



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Co-operation

Education

Organization



VOLUME 34

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1941

NUMBER 21

## NATIONAL CONVENTION, TOPEKA, NOVEMBER 17

### DEAN REELECTED KANSAS FARMERS UNION PRESIDENT

Farmers Union Includes in Program Resolution to Separate the Triple A From Farm Bureau—William Goeckler Becomes Kansas Farmers Union Vice President

LINDSBORG, Kan., Oct. 31—E. K. Dean, Salina, was re-elected president of the Kansas Farmers Union at its annual convention. He was not opposed for the office. Other officers elected were: William Goeckler, Clay Center, vice president; Reuben Peterson, McPherson, Director; Ray Henry, Stafford, Secretary; Bert Harmon, Ellsworth, delegate to national convention; John Tommer, Waterville, conductor; John Scheel, Emporia, door keeper.

The newly elected vice-president, Mr. Goeckler, was also unopposed for the office, since Pat Nash, of Ellsworth, former vice-president, did not wish to retain the office.

The program adopted at the convention is printed in this issue of this paper and should be read carefully by every member.

Probably one of the most discussed resolutions, is that to separate the Triple A from the Farm Bureau, and to move the state AAA office from Manhattan, to "some centrally located city within the state." In this resolution, delegates stated that great confusion and even lack of compliance with the Triple A program has resulted from the fact that Kansas State college, the extension service, the Farm Bureau and Triple A offices are all located in Manhattan. Not only are farmers confused as to the identity and function of each, but complaints have been received that Farm Bureau members receive better rates and adjustments on crop insurance, because of the association of the Triple A and the Farm Bureau.

The Farmers Union Directors and Managers' association met on Tuesday afternoon, and had a banquet meeting Tuesday evening. H. E. Witham, general manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association was one of the principal speakers during the afternoon session. He was followed on the program by Jess B. Smith, of Wichita, who spoke on the subject "Wheat Improvement in Kansas."

At the banquet, as the principal speaker, Glenn Talbot, President of the North Dakota Farmers Union, reminded the guests that a few years ago when a farm family moved off the farm north of town another moved on it and took the former's place as a member of the community and the cooperative. But now, all too often a corporation farm takes over the farm, the farm house and buildings are torn down, a machine plows up the pasture—and the community and the cooperative loses out all the way around. The only way to keep this fast-moving trend from eating up more and more farmers and farm cooperative members is for cooperative managers to do something about it—to help the Farmers Union add thousands and hundreds of thousands of members NOW.

Why? Because while the cooperatives speak for farmers, and speak loudly, they speak in terms of bushels of wheat, or hundred weight in corn, and hogs and sheep, or gallons of gas, or pounds of butter. ONLY the Farmers Union speaks for PEOPLE in the effort to maintain the family size farm—the farm from which comes the cooperative member.

Don Wilcox, President, and David Train, Secretary of the Directors and Managers' Association, were in charge of the program and the meetings of this group.

On Wednesday afternoon, at 1:30 p. m., the legislative conference opened with a panel discussion which was broadcast over the Mutual network. The members of this panel were Glenn Talbot, National President; James G. Patton, State President; E. K. Dean, of Kansas.

M. W. Thatcher, national chairman of the Farmers Union Legislative Committee and Manager of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association of St. Paul, Minnesota, was scheduled as the third member of this panel. Mr. Thatcher was also on the convention program as guest speaker Wednesday evening. However the following telegram was received from Mr. Thatcher, which explained his inability to be present at the convention.

E. K. Dean, President, Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas, deeply regret that it is necessary for me to go at once to Washington to handle our farm credit fight which will (Please Turn to Page Five)

### Vice-President



WILLIAM GOECKLER  
William Goeckler, newly elected Vice President of the Kansas Farmers Union, has always supported Farmers Union principles and activities.

For several years Secretary of Clay County, Mr. Goeckler was elected County President last year. He has been an active member of the Farmers Union Cooperative Business Association at Clay Center, for a number of years.

Vice President Goeckler lives on his farm northeast of Clay Center. He is married and has two sons.

### ST. JOSEPH F. U. LIVESTOCK HAS A SUCCESSFUL YEAR

IS LARGEST FIRM ON ST. JOSEPH MARKET

Has Paid in Patronage Refunds Over One Million Dollars in Cash in Twenty-Four Years Since Organization of Company

Lindsborg, Kans., October 30—Paul Steele, manager of the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company of South St. Joseph, Missouri, made the following report to assembled delegates of the Kansas Farmers Union convention today.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention:

A year has passed since I have had the pleasure of appearing before you to give a report of the operations of the Farmers Union Livestock Commission at South St. Joseph, Missouri.

Perhaps I will not be considered out of order if I recite to you the origin of this house in which the Kansas Farmers Union, along with other farm organizations in other states have an actual ownership.

The business was started in 1917 by the Farmers Union of Nebraska, which was the sole owner. As other farm organizations were formed they asked for and received the privilege of signing our marketing contract, and it was scarcely any time until the Farmers Union of Nebraska was repaid all the funds they had invested.

The business was a success from the beginning, and today no one has a penny in it as invested capital—in other words for many years it has stood on its own feet. Any business that is unusually successful is sure to arouse hatred and jealousy, and the St. Joseph house founded by and for farmers for their own safety and economy was no exception.

It was with effort that we received pen allotments and were barred from renting office space in the Exchange Building, and snubbed on all sides by competitors. The country tributary to the St. Joseph market was flooded with degrading and malicious slander that we could not stay in business for a few weeks, that we didn't know livestock values, that we couldn't obtain market values—all this of course being promulgated by old line firms forming the Live Stock Exchange.

How mistaken those competitors of cooperative marketing were is a matter of record. For not only did we do all that anyone else could and would do, but we even went further—we paid our shipper members back part of the profits. And in the 24 years since our organization we have missed paying a patronage refund for only 1 (Please Turn to Page Five)

### OWN LEGISLATIVE ORGANIZATION IS FARM CO-OP NEED

DECLARES NEED FOR A FARM ORGANIZATION THAT IS NATIONAL IN SCOPE

H. E. Witham, General Manager Farmers Union Jobbing Association Addresses F. U. Managers and Directors Association

Lindsborg, Kans., October 28—H. E. Witham, General Manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, addressed the meeting of the Kansas Farmers Union Managers' and Directors Association at this city today. Discussing the need for a legislative organization, Mr. Witham described the condition of affairs today as follows:

No group of persons in America gathered together today realize more fully than those of you here this afternoon that we CANNOT LIVE ALONE. That is why there are cooperatives. That is why there are farm organizations like the Farmers Union. That is why there is a Managerial Association. Sometimes it is just to get together to exchange ideas, talk over our problems and help one another solve them that we form an organization or an association.

Sometimes, as it is in the case of the Farmers Union, we join forces to buy supplies or sell our products because we know that only by working together can we avoid paying high commissions to middlemen for our supplies and that only by selling our products ourselves are we able to build and operate our own facilities and the price paid the producer and the price the product brings on the market from being excessive. But even an equitable situation with relation to other economic groups. Also the facts seem to bear out the contention that insecurity of the farmers on the land, the continuation of his fair income status and the limiting of his buying power, has contributed in no small way to the reduction of the buying power of other groups, the unemployment of labor, and a general unsatisfactory economic condition for all of our people.

Whereas the foregoing statements of facts indicate that the farmers' plight affects the entire economy of our country, because of the fact that his consuming power is all out of proportion to his numbers, when compared with the consumption of other groups; Whereas the maintaining of the family type farm, operated by an actual owner, is the best guarantee of our democratic form of government; where this type of agriculture cannot hope to continue in a nation where all other economic groups are thoroughly organized, unless farmers themselves become equally as well organized; whereas the Farmers Union is a militant and democratic farm organization, designed to be controlled by farmers in accordance with democratic processes, now, therefore, he resolved as follows:

### 1942 PROGRAM KANSAS FARMERS UNION

Adopted by the Delegates to the 36th Annual Convention, October 31, 1941

(J. L. Ward Chairman, and C. M. Yocum, Secretary of the Over All Committee together with members of committee, which included Chairmen and Secretaries of Legislative, Organization, Education and Cooperative Committees, presented following resolutions to Convention delegates.)

1. Resolved, that we instruct our State Secretary to express our utmost appreciation to the city of Lindsborg for its splendid hospitality, to Mr. and Mrs. David Train, to the Lindsborg Chamber of Commerce, the fine reception we have received in the homes of this city, to the Bethany college for the use of the beautiful Presser Hall, also the college and high school music and others who have contributed to our special entertainment and comfort during our 36th annual convention in the city of Lindsborg.

2. We the members of the Over All Committee endorse both the district and conference type conventions.

3. We recommend that the State Secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union be instructed to send greetings to Mr. T. B. Dunn.

4. Our Democracy has its roots deeply imbedded in the family type farm. It cannot survive unless those farm families are made secure on the land. We believe that all farm families are entitled to a certain amount of economic independence.

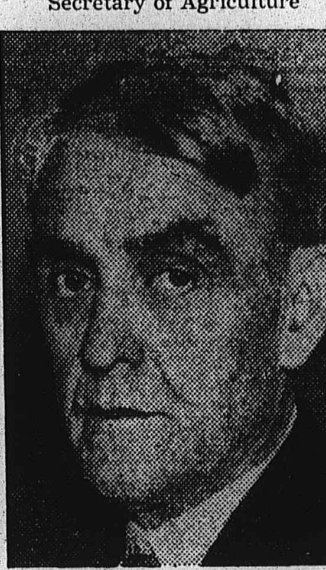
So, to help achieve these objectives, we submit the following resolutions and recommendations from the Legislative, Cooperative, Organization, and Educational Committees.

LEGISLATIVE  
Facts developed over a period of the last few years by farm organization economists and statesmen, clearly reflect that the American Farmer has never had for any considerable length of time, a fair price for his production, or an equitable situation with relation to other economic groups. Also the facts seem to bear out the contention that insecurity of the farmers on the land, the continuation of his fair income status and the limiting of his buying power, has contributed in no small way to the reduction of the buying power of other groups, the unemployment of labor, and a general unsatisfactory economic condition for all of our people.

### Guest Speakers



CLAUDE WICKARD  
Secretary of Agriculture



ARTHUR CAPPER  
Kansas Senior Senator

third the secretary. We'll wager none of those three were farmers for two reasons, one of them is that the farmer seldom if ever has the money to ride in an airplane and the second reason is that if he had the money for the ride he'd probably still be arguing as to whether or not it was worth the annual dues!

But all joking aside, we have learned, as a rule, that the only way to get results is to organize and work together. In our local communities, we organize to build churches and community halls, and nowadays we organize for charity drives. Each organization (Please Turn to Page Six)

### NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LEADERS WILL BE ON PROGRAM; THREE-DAY MEETING

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, Senator Arthur Capper, M. W. Thatcher, Chairman National Farmers Union Legislative Committee, Will Be Guest Speakers

### PRESIDENT PATTON TO BROADCAST SPEECH

James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, and Robert Handschin, Washington representative of the Farmers Union, will be the speakers on the organization's monthly broadcast over the NBC radio network, Saturday, November 22, at 11:30 a. m. CST (12:30 p. m. EST).

Musical portions of the broadcast will feature Walter Blaufuss and an NBC orchestra.

### "WE MUST STAND TOGETHER," SAYS NAT. PRES. PATTON

FUTURE ECONOMY OF UNITED STATES MUST BE SHAPED INTO SUSTAINED PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF ABUNDANCE

Farmers Union Philosophy Should Be Interpreted to Other Great Working Group in America—Organized Labor

LINDSBORG, Kan., Oct. 29—The following address was given by Mr. James G. Patton, National President of the Farmers Union Educational and Cooperative Union of America, before the Kansas Farmers Union Convention here today.

I am indeed happy to be in Kansas again to meet in convention with as fine a group of people as there is to be found anywhere.

In these troubled times when we all wonder what is coming next you can justly take pride in the fact that you are making a real contribution in behalf of the people who live in this country and at the same time providing yourselves with an organization which makes you articulate in places very far from your homes, and make no mistake about it—your interests extend far from your homes than ever in the past.

The National Farmers Union is making progress. The growth in membership will not be much this year—but there are a great many people who are convinced that organizations can be built and there is much less defeatism and "can't be done" attitude. Iowa, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Colorado, Kansas, Arkansas and Texas have reported gains. I am sure there will be others. If stated attitudes are any yardstick much larger gains will be made in the next two years. Everywhere I have been I have found people saying, "We can organize, we must and we will." I would like to point out however that numbers alone do not make an effective organization.

Wherever there is a Farmers Union our people are becoming better informed, more unified, and more intensive in getting a job done for the lower two thirds of agriculture.

More of our members are awakening to the fact that a strong organization in four or five states is not going to give them needed influence and results in Congress and in other places where it is extremely important that our attitudes and influence be felt. More farmers in organized Farmers Union states are realizing the absolute necessity of a wider spread organization. We are also facing the fact that we must furnish money and man power to organize the Farmers Union in states where we do not have organizations. I think most of us are becoming conscious of the fact that we must build organizations in the deep south and in the Western states where we have little.

(Please Turn to Page Three)

### Convention Committees

ORDER OF BUSINESS AND CONVENTION RULES  
Verle Moyer, Chairman  
John Schulte  
Louis Vernon  
CREDENTIALS  
Merle Tribby, Chairman  
J. P. O'Hara  
Homer Spence  
BY-LAWS AND CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE  
John Vesecky, Chairman  
Herman Kohl  
George Reinhart  
Harold Westgate  
Ray Emil

### TO DRAFT NATIONAL PROGRAM

Conference Method of Making An Action Program Will Be Used Again This Year

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 10—The 1941 National convention of the Farmers Union, scheduled for November 17 to 19 at this city, will feature a number of nationally prominent leaders in the agricultural field.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard will speak at the Municipal Auditorium on Tuesday afternoon, November 18, at the second afternoon session of the National Farmers Union Convention which opens on Monday morning, November 17.

Appearing on the program Monday evening will be C. B. Baldwin, Farm Security Administrator and Dr. T. W. Shultz, head of the Department of Economics, Iowa State College.

Others who will speak some time during the three-day convention will be Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas; M. W. Thatcher, St. Paul, chairman, National Farmers Union Legislative Committee; and J. Drummond Jones of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., who will lead a panel discussion Tuesday evening.

The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, or the Farmers Union, as it is more commonly called, is one of the three big farm organizations in the United States. In a day of mechanization and corporation farming, this organization stands firmly for the family-sized farm.

Because of Topeka's accessibility to many states in which there are large Farmers Union memberships, and because of the important decisions to be made, a large crowd is expected to attend the Convention.

National President James Patton announced that the conference method, so successfully used in 1940, will be used again this year. This means that during a part of the convention there will be four conferences in session at the same time, Education, Organization, Legislation and Cooperation.

"Direct national and international political and economic forces are moving rapidly," said President Patton recently. "Never before has the farm family been so much in need of a strong national period to followings have begun on the price-fixing bill, with debt adjustment and the threatening inflation of land values daily growing more pressing—with the Surplus Commodity and FSA and other programs in danger of being weakened irreparably, the National Convention is one of outstanding importance to Agriculture."

ORGANIZATION A MUST  
The organization of unorganized farmers around the progressive program of the Farmers Union is most imperative, and on its success or failure we may find the answer to the question of what is going to happen to our farming people.

Every member, every local, and every district is urged to extend every effort on the work necessary to make this the biggest and best convention ever held. All local groups should do their utmost to arrange transportation and expenses for a maximum number of their members to be in attendance at the important sessions of this convention.

JUNIORS AN IMPORTANT PART  
The Farmers Union "Torch-Bearers," Juniors chosen to represent their state, are active at every National Convention. This year, our Kansas Torch-Bearers are Raymond Groene, of Winfield, and Keith Peterson, of McPherson. Other young Farmers Union members will attend the program, also. Gladys Talbot Edwards, National Director of Education, and these young people, always present a program that is an inspiration to the organization.

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS  
Headquarters for the Convention will be the Municipal Auditorium, which is a beautiful, modern and complete building. It provides ample facilities for large group meetings. Its main arena seats over 4,000 persons, and has a number of conference rooms, each seating from 75 to 400. Its large lobby, walled in gray and rose marble, is ideal for the registration and reception of delegates, members, and guests at the National Convention.

Baby Daughter for the Pat Nashes  
On September 30th, Mr. and Mrs. Pat Nash, Ellsworth, announced the birth of their daughter, Nancy Sue. They have one other daughter, Patsy, aged three years.

Mr. Nash is Manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Association, Ellsworth, a former vice-president of the Kansas Farmers Union, and member of the Board of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

A rising vote of thanks was accorded to Mart Gwiner in appreciation of services rendered the organization as accountant. Mr. Gwiner has taken over his duties as auditor with the state Farmers Union auditing association.

Some of the resolutions passed included the following: (1) That the committee on resolutions, constitution, by-laws, and other committees be appointed ten days before the date of the annual meeting. (2) That 5 per cent of the savings of non members business be set aside for an educational fund to carry on the work of the state Farmers Union and 50 of the amount to be used for Farmers Union junior work in the county. (3) That no member of the board of directors be eligible to serve more than 3 terms consecutively, and be it further resolved that this resolution shall not affect any of the present board of directors until the expiration of their respective terms. All resolutions were carried.

Thirty-four stockholders of the Farmers Union Cooperative Association, Ellsworth, met last Saturday for the annual meeting. Bert Harmon was re-elected to the Union board. The following report of the financial status of the Farmers Union was read by Mart Gwiner, the business year ending on May 31, 1941:

Savings for the year amounted to \$12,742.30. These savings were prorated to members on a patronage basis as follows: 1c per bushel on wheat and coarse grains sales to the organization; 4c on the dollar was rebated on the member purchases of feeds, seeds and coal at the elevators. The service station and bulk station rebated 15c per gallon on all member purchases of gasoline, distillate and kerosene and 5c on the dollar on grease, oil and other merchandise purchases. The grocery store rebated 5c on the dollar on sales to members. Six per cent interest on capital stock was also paid to the members.

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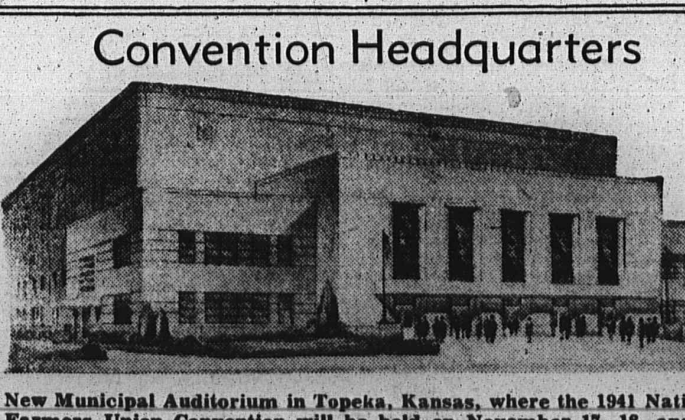
Mr. Nash is Manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Association, Ellsworth, a former vice-president of the Kansas Farmers Union, and member of the Board of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

### CHANGE THE NOVEMBER DATES OF KANSAS UNION FARMER

The publication date of the first issue in November of the Kansas Union Farmer has been changed from November 6th, to November 13, and that of the second November issue, from November 20 to November 27. In the future, it is planned to keep former publication dates unchanged, issues being printed on the first Thursday, and the third Thursday, of each month.

### Conference Groups

ORGANIZATION  
Ray Henry, Chairman  
Bert Harmon, Vice Chairman  
Jim Petty, Secretary  
LEGISLATION  
Carl Gerstenberger, Chairman  
Reuben Peterson, V-Chairman  
Wm. Goeckler, Secretary  
COOPERATIVE  
P. J. Nash, Chairman  
Steve Myers, V-Chairman  
Norman Flora, Secretary  
EDUCATION  
Esther Ekblad, Chairman  
Mrs. Chas. Olson, V-Chairman  
Albert Henke, Secretary  
RESOLUTIONS AND 1942 PROGRAM COMMITTEE  
Chairman—Iris Ward  
Secretary—Clarence Yocum  
Members, officers of conference groups.



New Municipal Auditorium in Topeka, Kansas, where the 1941 National Farmers Union Convention will be held on November 17, 18, and 19.



## The Kansas Union Farmer

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

Published the first and third Thursday of each month at Salina, Kansas by THE KANSAS BRANCH of the FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION, 119 South Seventh Street, Salina, Kansas.

Entered as Second Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 12, 1872.

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1003, Act of October 3, 1917, Authorized July 30, 1918.

Subscription Price, Per Year.....\$1.00

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.

### NATIONAL OFFICERS

James G. Patton, President.....Denver, Colo.  
Herbert Rolph, Vice-President.....Joplin, Mont.  
J. M. Graves, Secretary.....Oklahoma City, Okla.

### KANSAS OFFICIALS

Ernest K. Dean, President.....Salina, Kansas  
William Goeckler, Vice-President.....Clay Center, Kansas  
Ray Henry, Secretary.....Stafford, Kansas  
Esther Ekblad, Junior Director.....Salina, Kansas  
John Tommer, Conductor.....Waverlyville, Kansas  
John Scheel, Doorkeeper.....Emporia, Kansas

### DIRECTORS

Bert Harmon, First District.....Ellsworth, Kansas  
Wm. E. Roesch, Second District.....Quinter, Kansas  
George Reinhart, Third District.....Parsons, Kansas  
Reuben E. Peterson, Fourth District.....McPherson, Kansas  
Ray Henry, Fifth District.....Stafford, Kansas

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

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 Warehouse: 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 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. Aikie, Manager, Wichita Branch; W. L. Acorn, Manager, Parsons Branch.

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

FARMERS UNION DIRECTORS' AND MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION  
Don Wilcox, Bennington.....President  
Glenn Hewitt, Oswatimie.....Vice-President  
David Train, Lindsborg.....Secretary



SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1941

### AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE PROGRAM HAS A SPLENDID START

By E. K. DEAN

President Kansas Farmers Union

The past week Mr. Weed, Lumbermans Mutual Insurance Co. and myself made a trip calling on agents we already have licensed to write Automobile Insurance and also to call on prospective agents. We were unable to call on all of the agents licensed, as the time was too short, but sometime during this month we will contact all of them.

Almost every place we stopped we found a great deal of interest in the Automobile Insurance program. Several new agents were appointed and their applications for licenses sent in. The interest in the program is increasing every day. There is hardly a man or woman more that we don't have some inquiry in regard to automobile insurance, or an application being sent in, or something in connection with the insurance program.

The interest that has already been shown and the comments of those who have already made application for insurance, and the comments of directors, managers, and personnel of cooperatives we have called on in regard to insurance, all go to assure us the directors' decision to place our insurance with Lumbermans Mutual, was very wisely made.

We find that many, in fact almost all of our cooperatives are very well acquainted with Lumbermans Mutual and their splendid record of service. Also that a large number of our cooperatives are already carrying some type of insurance with them. Many of them have their Workmen's compensation insurance in the Lumbermans' written through the Grain Dealers' Insurance Co.

I don't believe that it would have been possible for us to have made a connection for our insurance through any company that would have been better known to our people and would have been readily accepted as through Lumbermans Mutual.

One of the very important things to think about in automobile insurance is the ability of the company you have your insurance with, to serve you. If you should have a wreck, we can very easily boast of the service we have to offer you in this connection.

Lumbermans Mutual has claim service available for every State in the United States. They are licensed in every state in the United States.

No matter where you might be going on a trip, if you have your insurance with Lumbermans Mutual, you will be recognized as being in a company that is financially responsible. Their claim service is available to you wherever you might travel in this country.

The interest in the insurance program is increasing faster than we are able to take care of it at the present time, with the limited personnel we have, so we are asking that every one of you help share the responsibility of seeing that every one is made acquainted with our program and that agents are made available in your community.

If you are not interested in writing the insurance yourself, think and think of some one in the neighborhood that is and talk to him about it. We are not trying to appoint full time agents. All of our agents appointed are Farmers Union people, and they will only work part of their time on the insurance program.

We don't have any agents' applications from women yet, but I bet there are a lot of our Farmers Union women that could write a lot of insurance if they tried. I would like to see some of you women try it.

Take up the Automobile Insurance program at your local meetings and discuss it, become acquainted with it. Discuss who you

would like to have write the insurance for your local. Locals that cover a large territory could easily have two or three agents. The more you have the faster the program can be expanded. You can, of course get too many in one local, but you will be the best judges as to how many you should have in each local.

Everyone can help in making the insurance program a success. We solicit your support.

### REPAIR YOUR FARM MACHINERY NOW

A Message to the Farmers of America

The year of 1942 will be a critical one for farmers. Prepare for it by repairing your farm machinery now. The Food for Freedom program calls for a record farm production. At the same time defense needs will limit available farm labor. Farmers who are unable to get enough labor will have to rely more and more upon machinery, but the defense program will mean much less new farm machinery in 1942. New farm machinery requires steel and other metals, and metals are a prime need in the defense program. You can help your country and yourself by repairing your old machinery now rather than attempting to get new machinery next year.

Repair your farm machinery and equipment now. The Government is taking steps to provide as much steel and other metal as may be needed for all necessary repairs for farm machinery in 1942. To be sure of a supply of necessary repairs, you must make repairs now. How much will be required. The only way to be sure of repair parts is to order them immediately. Failure to make repairs now may mean a stoppage of your machinery at the time you need it most.

Check over your old machinery. Order necessary parts from your dealer. If parts cannot be obtained, notify our County U. S. D. A. Defense Board.

As replacement needs arise throughout the year use substitutes for steel and iron wherever possible.

Make your old farm machinery and equipment do another year by repairing it now.

Signed, Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture.

### SOUND APPROACH

Writing in the Dairyman's League News of New York, a representative of that state's commission of agriculture and markets, says that the present marketing program does not provide for quick enough changing of prices when costs are advancing. He believes that cost of production should be accurately determined and farmers' prices established accordingly.

To achieve that, he suggests the creation of a mobile index upon which prices could be based and changed as conditions justify. That is a sound approach to the agricultural price problem. The farmer is not entitled to price increases which are out of line with cost increases. At the same time, he cannot pay higher operating costs without being allowed higher prices. In many cases, the farm price increases that have been taken place so far have not been adequate to cover the rising costs of wages, taxes, and materials and supplies. Some scientific method of adapting prices to conditions is clearly necessary.

### FARMERS' AUTO TAX BILL AT HIGH LEVEL

Washington, D. C.—American farmers are now paying an average special motor vehicle tax bill 85 per cent as great as their general property taxes, according to a nationwide survey by the National Highway Users Conference released here recently.

## Scenes from 1941 Convention at Lindsborg



Photo Courtesy William Clevenger

(1) Part of the group at the Education Conference. (2) Members of Panel Discussion which broadcast over Mutual network on "Farm Legislation." President E. K. Dean, of Kansas, National President James Patton of Colorado, and President Glenn Talbott, of North Dakota. (3) Part of the group which were members of Legislative Conference. In front row are Carl Gerstenberger, chairman, and William Goeckler, secretary. (4) Helen Denney, Publicity Department of Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, explains National Convention plans to Mrs. E. K. Dean, Kansas and Mrs. James Patton, Colorado.

## President Dean's Report

A year has passed since the last convention at Parsons, Kansas, and at which time you delegated to me the responsibility of president of your organization. It now comes time for me to make a report to you of the work done during this past year. This has been one of the shortest years that I have ever spent. It has seemed to me that it couldn't possibly have had more than six months in it. In reality I have only worked eleven months, as I didn't actively take up the duties of my office until the first of December. The board of directors gave me a month's time to sever my former connections and get moved to Salina. We arrived at Salina on Monday, December the 2nd, and got partially moved into our home that day, and I actively started to work that evening. My first meeting in Kansas, as President of the Kansas Farmers Union, was the county meeting of our present convention held at McPherson, Mo., and was held at McPherson.

December was a busy month. I had to get acquainted with the routine of the office, attend the many meetings that had already been scheduled for me, including the series of District managers and directors meetings. I attended all of these but one. The committee of Kansas Farm organizations held their meeting to get ready for the coming session of the State Legislature. I had begun to get acquainted with the many responsibilities of the office. I was attempting to fill. I had been spending the entire month running from one meeting to another, most of the local and county meetings, to make talks. I found myself doing the very thing that I was confident would not build up the membership of the organization, which was to be making a lot of speeches without any plans for a follow-up after the meeting. I discontinued accepting any invitations to speak at local or county meetings, unless they could be fitted in with my planned schedule. Miss Ekblad and myself began to make a study of what the pattern of our organization work would be. We decided to call a series of county conferences, and to invite into those conferences, managers and directors of all of the cooperatives in the county, all of the officers of local unions and the county union, both past and present. Our thought in holding these meetings was to get the personnel of the cooperatives, and local and county officers of the Farmers Union working together on a well planned organization and membership drive in each

county. The conference meetings weren't, we know, as successful as they could have been, but we weren't discouraged, because we knew when we started that it wasn't going to be easy. In fact we were quite well pleased with the results of the meetings, because in every county but one, we brought out of the conference, some definite plans for local meetings in the county, to be followed, by planned membership drives. Immediately following the county conferences we began to follow up by holding the series of local meetings which we had planned in the county conferences. This was where we ran into trouble. We held the meetings all right, but I dare not mention what I thought of the weather during the time we held them. We had a series of about three weeks' meetings scheduled and it either rained or snowed every day during those three weeks. Consequently our campaign, perhaps, neither of these is the answer, but I am sure of one thing, there is an answer to our problem and I am sure you people will work it out.

I want, here, to talk a little about the State wide box social we held last spring—how it came about and what the results were. Miss Ekblad and I were riding along one afternoon talking about the need for more funds to do organization and educational work in the Farmers Union. We had been racking our brains to try and think of some good way of raising money. Our conversation finally drifted to the state election in Missouri, and the trouble they were having trying to find out about what the results were. I forgot which now, gave a box supper to raise funds to carry the expenses of their fight. It immediately struck me as a splendid idea for raising money for our organization and educational program. Before we arrived at our destination that day we had held a box supper of all types and descriptions. We had held at least a hundred different kinds of contests in connection with them. If I remember right we had even held a national box social with all of the Farmers in the United States participating. Well from that time on the box supper idea began to take shape, with the permission of the board, and through the cooperation of locals, county unions, local coops and state wide coops, the state-wide box social was finally held on Monday night, April 28. Financially, the box social was not the success we had hoped for, but, however, I am confident

now that we had expected too much for the first one. In an educational and publicity way I am sure that it was even more successful than we had expected. The splendid Radio Address given by Glenn Talbott, brought requests for information in regard to the Farmers Union, from far and near. We had hundreds of requests for copies of his talk. Glenn not only donated the time it took him to come to Kansas for the program, but the National Farmers Union defrayed the expense of the trip. They accepted this responsibility because Mr. Patton had originally planned to be here, and he sent Mr. Talbott in his place. Even though we didn't get as much money from the social as we had hoped, we would, it did help out materially with our organization expenses this past year. It netted us approximately \$450. Many of the letters and reports we received were to the effect that if we had another one this next year it would go over better in their community. Many others who didn't hold a social this time, reported they would hold one next year if the state put one on.

I was informed at last year's convention that the State board had been working on a plan to start an automobile insurance agency through the state office of the Farmers Union. I learned that they had appointed a committee to investigate the possibility of getting one started and to contact companies to find out what sort of arrangements could be made. After I took over the duties of my office in December this idea, as the president was one of the committee appointed to work out the insurance agency. It took a lot of time and effort to get this program under way. We finally got complete arrangements made a little over a month ago. Since that time we have appointed several agents and have written several policies. The automobile insurance program is like many other things the Farmers Union has started—it is small to start with, but with the support of the Farmers Union members this can be made one of the major benefits of the organization. We hope that each one of you will lend your support in helping to build this new program.

During the summer months I spent a great deal of my time in the office at Salina. I attended and spoke at a great many picnics, attended the State camp part of the time. I want to talk for just a minute about these junior camps. This was the first one that I have had the opportunity to attend. It was a thoroughly amiable and interesting those young people took in the camp, the splendid attention

(5) National Director of Education Gladys Talbott Edwards discusses educational program for next year's work with Kansas State Director of Education, Esther Ekblad.

(6) Some of the members of Cooperative conference. (7) A gay moment at the Junior Banquet. Left to right Mrs. James A. Patton, Donald Van Vleet, President Iowa Farmers Union, Esther Ekblad, Dr. Edwiny Lindquist, President Bethany College, Gladys Talbott Edwards, National Director of Education, Keith Peterson, Kansas Torch-Bearer, and Bill Bernhardt, Manager F. U. Livestock Com-

mission Company. At right of picture, with back to camera, is Ray Henry, State Secretary of the Farmers Union of Kansas.

(8) View in the lobby at Presser Hall, showing registration force. In the picture may be seen John Scheel, who has served the Kansas Farmers Union long and efficiently as Door-keeper at Convention time.

(9) At the conference table—front row: left to right: Cal A. Ward, Regional Director Farm Security, President E. K. Dean, Reuben Nehr, Lawrence Clausen. Back row, left to right: Irtis Ward, B. E. Winchester and Frank Morse.

and attendance at the classes, the way they ask questions about and discussed the various subjects. The Farmers Union locals and the cooperative business organizations in the State, that aren't at the present time encouraging this junior work in their community, are missing the greatest opportunity they have ever had to develop among the young people in their community, a real understanding of agriculture's problems, and the part cooperatives and farm organizations are playing in the solution of these problems.

In the latter part of July I wrote all of the directors and asked for their ideas in regard to holding district conventions. Everyone of them felt that the problems of agriculture in these times were so great that we should do everything we could to develop at this year's convention, one of the strongest action programs the Kansas Division of the Farmers Union has ever had. They felt that in order to do this we would have to get a greater number of the members of the organization to take an active part in the forming of this program, than we ever had before. They believed the best way to do this would be to hold the district meetings, elect delegates to attend a state-wide conference, to be made up of the delegates from the various district meetings and the members of the State Board. This was done, the district meetings as you know were held the latter part of August and the first part of September. The conference was held on the 6th of September, immediately following the district meetings. While the crowds at some of these meetings were not as large as they should have been, I was very much pleased with the results. I believe the members of the organization appreciated the meetings. If at this convention you make provisions in your by-laws to provide for district meetings each year, which I personally believe that you should, because it gives more people a chance to express their ideas in regard to what they think the program of the Farmers Union should be, I believe you should eliminate the State conference, and send the delegates from your district convention direct to the state convention to present the recommendations from their district to the program committee.

I know a lot of you are wondering what I am going to have to say in regard to the financial report for the past year. There isn't a great deal that I can say about it. The auditor's report has given you a very complete picture of the results of income and expenditures, also the financial worth of the organization. It is true that

(Please Turn to Page Five).

## FOUR FARM GROUPS NAME COMMITTEE TO WORK WITH CEA

FUTURE TRADING PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED

H. E. Witham, Manager Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Is Appointed to New Agricultural Advisory Committee

The appointment of a committee representing the four major farm organizations to work with the Commodity Exchange Administration on future trading problems was announced today by the Department of Agriculture.

J. M. Mehl, Chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, said the purpose of the advisory committee appointed by the department is to help establish regular and more frequent contacts between the farm groups, and the Commodity Exchange Administration. Membership of the committee consists of three for more at the discretion of each organization, representatives from each of the four major farm organizations—the Farm Bureau, the National Grange, the Farmers Union and the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

"I hope the advisory committee will enable farmers generally to gain a better insight into futures market operations, and to express their views on current futures trading problems more directly and frequently," Mehl said.

"The farm organizations and farmer cooperatives have a large stake in the proper functioning of the Nation's agricultural marketing machinery, of which the futures trading system is a part," he continued. "The experience of the agricultural and cooperative leaders appointed to the advisory committee should be very helpful in attempting to solve current futures market problems and in making adjustments necessitated by wartime conditions. The interest of the farm organizations and cooperatives in futures trading is not new. The original legislation for Federal regulation of futures trading was closely associated with the cooperative marketing act and other agricultural legislation enacted after the World War.

In the 20 years since, most of the additions to the regulatory legislation were sponsored by agricultural interests."

The membership of the new CEA agricultural advisory committee is:

Edward A. O'Neal, President, Earl C. Smith, President, Illinois Agricultural Association, Walter L. Randall, President, Alabama Farm Bureau Federation, O. O. Wolf, President, Kansas Farm Bureau.

National Grange: Louis J. Fred, National Master, Fred Bronckman, Washington representative.

A. S. Goss, Grange Research agent.

Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union: James G. Patton, President.

M. W. Thatcher, General Manager Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association.

Tom W. Cheek, President, Oklahoma Farmers Union.

Glenn Talbott, President, North Dakota Farmers Union.

Harry Witham, Manager, Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, Mo.

National Council of Farmer Cooperatives:

John D. Miller, President.

Ezra T. Benson, Executive Secretary.

Earl W. Benjamin, General Manager, Egg Producers Cooperative.

Quentin Reynolds, General Manager, Eastern States Farmers Exchange.

C. N. Silcox, Secretary, Cooperative L. P. Credit Corporation.

N. C. Williamson, President, American Cotton Cooperative Association.

James H. Lemmon, President, National Wool Marketing Corporation.

H. B. Lee, Secretary-Manager, Ohio Farmers Grain and Supply Association.

## Neighborhood Notes

### IN RILEY COUNTY

Gives notice of Riley County Quarterly Meeting

The fourth quarterly meeting of the Riley County Union No. 45 will be held at the Walsburg school house Saturday, December 6, 1941 at 11 o'clock a. m.

Locals are requested to send delegates and all Farmers Union members and their families are cordially invited to attend.

J. A. Amnell, Secretary.

### AT MANKATO

The Mankato Farmers Union Local met in the Legion hall in Mankato, October 15, 1941.

The meeting was called to order by our President, Mr. Handley. Clarence Proctor was elected Vice President. It was decided to meet in the home of the members. I was elected to meet once a month. Our next meeting will be Wednesday evening, Nov. 5 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bryan McNabb. A lunch of sandwiches and coffee will be served. A very interesting talk on the Farmers' part in our National Defense was given by Mr. Milton Rowen.

### SECRET OF HAPPINESS

Half the world is on the wrong scent in the pursuit of happiness. They think it consists in having and getting, and it being served by others. It consists in giving and in serving others.—Henry Drummond.



# "WE MUST STAND TOGETHER," Says National President Patton

(Continued From Page One)

The Farmers Union of America is making progress in breaking down the regionalism, sectionalism, and stateism and prejudice barriers which have retarded a unified effort and which have made the patchwork of many pieces of cloth. Most of our people seem to realize what should have been obvious years ago namely that WE MUST have a strong National organization which has both authority and ability to place all of its component units squarely behind its efforts.

I am greatly encouraged over the growing unity within the National Farmers Union and I am completely confident that the Kansas Farmers Union will continue as it has in the past, to make great contributions toward the unity, understanding and strength of the National Farmers Union.

I consider it my responsibility to present to our people my analysis of the present situation, what some of the needs are and what I feel we can and should do about it. I am, therefore, in line with the needs and desires of presenting the same ideas to each state convention.

We farmers, like most other economic groups in this country, usually analyze the causes which create existing situations and then ten to twenty years later the factors or causes creating the situation are currently interested in began their work.

It took some farmers ten years and it took some farmers twenty years to recognize and identify the deep-seated forces and factors which created a 1932. And it took a lot of us a long time to realize that we had been busted in 1920, and didn't know it.

America's future and the future of Agriculture is being determined now. While we wonder what the pattern may be like it is being fixed now. I sincerely believe that the plans and actions taken on these plans in this immediate period and in the next year or two, will determine the course of our country and of agriculture for years, possibly generations, to come.

The plans and action for defense and for war have a definite relationship to the future. The International Economic Board, headed by Vice President Roosevelt, has a specific bearing upon the future and the present of every farmer in this nation. In the determination of international trade and economic relationships, agriculture has a definite place. The creation of a new agency known as Supplies, Priorities Allocation Board to determine supplies and priorities, definitely affects the life of every American because this Economic Board for domestic purposes can determine within certain bounds the source and amount of supplies, for consumer goods, and for the operation of the domestic economy. If you are a member of a local cooperative, you will find it hampered by scarcities already determined. Apart from your cooperatives you will find that you, as a consumer, cannot possibly escape the effects of the decisions of the International Economic Board. A decision, for example, to direct supplies away from a consumer goods industry to one of defense, may mean that there will be a shortage of that machinery to buy through your cooperative. It will mean that you won't be able to get overalls, as cheaply as you did before. It may even mean that we shall take most of the cost of the defense effort out of the living standard of the people of America by reducing our production of consumer goods and putting all the emphasis on war materials and defense effort. The choices in America need not be "guns or butter," but it may be that. An intelligent American can have both—an effective defense program and an adequate living standard.

I am unalterably opposed to price fixing as a principle. Yet we are, in my opinion, going to have price fixing. Price fixing will probably affect farm organizations to some degree. The fixing of wages, for example, by labor organizations. To put it bluntly, if farmers' prices are fixed, there isn't very much a farm organization can do about prices except, under pressure to get the prices fixed a little higher. When labor organizations are ineffective in securing wage increases and farm organizations cannot favorably influence farm prices they lose their effective appeal. The choice of whether to show or favorably results possible. To have price fixing means that you will have regimentation such as you have never experienced in past years. The method of determining the price of a commodity for price fixing may easily determine the course of agriculture for its entire future.

The campaign for producing food in abundance versus the problem of determining the road to the future. The farmers of America have the will to produce and they will undoubtedly answer the challenge of the Secretary of Agriculture and of this nation, to produce food and fiber in abundance. In accepting the challenge to produce food in abundance, agriculture is in effect saying that our choice of roads for the future is the road to abundance and plenty in this country.

Thus, our vote is cast for a future which says in effect that every man, woman, and child in America shall have a decent standard of living and freedom from hunger and want. But the total decision is not agriculture's decision. Over on the industrial side and in parts of agriculture are now being cast for a future of scarcity and Fascism. The terrific fight being waged against the St. Lawrence Waterway is a fight which votes for scarcity. The will of industry to restrict its production of consumer goods and to maintain a hungry market for the time when this emergency is over, is a very large vote for the same old kind of an economy, which is scarcity, high prices and want. Yes, the decision is being made now, is being made daily. It is time now to hope and pray and

work for the right kind of future to declare that America can have an abundance and that agriculture has made a decision and that the Farmers Union has made a decision long ago that this future shall be an economy of abundance.

Decisions are now being made in a step-by-step "fifth column" sort of way through the defense spending and domestic saving philosophy. Those who say that because we have a great national and international emergency and must spend money for defense (and I am for defense), but who in the same breath say, we must curtail every kind of domestic expenditure, these are the ones who are voting for a future in which the social and economic mechanisms for which agriculture and all liberals have long fought, will not be able to function. The forces of political and economic reaction are now clothing themselves in the garments of defense. This doubles our danger.

A cry is already being raised against "non-defense spending." There is a movement definitely now underway in America. The Bureau of Economic Warfare and the profit-minded economists who would solve all of the problems of the masses by having us hitch up our belts two or three more notches every time we make a step as a cure for hunger, to curtail or end the operations of every agency of government now serving those of low income—to get rid of, if you please, to do away with the National Security Administration, the Surplus Marketing Administration and the National Youth Administration. Those who are doing this do not believe in the philosophy that says we must provide a minimum standard of living and on the farms may have a little better standard of living and an opportunity to rehabilitate themselves. There is the philosophy of tooth and claw. There is a future of scarcity and want for the many—of wealth and privilege for the few.

The cause of the cooperative movement is directly related to the defense effort in such a way that it may easily be permanently injured or indefinitely retarded in its growth.

The continuance of the present Triple Program with its emphasis on property rights and de-emphasis on human rights is now determining land ownership and tenure for farmers in this country for the future. Not only that, it is making the trend of the CCC and the NYA, to some of those who have been our best cooperative members. I should not need to remind you that unless something is done about the trend toward the concentration of land in fewer and fewer hands, that there may not be much business for cooperatives to do in many small communities in future.

Unfortunately, farmers have not taken their educational facilities and programs seriously enough. We have taken the American principle of free education as a matter of course but we now see evidence on every turn that in the name of patriotism and defense even the schools are being undermined. The most dangerous change. Educational facilities have been turned to defense and to preparing for an all-out effort of war, with too little attention being given to the future. Several governors have said recently that we must economize—must reduce all kinds of expenditures including school costs during this period of the defense effort out of the living standard of the people of America by reducing our production of consumer goods and putting all the emphasis on war materials and defense effort. The choices in America need not be "guns or butter," but it may be that. An intelligent American can have both—an effective defense program and an adequate living standard.

I am unalterably opposed to price fixing as a principle. Yet we are, in my opinion, going to have price fixing. Price fixing will probably affect farm organizations to some degree. The fixing of wages, for example, by labor organizations. To put it bluntly, if farmers' prices are fixed, there isn't very much a farm organization can do about prices except, under pressure to get the prices fixed a little higher. When labor organizations are ineffective in securing wage increases and farm organizations cannot favorably influence farm prices they lose their effective appeal. The choice of whether to show or favorably results possible. To have price fixing means that you will have regimentation such as you have never experienced in past years. The method of determining the price of a commodity for price fixing may easily determine the course of agriculture for its entire future.

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Thus, our vote is cast for a future which says in effect that every man, woman, and child in America shall have a decent standard of living and freedom from hunger and want. But the total decision is not agriculture's decision. Over on the industrial side and in parts of agriculture are now being cast for a future of scarcity and Fascism. The terrific fight being waged against the St. Lawrence Waterway is a fight which votes for scarcity. The will of industry to restrict its production of consumer goods and to maintain a hungry market for the time when this emergency is over, is a very large vote for the same old kind of an economy, which is scarcity, high prices and want. Yes, the decision is being made now, is being made daily. It is time now to hope and pray and

pressure into a common front. If we organize ourselves we will be a powerful influence upon America for a future of security and abundance. If we are organized by editors we shall be but cogs in a gigantic machine controlled by others, producing in abundance but buying and living in scarcity.

The Farmers Union believes that farmers must organize now voluntarily, rapidly. But we further believe that when a farm organization ceases to fight for the rights of the underprivileged and when it becomes more concerned with the rights of the privileged—when it becomes an institution and not a crusade—that it can never become a device for organization by editors.

The Farm Bureau proposal for administering all agricultural credit and Triple A through a 5-man Board is a plan for mechanism in which they hope that Government and the Farm Bureau will be synonymous. Such a mechanism under such controls, in a field of farm necessity provides organization by editors in the guise of self organization.

## NEEDS FOR THE FUTURE

It would of course be futile for me to define the vital fields in which I think determinations are being made, without stating what I consider the needs for the future to be and without at least attempting to analyze what we can do after defense or war is over.

America has never had a land policy. We have had, according to one student on the land question, 50 different pieces of legislation, nationally affecting our lands, ranging all the way from the large railroad grants to the homestead and grazing acts. But as I pointed out we are now rapidly determining what our future land policy will be. It is therefore urgently necessary at this time that Farmers Union clarify its thinking and state more specifically its objectives and its proposals as to just how we expect to maintain our stated principle of family type or family sized farming. Everyone who has had much to do in public life has given lip service to the ideal of the family sized farm. The three major farm organizations have talked a great deal about the family sized farm. Two of them seem fairly content to have as members only those who still hold a semblance, at least, of farm ownership, and to hope for the best in the face of conditions which make that best impossible. The Farmers Union has been able to do little about it.

Readily admitting that any objectives which we adopt will need revision and enlargement and that accomplishment of those objectives will not be easy I believe that we should not seriously consider and adopt objectives which involve the following principles:

1. Revise ways and means for a more equitable distribution of the farming population to the land. To do this it would be necessary to:

(a) Make it easy for farmers in over populated areas, particularly in the deep south, to find room elsewhere, so that those families who are left in these areas have an opportunity to become self-sufficient.

(b) Determine economic farm units for a given area and encourage trends which will create a decent level of living. The trend of the CCC and the NYA, to some of those who have been our best cooperative members. I should not need to remind you that unless something is done about the trend toward the concentration of land in fewer and fewer hands, that there may not be much business for cooperatives to do in many small communities in future.

(c) Divide up large holdings which are capable of supporting a larger number of families with a decent level of living. The Farm Security Administration has done this in several instances by purchasing large plantations in the south.

(d) Continue the reclamation program in areas where good agricultural land which is not now utilized can be reclaimed or can be rendered much more productive by irrigation, clearing and reforestation.

(e) Seriously adopting a policy in connection with the Forest Service of leasing or purchasing large tracts of cut over land and enabling farmers who are now on unproductive land to move to those tracts to engage in forestry.

2. To set up controls designed to keep land prices and rentals consistent with the use value of the land as contrasted with speculative value. Farmers Union debt adjustment bill very definitely recognizes this principle. We should establish safeguards against capitalization of earnings into increased land prices rather than into increased living standards of those who till the soil. In this connection it seems to me that the Congress should adopt a policy or an objective which says in effect that no farm family tilling the soil shall have a decent standard of living whether that family is a family of agricultural workers or tenants or farm owners. This of course would involve the establishment of minimum rates for agricultural workers. Directing earnings away from capitalization of land would involve such things as minimum rural housing standards and the elimination of Triple A benefit payments predicated upon acreage ownership.

At the present time one who owns 10,000 acres of land receives ten times as much from Triple A as one who owns 1,000 acres and one who owns 100 acres receives approximately only one per cent of the amount which is received by the person owning 10,000 acres. Such an arrangement puts property above people—money above men.

To get away from speculative land values and to set up a trend toward breaking up large land holdings, we should adopt and work in every state for a graduated system of land taxes which progressively higher taxes against units in excess of sound family type farms. I suggested recently that we determine a minimum amount of income necessary to decently maintain a farm family and then tax all income above that on a progressive basis for three purposes:

(1) To create a defense effort.

(2) To create a reserve to retire farm debt on the particular farm involved, and

(3) To discourage production above amounts normally pro-

duced under family type farming.

I sincerely believe that we should seek the adoption of homestead exemption laws which would exempt family type farms and workers' homes in the city from property taxes.

One day we must establish and use the right of public domain in order to secure the subdivision of large land holdings into family type farms. Naturally it would be necessary to compensate owners of such large holdings but the land should be sold on the basis of the use value or production capacity value of the land.

3. It is futile to adopt objectives and to set up mechanisms such as the Farm Security Administration if we are not going to have the distribution of all federal benefit payments and subsidies made in a way which will encourage and help family type farming.

4. We are not moving nearly rapidly enough in the tenant purchase program. The rate of written leases and the present rate of repair. We should set as our objective the reduction of farm tenants in the United States from the present figure of about 10,000,000 during the next 25 years. To do this the present tenant purchase program would have to be enlarged to where we converted tenants at the rate of about 50 or 60 thousand per year.

5. We in the Farmers Union, since we aren't going to succeed in having all of those who are tenants become owners in the next 25 years, should very definitely adopt the principle of long-term written leases and should fight for state and federal legislation along the line. Naturally such leases would have to safeguard the interests of both owners and renters and also provide a minimum tenure law which gives the tenant right of occupancy for a period of five years.

6. As rapidly as experience makes it safely possible to do so, we should encourage and support cooperative farm purchasing associations such as the Farm Security Administration is now undertaking should be increased.

7. The Farmers Union has long been a strong advocate of the family type farm. The Farmers Union has been given an adequate credit system and although some improvements have been made we have yet a long way to go. In this field there is already some legislation which provides funds for farmers to seed and work their crops than is now in use.

If these objectives could be put into effect immediately we would have approximately the following plan:

(1) Something like a million farms operated by tenants under long-term leases with security on the land and some incentive for improving their farms and homes. A million rented farms would meet the needs of young people, allowing them to test their ability and management before attempting to own.

(2) It would mean somewhere in the neighborhood of a million federally financed and supervised family type farms capable of maintaining a decent level of living for the families thereon.

(3) It would mean somewhere in the neighborhood of three million additional owner-operated farms, each with a minimum of 100 acres, but not requiring governmental financing or supervision.

(4) It would probably mean somewhere in the neighborhood of three million part time farmers who rely primarily upon industrial work with supplemental income in terms of food produced for their own use.

Such a set of objectives for a land policy would mean many other things. There isn't any reason why we shouldn't have minimum health standards with rural hospitalization and medical care. There isn't any reason why we shouldn't fill housing need for two or three million farm families. There is every reason why we should. The greatest reason for making these changes is that we should have a decent standard of living for all of our people. We are spending billions—namely, democracy—for democracy will not survive in America if family type agriculture disappears by such a process.

After defense, or war, we must have some kind of a rural work program which will take up the means of getting our industrial productive machinery into gear for future production of abundance. I need not remind you that we need to get two or three million farm families in this country, that we need community building and electrification, that we need federal aid for rural education and many other things which we have to do. We have a progressive higher taxes against units in excess of sound family type farms. I suggested recently that we determine a minimum amount of income necessary to decently maintain a farm family and then tax all income above that on a progressive basis for three purposes:

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7. The Farmers Union has long been a strong advocate of the family type farm. The Farmers Union has been given an adequate credit system and although some improvements have been made we have yet a long way to go. In this field there is already some legislation which provides funds for farmers to seed and work their crops than is now in use.

If these objectives could be put into effect immediately we would have approximately the following plan:

(1) Something like a million farms operated by tenants under long-term leases with security on the land and some incentive for improving their farms and homes. A million rented farms would meet the needs of young people, allowing them to test their ability and management before attempting to own.

(2) It would mean somewhere in the neighborhood of a million federally financed and supervised family type farms capable of maintaining a decent level of living for the families thereon.

(3) It would mean somewhere in the neighborhood of three million additional owner-operated farms, each with a minimum of 100 acres, but not requiring governmental financing or supervision.

(4) It would probably mean somewhere in the neighborhood of three million part time farmers who rely primarily upon industrial work with supplemental income in terms of food produced for their own use.

Such a set of objectives for a land policy would mean many other things. There isn't any reason why we shouldn't have minimum health standards with rural hospitalization and medical care. There isn't any reason why we shouldn't fill housing need for two or three million farm families. There is every reason why we should. The greatest reason for making these changes is that we should have a decent standard of living for all of our people. We are spending billions—namely, democracy—for democracy will not survive in America if family type agriculture disappears by such a process.

After defense, or war, we must have some kind of a rural work program which will take up the means of getting our industrial productive machinery into gear for future production of abundance. I need not remind you that we need to get two or three million farm families in this country, that we need community building and electrification, that we need federal aid for rural education and many other things which we have to do. We have a progressive higher taxes against units in excess of sound family type farms. I suggested recently that we determine a minimum amount of income necessary to decently maintain a farm family and then tax all income above that on a progressive basis for three purposes:

(1) To create a defense effort.

(2) To create a reserve to retire farm debt on the particular farm involved, and

(3) To discourage production above amounts normally pro-

duced under family type farming.

I sincerely believe that we should seek the adoption of homestead exemption laws which would exempt family type farms and workers' homes in the city from property taxes.

One day we must establish and use the right of public domain in order to secure the subdivision of large land holdings into family type farms. Naturally it would be necessary to compensate owners of such large holdings but the land should be sold on the basis of the use value or production capacity value of the land.

3. It is futile to adopt objectives and to set up mechanisms such as the Farm Security Administration if we are not going to have the distribution of all federal benefit payments and subsidies made in a way which will encourage and help family type farming.

4. We are not moving nearly rapidly enough in the tenant purchase program. The rate of written leases and the present rate of repair. We should set as our objective the reduction of farm tenants in the United States from the present figure of about 10,000,000 during the next 25 years. To do this the present tenant purchase program would have to be enlarged to where we converted tenants at the rate of about 50 or 60 thousand per year.

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## MARKET SYSTEM FOR LIVESTOCK FACES BARRIERS

### DECIDED DROP IN AMERICAN MEAT CONSUMPTION DURING RECENT YEARS

More Than One Fourth of Total  
Farm Income Is Gained from  
Sale of Livestock

by L. B. Mann  
Senior Agricultural Economist  
Farm Credit Administration

In recent years we have heard a great deal about trade barriers between States and between nations. In surveying the present livestock marketing field one is also impressed with the numerous barriers in the way of an efficient marketing system for livestock.

Livestock is the most important branch of American agriculture. The sale of meat animals alone in 1940 totaled approximately \$2,400,000,000, or more than one-fourth of the total farm income. Livestock is a nationally grown commodity being widely scattered through the country.

In spite of this fact, however, approximately two-thirds of it is produced west of the Mississippi River and about the same percentage is consumed east of that dividing boundary. This calls for a system of marketing and distribution built on a national scale.

Because of widespread production, livestock producers can never hope to exert the same degree of control in marketing as can growers of specialty crops, such as lemons, walnuts, etc., and probably the most we can hope for is to strive to maintain as nearly as possible open and competitive markets which guarantee the free flow of goods and the active play of unrestricted competition which assures both producer and consumer fair market prices.

An appraisal of our present marketing system, however, indicates that there are a number of barriers which hinder the development of an efficient marketing system for livestock.

1. An inefficient assembly and marketing system.
2. Lack of standard grading system.
3. Restricted buying competition.
4. Unregulated local markets.
5. Inequalities in freight rates.
6. Reduced consumption of meat.
7. Costly and inefficient distribution and merchandising methods.

Today livestock producers are maintaining and supporting a lot of excess marketing machinery, including hundreds of local markets, auctions, direct packer-buying points, local speculators, and small markets, most of which are privately owned and controlled. According to a study recently completed by the Research and Service Division covering 14 mid-western and eastern Corn Belt States, we found 35 public terminal stockyards, 319 interior packing plants, 201 concentration and buying yards, and 960 local auctions, or a total of 1,515 places where farmers sell their livestock. This list does not include hundreds of additional local buyers, dealers and traders operating in this same territory.

Fifteen years ago farmers in these 14 States controlled their local assembling business through local assembling associations and shipped their livestock to a limited number of large terminal markets for sale, much of it being handled through their own cooperative commission agencies on these markets. In 1925 there were 1,235 local cooperative associations in this 14-State territory and approximately 2,400 were operating in the United States. In 1939 the number of local associations in these same 14 States had dropped to 398, and in the United States to less than 900. Today most of this local marketing machinery has passed into private hands, and the sale of the farmers' livestock is scattered to the four winds. Not only is such a system costly but it greatly lessens the producers' bargaining power.

**Restricted Buying Competition**  
While on the surface competition appears active as judged by the large number of local selling outlets, yet the actual control of a substantial portion of the buying demand is concentrated in relatively a few strong hands. Numerous independent packing plants have been purchased by a few large packers in recent years, primarily for the purpose of reducing active competition. Several of these plants have been closed down after being acquired.



Since 1920, according to information furnished by the Department of Agriculture, with the exception of cattle, four large national packers have increased their combined percentage of livestock slaughtered. Ten packers, including these four, purchase approximately two-thirds of the total commercial wholesale slaughter of the country.

Not only do these large companies control the purchase of a high percentage of the total volume, but an analysis of their purchases at several important markets indicates a definite sharing of the market supply and in some instances there is evidence of a division of buying territory in country operations.

The highly decentralized and disorganized selling system now practiced by many farmers is in sharp contrast to the centralized control of buying on the part of a few

packers. Such a situation plays into the hands of an organized packer buying system, by reducing effective buying competition and by working the farmers' bargaining position.

**Industry Relations**  
Producers have a vital interest in consumers and they should use their influence in interesting packers and retailers in selling meats on a graded basis, in reducing unnecessary costs of merchandising, and in sound education and promotional activities, which will make it possible for larger numbers of all income groups to purchase increased quantities of meat products at reasonable prices.

It is encouraging to note that substantial progress is being made along several of these lines which point to improvements. Among these might be mentioned the increased sale of government-graded beef, the new methods of curing and tenderizing meats, and the quicker aging of beef by processors. Numerous improvements and savings have also been effected in retailing methods by some large retail establishments, such as the aging, grading, cutting, and processing from large central storage plants to retail stores.

It is also encouraging to note the changed attitude and relationship between producers' groups and many retailers in the movement of temporary surpluses through intelligent and well-timed promotional sales campaigns. The constructive work being carried on jointly by producers, packers, and retailers through the National Livestock and Meat Board is worthy of special mention.

While of a more or less emergency nature, considerable assistance has been given livestock producers through Government purchasing programs and through the operation of the Food Stamp Plan.

**Livestock Promising**  
In the readjustment that is taking place in agriculture today, livestock is coming to be considered as the most promising system of farming to be followed. This is true not only in the old cotton South but also in the wheat country and in many areas of specialized fruit and vegetable crops.

If the livestock industry is to be maintained on a profitable basis, more efficient and less costly methods of production, marketing, and distribution must be perfected. Over 130 million domestic customers can and will purchase substantially increased amounts of meat, provided these bottlenecks or barriers which now hinder the free movement of livestock and livestock products can be lowered or removed.

If these needed improvements are to be brought about, it will call for the organized efforts of producers. These problems present a real challenge to cooperatives to set the pace, exert needed pressure, and lead the way.—News for Farmer Cooperatives.

### Secretary Henry Makes Radio Debut

Mr. Ray Henry, of Stafford, Secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, has been in Salina for several days following the State Convention, where he has been preparing the Minutes of the Convention. While resting from his duties one evening, Mr. Henry and William Bode who is a well known St. Mary's Junior, decided to go to a local movie.

They chose a night on which a "Looney Auction" was in progress. Hearing from the Master of Ceremonies that any person past forty who would appear upon the stage and sing a few bars of "Sweet Adeline" to the audience, a feat which was also going to be broadcast over the radio, would receive \$5.00. State Secretary Henry wavered, and urged by Bill Bode, decided to avail himself of the opportunity.

The State Office has been informed that Mr. Henry's performance was excellent and, having heard that he had received the sum mentioned above, the office force decided that real cooperation called for a split on his earnings. Mr. Henry agreed with the idea and before his departure, entertained the personnel of the State office with Hershey candy bars, boxes of chocolates and salted peanuts.

**Seventh Son for the Jim O'Haras'**  
Mr. and Mrs. Jim O'Hara, Parsons, are the parents of a baby boy, born October 20th. This baby is their seventh son, and their eleventh child, their oldest child being 18 years of age.

Jim O'Hara is Manager of the Farmers Union Elevator at Parsons. He has been employed at the elevator for 19 years and has been manager for the past eleven years.

His children are: Jimmy, Edward, Margaret, Elaine, Joe, Jack, Charlie, Katherine, Betty Ann, Robert, and Michael.

## Our State Convention

The flying was good at Lindsborg with our light bomber, "The Managers and Directors Association." The pilots of the plane are: Wilcox, and co-pilot David Train. When a plane leaves the ground with new pilots at controls, the others aboard are not at ease until they have confidence in the new pilots; the flight was in progress but a short time when each manager and others aboard sat back at ease, with confidence in the pilots.

The purpose of the flight was to take new aerial pictures for future guidance, and study the pictures taken on other flights. The plane is equipped for aerial photography, and each manager had a camera for taking mental pictures of the ground as the ship passed over it.

After the first reel of films had been used the plane soared among the clouds high in the air, too high for taking good pictures with small cameras. The pilot asked for General Manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Mr. H. E. Witham, to explain to the group some of the pictures he has taken on his many, many flights.

Mr. Witham told the group that each manager should focus his camera, in taking pictures, that the developed picture could fit in so easily and neatly with the right shade, into the whole picture—a cooperative picture. Mr. Witham showed us (verbally) some of the mental pictures he has taken in his many years of aerial photography. The pictures others have taken and permitted him to assemble into one picture, that looks like it had been taken with one large camera. Those pictures can be seen at Kansas City, Topeka, Wakeeney, Salina, Wichita, Parsons, and St. Joseph.

To keep those pictures from fading, members are going to be called on many times to keep the atmosphere surrounding those pictures, so pure that they will improve with age and be so clear that future generations can use them to keep the economics of the world well balanced.

Mr. Witham's pictures were enjoyed by all who were there and his lesson in developing will be helpful to all of us. It is hoped by the group that Mr. Witham will be on many more flights with us, and help us to assemble more small shots into big shots.

Mr. Witham's pictures were so interesting that the group forgot to watch their instruments for location, as they looked out of the plane on the great space below they could not identify what part of the country they were over. As other groups do when they are lost, this group also turned to their leader, as they turned inquiringly to their pilot, Don Wilcox, his smiling expression assured them that he had been watching the instruments and knew where they were, over the wheat fields of Kansas.

He called on wheat improvement gunner, Jess B. Smith, to explain the assembly of the gun, wheat, and the names of the different parts, the more important ones and the more delicate ones, he told them of the way to get their sights to score a bulls-eye in good wheat. The change that took place on the group of people on this flight was so sudden it was a surprise to them all. When Mr. Witham was talking they had the appearance of students, during the wheat talk the group resembled pioneers or should I say 49'ers.

Some of the boys were playing around on the ship, tossing incendiary bombs that could have caused a fire, but they realized the danger and every one felt better when the bombs were put back in the containers.

The pilot was now flying in the Bethany College Dining Room where plenty of Swedish food was well served and well prepared. The entertainment of the Bethany College students received well earned applause.

The talk of Mr. Glenn Talbot, President of the North Dakota Farmers Union, was worth the trip to Lindsborg. If any of you have never heard Mr. Talbot you should do so at the first opportunity. Our pilot Don Wilcox is now making that thirteen point landing and tomorrow the convention takes off in the big tri-motored bomber, "The Kansas Farmers Union," for a three days' flight.

Wednesday, October 29 and all set for the flight of the big bomber. There she is, big and capable of long and hard flights with the proper crew and fuel. Do we have such a crew? Here is our Pilot, State President E. K. Dean, Co-pilot, Vice President, Pat Nash, instrument men, Directors, Bert Harmon, Wm. Roesch, Geo. Reinhardt, Reuben Peterson, and Ray Henry, Conductor, John Tommer, Doorkeeper, John Sheel, and Stewardess, Junior Leader, Esther Ekblad. That seems to be a good crew.

The Pilot, President Dean, calls all those going on the flight other

## Hotel Rates in Topeka, Kansas

August 1, 1941

JAYHAWK HOTEL	Single	Double	Four people in room with bath	Double
Single room without bath (toilet & lavatory) . . . . .	\$2.00	\$3.00	.....	\$8.00
Single room with bath . . . . .	2.25 to 4.50	3.50 to 6.00	Six people in room with bath . . . . .	9.00
Twin beds . . . . .	4.00 to 6.00	6.00	Suite . . . . .	7.50 up

KANSAN HOTEL	Single	Double
Single room without bath . . . . .	1.50	2.25
Single room with toilet . . . . .	1.75	2.50
Single room with shower . . . . .	2.25	3.00
Single room with bath . . . . .	2.50	3.50
Four people in room without bath . . . . .	4.50	5.00
(without toilet) . . . . .	5.00	5.00
Corner . . . . .	\$3.00 to \$4.00	5.00
Corner rooms, twin beds with bath . . . . .	4.50 to 5.00	6.00 up
Suite . . . . .	6.00 up	

CAPITOL HOTEL	Single	Double
Single room without bath (toilet & lavatory) . . . . .	1.50	2.25
Single room with bath . . . . .	1.75	2.50
Single room with bath . . . . .	2.00	2.75
Twin beds with bath . . . . .	3.00	3.00
Two double rooms with connecting bath for four or more . . . . .	1.25 ea	

CHESTERFIELD HOTEL	Single	Double
Rooms without bath . . . . .	1.00	1.50
Rooms with bath . . . . .	1.50 to 1.75	2.50
Twin beds with bath . . . . .	3.50	

COMMERCE HOTEL	Single	Double
European Hotel Plan (no private baths) . . . . .	1.00 to 1.25	1.50 to 2.00

REID HOTEL	Single	Double
Room without bath . . . . .	1.00	1.50
Room without bath more than two people . . . . .	75c each	1.00 ea
Room with bath . . . . .	1.50	2.00 up
Room with bath more than two people . . . . .	35c mo	

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL	Single	Double
Room without bath . . . . .	.75	1.00
Room with bath . . . . .	1.25	2.00
Room without bath for more than two people . . . . .	50 ea	

COLONIAL HOTEL	Single	Double
Room without bath . . . . .	1.00	1.50
Room without bath for more than two people (no cots) . . . . .	1.50	

THROOP HOTEL	Single	Double
Room with bath . . . . .	1.50	2.00
Room without bath . . . . .	1.00	1.50

than the regular crew and assigns them to their posts. A crew for each of the three motors; organization, education, and legislation, and the co-operative radio crew.

The last minute instructions of pilot E. K. Dean are to observe each farmer, each local, each county union, each cooperative, and prepare pamphlets to be distributed all through the year to each of these units, with a supply left over to distribute on flights to the legislative halls of the country.

The three-motored plane, "The Kansas Farmers Union," is equipped with a membership fuel tank with a capacity sufficient to safely and successfully carry our messages to the legislative halls, but is in need of more membership fuel. The adult membership fuel tank draws fuel at times from the Junior reserve fuel tank; whenever the fuel is taken from the Junior fuel tank faster than it is replaced, our Junior Leader, Esther Ekblad, then needs the cooperation of the adults to replenish the fuel tank she is in charge of.

On board the ship is the Chief Pilot, National President, Jim Patton, with a weather report for our pilot and crew to use in this flight, so that the ship can fly in a direction and in a manner that it work in harmony with other states, yet fly on our local weather chart for state flights.

Daytime, the 30th of October the ship working fine and flying over Presser Hall, Bethany College. The crew is assembled to nominate crew members for the 1942 flight year. After lunch every member was back at his post working steadily, with only a peek in to the assembly room to see what was going on. The reports of the several peaks were that reports were being made by President Dean, E. C. Broman, H. E. Witham, W. G. Bernhardt, of Kansas, and J. C. Norgaard of Nebraska, and Paul Steele of Missouri.

Flying over the Messiah Lutheran Church (basement) the Junior Banquet was in full swing with Esther Ekblad at the controls, and everyone having a good time. Over at Presser Hall the Juniors are now hearing reports of the live stock projects by Bernard Schafer, poultry projects by Mrs. Wm. Hysell, County Junior Leader of Ellsworth County, Music by the McPherson County Junior Chorus, The Minuteman Qualifying Speech "Three Dots and a Dash," by Wm. Bode Junior of Sandy Hook Local, Potawatomi County.

The Address of Mrs. Gladys Tal-

bot Edwards, Director of Education, National Farmers Union, was education and a pleasure.

Some of the crews were called back to duty to prepare some of the pamphlets for distribution on next year's flight, and they missed some of the Juniors' fun and Program.

The crew worked until about four o'clock the morning of the 31st. With the engines working fine the flight continued on with the crews assembled to vote for the new crew for 1942.

The old ship was going good until some of the supports appeared to be out of alignment, it looked for a while as though the ship was to make a forced landing but it was temporarily repaired.

The ship landed, and the crew made up a bunch of grease charts to be presented to the state and national service stations with the instructions that our ship was to receive a grease job comparable to the other ships using the state and national airports.

One ship should not leave the field with grease dripping from its bearings, and the Farmers Union Plane leaving with some bearings dry.

If the farmers wish to have their ship serviced they must help furnish the membership fuel to make long and hard trips possible. This is your problem and the Farmers Union of Kansas furnishes the ideal set-up for the farmers to express themselves.

J. L. Petty,  
Wabunsee Co. Pres.



## STRENGTH

### IN UNITY

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

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

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

## FARMERS' UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

Kansas City Topeka Salina WaKeeney

## LARGE GAIN IN STORED GRAIN

### MERCHANDISE VOLUME INCREASES

500,000 Bushels More Wheat Stored This Year by Farmers Union Jobbing Association

Lindsborg, Kan., October 30—The following report was given by H. E. Witham, General Manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, at the Kansas Farmers Union Convention at Lindsborg, Kansas, today:

"The addition of 250,000 bushels storage space at the terminal elevator in Topeka helped Farmers Union Jobbing Association care for a part of the increased storage business handled this year. But even that space was but a small part of that used to store the 4,343,603 bushels of grain shipped us to be stored for our members. This is a gain of over 500,000 bushels of stored grain over the total handled in 1940. At least 80 per cent of this stored wheat was on loans—we made 5,480 of them or an increase of 750 separate loans. There is much more work involved in handling loan wheat than in handling consignment wheat, as most of you know who either have secured wheat loans or handled it for your customers through your local elevators. We are only too glad to make these loans for our farmer-members, however, and hope that through them the farmers may be able to get considerably more for their wheat than would have been possible otherwise. So far this year we have handled 1,800 more cars of grain, storage and consignment, than we did in the same nine-month period in 1940. As far as volume of grain handled, we expect 1941 will be our largest with the exception of 1938 when, in the month of July alone, we handled nearly 5,000 cars of wheat.

At Wakeeney, Kansas, where the Association owns and operates an elevator, a warehouse, and small feed mill, there also has been a gain in the volume of business. The wheat crop in that territory was better this year than for the several preceding it and we believe this gain was warranted by the new office we built there and the new scale installed to better equip this facility.

The feed mill in Topeka has progressed steadily, each year gaining new accounts and increasing the volume of feed manufactured.

In all lines except those affected by priorities, merchandise volume also has increased over 1940. We have shipped 125 more cars of coal so far this year than in the same period last year. In petroleum products we have made a gain of 302,553 gallons of gas, distillate and kerosene—a gain of 4,038 gallons of lubricating oil, and 27,942 pounds of grease. Our twine volume has been maintained.

The remaining three months in 1941 will stand at practically a standstill as far as the grain business is concerned, but even so I believe that we can, with safety, guarantee a considerable increase in the savings over those of 1940, which amounted to over \$70,000.00.

Those of us who have been employed to handle the affairs of the Association, as well as the directors, have certainly appreciated the pleasant business relations that have existed with the many Farmers Union Business cooperatives, with the Kansas Farmers Union and its directors, and with the various state wide Farmers Union regionals during this past year. We look forward to a continuation of this and toward a big improvement in the Farmers Union movement in 1942 under its planned organization drive."

Cooperative marketing renders big dividends on time, capital, and patronage.

## Referendum Ballot

### Instructions

The following amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the Kansas Farmers Union were approved by the delegates at the state convention in Lindsborg, Kansas, October 31, 1941, and are hereby submitted to the membership for their approval or rejection.

These amendments could be voted on separately, by the Local Unions, and returns forwarded to the Kansas Farmers Union, Box 296, Salina, Kansas, not later than January 1, 1942.

The total number of votes FOR and the total number of votes AGAINST each amendment must be recorded in the squares at the right of each amendment.

### Amendment No. 1

Article V, Section 5, Division B, Page 17, be amended by striking out the word "thirty" and inserting in its place the word "forty" in order to comply with the provision in the National Farmers Union constitution and by-laws increasing the national dues to 40 cents beginning with the year 1942.

Votes  
For ☐  
Against ☐

### Amendment No. 2

Article I, Section 18, Division C, beginning on page 28 be amended by adding to the section the following proviso: "provided further that any funds or property belonging to any county or local union whose Charter had been suspended, canceled, or forfeited shall be turned over to the Secretary-Treasurer of the State Union, to be held in trust for the membership of the local union. If the local union is not reinstated, or reorganized within three years of such suspension cancellation or forfeiture of its charter, the trust funds and property shall be converted into the educational fund of the state union to be used in furthering Farmers Union Education."

Votes  
For ☐  
Against ☐

### Amendment No. 3

Division C, Page 34, Article IV, Section I, be amended by striking out the entire section and substituting therefore the following new section: The dues per adult member shall be \$2 per year payable in advance, provided, however, that the minor members of the Union are exempt from paying dues when there are one or more dues paying members in the family to which they belong, but where there are no adult dues paying members in the family one of the minor male members of said family must pay the regular dues that all adult male members are required to pay. The dues of all dues paying members shall be divided as follows: 40 cents shall be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer of the National Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America as National dues, 60 cents to the publishing account of the Kansas Union Farmer, and the balance of the dues shall go to the State Union. The State Secretary-Treasurer shall remit the money collected as National dues to the National Secretary-Treasurer quarterly in accordance with the National Farmers Union Constitution and By-Laws. Provided that local and county Unions may assess local or county dues for their own use.

Votes  
For ☐  
Against ☐

### Amendment No. 4

Article IV, Section 2, Division C, Page 33, be amended by striking out the entire section and substituting therefore, the following new section: All members shall pay dues for a full-year in advance no matter when they join the union, provided however that the State board may by resolutions permit members who join the Farmers Union during the last three months of the fiscal year, to be initiated upon the payment of the full membership dues for the next succeeding fiscal year with all the privileges of membership for the balance of the current dues paying year.

Votes  
For ☐  
Against ☐

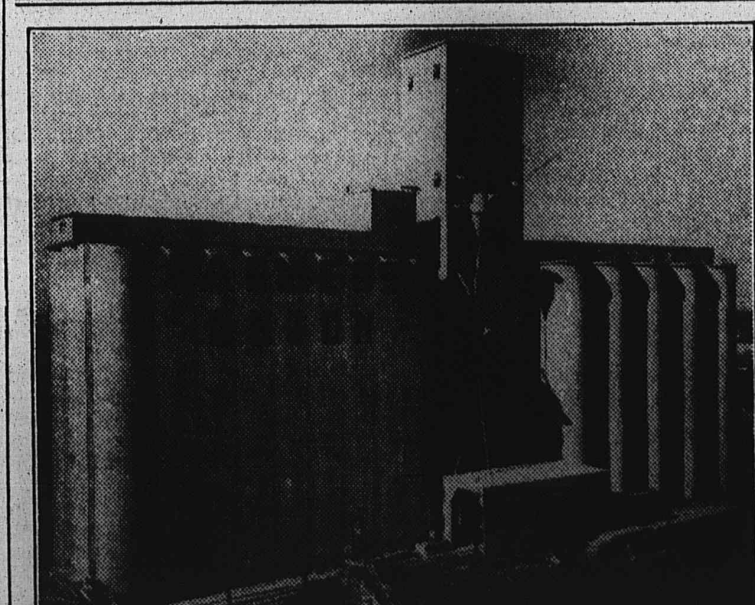
The above is a true and correct return of the vote of .....

Local Number ..... In ..... County  
Kansas, on the proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Kansas Farmers Union.

Local President

Local Secretary

(SEAL)



Terminal Elevator of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, at Topeka, Kansas. This elevator now has a capacity of 1,250,000 bushels.



## Junior and Juvenile Department

ESTHER EKLAD, Director

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

#### WHERE LIVES DEMOCRACY?

Not in marble halls, mid polished splendor  
Where pompous men speak reverently  
Nor shut in ivied walls  
With the dry bones of sterile learning  
Not where the flag flies  
And the drums beat  
And the shouts  
Not far from there  
Out where hill and tree and water  
Stretch as God intended  
Within plain walls, amid plain people  
She lives with those who live,  
Not speak, Her way.  
Henry L. Richardson,  
1935 Torch bearer

#### ONWARD WITH JUNIORS

Eighty Juniors, Junior Reserves, Juveniles and Leaders sang in clear tones from the convention stage "Onward We Go, For Each Other." Once again in the history of Farmers Union conventions the Junior Program was a highlight. Every part of the program signified accomplishments and well-learned directions in the training of Farmers Union youth.

Reports of the McPherson County Live Stock Project and the Ellisworth County Poultry Projects, given by Bernard Schmitt, and Mrs. Wm. Bode, St. Mary's Junior, were well received. Members from other counties are now asking questions about the projects. The audience was pleased with the ease with which Wm. Bode, St. Mary's Junior, answered questions when giving his Minuteman speech. The clapping expressed appreciation after the McPherson County Junior Chorus, under the able leadership of Mrs. Nyla Ravonson of the Junior, sang three numbers, closing the contribution to the program with the challenging "Song of the New World." A cooperative song that is a favorite in many Farmers Union circles.

The Ponca City Junior-Leader Camp movies were a special treat of this year's program. In color the beauties of the camp and student activities were illustrated. In costume a two Scandinavian folk dances "Gustaf's Toast" and "Weave the Wadmal" were presented by Juniors. The costumes used were those given to the Juniors by the F. U. J. A.

#### MRS. EDWARDS SPEAKS

This is Our World  
Symbolizing the flags of all nations, the international flag of cooperation, taken to the Junior-Leader Convention banquet were decorated with rainbow colors. Flowers of rainbow hues and programs in the shape of world globes helped to tell the story of "This Our World—We, the People," the theme of the banquet. Speakers at the banquet were Dr. Emory Lindquist, Acting President of Bethany College, using as his subject, "Stars and Stripes—The American Flag," and Mrs. Edwards speaking of cooperation as a way of peace through the topic, "The Rainbow Colors—In This Our World." One hundred and thirty-one persons attended the banquet. Except for a few guests, all were Juniors and Junior Leaders.

#### CIRCLE LEFT

A party at the college gymnasium followed the Junior Program. A grand march that cut fancy figures across the floor, "Sussanah" and other favorites brought the day, so filled with activity, to a gay finish. A special entertainment feature of the party was the demonstration of Swedish folk dancing by the high school. As the party closed refreshments of punch and wafers were served by McPherson County Juniors and their mothers.

#### EDUCATION CONFERENCE

With both sessions for persons, Juniors, Junior Leaders, and other adult Farmers Union members, and out-of-state visitors, Mrs. Bill Bowles of Iowa, Mrs. James Patton, Denver, and Mrs. Gladys Edwards, all participated in the discussion conference on education.

Only one thing was wrong with the conference—there wasn't enough time. Discussion on advancing education work was so readily forthcoming and all comments were so valuable, that we often found it difficult to leave one subject and move on to the next. This discussion was like mother's cooking. It tasted like more.

Be sure to read the reports from the conferences. Those reports are the resolutions of this convention.

#### TORCHBEARERS ELECTED

In the Junior Torchbearer election conducted previous to the State Convention Juniors and Junior Leaders voted this national Farmers Union honor to Keith Peterson, McPherson, and Raymond Groene, Winfield. Donald Johnson of McPherson, and Millard Kittelson of Winfield are alternates.

Keith Peterson is a Junior member of the Johnston Local in McPherson county. This year he earned his fourth achievement pin. He has been an active Junior in his local and county since Junior work was started there four years ago. Keith has taken an active part in the organization of the Junior Livestock Project and is president of the Project Association. He is a student at the McPherson college this year. His ever-ready smile and his sincerity in every task undertaken will win for him many friends as he goes on in Farmers Union membership.

Raymond Groene is a Junior introduced to Kansas Farmers Union members last year when from the 1940 convention platform he gave the first Kansas Minuteman speech. Before and since that time Raymond has been an active Ju-

nior member. Last winter he organized and led a panel discussion on "Cooperatives" at a local meeting. Members of the panel included both adults and Juniors. In the summer of 1940 Raymond was one of ten boys to win a trip into Canada through an essay contest sponsored by the Goodrich Tire and Rubber Company.

Congratulations, Keith and Raymond. May you ever carry your Torches high.

#### OCTOBER PARTY

The Kellogg Juniors, Cowley County, had their October party at Kellogg Hall, October 28. It was a very successful party. The night was a hamburger fry and pop. Then games and folk dancing were enjoyed. We also talked about the State Convention.

Those present were Ruth Anna Caldwell, Joyce Kerr, Laura and

Ullrich Schantz, Mary Bonewell, Margaret, Elaine and Loretta Groene, Junior Leader, Mrs. Letha Tribbey, Gerald Ehmke, Leon and Norman Payne, Paul Bonewell, Millard Kittelson, Roy and Roland Schmidt, and Raymond, Robert and Leonard Groene, Raymond Groene, Reporter.

Conventions—Conferences—Exhibits

First of the Northwest Farmers Union conventions this fall was that of the North Dakota, held October eighth through the eleventh, at Jamestown. Guest speaker on Junior Day was Miss Helen Watson of the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture, Canada. Mary Johnson, North Dakota and now of Wisconsin, was guest speaker at the Junior Homecoming Banquet and led a panel of Junior grown-ups and their mothers to discuss plans for the coming year. Each county leader was present with a kit containing each of the study units, manuals, achievement sheets, and other material helpful to the Juniors.

The Leaders breakfast, held on Thursday morning, had a total of 37 leaders present representing 25 counties. Following breakfast, discussion continued through until noon. County Schools, Camps, Institutes, Units of Study and discussion groups were discussed. All county leaders met with the County Councilors two days prior to the opening of the convention to discuss plans for the coming year. Each county leader was present with a kit containing each of the study units, manuals, achievement sheets, and other material helpful to the Juniors.

The South Dakota Convention, at Mitchell, from October fourteenth through the sixteenth, held a Leaders Luncheon on Wednesday afternoon, and spent the day and the afternoon in discussing plans for the coming year. Recommendations made by the Leaders included: Plans for a National Fieldworker to assist the states in the work as did the Juniors. A. J. Edwards, National Director of Education for the Farmers Union of Ethian and Delonides Osmog of Canton. It was the feeling of the group that the Torch Bearer rank should not be treated lightly, and that a Junior worthy of this rank should accomplish sufficient work during the year to be eligible for this award. Mrs. Radke, county leader, stated that she would lead a group of Juniors to the sewing machine before passing out so they would not so easily come apart.

Leader of the discussion at the leaders' conference was Mrs. Gladys Edwards, National Director of Education for the Farmers Union. Mrs. Edwards also addressed the all-convention banquet on Wednesday evening. A fine crowd was in attendance at all of the meetings.

The Montana Convention, held at Kalispell from October fifteenth through the eighteenth, welcomed its largest attendance in three years. Eighty-two leaders were off to an early start at the convention with the Leaders' Breakfast at 7:30 a. m. on Wednesday morning. Attractively mimeographed breakfast programs carried a list of the discussion topics to be taken up at the meeting, with a generous space for notes on the discussion. Fair copies of the minutes of the previous year's convention were distributed to all. State and All-State Camps, County Schools, and the Writers and Minutemen projects were discussed at length. Discussion which was not completed on Wednesday was carried over to the afternoon discussion period on Saturday.

Exhibits at the Montana convention were outstanding and top rating poster and handicraft material will be exhibited at the National Convention. Ransom Brown and LeVaugh Gilbertson, Flathead County Juniors, were elected Torch Bearers from Montana. Montana voted in Leaders Conference that Torch Bearers should be given certificates for a year.

Kansas has an ambitious program schedule for their convention, with the Managers and Directors Association of the Farmers Union cooperatives meeting at Lindsborg on Tuesday, October 28. They will hold their business and discussion session in the afternoon, and a Swedish banquet dinner in the evening. Glenn Talbot will be the banquet speaker.

The thirty-sixth annual convention opens the morning of October twenty-ninth, with conference sessions on Legislation, Organization, Cooperatives and Education on Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning. It is planned to open the legislative conference with panel at 1:30 p. m. Wednesday and Mr. Patton and Mr. Thatcher will speak Wednesday evening.

Thursday evening will be the Junior and Leader banquet, followed by a Junior Program before the convention body. Mrs. Gladys Talbot, Edwards will through the night. Day speakers will be the 1941 Junior Leader camp will be shown.

Kansas will bring exhibit material from their state convention to the National at Topeka, also.

#### RECEIVES MINUTEMAN AWARD

William Bode, Junior, Sandy Hook Local, Potawatomi County, "Once in America's history, a man, at the signal of a lantern in a church tower, aroused the sleeping farmers to the danger that menaced the newly declared democracy. That democracy is again endangered by economic forces. The country is in a perilous position. The Minutemen strive to bring the light of education to awaken those who sleep in the midst of danger." The Junior Manual.

The insignia in the Minuteman badge is for the second time the Kansas Farmers Union was privileged to present the Minuteman badge and a camp scholarship to a Junior. Bill Bode, St. Mary's Junior, the convention gave his qualifying speech, using as his topic "Three Dots and a Dash," or the V of victory for the farmer. Bill spoke for ten minutes and then answered questions directed to him from the audience.

It is true that we increased the expenditures of the organization, for which I have no apologies to make. I was sure that if the Farmers Union in Kansas meant anything to the members that the expenditures of the organization had to be increased, because the activity had to be increased. The only thing I am regretful about is that we couldn't increase the income enough to completely pay for increased expenses. When I started to work for you last December, your organization was sending the paper to almost 10,000 people and we had only received pay for about 3,500 of these papers. In other words you were sending out 6,000 papers twice a month free. It wouldn't have done any good. I guess these people are the mailing list for you would have had to pay for the printing of the paper anyway because your contract for printing the paper requires that you have a mailing list. In February I asked the directors to let me sell these extra papers on a group subscription rate basis to some of our cooperatives. I would let the cooperative send the paper to its members and I would help them in building the cooperative as well as give us new prospects for members in the union and at the same time would give us the money to come out anyway. They voted to do this. We didn't get to work on it right away, as we had a lot of other work to do right then. This morning however we got the work and sold the biggest portion of the six thousand papers. Right now we have an income of about 75 to 80 dollars a month from group subscriptions, which will be a substantial part of the income of the organization next year. In summing up the work done this past year and analyzing the accomplishments, I couldn't help but feel that we have made a big step in the rebuilding of the organization. While I am not ashamed of the effort put forth on the part of your directors and officers, I certainly am not proud of the accomplishments of the past year. I am proud of the decrease in the membership, our membership as of September 30 this year, which is the time we close our records for the year, was 178 members greater than it was the same time last year. It is a little bit encouraging to know that we were able to check the downward trend in the membership. There is however one thing certain in my mind. The Farmers Union is going to have to build membership into the Farmers Union faster than that if we are going to be able to cope with the problems we have at hand at the present time. We are bound to confront us in the next few years ahead.

(This concluded the prepared part of President Dean's speech, which had been written for delivery at the Convention. Following these remarks, President "Dean" spoke extemporaneously, discussing farm and organization problems.)

HEREFORD CALVES WIN FIRST PLACE

T. I. Mudd and Sons Again Place First in American Royal

Mr. T. I. Mudd and his sons, Bernard and Paul, of Gorman, Kansas followed their usual procedure this year and walked off with first place in the car load lot show in the Baby Beef Production Class.

This year the road entered in the Royal consisted of 15 head of mixed calves of the Hereford breed. These babies were a sight to behold. Closest even in size, flesh, and quality, they made a very pretty picture, and readily showed the result of constant care and attention. These calves were sold at auction and brought \$13.50 per cwt.

Mr. Mudd and his sons have been showing their fat calves and yearlings in the car lot division of the American Royal for a number of years and have never failed to place in the money.

said, "See, the lantern casts enough light for each step so you can find your way there."

So it is with us, Mrs. Edwards pointed out—we may not be able to see "all the way to the barn" but we can see our next step and can go on our way.

The Junior program included a Minuteman Qualifying speech, "Three Dots and a Dash" by William Bode, of Potawatomi County, a Folk Dance demonstration, movies of the 1941 Junior Camp at Ponca City, reports of Junior livestock and Poultry projects, and introduction of Torch Bearer Juniors to the National Convention.

Raymond Groene of Winfield and Keith Peterson of McPherson.

Among the prominent visitors who attended many of the convention sessions were Cal Ward, Regional Director Farm Security Administration, and former Kansas State President, Donald W. Van Vleet, of Des Moines, Iowa, President of the Iowa Farmers Union.

A. R. Weed, head of Farm Department of Lumbermans' Mutual Casualty Company, Wm. B. Commissioner, George McCarty, State Director of FSA, B. E. Winchester, State Cooperative Advisor of FSA.

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## Day by Day

with  
by HELEN DENNEY

## FUJA

**BUSY DAYS**  
Half buried beneath plans for the National Convention in Topeka next week, your reporter is having difficulty in finding anything for this column except the mentioned in other columns of the paper. Anyone here in the office who has a free moment is helping with the pre-convention publicity. Everyone is interested and is planning to attend the many sessions as possible, "commuting" between Topeka and the office. Every Kansas Farmers Union member and every Farmers Union cooperative in Kansas is anxious to help make the convention the most successful National Convention ever held. We'll see you there!

## PRIORITIES AFFECT DELIVERIES

T. C. Belden, manager of the Mercantile Department of FUJA, is urging all managers to send in their orders for coal at least 15 days before they actually need the coal. It takes about 60 days to get deliveries on steel and wire goods, corrugated sheets, and on tires. This means that members of local cooperatives must help their managers by anticipating their needs and making purchases early. At the present time these items mentioned are the only ones handled by the Association which have been delayed on delivery, but the list may increase any time.

## K. C. VISITORS

The American Royal, this year was one of the best ever held, and it brought many visitors to Kansas City and to the office of their cooperative. Among them were Bliss Kirkpatrick, manager of the elevator at Cedar, Nebraska; Bob Walsh, formerly manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Association at Udall who is now at Kinsley; C. B. Thowe, a manager of FUJA and manager of the Alma Farmers Union Cooperative Association; Jimmie Dean, formerly in the office here but now manager of the big Dodge City Cooperative Exchange in Dodge City; August Geist, manager of the Grinnell Elevator; Bob Starky, manager of the Farmers Cooperative Business Association at Grinnell; and E. K. Deane, Kansas Farmers Union president.

## GLADYS VERNON TO GO TO TOPEKA

Gladys Vernon, daughter of Roy Vernon, manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Association at Beatrice, and niece of Louis Vernon, manager of the Pauline elevator, will leave the office in Kansas City this morning to take over the work of Virginia Esslinger at the Topeka plant. Miss Vernon has very capably handled the grain desk since last spring, and she will prove valuable to George Bicknell, plant manager at Topeka, with whom she will work.

## MARKET LETTER

Nov. 7, 1941.—On Wednesday of this week wheat futures advanced three cents in a slow but firm upturn. This level has been well maintained the past few days. The only particular item for strength was reports that Russia might be in the market for U. S. cereals. Department of Agriculture officials admitted that feelers had been received, but no actual consummation of trade has been accomplished. Trade yesterday was dull and narrow and was little better today. The President's talk yesterday afternoon contained nothing new nor did it contain any clues which might lead to a rise in commodity market prices.

## HARRY NEATH

You may know that he has been the manager of the Kansas City warehouse for Farmers Union Jobbing Association since 1934. BUT DID YOU KNOW THAT he was born in Pullman, Illinois, home of the pullman car inventor and manufacturer and moved to a farm near Parsons, in 1907.

You may know that he's been active in Farmers Union work since 1911.

BUT DID YOU KNOW THAT getting married in 1912 didn't keep him from helping to organize a County Extension Service Agent, and that the law he wrote in such a manner that the Extension Service will not be connected with the farm Bureau or any other farm organization.

WE RECOMMEND the continuance of the present gasoline tax exemption law.

WE RECOMMEND a strict enforcement of the gasoline tax exemption law and urge the cooperation of all farmers to preserve its benefit.

WHEREAS: Transportation matters are of vital importance to the state and particularly to the interior state such as Kansas;

WHEREAS: This applies not only to farm products, but to all industrial activity as well;

WHEREAS: Neighboring states have taken definite and positive action to provide suitable departments, organizations or individuals within the State Government, charged with the responsibility of protecting the interests of the states in rate matters, and the interests of such states in many cases are inimical to the interests of Kansas;

BE IT RESOLVED: That this State Convention of the Kansas Farmers Union go on record directing the attention of the people of the State to the fact that this situation is working to the disadvantage of the people of Kansas as an agricultural state and as an industrial state; and that the State Legislature be urged to make provision for a Traffic Department within the Kansas Corporation Commission or such other department of the Government as they deem proper to be in charge of a permanent, non-political traffic counsel, whose duty it shall be to investigate rate problems affecting Kansas, the initiation of cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission or other suitable tribunals in the interests of the State of Kansas, and to take whatever action may be necessary effectively to defend the interests of the State of Kansas in transportation matters in cases initiated by others.

WE RECOMMEND legislation eliminating the 49 cent penalty on wheat fed by the producer.

WE RECOMMEND that the Federal Bank sell the farms which have been acquired by foreclosure or surrender of title, only to families who will live on the farms and not to speculators.

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## MOTOR VEHICLE TAX DUE FEB. 1

TO BE COLLECTED BY U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE DISTRICT OFFICES

Application Forms Expected to Be Around January 1; First Payment to be \$2.09, Covering Five Months, Second Payment Due July 1, 1942.

Collection of the recently enacted Federal \$5 use tax on all motor vehicles, including passenger cars, effective February 1, 1942, will be administered by the offices of Collector of Internal Revenue in the various states, according to plans approved by the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the United States Treasury.

Present plans call for the initial mailing of application forms to owners of motor vehicles in their respective collection districts about the first of the year. These are expected to be returned by motor vehicle owners with a remittance of \$2.09, covering the months of February,

March, April, May, June, 1942. The tax is levied on a fiscal year basis and application forms for the payment of the \$5 fee for the full fiscal year 1942-43 will be mailed about the first of June.

Names of motor vehicle owners will be obtained from records in the offices of state motor vehicle administrators.

Upon payment of use tax, motor vehicle owners will receive a receipt in the form of an Internal Revenue stamp which, according to present plans, must be displayed on each vehicle.

Enforcement of collection of the tax will be by agents of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Instructions on administration and enforcement of the law have been mailed to collectors of internal revenue but have not been made public.

## OWN LEGISLATIVE ORGANIZATION IS FARM CO-OP NEED

(Continued From Page One)

is for a specific purpose and fills a specific need.

Here in Kansas we have the Committee of Kansas Farmers Union, through which many cooperatives and far morganizations work together to advance

## 1942 Program of Kansas Farmers Union

(Continued From Page One)

Be it further resolved that we recommend this policy be implemented through a GRADUATED LAND TAX LAW, HOMESTEAD TAX EXEMPTION LAW, a program for financing of land purchases to people who want to live on the land, at a low rate of interest, the FARMERS UNION CERTIFICATE PLAN, A GRADUATED PRODUCTION TAX, or any other legislation necessary to secure the establishment and proper functioning of a definite land policy as recommended. We recommend that the farm program be limited to \$2,500 to any one individual or corporation.

We demand Congress exercise its Constitutional power to create and regulate the value of money as provided in Article 1, Section 8, of the Constitution of the United States, and we further demand that Congress authorize and make all changes in the volume of our medium of exchange.

We oppose fixing a price ceiling on farm commodities.

We urge Congress to prepare adequately for our defense, but encourage all efforts leading toward world peace with justice.

We oppose in no uncertain terms the administration's policy of encouraging the consumption of Oleomargarine as a butter substitute.

We recommend that in as much as the Congress of the United States intended the AAA to be a democratic organization controlled by bona fide farmers, and whereas the State Extension Department of Kansas is detaching too much of the policy and regulation to the AAA, we now insist that the AAA be divorced entirely from the Kansas Extension Department and that the Extension Department be used only in an educational capacity.

We recommend that the present Farm Bureau Law be repealed and that a substitute law be written giving the people in the county the opportunity to vote on whether or not they should have a County Extension Service Agent, and that the law be written in such a manner that the Extension Service will not be connected with the farm Bureau or any other farm organization.

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legislative matters on which all agree. That is a good idea as far as it goes, but it doesn't go far enough. That is why farmers, and farm cooperatives need something better in the way of legislative help that is for us IN PARTICULAR.

Most of us here are experienced in our own field, but if we had to write a bill that was to be presented and which we hope to have adopted by either a state or national legislature, we'd have to call in several lawyers, and then we wouldn't be sure the lawyers understood our particular need or ours, where pressure groups constantly are working to get laws passed that will be of direct benefit to them in particular, certainly farmers, the least organized group of all have the least experienced and least intelligent legislative help. They can have it through the Farmers Union. The Farmers Union Legislative Committee has been tried and has proved itself of great value. They've won many battles for the farmer, and they've lost some. The reason behind their failures, all too often, was lack of support from those of us who should have been in back of them pushing instead of "letting George do it." The Farmers Union sometimes has had to go along with others and work on a plan which they believed to be only a poor second best—but only until the second best comes to try again to get what IS best. Our Legislative Committee doesn't know there is a word in the dictionary spelled "qu-l-t." Mr. M. W. Thayer is chairman of this committee and he'll be here to talk to you later this week. I hope you all will be here to hear him.

It isn't only the legislative help of the Farmers Union that we need. We need farmers and as managers of farm cooperatives, it is the help we can get by using the entire program of the organization.

A week or so ago I saw one of those thriller-diller pictures in which one of the thugs "made a statement" I've thought about several times since then. The picture was about a number of alien desperados who were being deported to countries who wanted to imprison them more than we did for the crimes they had committed before coming to the United States. Naturally enough, those criminals wanted to get out of the hold of the ship before the ship reached any port. One of them said something like this: "We'll find a way to get out of here all right because down here we have ONLY ONE THOUGHT. Day and night, night and day we think of only one thing and that is, 'how can we get out of here.' But those men we get out of here, they think of many things besides keeping us down here. They think of the weather, and what they have for dinner. They think of their homes or sweethearts, and what they will do when they have their next leave."

We managers of cooperatives are something like those men on deck—we do think of the ideal behind the existence of every farm cooperative. "WHAT IS BEST FOR THE FARMER," and we think of it often. But we also think of other things. We think about prices and values; we think of new men who still need a little coaching on his job; we think of the increased cost of operation; we think of priorities and a million or so other things that worry the manager of a busy or sometimes not-busy-enough cooperative.

But this is not so with the Farmers Union. First, last, and always, its every thought and action is centered around one ideal of doing "WHAT IS BEST FOR THE FARMER." And BEST FOR THE FARMER, in our order, that no line in the defense of the ideal is left even momentarily unprotected, specially trained leaders direct the work of the organization's three specific departments: Education, Legislation, and Cooperation. All of us who are members of the Farmers Union try to advance the organization and its activities, but some of us specialize in certain phases of its program.

Some of us have watched a group of strong-armed men hammering in a big stake to hold fast a circus tent rope, or pounding in a spike on a railroad tie. You don't see which hammer strikes the most powerful blow, for it is ALL OF THEM working together that get the job done. One man might have done it alone—but it would have taken too long!

So it is with us. Perhaps we must, someday, through a program of education be able to solve all the farmers' economic and social problems. Or perhaps we may someday have a perfect set of cooperative-selling, manufacturing and purchasing through which we could accomplish all our present aims. Or again, enough favorable legislation might be enacted so that all of our desires could be satisfied through that means. But it would take too long to accomplish this through any one of these methods—AND WE HAVEN'T THE TIME TO WAIT!

That is why farmers and farm cooperatives have great need of a farm organization that is using at least three hammers at the same time to work to accomplish "WHAT IS BEST FOR THE FARMER." And the only organization that is doing this today is the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America.

Resolved that the study of government agencies and ways in which these agencies relate to the welfare of farmers be included in the program of local and county groups. Since service agencies of government deal more closely with the farmer than do the agencies of action, farmers people must be informed on the programs so that they can be a check and balance on what the agencies should or should not do. The preservation of democracy largely depends on citizen participation in determining government policy.

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## Cooperative Auditors

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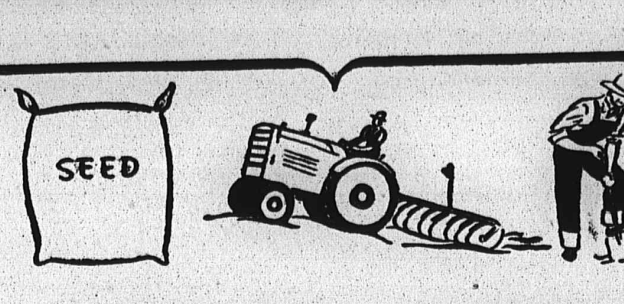
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Now! THE NEW IMPROVED 2 IN 1 Anaconda 45% TRIPLE SUPER PHOSPHATE is ready to make your work even easier—results even more certain.

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WE PREPAY SHIPPING CHARGES ON ALL ORDERS OF \$10.00 OR MORE

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

FOR HOGS

Anti-Hog Cholera Serum, per 100 cc. \$ .80  
Simultaneous Virus, per 100 cc. 1.85  
Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin, per dose .06  
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum, per 100 cc. 1.80  
Mixed Bacterin (Porcine) Formula No. 1, per dose .06  
Anchor Roundworm (Ascariid) Oil (oil of chenopodium, chloroform and castor oil) per gallon 8.00  
per 1/2 gallon 4.00  
per quart 2.00  
Phenothiazine (1-lb. sufficient for 50 average, 25-50-lb. pigs), per lb. can 1.50  
Anchor Hog Powder (packed 25-lb., 50-lb. bags), per lb. (F.O.B. St. Joseph, Mo.) .08

FOR CATTLE

Blackleg Bacterin, per dose .06  
Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin, per dose .06  
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum, per 100 cc. 1.80  
Mixed Bacterin (Bovine) Formula No. 1, per dose .06  
Mixed Bacterin (Bovine) Formula No. 3, per dose .06  
Brucella Abortus Vaccine, per dose .75  
Calcium Gluconate Compound, per 250 cc. 1.25  
Branding Compound, per lb. can 2.25  
Wheat-Head-Oil, per pint bottle 1.50  
Solidol Iodine, per pint bottle 1.00  
Solidol Iodine, per quart bottle 2.00  
Dehorning Paste, per 4-oz. jar .75  
Antiseptic Dressing Powder, per 6-oz. can .30

FOR HORSES AND MULES

Mixed Bacterin (Equine) Formula No. 1, per 10 dose bottle \$1.25  
Mixed Bacterin (Equine) Formula No. 2, per dose .25  
Methyl Violet (Gall Lotion), per 4-oz. bottle .50  
Phenothiazine (recommended dosage—30 grams per horse), per lb. can (\$3.6 grams) 1.50

FOR SHEEP

Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin, per dose .06  
Mixed Bacterin (Ovine) Formula No. 1, per dose .04 1/2  
Anchor Elastic Capsules (5 cc. size) No. 1, each .03 1/2  
Anchor Elastic Capsules (2 1/2 cc. size) No. 2, each .03 1/2  
Sheep Powder (for drench) 32 dose package .32  
Sheep Powder (for drench) 160 dose package .90  
Entrox Powder, per lb. 3.00  
Entrox Powder, per 5-lb. can 7.50  
Screw Worm Oil, per qt. .25  
Screw Worm Oil, per pt. .12 1/2  
Calcium Gluconate Compound, per 250 cc. .75  
Phenothiazine Bolets (12 1/2 grams each), per box of 50 4.00

MISCELLANEOUS

Croscote Compositus U.S.P., pt. 40c; gal. \$2.50  
Metal Dose Syringe (2-oz. size) \$1.25, (4-oz. size) 1.75  
Antiseptic Dressing Powder, per 6-oz. can .35  
Mercuric Red Dressing Powder, per 6-oz. can .35  
Jaw Spreaders, each .10  
Wire Forceps for administering Elastic Capsules, each .10  
Thermometers, each .75

SYRINGES AND VACCINATING SUPPLIES

ANCHOR HEAVY DUTY SYRINGES  
40 cc. size, each \$1.95  
20 cc. size, each 1.65  
10 cc. size, each 1.30  
No. 1402 Anchor Set (includes one each 40 cc. and 10 cc. syringes, with four needles, in metal case), each 4.00  
Needles (all gauges), each .10

SUPPLIES

Syringe Fillers, each .35  
Jaw Spreaders, each 1.25  
Metal D