

The Kansas Union Farmer

Rex H. Troutman Editor

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UNION LABEL

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1939

Taxation and the Farmer

The problem of taxation is not a new one to the farmer; at least the problem of paying taxes. Interest paying and tax paying times are ever recurring. The tax structure having to do with the intercorporate dividends, surtax income rates, undistributed profits and such probable topics now under study by the state legislative council is rather distant from the average farmer's life. But from time to time the tax situation that are apparent to him every day.

Wealth of the country, financially speaking, has gravitated away from the farm with the lower level of prices for farm products. The maintenance of the present values on farm land is such as to give a very close return on the farm investment, about three per cent under good management, according to Land Bank information. But when the farmer has title to his farm land he must pay the taxes. In addition, he must pay interest to a mortgage. Three per cent mortgage is less than half a farm's value, perhaps, but if the mortgage covers over half the farm's value, or if the farm has been given too high a valuation in line with its ability to produce income, then the total expenses of taxes and interest combined prove too heavy a burden, and the farmer is caught in a financial ebb-tide. This situation is discouraging, and it is mildly, and is by no means uncommon.

Secondly, the financial reverses of the individual farmer become only a part of a broader community picture. When the farmer realizes his slack hold on possession of his farm, he becomes indifferent toward the upkeep of the farm's improvements. The better a farmer keeps up his improvements, the more valuable they become, the more taxable, and the more immediately expensive. The less they are worth, the less value the improvements for tax assessment. Conversely, however, the less land taken out of cultivation to allow for a farm home and its improvements, the greater is the farm's income producing value in this day of power farming and tenancy living. Hence a landlord shows little interest in good improvements. This is not as it should be. Taxation does encourage the keeping of farm improvements, of general farming, the keeping of improvements in good repair. The tax structure should not penalize the family-farm, and its farm family for taking an interest in appearance and surface-protection by a little barn patch this year and again. Proper tax exemption for farm improvements should be allowed.

During a period, which some people already refer to as pre-war, the income tax system be revised to encourage speculative business investments and a more rapid flow of money throughout the country. We must use care that our efforts toward economic recovery will not result in the encouragement of war-financially "profitable" for a few.

More extensive mobilization would be undertaken if the European situation "worsened," reports a release of the Canadian Press of April 21, expressing fears of sabotage. We really admire the use of the quoted verb; it seems appropriate.

A number of high public officials, headed by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, are advocating a policy of "tax appeasement," especially in regard to so-called "nuisance" taxes upon the investment and far-flung corporate business. The English umbrella man finally has decided that such a policy would not work. What is the matter with the old-fashioned terms of equity, justice and equality?—R. H. T.

Producers of live stock built our great live stock marketing centers because there was a definite need for them. Has this condition changed?

TRAVELOGUE

By John P. Fengel

My travelogue for this issue of the Union Farmer is very brief. I was obliged to lay off for a week on account of the flu and a very bad cough, and by the time I had recovered so it was safe to be away from home and at work again, my daughter, I am dangerously ill and had to be taken to the hospital, so between the flu for myself and the anxiety for my daughter's safety, my work had to be neglected.

However, the last few days was put in around Mulvane in an effort to rebuild the Farmers Union membership, and to get into the contemplated stockholder list whereby the farmers in that section can again market their grain through their own marketing facilities.

We had a lot of encouragement and feel certain we are going to be able to build membership around there again, and in the very near future we expect to return and complete the job we have just begun.

I am going into Crawford and Labette counties this coming week for meetings around Parsons and Girard as usual we are expecting to have some splendid meetings with the help of our Juniors that are doing such splendid work with Miss Elsie Clausen as their County Leader.

Watch for our report in the next issue.

THE CLOAK ROOM

W. P. Lambertson

Why speak to a mad dog when he is running in the opposite direction? A radio voice can get us into a new war as well as flowery notes got us into the last one.

Life begins in '40, and down with the forty billion deficit, Republicans are saying.

It is generally accepted that our own William Allen White is the best known living American editor. Flipping pie to the ceiling was collegiate. Now in the East it is gulping goldfish.

One Kentucky Congressman says he never learned to chew tobacco until he was nearly six years old.

Judge Williams of Okla., retiring at 70, will draw \$12,000 a year for life. That is security. Oliver Wendell Holmes worked till he was 90.

Gov. Huxman was as lucky in defeat as Harry Woodring. Both had great breaks. No defeated Republican candidate for Gov. in Kansas ever fared as well.

After spending 90 minutes trying to cut off the salary of one National Park Supt. the Senate then in 30 minutes more passed the fifty million dollar Interior bill.

It may be Dewey against Douglas next year, two young men about 40 in '40.

The only ones who lost their jobs in the President's Reorganization were Congressmen—we gave them away.

The glorification of WPA by F. D. R. while it is under investigation is like the judge preparing to set aside the verdict while the jury is out.

Real estate will go down in the District of Columbia next year if there is a turnover, and the most crowded place here will be the Union Station.

On Sen. Bilbo's plan to colonize our colored people in Liberia, Elisha Scott wants free transportation to the Capitol and return to look the situation over.

The colored folks are about as likely to go to Africa as the 20,000 extra quota exile German Hebrew children are to come here.

The fact that Congress falls over itself to comply with every jittery request for arms, proves that it is not safe as to trust in a declaration of war as in the people.

The twelve-year-old son of Congressman Bryson saw a Republican for the first time last fall at Hendersonville, S. C. Before a crowded hall the father requested that they stand to show the boy, and a few daring souls arose.

Neighborhood Notes

In Ellis County

Norma Flora, Quinter, vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union, writes the state office as follows: "I am writing Mr. Weber of Ellis that I can meet with the Excelsior Local No. 606 on May 10 or 11, whichever they choose." W. E. Roesh, state director, will attend the meeting with Mr. Flora.

In Gove County

The Grinnell Local will meet the evening of May 9. Speakers will include Norma Flora, vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union and W. E. Roesh, Quinter, a director on the state board.

In Marshall County

Liberty Local No. 782 held its regular meeting at the Liberty school house on Friday evening, April 21, with a good-sized crowd. Meeting was called to order by our president, Mr. Tommer. The minutes of the previous meeting were read.

In Osborne County

The Farmers Union quarterly meeting, recently postponed on account of rains, will be held at Covert, May 8.

In Riley County

Resolution of Sympathy—Whereas our Heavenly Father in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst the life of our President Brother, J. A. Amnell.

Be it therefore resolved that we the members of Fancy Creek Local No. 1610 extend to brother J. A. Amnell our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this his hour of bereavement and sorrow.

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the local paper and one spread on the bulletin board of our local.

In Rooks County

Stone Local No. 792 held its regular monthly meeting, April 11, at the Percy Pywell home. As the weather and roads were bad there were not many present.

After a bounteous dinner, served by the women folk, the business part of the meeting was held. Meeting was called to order by the president.

Reading of the minutes of the previous meeting.

Chas. and Fern Pywell read a very interesting article from the Saturday Evening Post on the "Rehabilitation of the West." This meeting draws to a close our all-day meetings as it is getting to be too busy a time for the farmers. No more meetings until further notice.

In Saline County

Headquarters Local No. 2133 will have a steak fry Saturday evening, May 6, at the shelterhouse in the city park.

Seven Kinds Of Farmers

From N. D. Union Farmer

When it comes to the attitude toward efforts to help themselves through organization, farmers fall into seven classes.

At the beginning of this 1939 membership drive, we might well examine the symptoms of each group so we may recognize where the fellow we are organizing belongs and give him the proper prescription.

(1) The self-satisfied individualist. "I am getting along fine tending to my own farm, thank you. This breed has been scarcer and scarcer since 1929, though plenty of farmers think that they can still qualify. This illusion is fostered by the daily papers, the radio and Main street agriculturalists who promote master farming from the bank vaults, classroom, and Chamber of Commerce offices. Inject a dose of Farmers' Union philosophy as an antidote to capitalist propaganda upon every possible occasion and limit consumption of the big dailies if possible. This cure takes time, but it has been known to work.

(2) The sleeping kleeptle. "What's the use, it can't be done," says the fellow in the second group—if you can get him to respond at all. "There is hope for that fellow if you can fan the flames of his faith in himself and his fellow-man. Maybe he has been beaten down so far on the economic scale that all he will do is stretch out an upturned palm for more relief. Unfortunately this class includes a great many in every community in North Dakota and is growing rapidly.

"THEY MUST BE AROUSED THAT IT IS BEING DONE, before they spiritually freeze to death. Only Farmers' Union members that are ablaze with the contagious fire of enthusiasm such as kept C. C. Talbot ever organizing can hope to arouse their neighbors.

(3) The jitterbug. "Farmers won't stick," "We've tried that," "We want something new"—these are some of the excuses the fellow in the third group will pull out.

Despite the fact that he usually flits about from one thing to another he is really easy to corner. Just ask him if he has stuck! You'll probably find that he joined the Farmers' Union once, just as he joined every other movement that came along; but when his problems were not solved in ten minutes or ten days or ten months he quit cold.

Farmers are sticking; they are in the organization for the duration of the war against poverty and exploitation. Convince the "jitterbug" of this and maybe you can pin him down.

(4) The in-and-outer. Sometimes for the Farmers' Union sometimes for the farmer, he goes to meetings and pays his dues if and when he feels like it or belongs only when his dues are checked off.

Of course his occasional dues helps the organization some, but if we have to spend all our funds and energies

INTO MONOPOLY QUIZ

Consumer Study Will Be Presented By Donald Montgomery

Chairman O'Mahoney of the so-called monopoly committee has announced that the committee will shortly go into the question of the distribution, sale, and price of consumer commodities. A tentative schedule for hearings before the committee for the next three months has been outlined.

The consumer study will be presented by Donald E. Montgomery, active farmer and vice president of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration who has been gathering data for years and preparing for this particular study for months. Montgomery has been active in attacks on bread prices and has made studies showing price structures of many agricultural commodities in the form they finally reach the consumer.

Steadily Consumer Viewpoint. Senator O'Mahoney said the Montgomery study will differ from previous investigation by committees and administrative agencies in that the latter have related to prices received by the producer. The forthcoming presentation will be presented strictly from the viewpoint of the consumer, covering primarily the farm and labor partially.

The temporary National Economic Committee was scheduled to meet May 1 to resume hearings after a recess for nearly a month. A two or three day session was to be devoted to further testimony on the milk industry. At the last series of hearings before the committee in March, the Federal Trade Commission presented data indicating that control by a few large milk distributors was responsible for high prices paid for fluid milk and for the cheap price received by the dairy farmer.

The coming session will present representatives of the distributors of the farm and labor partially in refutation of earlier testimony.

On May 8 the committee will again touch on the patent field with a Department of Justice study on the difficulties encountered by a small industry just getting started. Evidence of repressive influences by large corporations on a commercial venture of major importance to military needs will be presented, it was indicated.

Will Build Elevator

Hutchinson—The Farmers Cooperative Commission company plans to double its grain storage capacity by building a new 700,000 bushel elevator, primarily here, it has been announced. Officers of this cooperative include Emil Gall, Offerle, president; S. R. Stormont, Dighton, vice president; Harry Hensley, Dodge City, secretary; and A. E. Randle, Wichita, treasurer.

Manhattan—Dr. W. E. Grimes, head of the department of economics and sociology at Kansas State college, will join the staff of the University of Chicago as a visiting professor for the spring quarter which began March 27. While in Chicago Dr. Grimes will make a study of terminal markets as they affect Kansas farm products.

Stafford—Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Tucker report the birth of a son, Donald Elmer, March 22. Mr. Tucker is manager of the Stafford Grain and Supply Company.

Ray Towne, Osborne, is a new fieldman of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City. He will work in a territory about Wakeeney, handling merchandise lines.

FSA Borrowers Report Immense Net Worth Gain

Survey Shows 231,947 Families Improve Their Position by \$61 Million

A nation-wide survey of Farm Security Administration borrowers, many of whom were once on relief, show they not only are rapidly repaying their loans, but also are making long strides toward better living and security.

The survey, covering 231,947 typical families in the FSA rehabilitation program, show they had increased their aggregate net worth—over and above all debts—by \$61,817,903 since obtaining loans. This is an average increase of \$265.37 per family, or 37.4 per cent.

By March 1, the FSA had collected \$77,757,000 out of the total of \$261,809,647 it had loaned to 444,782 individual borrowers, although much of the money will not be due for four or five years. It is estimated that be repaid 70 and 80 per cent of the funds loaned will be repaid eventually with interest. Losses are largely concentrated in areas of the Great Plains which have suffered several years of severe drought.

Majority Repay In Full. In submitting their reports for the survey, field workers estimated that at least 68 per cent of the borrowers covered repaid in full, in addition to those who are repaying only part of their obligations.

In commenting on the results of the survey, Secretary Wallace said they demonstrated conclusively the economic as well as the social wisdom of the government's investments in loans to low-income farmers. Virtually all of the loans he added, were made to farmers who were either on relief rolls or threatened with the need for relief.

"Now instead of being burdens on the country, they are becoming self-supporting assets to their communities," he said. "They are gaining strength to pull themselves higher up the economic ladder, instead of continuously slipping further down."

He expressed special satisfaction with the figures showing an increase in net worth.

"We consider these net worth figures, which reflect the difference between total assets and total liabilities of each family, an even better indication of the success of the program than repayment figures, because they show the actual progress made by the family," he said.

"And yet the repayment figures themselves are remarkable, when it is considered that all of these families, judged by normal standards, were the worst possible credit risks. They were so far down on the economic ladder that they could not obtain adequate credit anywhere else."

Still Are Badly In Need. The report indicated, however, that despite the help given, 22 per cent of the families still lacked adequate beds; 16 per cent had inadequate stoves; 34 per cent did not receive adequate medical attention; 42 per cent did not have sanitary protected water supplies; 38 per cent lived in unscreened houses; and 58 per cent of the families were still without sanitary toilets.

National figures for the FSA survey showed that the 232,947 families had an aggregate net worth of \$185,240,187 when they obtained their loans or an average of \$798.34 per family. By the end of the 1938 crop year they were worth \$227,058,100, or an average of \$974.71 above all debts, including their obligations to the government.

A breakdown by regions showed that the typical Southern farm borrower had made the most rapid progress. He had increased his average net worth from \$451.85 to \$752.56. This was an increase of \$300.71 or 66.6 per cent.

The figures by regions follow:

1. South—Including all states south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers and most of Texas and Oklahoma. Before acceptance on pro. \$52,590,101 End of 1938 crop year 87,590,000 Increase 34,999,899 Percentage of Increase 66 Per cent Average

Before acceptance on program \$451.85 End of 1938 crop year 752.56 Increase 300.71

2. West—Including North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and all states west of them.

Before acceptance program \$56,014,300 End of 1938 crop year 66,091,500 Increase 10,077,200 Percentage Increase 18 Per cent Average

Before acceptance program \$1,039.88 End of 1938 crop year 1,226.93 Increase 187.07

3. North—Including all states north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers and west to Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota. Before acceptance program \$36,835,796 End of 1938 crop year 73,376,600 Increase 36,540,804 Percentage Increase 99.2 Per cent Average

Before acceptance program \$903.40 End of 1938 crop year 1,170.43 Increase 267.03

The rehabilitation loan program, major activity of the Farm Security Administration, is designed to help needy and low-income farm families get a new start through loans, accompanied by guidance in sound farm management, and an average of \$798.34 per family, which in most sections of the country provides for borrowers to raise their own food supplies and livestock feed, rather than to depend entirely upon cash crops.

Increase Home Production. Figures from the nation-wide survey showed the borrowers had tripled their production of food for home consumption. They had increased their average canning of fruits and vegetables from 51 quarts per family annually, to 221 quarts, or 331 per cent; their production of milk produced from home consumption from 39 gallons annually per family to 465 gallons, or 370 per cent; their average production of eggs for home use from 32 dozen, or 275 per cent; and their meat, produced for family consumption from 85 pounds to 377 pounds, or 344 per cent.

In many cases, previous failure had been due to inadequate acreage to support the family. The survey showed the families had increased their acres operated from an average of 70 to 131, or 87 per cent.

Most borrowing families formerly had inadequate equipment, which became even more of a handicap with the increased acreage. The average farmer when he got his loan had only 1.2 work animals. By the end of the 1938 crop year, he had increased this to an average of 2.2 animals or 84.4 per cent.

In connection with its rehabilitation program, the FSA administers a debt adjustment service through voluntary state and county committees. By the end of February there, committees had negotiated voluntary debt adjustments with creditors for 100,309 families. Their obligations had been scaled down \$84,873,343 from \$314,930,232, or 26.9 per cent. As a result of these adjustments, \$4,477,854 in back taxes had been paid to local governmental agencies.

In addition to its rehabilitation loan program, the FSA also administers that part of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act which provides for loans to tenants, sharecroppers and farm laborers for the purchase of their own farms. It also is completing or has completed about 140 homestead projects, where farm tenants and stranded laborers from exhausted mining and lumbering areas are getting a new start on good land.

Claude Orchard, a former Nebraska man who is now head of the credit union section of the Farm Credit Administration in Washington, says there is enough money in every farm community to meet the demand for small loans if the people would pool their excess capital through credit unions.

On the Open, Competitive Market. Your Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company is at the terminal market with its expert salesmen boosting upward the quotation by every possible fraction of a cent—for your greater income.

The buying interests are represented by experts. The producer needs expert representation to the terminal market. Farmer owned, farmer controlled—we are YOUR selling or marketing agency. Include us in your live stock marketing and buying program.

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company
Kansas City—Parsons—Wichita

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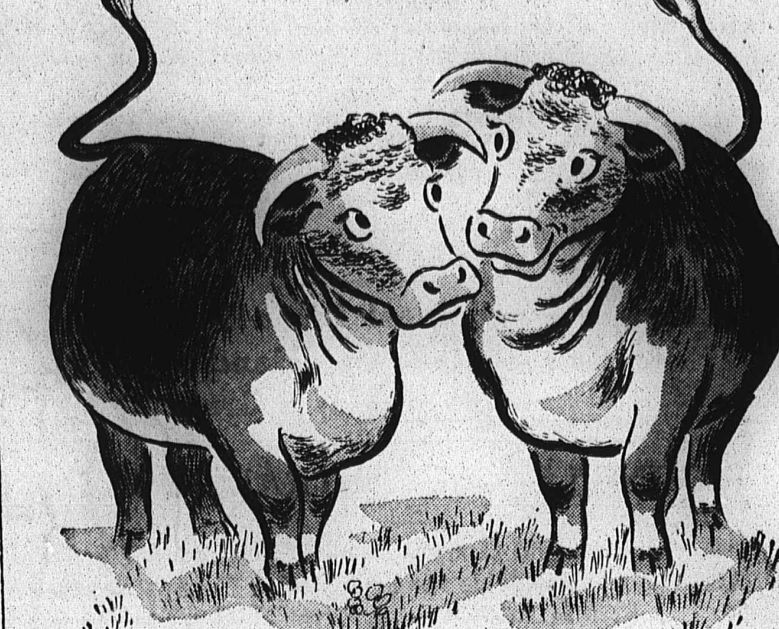
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"I shudder to think how near we came to burning last night!"

"Lucky for us there are telephones—otherwise we'd be roast beef today!"



LUCKY FOR YOU and lucky for your boss that there was a telephone in the house to get help in a hurry. It would have been a blow to lose you, not to mention that good, new barn.

Day after day the telephone carries on its normal duties of serving a busy family. No matter what the nature of the call—something to do with running the farm, a chat with a neighbor, or a great emergency—the telephone is always on the job.

SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

Increase 10,077,200 Percentage Increase 18 Per cent Average

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Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

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

AMERICA, THE BEAUTIFUL

How beautiful for spacious skies,
For amber waves of grain,
For purple mountains majesty,
Above the fruited plain.
America! America!
God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood,
From sea to shining sea.

YOUR LEADER'S MESSAGE

Esther Ekblad

A Cross Section of Rural Youth met in Washington, D. C., April 24th to 26th, sounded a new tone in farm youth conferences. Every phase of the conference planning was of unique importance. Lectures were the rare exception; free discussion was the rule. At every session the youth delegates of whom there were thirty, were seated in a semi-circle facing the discussion leader. Behind the youth delegates sat thirty adult delegates in what was labeled the "outer circle." And behind them were the leaders of the six organizations represented did not go to Washington to absorb lengthy orations, but to talk, to freely discuss their problems all the way from a to z. And they did.

One of our first discoveries was that the young people of the Grange, the Farm Bureau, the Farmers Union and other organizations really can like each other. We did discover that when we became lost and confused in our discussions, it was often because of our community and sectional background. Those from the South looked at our problems through eyes unlike those from the East, and those from the East were not thinking of youth problems with the broad plains of the Northwest. But we are happy to say that even if we did not always strike the same key in the interpretation of problems and conditions, we often brought out harmony as we discussed common interests.

No indeed, we did not always agree, which usually is in the long run a healthy condition, and we are not as yet quite certain just what the need for more gatherings where the youth of various organizations may get together, and where the various sections of our country can find a meeting place. As Mrs. Roosevelt emphasized many times, in her lecture, the problems of our neighbors are our problems. Modern civilization binds us to the problems of our neighbors. We should strengthen that bond rather than break it. May we do everything in our power to strengthen bonds of fellowship and goodwill.

A Center of Nature's Beauty

Could our early lawmakers have found a spot more lovely for our nation's capital than what is now the District of Columbia? Washington and the surrounding country-side was indeed a Garden of Eden in its spring garb. The famous Oriental cherry trees were still in bloom, and we often exclaimed as our eyes were caught by colorful spring flowers and shrubbery in scarlet bloom.

The old colonial style of the Virginias and Maryland lent a spirit of dignity to Washington. We witness there such a quiet restful beauty. Then, offset by nature's beauty, the government buildings display to us a different kind of dignity with the Washington Monument and the dome of the Capitol towering over and standing guard on all sides.

We are very pleased to have a capital city that is pleasing to the eye. Our only hope is that our congressmen will not let such colorful beauty blind their eyes to the droughts and hot winds of our plains states.

Mrs. Roosevelt Speaks

One of our greatest thrills during this Conference was to have the First Lady address our group. She came to us as one who knew how to speak our language. She told us in very simple words that we must needs learn to work together, to tear down sectional lines and realize that we cannot ignore our neighbors' problems, such belong to us as well. She also urged us to become acquainted with city youth, so that a common bond between rural and urban might be strengthened.

Mrs. Roosevelt stayed for one of our forums and took part as one of us. We were indeed pleased to have her, and her presence seemed to place no restraint on a swift lively discussion.

WITH ESTHER EKBLAD

Junior Leader

It is more like a dream than reality that we now say that we have traveled across country to Washington, D. C., attended a conference on "Problems of Rural Youth," and are back in the middle west again. Our eyes have seen and our ears have heard so much, that it is hard to know just where we are.

Are 60 Participants

Sixty youth and adult delegates from six organizations met in Washington, D. C., April 24th to 26th, to discuss "Problems of Rural Youth." The organizations participating were the National Grange, the National Farmers Union, the American Farm Bureau Association, the American Vocational Association, the American Association of Land Grant Colleges, and the American Country Life Association. The Farmers Union was represented by the following youth delegates: Marion Hellstern, Montana; Raymond Novak, North Dakota; Dorothy Peterson, South Dakota; Wesley Thompson, Wisconsin; and a young writer. Our adult delegates were Mrs. Gladys T. Edwards, National Junior Leader and the following state leaders: Mrs. Mildred K. Stoltz, Montana; Paul G. Erickson, South Dakota; Mrs. Mary Jo Uphoff, North Dakota; and Miss Peggy Dallet, Louisiana.

For the Farmers Union delegates

Spring Fashion Book



8412

8275

8412. Designed To Slenderize. Designed for sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20, 40 and 42. Size 16 requires 4 1/2 yards of 35 or 39 inch fabric. 1 1/2 yards pleating required for neck and sleeves. Price 15c.

8275. Tot's Frock With Pantie. Designed for sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 requires 2 1/2 yards of 35 inch material for the dress and 1 yard for the pantie. Price 15c.

from the Northwest and Central states the drive to Washington by automobile was a long one, but for an occasional snoozing, there was never a dull moment. We joined the North Dakota folks in Lincoln, Neb., Thursday, the 20th. We left Lincoln in the afternoon and arrived in Washington, D. C., Sunday morning. On Friday we rode through rain almost all day. The fields of Indiana and Illinois were soaked. It appeared as if the farmers would not be able to set foot in them for weeks. Saturday morning at Chillicothe, Ohio, where we had spent the night, we were greeted by sunshine. The first sunshine in seventeen days, we were told.

Through Hills of Ohio

Saturday brought us into the beautiful hills of Ohio and the mountains of West Virginia. Round and round we went. There were so many interesting things to see: dogwood and wild currants in bloom; quaint villages built between the mountain ranges; haystacks set on platforms with poles up the center of the stacks, and miles of picturesque split rail fences. Saturday night we stayed at Winchester, W. Va., where the Apple Blossom Festival was to be held April 28th, at which time Vice-President Garner's granddaughter was to be crowned queen. Sunday morning we made our entry into Washington through the gorgeous Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. A girl from Virginia told this story about the valley. A man from the Shenandoah Valley died and was knocking at the gate of Heaven. St. Peter opened the gate and asked where he was from. The man said that he was from the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. St. Peter replied, "Go back, we have nothing better to offer."

As a prelude to the Conference a get-together was held Sunday evening for the Conference delegates. The very informal party was so much fun, and it helped immensely to break down all formality before the official opening of the Conference the next morning. Thanks to the party, it gave us a good send-off on three days of serious thought and hard work.

Of Give-and-Take

The Conference was entirely one of give and take; we did not listen to lectures. We did the talking through the medium of panel discussions. There were two discussion periods each morning and afternoon, with the evenings free for committee work. (Believe it or not, there was no time for sight-seeing or play). We also had short addresses by presidents of the various farm organizations, research experts from the Department of Agriculture, and by Mrs. Roosevelt.

The first discussion Monday morning, "As We See It," with Mr. A. Drummond Jones, expert discussion leader from the Department of Agriculture, at the helm, started the conference off on the right foot. In that discussion we merely brought out in the open many of the problems and needs of youth. Following discussions we carved our problems into specific topics. Those topics were the following: "Making a Living," a discussion of economic and vocational problems of farm youth; "Not By Bread Alone," a discussion of social, recreational, and religious needs and activities; "Finding Our Places," a discussion of the integration of farm young men and women into community organizations.

Committees Make Reports

The Conference was brought to a close Wednesday noon, April 26th, with reports from each of the panel

discussion committees, and a summary of the conference by Mr. A. Drummond Jones. There was no program mapped out as that was not the purpose of the conference. The summary committee listed recommendations that were an outgrowth of opinions expressed by the delegates during those three days. It was the general belief that we need to have more conferences of the same type, not only on a national scale, but also on regional, state, and county basis. Many felt that a few more organizations should be included in future conferences to make it more democratic, such as representatives of Negro young people.

We left the Conference with mingled feelings. We felt that we had been given an introduction to a better understanding of organizations other than our own. We are very much aware that we merely scratched the surface in discussing current problems, but we of the Farmers Union are happy to say that it was generally agreed that our problems of vocational, recreation, education, and the like are intensified by economic maladjustments.

Before leaving Washington we managed to get in a little sightseeing of which we shall tell at a later day when we have more space and time. The ride homeward was just as full of thrills as the going. The trip was this time made with South Dakota folks rather than North Dakota folks (variety the spice of life, you know). We again went the southern route but got a little further into the South. We went through Louisville, Ky., and oh how badly we wanted to stop and see the Kentucky Derby. We just had to grit our teeth and drive on through. More about the trip later.

CANNOT STOP SALE

Federal Trade Commission Can Only Restrict Advertising

"The Federal Trade Commission cannot suppress the sale of any product. All it can do is to suppress false and misleading advertising. Insofar as frankly dangerous drugs are concerned, the obligation of health agencies in conducting a campaign of exhortation and warning against them can hardly be questioned." This quotation is

of K. E. Miller, medical adviser to the Federal Trade Commission, April 25, in branding the federal food, drug and cosmetics act as a statute which still permits the purveying of dangerous drugs to the public.

"Dr. Miller, who is senior surgeon of the U. S. Public Health Service, named bromides and acetanilid as drugs deserving extinction. 'The damage wrought by harmful self-medication,' Dr. Miller said, 'is not reflected in the morbidity and mortality reports. They are, nevertheless, real. Among the host of preparations sold for self-medication, the following will be recognized as familiar to all:

"Victims of Unscrupulous" "Analgesics of various kinds, including headache remedies, and other pain killers, nerve sedatives, asthma cures, hyperacidity of every description, skin disease remedies, hair and scalp treatments and naseum, skin whiteners and beauty preparations of every classification, drink habit cures and a host of others too numerous to mention.

"This list, though much abbreviated, is nevertheless sufficient to bear out the idea that every man, woman and child is daily the potential victim of unscrupulous advertising, which may result not only in damage of the pocketbook, but to health as well."

Dr. Miller advised there are many borderline cases "wherein vast insidious damage is being done, yet the damage is not sufficiently acute as to justify action from the standpoint of immediate danger. A splendid illustration of this is the headache remedies employing acetanilid and bromides. The accumulated evidence is such as to establish beyond a doubt that these products are the source of widespread chronic poisoning. The most that can be done under the federal laws is to require an appropriate warning on the label and in the advertising."

"It may be possible in some instances to secure the passage of state and local laws against the sale of these products. There is, however, a law which transcends all laws. This is the law of diminished sales resulting from a systematic campaign of exhortation and warning against them can hardly be questioned." This quotation is

products, their fears are reflected in a lessened using response. This is the one law that is more potent than all others in inducing manufacturers to revise their formulae in the interests of safety.

"State and local health authorities can, through properly executed publicity measures, create this reaction against all proprietary products containing deleterious drugs and it is believed to be their public health duty to do so."

WARS ARE ECONOMIC

North Dakota Junior Leader Asks for Democracy in Business

News flashes carry news continually on dictators' aggressive steps. The world is not surprised. It expected it to happen. No one seems to know exactly what ought to be done. Few people we know are in favor of fighting about it. War has been found to be a tragically expensive method of settling world differences, and it is a costly method of bottling up even so noxious a thing as dictatorship. Book-er T. Washington once said, "you can't hold a man down in a ditch without staying down there in the ditch with him." In other words, if we attempt to bottle up Fascism in Germany and Italy, we will likely submit ourselves to a military dictatorship to carry on the way that would be required to do so.

Some individuals and organizations have suggested that the United States call a world conference before matters have gone so far that we are involved in another great world war. If we held such a conference the representatives of nations would have to lay all the cards on the table and come mentally disarmed. You can't get anywhere in an argument if one of the parties concerned thinks the others are trying to put something over on them.

The imperialist nations that we still think of as being the world's great democracies—Great Britain and the United States—have so long lorded it over the commerce of the world that it doesn't make too good a basis for a conference to be attended with an attitude of "mental disarmament." There has been a tremendous amount of discussion on "democracy" late. It indicates an anxiety for our

democratic institutions. Cooperators have long maintained that in order to have democracy in government, it is necessary to have democracy in business and industry also. Too many people are being very smug and ostrich-like about the problem. First, we must have something better to offer our citizens than any group promising them security without freedom; second, we must be as aggressive in living and teaching their creeds.

The wars of Europe are economic wars. They are already being camouflaged as wars of principle—affecting forms of government, religion, social institutions. Already people who should know better, are ignoring the fact that it is a death struggle of imperialism—a world institution for supplying industrial nations with resources at the expense of colonial peoples.

Regardless, we think one of the best things we can do about a war is keep out of it. Just 22 years ago April 6th we fought a very expensive war "to save Democracy" from the Kaiser. And look what a swell job we did!—Mary Jo Uphoff in N. D. Union Farmer.

ENGLISH MAKE RECORD

Wholesale Cooperative Has Total Volume of \$625,076,580

London, England—Total volume of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society for 1938 was \$625,076,580—the highest in the organization's history—the directors announce in presenting the financial statement for the business year ending Jan. 14. The actual increase was about 2 1/4 per cent, based on weekly averages.

The figure is several million pounds under the quota set by the society for its Ten Year Plan, and the board points out that commodity prices fell persistently during the year.

Three-fourths of the Wholesale's distributive trade is in the grocery department. Manufacturing output amounted to more than \$216,517,000. The organization's capital now totals approximately 610 million dollars.

The banking department's turnover rose to \$4,033,000,000 yielding a \$754,290 surplus which will be turned over in full to the society's reserve fund. The department now has over 40,000

current accounts, more than one-third of which are with individuals. In addition, there are more than 32,000 deposit accounts.

Between the Two World Fairs The Seventh World's Poultry Congress—An Exposition opens July 28 and continues until August 7, Cleveland, Ohio. It is advertised as "An 11-day demonstration of a billion dollar industry. Greatest educational trade exposition ever staged by a single agricultural industry, utilizing 20 acres for exhibits and unsurpassed consumer, popular, scientific and youth programs."

Is A Difference

Mandy, troubled by toothache, mustered up sufficient courage to visit a dentist. The moment he touched the tooth she screamed. "What are you making such a noise for?" he demanded.

"Well, sah," retorted Mandy, "mab-be you is painless, but ah isn't."

Guest—"Waiter, the service is terrible. You gave that fat man at the table next to mine a steak twice as big as the one you brought me. Where's the manager?"

Waiter—"That fat guy's manager. Pahson: "Well Rastus, that's a fine garden you have?"

Rastus: "Yes, Pahson."

Pahson: "Youse must thank the Almighty for that."

Rastus: "What a patch of cabbages you have there!"

Pahson: "Yes, Pahson."

Rastus: "Youse must thank the Almighty for that."

Pahson: "Pahson, did you eber see dis piece ob ground when de Almighty had it all to himself?"

A little girl was carrying home some eggs, and dropped them.

"Did you break any?" asked her mother.

"No," said the child, "but the shells came off some of them."

"I shouldn't care so much about the bugs, madam," said the pale, thin lodger, "but the fact is, I haven't so much blood to spare."

TO KANSAS FARMERS

If it happens you have a youngster active in 4-H Club or Future Farmers of America work, you're lucky. Everywhere I go I see the good things this practical training is doing for boys and girls. It's giving them a real idea of the satisfaction and possible money reward in striving for quality—keeping them interested in farm life. Building sound character and self-reliance, too. For a long time now Safeway has been encouraging these farm youth organizations. Recently I talked with a young Oregon go-getter, who proves how worth-while this work is. Alvin Cheyne is his name. Reading about the big job Alvin is working at you're going to find it hard to realize he is just 18 years old. Alvin okayed this interview for me just the way you read it here.

—YOUR SAFEWAY FARM REPORTER



Since his father passed on last year, 18-year-old Alvin Cheyne has handled the family's 220-acre ranch helped only by his mother. Neighbor folks tell me Alvin is doing a man's work and doing it well. His dad was a good farmer and taught him plenty. And Alvin joined the Klamath County 4-H Club when he was 12. In spite of his present heavy duties, Alvin keeps up his 4-H cattle work. I snapped him here with the fine Aberdeen Angus which was his entry in the 1938 Klamath Falls Junior Livestock Show. Alvin has won several 4-H awards

4-H CLUB BOY RUNS MAN-SIZE FARM

Says Alvin Cheyne—"Safeway has been swell to us 4-H and F. F. A. kids. I can tell you that our Shows wouldn't have been as successful if it hadn't been for Safeway's support"



ALVIN CHEYNE is a farm boy, born and raised. But what chiefly made him ready to step into his father's shoes so young is his 4-H Club work, started when he was 12 years old. That made Alvin ambitious to be a good farmer.

"First off I raised a registered Hereford heifer and entered it in the County Fair," Alvin told me. "My next two 4-H years I did Handicraft work—then went back to cattle. At the first Klamath County Junior Livestock and Baby Beef Show, in 1936, I entered a Shorthorn and an Aberdeen Angus. They placed first and third, showed me a nice premium. It made me sure I want to start building my own registered herd some day soon."

"At the 1937 Show a Shorthorn which cost me \$55 to raise placed first in his class. When Safeway bid him in at 23¢ a pound I cleared \$139.81. Safeway also took my Angus, which got a third, at 19¢ a pound. And another entry of mine, a Hereford that placed fifth, brought a good premium, too."

Talking with Alvin Cheyne made me realize more than facts and figures ever could why 4-H and Future Farmer activities and shows deserve support. He's an example of how thousands of young folks benefit by their 4-H work.

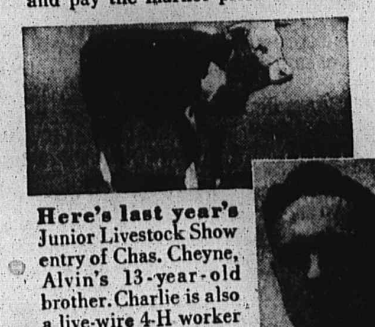
"At the last Junior Interstate Show in San Francisco, which I attended, Safeway bought heavily," Alvin said. [Note: 179 animals—27% of the gross cattle sales, 21% of the lamb sales.] "And in both 1936 and 1937 Safeway was the largest purchaser at our Klamath Falls Junior Livestock Show. In 1937, for instance, 38% of the gross cattle sales at this show were made to Safeway."

"Of course I've learned the Safeway people are good friends to us farmers in more ways than one. I know they move food more directly to consumers. Mother's records prove how that benefits us. Safeway pays the market price or more for everything we sell them—and also saves us money at the store."

THE SAFEWAY FARM REPORTER



Mrs. Cheyne is proud of Alvin. She told me—"The Safeway people are grand to deal with. They take some of our apples, potatoes, strawberries, eggs and other things. They insist on quality—and pay the market price or more."



Here's last year's Junior Livestock Show entry of Chas. Cheyne, Alvin's 13-year-old brother. Charlie is also a live-wire 4-H worker

"T. C." Griggs manages the Klamath Falls Safeway where Mrs. Cheyne buys. He's been a Safeway manager for 8 years

Would Overhaul Present Federal Taxation System

Brookings Inst. Recommends Levies Be Planned to Speed Private Investments

Recommendation that the federal tax system be drastically overhauled was made by the Brookings Institution April 23, because, it said, existing levies are choking the flow of private funds into investment channels. The Brookings institution is a private research organization.

Suggestions among other things were for the abolition of the tax on incomes in the higher brackets, abolition of the tax on undistributed profits, elimination of the normal income tax on corporate dividends, and disregard of capital gains and losses in computing taxes on corporation income.

The conclusions were contained in a report prepared for the institution by Dr. James D. Magee of New York University. The study is one phase of an inquiry by the institution into employment and economic stability.

"In the development of the present tax system," Dr. Magee said, "emphasis has been placed on such matters as ease of collection, equitable distribution of tax burden, and distribution of national income, and the promotion of other economic and social objectives, and little heed has been paid to the effect on investment and capital formation. As a result, the nation now is confronted with a situation where a clear-cut choice must be made, namely, to continue the present tax system, which arrests the flow of funds into new capital enterprises or to modify the system in the interest of industrial expansion, greater employment, and higher standards of living."

The Brookings report calling attention to the sharp increase in taxes in recent years, declared that this rise took "only part of the story."

"Even the greatly increased taxes of the thirties," said Magee, "have fallen short of expenditures by about 2.77 billion dollars annually, while the smaller taxes of the twenties permitted an annual reduction in the national debt of approximately 800 million."

The Danger Point

Dr. Magee contended that the danger point in national debt was "that point at which it becomes difficult, as a practical matter, to bring the budget into balance," and added that unless "we can promptly obtain a substantial increase in the national income it will be necessary to conclude that the United States has already reached a danger point in the growth of public indebtedness."

Dr. Magee said that the report had not attempted to estimate the amount of revenue that would be lost from the suggested changes or to suggest other taxes to make up the deficiency. But, he added, "it is our view that even if there should be, immediately speaking, a considerable net reduction in tax revenues, the gains resulting from the stimulus to the expansion of private enterprise would, in the near future, much more than offset the probable revenue losses."

An expansion of capital enterprise is the only means whereby the unemployment problem can be solved and the present oppressive burden of relief lifted."

The report made these other recommendations:

Three Recommendations

1. Resolution of old-age annuity rates under the social security act from 1 to one-half of 1 per cent; financing the annuity by a new tax on a basis rather than by accumulation of a "huge reserve," and separation of the financial administration of the system from the fiscal operations of the treasury.

2. Allow small corporations a credit of \$3,000 in computing income tax and permit deduction from income of corporation operating losses for a 2-year period.

3. Elimination of capital stock and excess profits taxes.

NATIONAL UNION ATTACKS S. 570

(Continued from page one)

the provisions of S. 570 makes this fact self-evident.

8. The police force necessary to enforce the provisions for regulation and registration outlined in S. 570 staggers the imagination. How extensive bootlegging and policing would become is far beyond that envisioned by the proponents of the measure.

To make S. 570 effective, the Secretary of Agriculture would become the head of the greatest aggregation of policemen yet assembled, with the possible exception of the police forces of the totalitarian states so frequently and so fondly referred to by one of the leading proponents of the measure.

"Full of Loopholes"

9. S. 570 is so full of loopholes and is so poorly drafted that, even if it were enacted into law, farmers would never receive more than the paper promise of cost-of-production. The mechanisms required to make its stated purposes effective are left to an uncomfortable degree to the realm of imagination of the agricultural Fuehrer provided for under its terms.

The courageous fight for cost-of-production which farmers have waged these many years would be sent up a blind alley and the movement would be discredited by the confusion, chaos, and failure that would necessarily result. Though labelled "cost-of-production," this complicated contraption offered to farmers as a means of attaining the announced objective of the measure would fall utterly and the movement for cost-of-production would be blown to bits. S. 570 represents complete sabotage of a worthy while movement representing the hopes and desires of millions of American farmers.

We believe that members of Congress can learn a great deal about the hazards and the futility of a general price-fixing scheme by studying the experiences of the rice growers with such a program. Even under the most favorable circumstances, price-fixing failed in the case of the rice industry. Practically all the contentions outlined above were found to apply in the price fixing experience of the rice growers in their attempt to produce, market, and sell their product by edict. We believe that those who have indicated support for S. 570 would do well to read the statement presented to the House Committee on Agriculture and Forestry by Mr. Homer L. Brinkley, Gen-

Ask Butter Price Stabilization

By James C. Norgaard, general manager, Farmers Union Creameries in Nebraska, writing in the Nebraska Union Farmer.

On April 13, I attended a conference in Chicago of co-operatives handling nearly 90% of all the dairy products sold co-operatively in the United States. The meeting was called by the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, and was presided over by President Hull of that organization. Delegates were present from all of the dairy-producing states from California to Maine and from Texas to Minnesota, 150 in all.

Condition Due to Overproduction. The purpose of the conference was to find some solution for the present serious condition of the dairy industry, brought about by the following causes:

1. The increase in dairying in sections of the United States where major crops have been curtailed, either because of low prices or because of the fact that the agricultural marketing act and soil conservation act have taken 35,000,000 acres out of the production of crops to which they were formerly devoted, and which are now used for raising clover and other leguminous crops used for feeding purposes.

2. Favorable weather conditions for the production of feed and a 4% increase in the number of cows.

3. Unfavorable weather conditions for the consumption of ice cream.

Prices 1938 Stabilization. All delegates were strong in praising the stabilization program of the Dairy Products Marketing Association in 1938 in removing from the market over 100,000,000 pounds of butter due to the fact that all surplus of dairy products was manufactured into butter—and urged that the program be resumed by the purchase of surplus butter again. The 1938 price of butter of 25 1/2 cents a pound was established at 75% of parity. The price, in the opinion of those present, should be established at a figure nearer parity.

It was agreed that the removal of surplus butter from the market prevented a low price for butterfat during the period of heavy production, thus saving the farmers millions of dollars, and that it prevented wide fluctuations and higher prices during

the fall and winter months. It can, therefore, safely be stated that this cooperative program also saved the consumer large sums.

Need Federal Help

The conference was unanimous in its opinion that the stabilization should be accomplished by co-operative marketing agencies without governmental aid, but due to lack of funds that is impossible at present. We, therefore, urged Congress for the purpose of stabilizing butter prices for the year 1939, and that the purchasing of butter be started immediately to prevent a serious drop in price during the season of heavy production, which is about to begin.

The butter holdings at present are approximately 70,000,000 pounds, nearly all in the hands of the Dairy Products Marketing Association. But indications are for a lower production of butter this year, due to a late spring, and also lower stocks of other dairy products. There is also a possibility of selling the surplus on hand.

The Brandt plan proposes a revolving fund of 5% on all agricultural products, paid by the farmer, for the purpose of the removal of all surplus farm products from the market. As it would be financed by the farmer themselves, the program would be free from political interference.

Would Subsidize Exports

All products sold in the United States would be sold at domestic prices based on the domestic market. The surplus exported and sold in world markets, the revolving fund to take care of any losses sustained in selling the surplus. The idea would be that the American farmer the benefit of American markets.

STUDY TAX STRUCTURE

Patchwork Laws Through 70 Years To Receive Attention. Taxation tops the subjects to be taken up by the state legislative council. The Kansas legislature gave the council a special fund of \$10,000 for research into the tax code. The study is designed to re-examine the Kansas tax structure and change the basis of taxation or codify the patchwork tax laws that have been enacted in the last seventy years.

The council, met in Topeka April 26 to begin its studies on this and other topics to be presented to the 1941 legislature. Eight separate subjects of study were assigned to the council by the 1939 legislature. Earl Friend, lieutenant governor, is chairman of the council and E. A. Briles, speaker of the house, is vice-chairman. Fifteen house members and ten senators make up the council.

In addition to the tax code, study projects assigned the council by the recent legislature include:

Into Other Problems. A highway study that will lead to a long-range highway building and repairing program.

A survey of school laws, with the thought of unifying the many laws under which school systems operate in Kansas.

A teachers' retirement study to test the feasibility of establishing a statewide retirement system.

A free textbook study to estimate the need for, the possible cost, and a method of financing free textbooks for public schools.

A study of traveling expenses and mileage accounts in the various state departments.

A party platform survey. This grew out of the Senator Rolla Coleman's proposal to make it mandatory that a candidate either support or renounce his party platform.

A plan for setting up a revenue collecting agency, which would be central fee and taxation collecting unit for all state departments.

The question of flood control and drainage; a study of the fee accounts of all state officials and institutions; some reorganization of the state government and other projects of importance that were not handled by the last session.

C. A. Burnett, a Pittsburg lawyer who is an expert in legislative reform, has been named by Gov. Payne Ratner to assist in the unification of state revenue units under the governor's reorganization plan. Mr. Burnett will serve in the temporary capacity as attorney for the state commission of revenue and taxation, it was reported April 25. He was not an applicant in the 1936 election but agreed to serve on the instance of Governor Ratner.

Biggest Wheat Acreage Kansas has the largest wheat acreage in the 10,000-acre class than any other state in the United States, according to a recent announcement by E. H. Leiker, state executive officer for the AAA. Kansas has 104 counties with 10,000 or more wheat acreage allotment acres. Only one county in the state falls below this class. Other high-ranking states include Indiana with 72 counties in the 10,000-acre class, Ohio with 61, and Missouri and Nebraska each with 60. Thirteen states are included in the Western Region under the AAA. Kansas, one of these states, has nearly one-third of all the 10,000-acre counties in this region. The entire region has a total of 318 counties with wheat acreage allotments of 10,000 acres or more. The whole United States has 942 counties in the 10,000-acre class.

The month of May holds a very stirring contradiction—Mother's Day and Memorial Day. We can never know how many a mother's heart has been broken because of war. Will wars never cease?—Esther Ekblad.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Continued from page one)

mean distress automobiles when they were produced to surplus?

Would not the same ring true when we think about tractors, combines, trucks, refrigerators, washing machines, furniture, or in fact anything you need must buy, even though the same has been produced to surplus and the factories closed down and their workers thrown out upon the streets. The pegged price does work in every other industry and it can and will work and apply to the needs of the farmers just as easily, as legally, and as legitimately, as it does to industries—if there is the will to have it work and to function for the farmer on the same basis as recognized for other industries.

The failure of those entrusted with the well being of our Nation are responsible for this unjust situation and because they have neglected to do their duty.

We have the broken homes—slow starvation in a land of plenty—thirteen million unemployed, undernourished, poorly clad and even destitute being maintained upon a dole at starvation wages, if employed at all, charity upon every hand for the multitudes, while the privileged few enjoy all the luxuries of life and own and control all of the property, the farms and homes of those citizens in the lower income brackets. Here we have the picture, as furnished from "Farm Research":

Farmers Actual and Proportionate Share of the National Income:

Year	National Income	Actual Farm Income	Parity Farm Income
1929	\$81,128	\$7,263	\$20,363
1930	\$58,302	\$5,581	\$16,802
1931	\$53,822	\$3,706	\$13,294
1932	\$49,014	\$2,442	\$9,663
1933	\$42,256	\$3,316	\$10,091
1934	\$50,052	\$4,388	\$12,613
1935	\$55,186	\$5,185	\$13,797
1936	\$63,466	\$5,883	\$15,740
1937	\$68,817	\$6,223	\$17,175

(In Millions of Dollars)

Who can be so blind as not to see that our present plight as a nation is nothing more or less than the lack of an economic balance between our own industry, the farm and all other industries and yet we are not able to have an adjustment based upon what is just and right.

It is also an established fact that the figures shown as representing the farm income is not actual, and in reality is ever so much smaller than is here indicated to be, because of the system used in its determination.

I am also displaying the disparity between farm and non-farm per capita income, which explains itself.

Per Capita Annual Farm Income Compared with Non-Farm Income, 1929-1937

Year	National Annual Per Capita Income	Farm Per Capita Income	Non-Farm Per Capita Income
1929	\$672	\$240	\$817
1930	558	188	678
1931	435	122	538
1932	321	79	401
1933	337	75	416
1934	397	138	463
1935	434	163	524
1936	496	185	598
1937	542	196	655

Also another feature that should be given careful consideration: the comparison between our U. S. averages—Parity prices and parity income:

Year	Average Price Received	Parity Price	U. S. Average
1929	\$1.03	\$1.45	\$1.70
1935	.82	1.12	1.25
1936	.97	1.18	1.37
1937	1.03	1.17	1.41

There is but one way we can ever receive a square deal and that one way is organize—demand and build our Co-operatives, extending them into every line of endeavor.

We Manufacture—

Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association

Grain Checks, Scale Tickets

Stationery

Office Equipment

Printing

—The CONSOLIDATED printing and stationery co. SALINA - KANSAS

One Boss "Enough"

A very capable manager who applied for the position of manager of a cooperative association that has a large loan from the Omaha Bank for stabilization program away from the job when he learned how active the bank officials were in choosing the new manager.

He decided that he did not want to be manager of an association subject to outside control, or to have his tenure as manager dependent upon others than the cooperators for whom he would be supposed to be working.

This is a very logical conclusion for any good manager to reach, comments L. S. Herron, editor of the Nebraska Union Farmer, in telling of the incident. "It thus appears that cooperative associations that have loans from the Bank for Co-operatives are likely to find themselves shunned by the most cooperative and virile managers."

"Here is another clinching argument for cooperatives financing themselves—which means expanding, no more rapidly than their own capital will permit, and keeping on a cash basis so they will not have to borrow money to replace capital tied up in accounts receivable."

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company furnishes the services of trained salesmen who work hard to get every penny the market affords for your live stock.

MEAT CONSUMPTION UP

Gain In Pork and Lard Offset Small Beef Decrease

Per capita consumption of pork and lard have increased sufficiently this year to more than offset a decrease in the per capita consumption of beef and veal for a small net gain in total meat per capita for 1938 to date, compared with the corresponding period of 1938, according to a government report of April 20. However figures are far short of what would be considered normal for the present population.

The total per capita consumption of beef last year was 53.7 pounds, compared with 54.3 in 1937 and 58.3 in 1936, the latter figure excluding the government drought relief purchases. The high record for beef was 74.1 pounds, back in 1909, and the total was above sixty pounds as recently as 1926.

For pork, excluding lard, the per capita consumption last year was up to 57.1 pounds, compared with 55.1 in 1937 and a high record of 77.4 back in 1908. The per capita consumption of lard last year was 11.3 pounds, compared with 10.5 in 1937 and a high record of 14.5 in 1923 and 1924.

On January 1, the number of cattle and calves on United States farms totaled 66,821,000 head, compared with the 1934 record of 74,262,000, according to a recent government report. Hogs totaled 49,011,000 head, compared with their 1923 record of 69,304,000 head. Sheep numbers at 53,762,000 head, however, were within a fraction of 1 per cent of their high record of 53,740,000 head in 1932.

If Farmer Unionized

The following are excerpts from statements published by Roger W. Babson.

Eggs would sell at \$2 per dozen, milk at 60 cents per quart, steak at \$3 per pound if all classes of labor (including farmers) were paid as much as building tradesmen receive. I estimate that the cost of food would be four times higher than current prices provided everyone taking part in its production were paid the high wages received by painters, carpenters, bricklayers, etc.

America's economy is made up of two almost equal parts—agriculture and industry. These two components must be in balance if we are to have continued prosperity. Today they are far out of balance. The wages of the farmer (his prices) have fallen

back to pre-war levels, while the wages of industry are about three times higher.

If farmers should organize they would agree not to sell any products at less than "union" prices such as \$2 per dozen for eggs, \$1 per pound for butter, 32 cents per pound for cotton. They would stick to these prices regardless of the amount of eggs, butter, and cotton on hand. They would let the surpluses rot if necessary, and then get on WPA, which is what building tradesmen do. —The Utah Farmer.

HEAVY TAX TOLL

1938 Total Is Record Figure—to 13,700 Million

Americans paid a greater share of their national income in taxes in 1938 than in any other year as far back as records are available, according to a report by the national industrial conference board, a research organization supported by private business corporations.

"Total collections by federal, state and local authorities amounted to approximately 13,700 million dollars, the largest sum ever taken by taxes in the United States in a single year. This represented a tax burden of \$105 per capita for the entire population and an average of \$317 per person employed."

It takes five eggs to buy a cup of coffee, comments the Osborne county Farmers Union monthly publication. But who wants to stop with only coffee?

CLASSIFIED ADS

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Per Word, 4 Issues..... 10c

Insurance Agency

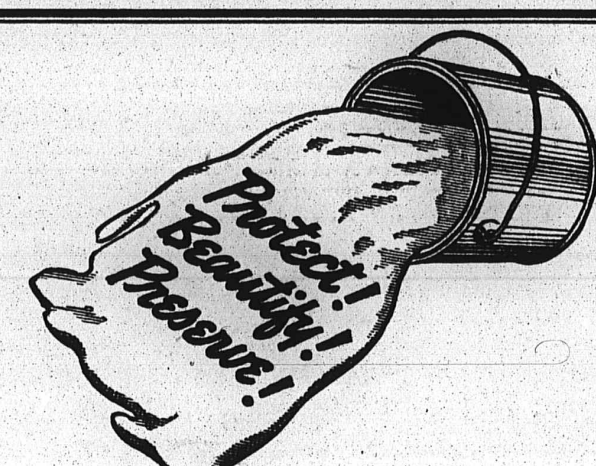
A FEW AGENTS WANTED. Good Territory. Liberal Contract. Farmers Union Life, write Rex Lear, Salina, Kansas—4-2-3.

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PLANTS: Cabbage, onion, tomato, pepper and other vegetable plants. Catalog free. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Arkansas. 5-4-3.



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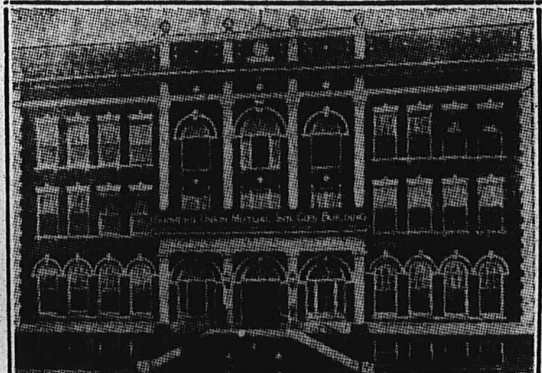
Here is the record, given in 5 year periods:

April 18, 1914	\$000,000,000.00
April, 1919	\$9,806,601.94
April, 1924	\$41,668,044.88
April, 1929	\$66,556,260.77
April, 1934	\$75,325,734.55
April, 1939	\$77,951,564.67

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