, and which is being supported by Senator Reed, or a program such as the Missouri alley Authority.

"I am quite sure that if the farmers of the Missouri Valley, living close to the Missouri River and its tributaries, are forced to deal with the army in a river control program through which

the army would acquire for the government all of the land to be flooded by dams now proposed by the army engineers and the National Reclamation Association, these farmers would find the army to be very cold blooded in its acquisition of land. I am sure that thousands of farm families throughout Kansas who were dislocated by establishing of war plants and army camps could give some of the opponents of an MVA some valuable information regarding the army's practices in the acquisition of land.

"You may have whipped the Turtle Creek dam project, and I do not mean to infer that the Turtle Creek dam project was by any means desirable, but by so doing you only forced the army

engineers to plan the dam at some other location, which would put farmers at that location in the same position that you were in the Turtle Creek area.

Responsibility Clear

"An MVA would give one agency the entire responsibility for the development of the Missouri River Valley, making it responsible not only for the control of the flood waters, but for a sound soil conservation program, navigation, irrigation, and flood control as well as the development of a public power program that would mean billions of dollars to farmers through the valley in reducing costs of electric power.

"Such an Authority would be responsible to the people of the valley through Congress, and its whole work and responsibility would be to develop for the benefit of the people the vast resources of the great Missouri Valley.

"I am forwarding you under separate cover copies of the National Farmers Union's pamphlets, "MVA or Stagnation" and "Who Peddles False Information About MVA and Why?" I hope you will read these as thoroughly as you have the editorials in the KANSAS CITY STAR and TIMES.

"You ask why we of the KANSAS UNION FARMER are fighting Senator Reed. We are not fighting Senator Reed personally; but we are fighting the position he has taken on many things the Farmers Union is supporting and we will continue to do so not only with Senator Reed, but other representatives of the people in Kansas.

"We do not expect every representative of the people in Kansas to agree 100 per cent with the Farmers Union, but we expect at least that they shall be courteous in their replies to our letters and communications to them, which all the representatives of Kansas have been except Senator Reed and the former Congressman Lambertson.

In FU, Not CIO

"You say that if I want to be a member of the CIO, then why don't I get out of the Farmers Union. While I am wholeheartedly in support of the laboring people's right to organize through the CIO, AF of L, or any other labor organization of their choosing, I have no desire to be a member of the CIO because I am not engaged in the type of work that would lead me to be interested in membership in the CIO. If I were an industrial worker, I would immediately join one of the major labor organizations and do my best to help organize it.

"I have been a member of the Farmers Union for a good many years and have spent most of my time in helping to organize the Farmers Union and its affiliated cooperatives. I do not intend to get out of the Farmers Union now or later. I am ready and willing to step out of the office as state president at any time the delegates to our state convention so desire; and when they do elect someone to take my place, I shall continue to be a member of the Farmers Union and work for the same principles through the Farmers Union that I am working for now.

"Thank you for your letter. If you will continue to read the Kansas Union Farmer and the National Union Farmer you will find, I am sure, plenty of evidence as to why Mr. Patton and I support the Missouri Valley Authority. Commenting on the inference that he and Patton are "marginal" citizens of the valley and have no right to speak on MVA, Dean said:

"We both live in the valley—all of us, from head to toe—and own property in the valley just exactly the same as a Missouri farmer with river bottom land."

Farm Bureau Sold Influence to Big Business

Recent Actions Help N. A. M. But Not Farmers

(Continued from Page 1)

striving to break through the anti-inflation consumer price ceilings.

"On that day, James G. Patton of the National Farmers Union charged the two Farm Bloc leaders with being in a deal with the processors. Both O'Neal and Goss, national master of the Grange, heatedly denied it.

"THEN THEY WENT INTO CONFERENCE WITH THE 'FOOD INDUSTRY COMMITTEE' sponsored by the largest food processors in the nation.

"Walter Reuther, in testimony before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, revealed that there were at least three such meetings. He testified:

"Behind the Food Industry Committee are the makers of such well-known brands as Maxwell House Coffee, Jello, Post-Toasties, Del Monte canned goods, Brookfield Dairy Products, Gold Medal Flour, Eagle Brand Milk, Nabisco and '57' Varieties."

"The Food Industry Committee attack on subsidies is a part of its campaign to get HARD ceilings imposed on the prices and wages THEY PAY, and soft ceilings on the prices at which they and their distributors sell.

"The food manufacturers and distributors running this committee are attempting to use the political power of the Farm Bloc to put their program over.

"In late September, Clarence Francis, chairman, wrote to the American Farm Bureau, the National Grange, and the National Council of Farmer-Co-operators, proposing they get together October 19.

"He promised the meetings would be secret with no reports to the press.

"At least three meetings were held, the first at 10:00 a. m. on October 19, before the Farm Bloc leaders met with the President at noon.

"The Farm Bloc leaders turned down formal affiliation with the manufacturers and distributors. Since these meetings, informal collaboration on the defeat of subsidies is reported by both parties to be acceptable."

"At about that time, with the backing of the Farm Bureau, the Farm Bloc, and processors, Congress put an amendment through requiring the OPA to increase prices on cotton goods so the processors can pay farmers parity for cotton."

"Foes of the amendment insisted that it would be far cheaper, and more beneficial to farmers to pay farmers a direct subsidy—that they would get little if any of the price increase from processors.

"This proved true. A year later, in March, 1945, Chester Bowles told the same Senate committee how the AFBF-sup-

How to Get the Booklet

The booklet, "The Truth About the Farm Bureau," by Dale Kramer, is a 24-page wartime publication, self-bound, and is available at the following prices:

1 copy\$.10
12 copies1.00
70 copies5.00
160 copies10.00
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ported amendment had worked to make millions for processors, but left farmers out in the cold. He testified:

"It is now known that at the time when the first increases were proposed, the earnings of cotton textile mills were about \$315,000,000 a year. This is five times the peacetime average.

"These price increases brought large fluctuations in the cotton market, but only small benefits to cotton growers.

"Meanwhile, cotton textile mills were reaping huge windfalls under the ceiling prices that were computed on the assumption that they would pay parity prices for cotton.

"Market prices for cotton, however, remained below parity, and many mills had, and still have on hand, supplies of cotton, purchased far below recent market levels."

"If the Farm Bureau's long battle for higher prices for processors, and against direct payments to farmers, aroused concern among farmers, working people in the nation were equally concerned at the Farm Bureau's consistent support of an anti-labor program coinciding with the National Association of Manufacturers-Chamber of Commerce five-point plan to outlaw all strikes by drastic regulation of labor through government, down to the local level.

"The NAM-C. of C. program, announced April 10, 1945, followed the same pattern as the legislative program against labor previously sponsored in several states by the Farm Bureau Federation.

"In Arkansas, for example, the State Farm Bureau joined with Pappy O'Daniels' so-called 'Christian American Association,' as early as 1942, to enact drastic state 'labor peace' bills. Farm Bureau membership (built and maintained by the Arkansas Extension Service) was frequently circularized to help put over the very laws, or constitutional amendments, which the Manufacturers and Chamber of Commerce later on revealed to be their own program. The Bureau helped in other states.

"In fairness to some State Extension Services, all of which are supposedly educational institutions, it must be said that only about half of the state Services are doing the Farm Bureau's chores such as recruiting its membership, spreading its propaganda and breaking up rival farm groups.

"Generally, whenever the Farm Bureau is strong, the Extension Service has built it with personnel paid with government funds. Where Farm Bureau has failed to get a foothold, it is because the extension Services in those states stuck to public service and their educational duties. In North Dakota and Oklahoma, for example, the Extension Service has done the educational work for which it was created and the Farmers Union, not Farm Bureau, is the dominant farm organization. In Missouri, Extension Service has attempted to maintain an impartial and equal relationship with all farm groups, and the Missouri Farmers Asso-

ciation, not Farm Bureau, is dominant.

"But in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, New York, and other Bureau strongholds, the Extension Service has callously violated the AFBF agreement with the Department of Agriculture, and USDA regulations, to create the farm organization, political lobby or what-is-it?, discussed in this booklet.

"Because of interest in the Farm Bureau's strange conduct as a 'farm' organization during World War II, the long-exhausted supply of Dale Kramer's book, THE TRUTH ABOUT THE FARM BUREAU, is being replenished by this new edition, slightly revised, because he is in the armed services, by a writer who is familiar with and shares the author's viewpoint."

500 Co-operators Have Much Fun At McPherson

More than 500 persons from over the county laughed for hours at the annual fun night recently at the community building here by the various co-operators of the county. August San Romani, as master of ceremonies, directed a program of stunts, assisted by Clifford Strouse and Floyd Palmer, both of McPherson.

In one event 12 brave blindfolded men in sock feet stepped forward on, they thought, some eggs that they had seen Augie place squarely front of them. In spite of stepping highly they felt ominous scrunches as their weight came down on—crackers.

In a ladies sawing contest, three pairs of women tackled a log with cross-cut saws. Mrs. Floyd Palmer and Mrs. Roy Yowell, both of McPherson, proved best as potential fire-place suppliers.

A pillow fight, a tug-of-war on roller skates, and a kickball game in which Emery Johnson proved the star, were other comical stunts.

Refreshments were served and afterward the Crazy Ridge Cowboys from Lindsborg played and folk games were enjoyed.

Door prizes were won by Emil Nelson of Lindsborg and Donald Lundberg, Emery Johnson, Art Fern and Karl Daeschner, all of McPherson.

The last prize awarded, \$10 in nickles, went to San Romani in appreciation of his help in past years.

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Co-op Management to Measure Its Methods

By E. A. STOKDYK,

President, Berkeley Bank for Co-operators, Berkeley, California

Business management has many lessons to learn and problems to solve. And managers of farmers' co-operatives are no exception.

Recently a good many of them met under the auspices of our Bank to get and give suggestions of how to run their co-ops better. This melting pot of ideas brought forth definite recommendations.

Managers See Duties

Here are some of the responsibilities managers of large organizations considered important:

Assisting the board of directors in formulating policies.

Delegating authority to other employees. Selecting, guiding, promoting, and discharging employees.

Watching operations by reviewing selected operating and financial reports.

Reviewing the work of key employees, particularly their correspondence. Reporting on

operations at membership meetings.

On the other hand, managers of local associations viewed their chief responsibilities as:

Keeping the board of directors informed and taking pains to inform new directors on details of operation.

Carrying out the policies of the board.

Keeping abreast of the legal structure.

Knowing the details of operations and checking them frequently.

Knowing the problems of the producers and advising them on their production problems.

Watching inventories and liquidating obsolete items quickly.

Training employees by letting them do the job.

Checking taxes and insurance. Keeping the credit standing of the association in good repute.

Informing members on operations.

Co-op Tax Status Justified; Gives Little Advantage

A former tax expert for the United States treasury department, Randolph E. Paul, contends that the federal government should continue its present tax policies in regard to farmers co-operators "in the interest of maintaining a prosperous and independent agricultural industry," in an analysis released by M. W. Thatcher, St. Paul, general manager of Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n.

That opinion is contained in an exhaustive analysis, covering nearly 60 pages, which was prepared by Paul for the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, St. Paul. Paul has been retained by the National Farmers Union.

Little Aid

Several months were consumed by Paul in preparing and revising the analysis. Paul now is a member of the New York law firm of Lord, Day and Lord. Another member of the firm is Herbert Brownell, Jr., Republican national committeeman.

In the analysis, Paul declares that "the tax exemption gives the farmers co-operators very little competitive advantage," with non-co-operative institutions.

If the exemptions were removed, the government would obtain very little revenue from co-operators unless traditional concepts of incomes were radically changed or existing legal relationships were utterly ignored," he declares, and adds that "any such change, unless it was highly discriminatory against co-operators, would bear heavily and most inequitably upon many other organizations and business enterprises."

Fill Social, Economic Need

Pointing out that "farmers co-operators came into existence in response to an important social and economic need," he declares that "it has partially met this need." He also argues that it would "appear to be sound public policy to continue to give co-op-

eration such assistance as they have in the past received from income tax exemption," at least until they are much stronger than they are now.

The analysis serves as an answer to attacks upon the farmers co-operators made thru the medium of the National Tax Equality Association. The group has undertaken a national campaign to convince the public and the congress and state legislatures that they erred in passing laws legalizing the operations of farmer-owned co-operative business institutions.

Not Big Factor

In the opinion of Paul, co-operators, far from being the powerful organizations that their competitors picture them are relatively small and still affect only lightly the entire process of passing goods from farmers to consumers.

"The farmer is an individual, a small businessman, trying to do business with large and powerful interests in the market," Mr. Paul states. "It was apparent that no farmer could do very much to improve his situation. It was equally apparent that if agriculture were not to remain a perennially depressed industry, (marketing) conditions must be alleviated."

Service Is Aim

The advantages of co-operators do not lie in profit making or tax exemption, Paul declares, but in giving service to members. Even where co-operators handle a large part of the crop, they handle it only for a small part of the distance between the field and the consumer. Even when they buy large quantities of goods for members, they affect only a small part of the chain of supply ending in the consumer. Farmers still get only a fraction of what consumers pay.

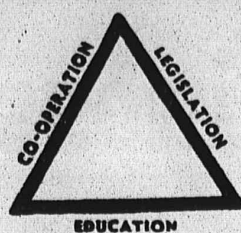
The present controversy over taxation of co-operators centers around the taxation of savings which are credited and returned to members at the end of each fiscal year. Critics of co-operators contend that the savings should be taxed as corporation profits before being returned to members.

Farmers Deceived

The misconduct of Farm Bureau officials was roundly denounced by members of Congress who uncovered it in investigations.

The late Senator George Norris predicted:

"The time will come when the rank and file of American farmers will realize by whom they are being deceived."



AROUND THE TRIANGLE

By Esther E. Voorhies
KFU Education Director

A Prayer

"Oh God, give us the courage to change what must be changed and the serenity to accept what cannot be changed and the insight to tell one from the other."

The entire nation and the world has been in mourning for our late President. It has been a brief pause in the march of time to revere a man who dared to "change what must be changed." I heard the above prayer on the day of President Roosevelt's funeral, and it keeps coming back to me. It so seems to answer the need of the day. A faithful servant has gone from our midst, but the glow of the torch must not fail. May the above be the prayer of us all as we accept our responsibilities in hastening the day of peace, and abundant living for all people.

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The Time to Act

The following letter on school reorganization from Mrs. Mog, a Local Leader in Ellsworth county, demonstrates a privilege we farm folks have to solve our own problems if we just get at the job:

"Dear Esther: Received your Leaders' Letter for April just a little while before leaving for the school meeting on Friday afternoon so made good use of the Summary of School Legislation. We haven't had any school in our district for two years and will not have any this next year, so we'll probably be joined to some other district for taxation for school purposes.

"There was a lot of discussion of the new Elementary law. The school boards from around here had a meeting to talk of consolidating the districts. When they met with the county superintendent she talked as if they planned on dividing the districts and adding them to the town districts. Out here we are opposed to being joined to the Wilson district which would be what would happen to us. We want to keep the school in a rural district. We have called a meeting of the six districts. We'd like to consolidate the five or six close-by districts before the reorganization committee has been appointed and then lay our plans before them. I wonder if you have any more material on laws that would be of any help at the meeting."

If we all take the reorganization of school districts seriously and conscientiously work for good plans, fairness in redistricting will be more assured.

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The Case for World Peace

With the opening of the San Francisco conference this week, the eyes of the world are on the formation of a world peace organization. The findings of the food conference held at Hot Springs, the Dumbarton Oaks proposals and Bretton Woods will be thoroughly aired at San Francisco, and the entire world expects the findings and agreements to establish peace—not just give a breathing spell between wars.

It is the duty of each and every one of us to know what the world organization proposals are, and to make our convictions concerning them known to our representatives in government. The following, which adds emphasis to the job ahead, came to the desk this morning:

"We fought one war to end wars. And we won it. But for some reason it didn't end wars."

"Now we are in the midst of a second world war that dwarfs all earlier wars in human and material cost: millions upon millions killed, whole populations mauled, three continents scorched.

"Our own American shores have been spared the direct shock of battle, but experts say that another war could not be kept from American soil. And in this war millions of our sons and daughters are paying a terrible price on distant sea and field to defeat the armed forces of Germany and Japan, and to pave the way for a just and lasting peace."

A just and lasting peace is the ONLY answer.

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Publicize Your Hobby

We have suggested that Juniors sponsor hobby shows at May local meetings. At this writing we know of at least three that will be held. Let's all join in. With talks on hobbies and stories of how certain ones began, the May meeting can be one of the best in the year. Have a hobby show, and be sure to write the KUF about it.

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National Clothing Drive

You already know the story, and there is little need to urge you to do a good job of cleaning closets this spring. Yes, clean them out, and really get rid of those half-good garments that you never wear any more, but that you take out, look over, and then put back in the farthest corner. This is a cause for liberal giving that surely can't be questioned. Contribute to the United National Clothing Collection for War Relief. The drive continues through April 30.

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Living War Memorials

Much news is coming to the office regarding "living war memorials." For instance, the organizations of Monroe, Michigan, are starting a funds campaign for a Community Center which will be a memorial. Solicitations will pay for the construction of the building, and the community agrees that the maintenance can be taken care of through taxation.

In North Dakota the Conference of Social Welfare recommended to local groups that committees be organized to consider "the erection and maintenance of proper facilities for character building recreation and handicraft on the part of the youth during the leisure time as lasting memorials to their honored citizens who gave their lives in World War II." It was further stated in the recommendation that the memorials which contribute toward development of better traits of citizenship through proper use of leisure time would be most fitting. Such could be playgrounds, handicraft shops, recreation centers, gymnasiums, swimming pools. Each might bear the name or names of heroes who died.

This trend of thinking for memorials is very encouraging. What better monument could a soldier desire than one which would give his brother or sister, son or daughter more opportunity for wholesome living.

THE JUNIOR PAGE

ESTHER EKBLAD VOORHIES, DIRECTOR, Salina, Kansas

PAGE SIX

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1945

YWCA Opposes Army Training

April 14 the Young Women's Christian Association of Salina made the following recommendation to the National YWCA Board on world peace and military training:

"The YWCA stands for the full participation of the United States in the task of building a world order based upon the principles of law, justice and the welfare of mankind. In this light, the group believes that American youth need better physical and mental training that they have had in the past. It believes that American youth need training in co-operation, discipline and quick thinking, all of which are necessary in war and which advocates of military training believe could be had in such a plan as the Wadsworth Bill provides. But the YWCA also believes that the physical and mental equipment of American youth might be secured through other means, such as the public schools, at an earlier age when it would be more effective, and that the other types of training might come through a well planned sports and gymnastic program in which all students, not just those on the squad, take part.

"The group questions the advisability of the United States committing itself to a program, openly militaristic, which has been in operation in Europe for centuries and which has not prevented wars. In the light of the YWCA's stated belief in the peaceful settlement of disputes between nations, and in the brotherhood of mankind, it should be reluctant to endorse such a plan.

"The YWCA also is committed to some proposition by which an organization of nations would keep the peace, and the strength or weakness of the San Francisco conference will alter the thinking of people as to what will be necessary for adequate protection of our country against aggressors."

Kaw Valley Juniors Plan Own Night

Mrs. George Seele, Kaw Valley Leader, Wabaunsee county, writes of Junior activities:

"We have 15 members in both classes now. . . . Mrs. Ruby Holz is the Junior class teacher; I have so far taught the Reserves. The Reserves are making scrapbooks and bird houses.

"I would like for you to send me two more "Working Together" books for our Reserves.

"We are going to try to take our Juniors and Reserves into the Local by the Reception Ceremony at our May meeting for they are to put on the program. They have been taking part in programs otherwise, but this will be their night."

Officers Plan Educational Meets

Two evening local officer meetings were conducted by Mrs. Voorhies at LaHarpe and Overbrook, April 18 and 19. At both initial plans were made for county-wide educational meetings.

SJOSTROM IN CAROLINA

County Leader, Ralph Sjostrom, is now a Marine training at Paris Island, South Carolina. He writes that the training is plenty rugged, and that he already misses the Farmers Union meetings.

Farmers Stake in Peace

Farm people have as great a stake in (world) peace as anyone else. Nearly a million from farm homes were in the armed forces in February 1944, 200,000 more had been discharged after service. To families back home, the war has also meant years of strain to produce to the limit. Besides, farmers remember what they have lost from deflation of markets after past wars and from drying up of foreign trade when wars have threatened.—Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA.

Nature Quiz For Reserves

Guess My Name

This is an interesting and educationally worth-while contest that is especially appropriate for use in Reserve classes. The Leader prepares descriptive lists of nature objects as the sample that follows.

Note that before each statement is a number, the first being 8 and the last, 1. The first statement is the most obscure one and the identity of the object being described becomes more obvious the farther down the list one goes.

Give each player a paper on which he lists the numbers from eight to one. The leader reads the first statement and the players write after number 8 the object they think it describes. Then the leader reads the next statement, and so on. Each player is credited with a score indicated by the number of the statement by which he guessed the object correctly. That is, if he guessed it on the second statement, he scores seven; on the last, one.

When only a few are playing, the use of the papers and pencils may be eliminated, and each player allowed to call out his guess after each statement.

I Am a Bird.

8. I am bigger than a chickadee and smaller than a blackbird.
 7. I go south in the fall and north in the spring.
 6. In fact, I go north very early in the spring.
 5. I make my nest in holes in trees, rails and so forth.
 4. I love the old apple orchards and sunny fields.
 3. I am often called the messenger of spring.
 2. My breast is red.
 1. My back is blue.
- I am a bluebird.
—Recreation Bulletin Service.

Templin Local Going Strong

The Templin Local, Wabaunsee county, held a special meeting Tuesday evening, April 17, to discuss educational work. Mrs. Voorhies was present to lead the discussion.

The members of the Local reported that good meetings are being held since the reorganization of the Local in the fall.

World Affairs To Be Discussed

A meeting for Farmers Union members living west of Stockton is planned for Tuesday evening, April 24, at the Fairview schoolhouse. There will be a program and a discussion of "Dumbarton Oaks." Mrs. Voorhies will be present at the meeting.

Bunker Hill Juniors Going At Full Swing

The Bunker Hill Juniors are now in full swing. On April 11 at the home of Arnold Schellinger, the third monthly meeting was held. There were eight members present, two who were new members. The new members are Joan Porter and Fritz Weidenhaft.

The meeting was called to order by the vice-president, Lois Porter, due to the absence of the president. Roll call was answered by our favorite sport. New officers were elected for the next three months. The results were: president, Garold Carpenter; vice-president, Harold Munsey; secretary-treasurer, Joy Munsey; reporter, Lois Porter; and song leader, Winifred Carpenter. We decided to make a display of our favorite hobbies at the Farmers Union meeting. It was decided that our next meeting would be held at the home of Lois and Joan Porter.

Our lesson, which was about "Spectatoritis," was supervised by Mrs. Rominger. Spectatoritis is the act of people just sitting around and watching others. After our lesson was completed, we started a scrap book. We cut articles of interest and pictures of importance out of the Farmers Union papers for our book. At the close of the meeting we repeated the Farmers Union Creed.

Games were led by the hostess, Joy Munsey, after which refreshments of sandwiches, cake, and ice cream were served by Mrs. Schellinger.—Harold Munsey, Reporter.

A Soldier gets a furlough,
A Sailor gets a leave,
A Marine gets "the situation well in hand,"
But the Wave can get all Three.

"But, Doc," argued the sailor, "I'm only here for an eye exam. I don't have to take off my clothes for that."

"Strip down and get in line," shouted the pharmacist's mate.

The sailor obeyed, but kept on grumbling. The chap in front of him finally turned around and said: "What are you kicking about? I only came here to deliver a telegram."

FOOD IS VITAL

MR. LIVESTOCK PRODUCER and FEEDER:
You have done an excellent job so far. Continue the good work!

KEEP UP PRODUCTION and BUY BONDS

Farmers Union Live Stock Co-operative

Kansas City Wichita Parsons

Day by Day With FUJA

By JOHN VESECKY

Timken May Sell Store

April 7th we accompanied FUJA field man, Jat Newbrey, to our old home in Timken, Kan., where we had a chance to visit with manager George Bott of the Farmers Union Co-operative Association.

Manager Joe Vondracek of the Farmers Union Store and a bunch of old time acquaintances which we had not seen for more than a year. We also visited our farm home one-half mile north of Timken. The farm looked much the same as in the past except that we should paint and repair some of the out buildings, and the old friends were much the same as when we last saw them except that, same as your reporter, these war years have aged most of them considerably.

As the manager of the Farmers Union Store in Timken wishes to retire, and it seems to be impossible to find a capable manager, the members have voted to try to sell the store. Your reporter is trying to convince them they should hold on to the store, change it into a modern self help grocery store, add a food locker system, and keep it as a co-operative community service institution. The store is in a good financial position. It is only the old tired feeling that seems to be inducing the members to try to sell out.

Basgall New Bison Manager

Wm. E. Money, for about 20 years manager of the Bison District Farmers Union Co-operative Association, has resigned to enter into private business, and Adolph Basgall has been employed to fill the position vacated by his resignation. We wish the new manager success and trust that he will keep in mind that co-operatives must extend their influence into the wholesale, terminal and manufacturing field if they are to render the services to our farmers that they must have if they are to compete successfully with monopoly controlled private big business, and give his full support to his co-operative Regionals.

Bean Oil Mill in Operation

Monday, April 17, your reporter accompanied a group of FUJA directors and management personnel to Girard to see the new FUJA soy bean mill in operation. Several pictures were taken of the plant and machinery. In an early issue we will give our readers a full description of the plant. Ever since the plant started to operate March 30, it has been grinding approximately 600 bushels of beans a day and making tons upon tons of fine soy bean meal for our farmers to use in feeding their livestock and poultry. It appears now that in time our Kansas co-operatives and their farmer patrons will be virtually independent of any outside source, for their protein feed needs.

Wakeeney and Voda Meeting

Wednesday evening, Apr. 11, your reporter, in company with Vice President Homer Terpening of the FUJA, met with a group of patrons of the Wakeeney and Voda elevators in the courtroom of the Court house in Wakeeney. Mr. Terpening presided and opened the meeting by asking the patrons of the elevators to make suggestions for the betterment or expansion of the services which the FUJA is presently rendering them.

Your reporter spoke briefly on the operations of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and

the need for close co-operation between the patron members of the Wakeeney and Voda elevators and the management of the FUJA for the patrons to get the best possible service and the maximum benefits out of both their local and their regional co-operative organizations.

A period of quite lively and constructive discussion followed, after which a motion was made and passed that the chair appoint a committee of five to work, with the management of the FUJA, in order to work out methods by which the local patrons may secure the greatest possible benefits from their co-operatives and have the greatest possible voice in their management.

Collyer Has Good Discussion

Thursday evening a like meeting was held in Collyer. At the Collyer meeting as at the Wakeeney meeting a co-operating committee was selected and at both places later meetings were provided for at which concrete plans will be formulated. A lunch of doughnuts and coffee was served at the close of both meetings, and the visiting between the patrons during lunch was probably the most valuable part of the meeting. The reasons for the meetings at Wakeeney and Collyer was to try to make a pattern by which co-operatives which are a part of a co-operative chain can give their patrons the full benefit of the savings made by their organization both at the local and at the regional level and can assure them equitable participation in the management. In order to retain co-operative services in several Kansas communities, the Farmers Union Jobbing Association has, against its wishes, been compelled to buy several farmers co-operative elevators. Meetings like those held in Wakeeney and Collyer will be held in all the communities where the FUJA operates local elevators so as to acquaint the patrons of the elevators with the services and the operation of the FUJA and to work out a plan for the operation of the local co-operative which will be fair both to the member patrons of the local elevator and to the FUJA.

Half Million More in Co-ops

Membership in farmers' co-operatives increased 540,000 during the marketing season 1943-44, according to figures just released by I. W. Duggan, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. "This puts the total number of farmers who are members of co-operatives over the 4 million mark for the first time." He explained, however, that the 4,390,000 members do not represent that many individual farmers, for some are members of more than one co-operative.

"Farmers' co-operative marketing associations during the war have been contributing materially to the handling and processing of food and fibers. A total of 7,522 associations were engaged in this business during the last

marketing season which is slightly less than those reporting the year before. Associations which handle farm supplies and equipment have shown an increase, and they numbered 2,778. Dairy co-operatives led with the largest volume of business followed by the grain co-ops. Next came the co-ops handling livestock and those were followed by organizations handling fruits and vegetables.

"The marketing co-operatives reported a membership of 2,730,000 while the purchasing enterprises had 1,660,000 members. Dollar volume of marketing co-operatives was slightly in excess of \$4 billion while co-op purchasing business totaled right around \$1 billion."

Farmers Should Prepare to Store Their Grain Now

Discussions of the present shortage of grain cars and the very probable much tighter car situation to be expected when wheat harvest gets under way, brings up again the question of farm storage.

Last week in a letter to our farmers co-operative managers your reporter asked them to talk over the storage situation with their customers and urge them to buy whatever government grain bins are available and to put into condition to hold grain any bin or building on their farms that can be made to hold grain and to be made reasonably rain proof.

We want to stress the need for prompt action on the part of our farmers to provide as much storage of their own as possible.

With the war in the Pacific working up to a climax, when the maximum number of cars will be needed to transport to the Pacific coast the supplies needed by our armies and our navy, with the need to haul the greatest possible volume of food to the freed peoples of Europe so as to keep them from starvation, there is no doubt that we will have one of the tightest grain car situations that we have ever had. The only salvation possible is for increased local storage, and that with the present shortage of farm labor will also have its difficulties.

Other Buildings

In some localities it might be possible to buy some of the buildings, the warehouses, etc. in abandoned army camps. It is the writer's understanding that Camp Phillips, near Salina, is partially or wholly vacant. If a group of farmers, or their co-operative, would take the matter up with the proper authorities it might be possible to buy some of the warehouses there and move them in sections or in whole to a site near their elevator, install a portable grain loader and thus help the storage situation and also the labor problem at the same time. When the emergency passes, the warehouses would make fine farm storage bins.

LET US GET BUSY BEFORE HARVEST CATCHES UP WITH US.

Buy Another War Bond

Co-operative Auditors

KANSAS FARMERS UNION CO-OPERATIVE AUDITING ASSOCIATION

Write for Rates

WE WRITE ALL KINDS OF BONDS

SALINA, KANSAS

PHONE 570

Livestock Market

(From Farmers Union Live Stock Co-operative, Kansas City, Missouri)

Representative Cattle Sales

S. A. Fields, McPherson Co., Kansas.....	30 steers	997	16.25
Fritz H. Meenen, Clay Co., Kansas.....	15 steers	1150	16.15
Elza Wyatt, Chase Co., Kansas.....	28 steers	1133	16.00
Floyd Crawford, Grundy Co., Missouri....	16 str & hfs	818	16.00
Howard K. Woodbury, Osage Co., Kansas....	40 heifers	888	16.00
Geo. Linstedt, McPherson Co., Kansas.....	25 steers	1008	15.60
H. C. Baile, Johnson Co., Missouri.....	28 steers	1071	15.50
Lindstrom Bros., McPherson Co., Kansas....	31 steers	1085	15.50
M. J. Watson, Clay Co., Kansas.....	12 str & hfs	906	15.50
John Oman, Riley Co., Kansas.....	13 heifers	732	15.50
J. E. Stout, Chase Co., Kansas.....	30 heifers	695	15.15
Bishop Bros., Cass Co., Missouri.....	82 heifers	1054	15.00
A. B. Shaver, Clinton Co., Missouri.....	37 heifers	858	15.00
Lindstrom Bros., McPherson Co., Kansas....	16 steers	982	15.00
Gene Knobbe, Ford Co., Kansas.....	31 steers	1140	15.00
H. R. Betz, Dickinson Co., Kansas.....	20 str & hfs	765	14.25
Gene Knobbe, Ford Co., Kansas.....	20 steers	1060	14.25
J. W. Minor, Ford Co., Kansas.....	122 steers	661	13.35
Frank Hillis, Lyon Co., Kansas.....	20 heifers	793	13.00
Harry Wells, Wyandotte Co., Kansas.....	36 heifers	717	12.65
H. E. Derr, Jackson Co., Missouri.....	21 cows	1117	12.25
O. H. Craig, Ford Co., Kansas.....	10 cows	996	11.25
Chas. Burton, Johnson Co., Kansas.....	46 cows	817	9.75
R. B. Converse, Woods Co., Oklahoma.....	29 cows	804	8.75
Chas. Burton, Johnson Co., Kansas.....	19 cows	721	7.60

Hog Market

There has been no change in hog prices for several months. Receipts continue very light and the market is active at ceiling prices. Practically all of the 140-lb. averages and up selling at 14.50. Sows and stags 13.75. Light weight stock hogs weighing under 140 lbs. and stock pigs quotable at around 15.50.

Sheep Market

Top fed western lambs 16.00 to 16.35. Other fleshy wheat field lambs 15.00 to 15.25. Medium flesh natives 13.00 to 14.00. Cull natives 11.00 to 12.00. Fat ewes 9.00. Cull ewes 6.00 to 7.00. Fat clipped lambs No. 1 skins 14.25 to 14.65.

Zurich By-Laws Being Revised

In the afternoon Apr. 7, Mr. Newbrey and your reporter met with the board of directors of the Zurich Farmers Co-operative Mercantile and Shipping Asso-

ciation. Needed changes in the articles of incorporation and the by-laws were discussed and your reporter has agreed to work out amendments needed and submit them to the board and membership at the annual meeting the first Saturday in June.

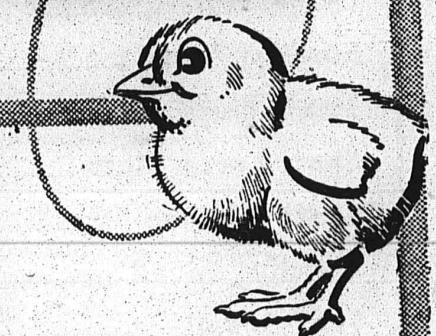


feed for
MORE MILK

Department of Agriculture experts declare... it's possible to get a pint of milk more per day from every dairy cow with good management and feeding. Managing your herd is your job, but we'd like to help boost your production with

Union Standard Dairy Ration

SHE WAS A GOOD EGG



Those pullets you paid good money for were well bred. They were hatched from quality stock and they'll make producers for you, too, if you give them proper care and feed. First weeks are important, so get your chicks off to a flying start with

KFU Chick Starter

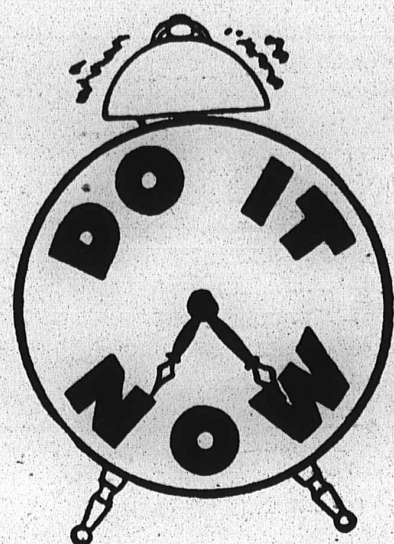
When they are well started, Keep them growing with

KFU Growing Mash

Manufactured and Distributed by Your Own Co-operative

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association
Main Office—Kansas City, Mo.

Feed Mills and Warehouses at
TOPEKA, GIRARD, WAKEENEY, AND KANSAS CITY, KANSAS



Time Is Getting Short

You Can Order Your KFU Hybrids by Mail

Kansas Farmers Union Central Co-op still has a good supply of the highest grade hybrid seed corns, which have been properly bred, uniformly graded, and assure highest yields per acre.

HERE ARE THE PRICES:

RETAIL PRICES ON FARMERS UNION HYBRIDS

KFU No. 100-200-300-500-600	
Large Flats	\$8.00
Medium Flats	8.00
Small Flats	8.00
Short Large Flats	7.50
Short Medium Flats	7.50
Regular Round	6.50
Semi-Round	6.50
Large Round	5.75
Medium Round	5.75

Here Are the Varieties:

KFU-100 Perhaps the most widely grown hybrid in the United States. Grown extensively in Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Nebraska, Ohio, etc. Stiff stocks, strong root system, ease of hand husking. Early to medium season in maturity. One ear variety.

KFU-200 (U.S. 35)

Similar to KFU 100 but slightly earlier in maturity. Deep, soft kernels, ideal for livestock feeding. High shelling percentage heavy yields. One ear variety.

KFU-300 (Illinois 201)

About 120 days maturity. Adapted to soils of high fertility. Medium rough eared hybrid. Kernels contain medium soft starch making it desirable type for feeding, marketing.

KFU-500 (Illinois 200)

Similar to Nos. 100, 200. High yield, resistance to lodging, ease of hand husking. Yields well under adverse conditions. Late in maturity is recommended for use in all sections of eastern half of Kansas.

KFU-600 (Iowa 939)

Earliest in maturity of all KFU corn. Very popular in northern Kansas as it makes good showing in wet or dry years. Matures in 90 to 95 days.

HERE IS AN ORDER BLANK:

Farmers Union Co-op Exchange
Box 296
Salina 4, Kans.

Enclosed find \$..... Send me the following hybrid seed corn:

KFU-100 (U.S. 13)bushels KFU-500 (Illinois 200).....bushels
KFU-200 (U.S. 35)bushels KFU-600 (Illinois 939).....bushels
KFU-300 (Illinois 201).....bushels Hercules Pop Cornpounds

Signed: Name.....

RR or Street.....

Town..... State.....

Your corn will be delivered direct by the KFU Central Co-operative or by the co-operative dealer in your area

Hercules Pop Corn

Make money on pop corn this year! Pop corn has proven to be one of the outstanding money crops in Kansas and the pop corn market is continually expanding. Hercules pop corn is of the South American dynamite variety. Hercules has been bred-up in the Kaw Valley and is especially adapted to Kansas soil and weather conditions.

The Price
12c per lb.
In Lots of 1 Bushel
or More
20c per lb.
In Lots Under
1 Bushel

Time is running short! The Farmers Co-op Exchange has only a limited amount of such seed for 1945. If you want to buy a pop corn seed of a proven quality, well known for both its popping qualities and outstanding production...

CLIP OUT the HANDY ORDER BLANK ABOVE AND SEND IN YOUR ORDER!

(USE ORDER BLANK ABOVE)

The Farmers Union Central Co-op Exchange
Box 296
Salina, (4) Kansas