



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Co-operation

Education

Organization

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FARM WELFARE NEEDS DEFINITE FARM PROGRAM

FARM HOMES MORE IMPORTANT THAN A FEW SPECULATORS, CHECK SAYS

Federal Treasury Continues Policy of Paying Subsidies and Benefits to "Suitcase Farmers"

(Address of Tom W. Cheek, National Farmers Union Board, President Oklahoma Farmers Union on Farmers Union Home Hour, May 24, 1941.)

Good morning farm folks: The National Farmers Union is happy to extend greetings to our loyal membership. We are also proud to report that we have made some progress in the field of cooperative legislation. We are very much pleased with some of the legislation, even though some of the details were not so good. However, past history shows that when it comes to getting legislation enacted for farm people, we do not get all we ask for.

To Wheat Farmers—You will go to your voting places next week and vote on your wheat quotas. All wheat farmers should go and vote. If you vote for the quotas you will get the high loan base of 85 percent parity, and the benefit payments which will give you \$1.15 per bushel.

On the other hand if you vote NO on the quotas you will get fifty-one cents or less for your wheat. The YES vote will give you the higher prices for your wheat this year. So I urge you to vote for the quotas. After the emergency is over and for the long range program.

A Definite Program I want you to know that the National Farmers Union legislative committee has asked Congress to determine, once and for all, which kind of an agricultural program would be in the interest of the general welfare. Up to this time we have only scratched the surface on the edge, experimented on one plan and another without a definite goal as to what kind of agriculture we should have in America.

Are we to build legislation around corporation and syndicate farm operations? Are we to continue a policy of paying subsidies and benefits out of the Federal Treasury to "suitcase farmers" who pay federal income taxes?

Promotes Home Ownership If the Congress determines that it is the type of agriculture that is in the interest of the general welfare of the people of the United States, then that will be the program. But if on the other hand, the Congress will authorize a Joint Committee to carry out a thorough investigation of the effects of the present system, and the trends which it has developed, and this investigation shows that the family sized farm should be protected and safeguarded in all future programs, then it would be to the best interest of the general welfare to have farm home ownership and farm homes dotted over the great agricultural lands in this country, then all legislation and programs will take that trend and it will be the intent and purpose of Congress to establish that kind of a program.

And if the committee finds that the homes of the people are more important to the general welfare than the business of a few speculators and a few farm operators then Congress should determine once and for all what kind of program will best protect the homes of the people.

We are asking the farm people to write their Congressmen and let them know that you desire such an investigation to determine this great question which so vitally concerns the future of our country.

Homes to Fight For We organized farmers believe that the homes of the people should never be in the speculative commodity class or put on the auction block and sold to speculative markets. We believe that the homes of the people are sacred institutions and that any policy that tends to destroy the homes of the people will undermine representative government. When more than 50 percent of the farm people and urban dwellers have no legal right to live on earth without first getting a contract from someone to stay over another year, when people cannot fully share the joys of singing "My Country 'Tis of Thee," democracy will not long endure.

Down through the years men and women have been willing to fight for their homes, but never have you found them volunteering to fight for a boarding house or a tenant hotel.

If you farmers will take this message to your Congressmen we will surely have the investigating committee to study and survey all the trends and effects that our experimenting has developed in the last 12 years.

Just Nibbling We have had the Farm Tenant committee nibbling around the edge, we have had the Monopoly committee nibbling around the edge, carrying on extensive investigation and yet, the Congress (Continued on Next Page)

A SUCCESSFUL DIRECTORS' AND MANAGERS' MEET

ORGANIZATION AMENDS BY-LAWS TO CHANGE NAME TO F. U. DIRECTORS' AND MANAGERS' ASS'N

Pat Nash Resigns as President, and Don Wilcox, Manager of Elevator at Bennington is Unanimous Choice as New President

TOM CHEEK

BUILD A SURPLUS APPROVES FIVE YEAR REVOLVING FUND

C. M. Yocum, Manager F. U. Cooperative at St. Marys, States Views at Managers' Meetings

Topeka, Kan., June 5—Beginning the afternoon session of the Farmers Union Directors and Managers Association, which was held in Topeka, Kansas on June 5th, Mr. C. M. Yocum, Manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Association at St. Marys, Kansas, opened the discussion with a talk on the five year revolving fund. The two sets vary in communities, I do not wish to condemn either. We have experienced both plans, and I rather favor the old system. In 1919 Mr. Swanson assisted some dirt farmers to organize Farmers Union Locals as well as a Business Association, at St. Marys, Kansas.

"Money was plentiful at that time and farmers really had a grilling, excessive margins on grain and long profit on merchandise. Farmers Union organizations were soon established in many localities nearby. Through the lack of education and experience, very few weathered the crash in 1921. The first year, we paid seven percent dividend on stock and prorated \$3,500 to stockholders. Like many others we were practically broke. We had a good Board of Directors who signed personal notes that we might carry on. Luckily, we pulled through. We had a few years of profits but no provision for losses. Surely in a few years another serious depression is sure to follow the war. Will we be ready to meet it? "Especially, do I favor the old system, when a business is young and has not built an ample surplus. By 'ample,' I mean at least double the capital stock. We had our loss, and as good teacher. Our Board decided to build a good surplus before paying dividends other than the interest of seven percent on stock. We did this for 18 years until our surplus was at least three times our capital stock. It did not affect our business, as we continued to grow. In our old plan, the stockholders did not figure how many dividends they were getting to get but were proud of the business and the service it was rendering to the farming community. After twenty years, many of our original stockholders had ceased farming.

"We refunded thirty-three and one third percent to the stockholders. In this manner many old stockholders turned in a portion of their stock. We, in turn, sold it to young farmers and set up the 100 percent cooperative plan in the spring of 1939. I believe the 100 percent cooperative plan is fine, so long as you are able to pay dividends. The danger lies in the fact that many stockholders stress too much emphasis on the earnings. The new plan will not stand reverses like the old system. After several years under this plan, if earnings are paid out, the real Farmers Union members could easily lose control of their business policies.

"I believe earnings used collectively in a wise manner can serve the farmers better than when distributed, as the open field for cooperative enterprises in a community is numerous. I surely approve the five year revolving fund, when this depression comes, as we know it surely will, our business enterprises will survive.

Mr. Harry Witham, General Manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, was in charge of the luncheon program. Mr. Witham made a brief address of welcome, and introduced all of the employees of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, who were in attendance at the meeting. Among those introduced were Roy Crawford, Head Grain Elevator at Bennington, Kansas City, and Mr. C. M. Yocum, Manager of the Farmers Union Elevator at St. Marys, Kansas.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved. Mr. C. M. Yocum, Manager of the Farmers Union Elevator at St. Marys, was introduced. Mr. Yocum made a very interesting talk, which appears elsewhere in this paper. His speech discussed 100 percent cooperatives and the present system of securing 100 percent membership, and led to an interesting discussion in regard to the need for a well-planned organization and educational program in the state.

Following Mr. Yocum's speech, a motion was made by Mr. Bender, that a committee be appointed by the President, to meet with the state-wide committee, consisting of representatives from all of the state-wide cooperative business activities, and the Kansas Farmers Union, to work out an educational program for the state. It was also stated that this committee be called together by the President of the Farmers Union, for a meeting sometime in August, and that a report of the meeting and the plans made, be submitted at the Farmers Union Directors' and Managers' meeting, in October. The motion carried unanimously, and the following committee was appointed: Mr. Bender, Clarence Yocum, Harold Westgate, Mr. Moyer and Don Wilcox, as representatives of the Farmers Union Directors and Managers Association.

Pat Nash, chairman of the meeting, talked in a very interesting manner about managers. He pointed out that both in our cooperatives and in agriculture as a whole, we were looking more and more to government for help and management. He stated that we should make up our mind, whether we would manage our own cooperatives and our business, or whether we will turn them over to someone else to manage for us.

Mr. Nash, who has served as (Please Turn to Page Three)

President and Secretary-Treasurer



DON WILCOX, President, Newly Elected Officers of F. U. Directors' and Managers' Ass'n.

SEE CAR SHORTAGE

WHEAT LOAN VALUE A TEMPORARY REMEDY

Private Grain Trade Says Terminal Storage Room is Choked with Last Year's Grain

Everything is settled now. First, President Roosevelt signed the Joint Resolution (No. 60), amending the Farm Act of 1938, which makes mandatory loans on wheat at 85 percent of parity. Then the wheat producers of the nation voted, on May 31, 4 to 1, to accept wheat quotas, without which the wheat loan measure would have been but a gesture. Now word comes that the loan value on No. 1 Dark Northern Spring Wheat will be \$1.15 a bushel, delivered in Minneapolis and loan value on No. 2 hard Amber Durum, delivered in Duluth, will be \$1.12. That, of course, is on the 1941 crop. The wheat of the 1940 and 1939 crops will have to take its chance on the market, unless it is under a loan from the Commodity Credit Corporation, and is surrendered to that corporation for the loan made on it last year. It sounds good to say that wheat will bring \$1.00 a bushel this fall on the farm. It has been a long time since that was true.

But is everything settled? The saying is that nothing is settled until it is settled right. This loan value of \$1.15 on spring wheat, at best, a temporary expedient. That is, it can't be a permanent policy. The government, no matter how benevolent it may be, cannot continue to lend money on wheat at a rate well above its actual or market value. Such a policy is possible only under "unlimited emergency" conditions. It cannot continue, year after year. It is not an agricultural program. It is a patch on the old fabric of real farm program. Which is to say, until the matter is settled right. Even in this one year, it will press with severity on the small farm, the family-sized farm, the small farm limit the income the small farm can obtain. It is a weapon aimed straight at the heart of the farm homes of America.

Is that too strong? Judge for yourself, for here are the possibilities: The family-sized farm is ready to haul its slender crop of wheat to market. The \$1.15 government loan means about \$1 a bushel on the farm, and the local elevator—if and when the loan can be made. But the wheat must be in the local elevator, stored in approved granaries on the farm, or in approved terminal elevators, before a loan can be granted. How is that wheat to become qualified for that loan value, if there are no box cars to haul it to the terminal? If the local elevator is congested with 1939 and 1940 wheat, if the granary on the farm is not big enough to hold the crop, if the Duluth and Twin City terminal elevators are so gorged with the surplus from previous crops that they cannot accept the grain?

The railroads admit that most of their box cars are down east, doing duty hauling the vast quantities of surplus wheat, and that den of these cars drift back, like ducks going north in the spring, there will not be enough cars to take the wheat to market, provided, of course, that the crop is normal. Again, the private grain trade

BRAZIL BOOSTS FAMILY SIZE TYPE FARM OWNERSHIP

NATIONAL PRESIDENT PATTON IMPRESSED WITH EFFORT TO IMPROVE THE LOT OF "UNDERDOG"

Brazilian Government Gives Many Types of Assistance to Development of Cooperatives

Reporting from Brazil, National President "Jim" Patton writes of his experiences and impressions gained in the internal economy in that frontier nation. Speaking of the spirit of unity manifested by the Brazilian people, Mr. Patton said, "I was particularly impressed with the rising tide of effort to improve the lot of the underdog. The same spirit as in the United States against social improvement, from the same type of vested interests, are present in Brazil. The same fight of the common man for land, for economic and social security is going on in Brazil as is, and has been, going on in the United States for years."

Pointing to the progressive measures for social and economic improvement inaugurated by the Vargas regime, Mr. Patton spoke of the similarity of these measures to those advocated by the Farmers Union. The most encouraging and heartening thing to me in the basic attempts to improve Brazil are all attempts which follow the agricultural principles for which the Farmers Union has stood.

The text of Mr. Patton's report is as follows:

I have just completed two weeks' visit in a geographically small but economically and financially large part of Brazil. Brazil covers more area considerably than the United States. Transportation is very slow compared to ours, therefore it was impossible to cover a large geographic area. I covered the important farm area in Rio de Janeiro State and the cotton, coffee, banana and the northern part of Parana State. The area covered produces over 50 percent of Brazil's agricultural products in terms of value and over 50 percent of Brazil's industrial products. The city of Sao Paulo is the Chicago of Brazil.

It is at once apparent therefore that I can only give my impressions. One would need to spend a great deal more time, probably several years, to write factually about this great empire.

We were very warmly received wherever we went in Brazil. National, state and local officials went to no end of effort to see that we were taken care of. In no instance was any effort made to give us a "colored" or inaccurate impression. We were met at trains, at boats, and were accompanied at all times by well educated Brazilians who spoke English.

Our United States Department of State, through the good offices of Ambassador Caffery, at Rio de Janeiro, Agricultural Attache Keeler at Rio de Janeiro, Consul General Foster, Vice Consul Heacock, and Doctor Amorim, Secretary to Consul General Foster, all left nothing undone to help our people in making arrangements.

People of Brazil The people of Brazil are very friendly toward the United States. There seems to be two reasons for this: 1. We are the largest customer for Brazilian coffee. 2. Made us Brazil's professional and educational leaders have taken their training in the United States. These leaders like the way we do things and especially admire the drive which people in the "States" have.

The population of Brazil, like the United States, is made up of many nationalities. Brazil was originally settled by the Portuguese. Portuguese is the official language of the nation. There are large numbers of Germans, Japanese, Italian and Polish farmers in Brazil. The hotels and many of the services a traveler uses are very definitely European in character.

The percentage of literacy is very difficult to give because the census has been taken at quite irregular intervals (one is now in process). The number of people who can read and write was stated at figures varying from 10 percent (Continued on Page Four)

COOP. TERMINAL ELEVATORS AID TO FARM CAUSE

ART RILEY, MANAGER SALINA OFFICE F. U. JOBBING ASS'N POINTS OUT CROP HANDLING PROBLEMS

Warns of Shortage in Farm, Sub-terminal and Terminal Storage Space, Faced With New Situation This Year

TOPEKA, Kans., June 5—Art Riley, Manager of the Salina branch of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, discussed terminal elevators today at a meeting of the Farmers Union Directors' and Managers' Association. The text of his report follows:

I have been asked to give you a short talk concerning terminal storage and marketing operations. This is a rather difficult subject to discuss in a limited time, due to the fact that terminal operations in the last fifteen years, especially in the late twenties, when the bulk of our grain was sold to terminal operators. I very distinctly remember overhearing one prominent terminal operator say that for his terminal to make money it was only necessary for him to buy the cash wheat and let the janitor hedge it for him. At this time there was invariably a good carrying charge in any of the options. You no doubt remember that in 1929, Kansas City terminal operators decided to carry grain and so stipulated in their Kansas City rules and regulations, rather than 1/30c per day, or one cent a month, which had been customary up to that time, that they were limited as to space in which to store, mix and blend their grind. Terminal elevator operators in those days were merchandisers primarily and not storage operators, as they have been under the present farm program. In other words, they owned their stock of grain which was the source of supply from which the millers had to draw throughout the crop year.

Today, terminal operators are entirely different than they were during the days which I have just mentioned. Now, they are warehousemen whose chief function is to store grain for the producer in order to enable him to secure a government loan. Last year Kansas City terminal operators, as well as sub-terminal operators throughout this territory, operated almost solely as public warehouses. They owned a very small stock of grain of their own, and their facilities were very expensive to handle grain for others.

Last year, with a southwest crop shorter than the anticipated 1941 crop, the Kansas City market was dangerously close to an embargo, because of lack of available space for unloading. This, of course, was after a one hundred percent fill-up of the sub-terminals and the overflow from these interior markets naturally spilled over into Kansas City. Also, there were several thousand "bad order" grain cars filled with storage grain by the terminal operators until they were able to move grain out of their terminals to consumers in the east. Last year, a few days after wheat began moving, Roy Crawford, head grain salesman in Kansas City, who, by the way, has done a splendid job handling our Kansas City grain, called me on the phone to notify me that there was enough wheat unloaded, on track and in transit to fill the Topeka City grain elevator. Of course, that our space in Topeka at that time was, roughly, one million bushels—and this space was filled, in reality, before we got started.

As of the 31st day of May, 1941, there were over 33 million bushels of all grains in Kansas City public elevators and the total capacity of these elevators is about 44 million bushels. Last year, at the beginning of harvest and, as I have said, with a shorter crop in the southwest than we anticipated this year, there was available space of something over 20 million bushels—or, fifty percent more space available than there is now. It is very obvious that the only conclusion that can be drawn from this situation, is that the FUA, eventually, should be prepared to offer all of the facilities that are necessary to conduct a complete grain business under any kind of circumstances, whether governmental or otherwise.

We have been, primarily, a commission merchant for our member elevators. It has been our task to find an outlet for all shipments from our member elevators, whether for sale or private or government storage. Most terminal operators now have a line of owned or financed country elevators which, of course, have preference in the available terminal storage. We own, operate, or work with the biggest line of country elevators in this territory. We originate more grain for storage, possibly, than any other concern operating in Kansas. Our (Continued on Page Two)

FARM FUNDS CUT

FARM SECURITY AND STAMP PLAN APPROPRIATION REDUCED

Strong Possibility That Lee Tenancy Bill May Be Passed—Nutrition Campaign Launched

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Having won their campaign for high loans, Congressional farm leaders relaxed their vigilance in behalf of farmers and have recommended a \$42 million slash in Farm Security and Stamp Plan appropriations. This compromise of increases voted by the Senate after Farmers Union pressure will be submitted for final vote next week. The Senate had restored a \$35 million cut in Stamp Plan funds, and extension of the plan to communities not now being served. However, additional funds possibly may be tacked on to the Stamp Plan appropriations, since certain farm leaders have urged the transfer of all surplus activities from Agriculture to relief.

Out of \$32 million restored to FSA by the Senate, \$7 million were cut, leaving \$25 million for rehabilitation loans, and \$64 million for grants and administration. That means about 10,000 fewer new loans next year, and an overlanded staff.

Senate increases totaling \$238 million for parity payments were eliminated when Capitol Hill leaders agreed to the President's request that conservation benefits should be included in figuring parity returns, with the total returns not to go above parity. Thus, the half of the \$500 million soil conserving fund which is paid on basic commodities has been substituted for parity payments. This method of calculating parity has long been used by the Farm Bureau and by some Agriculture officials. Despite the fact that many farmers fell short of parity, and despite the cost-plus defense contracts for which Congress will soon have approved more than \$50 billion, a great howl is being raised that there is a chance of farmers getting a trifle over 100 percent of parity price on part of their commodities.

Union Plan Nears Adoption Crop insurance for cotton, for which the Farmers Union has been fighting for the last three years, should soon be law. Wheat crop insurance will be more secure from attack once cotton growers receive the benefits of the program. Premium rates on both wheat and cotton insurance will probably be raised next year to completely cover all administrative costs, even though they will increase in the present FSA tenancy bill. The bill would allow a many-fold increase in high-risk areas.

Lee Tenancy Bill Comes Up The Lee Tenancy Bill to help tenants become owners at last appears to have strong possibilities of passage. Endorsed by the Farmers Union ever since Senator Lee of Oklahoma first proposed it three years ago, the bill has been blocked by the House majority support for it in that body. By adding it as an amendment to a bill already passed by the House, Senate leaders expect to force a House vote on it soon. It would allow an in-purchase program which requires federal financing and has been limited to 10,000 tenants per year. The Lee plan is four months old but would insure private loans of a 3 percent return, thus allowing a many-fold increase in securing farms.

Our Debt-Adjustment Bill is still being held up for further discussions with certain farm leaders proposing amendments. Unless a satisfactory agreement is obtained within the next two weeks, our Legislative Committee intends to wait no longer, having postponed action now for nearly four months.

Nutrition Campaign Launched The recent national nutrition conference held in Washington failed to emphasize the practical methods for improving the national diet, and it appears that it will result largely in an educational campaign. Although the conference recommended no cuts in the expansion of the plan as its main objective, if all families having an income under \$1000 per year were placed on the stamp plan, the cost would be a mere \$500 million, with 22 million persons benefited. Cutting middlemen's share of the consumer's dollar by vigorous anti-trust action, and federal action to raise wages and income for the (Continued on Page Four)

Over 75 Attend Managers' and Directors' Meeting



Meeting of Farmers Union Directors' and Managers' Association, Topeka, June 5th. In the background is the Farmers Union Terminal Elevator

NEW WHEAT IS IN

First Load Delivered at Ellsworth Tuesday Tests 61 Pounds

Ellsworth, June 12—The first load of new wheat was delivered at the Farmers elevator here Thursday. It tested 61 pounds per bushel, protein 12.80.

The yield will be over 25 bushels an acre. The load of wheat was brought in by R. W. Doubrava.

This is a record, as it is the earliest date upon which new crop wheat has been delivered to the Ellsworth elevator.

In the 1940 Decennial census, more than 110,000 enumerators made 81,618,698 calls and obtained 3,971,024,489 separate facts entries about people, farms, housing, factories and other activities.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Junior and Juvenile Department

ESTHER EKBLAD, Director

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

FRONTIERS
There have been frontiers—The new hold places. And they have been remembered with longing and laughter, till the young say, sadly, "There are no frontiers to push back."

They have heard the stories of all the beginnings of the wagon wheels turning in the deep lush grass of the valleys, on the bright new sands of the valleys, on the bright new sands at the edges of rivers.

For time has laid blue twilight on their camps. Dimmed the fears, painted the evening fires bright.

Steel turned the new sod over, tilled the broad lands. Walls turned away dark, brought in peace.

So that in all this world there is not a place to be held, no place to plow.

Forget the old marks, the ways to the frontiers. For no sun setting behind strange hills is bigger challenge than the look in a Negro's eyes.

Behind and beyond every cruel thing is a frontier. And believe me, There are Wops and Ookies and Jews and Japs to say that we are cruel people.

There are smaller subtler things. Children follow one behind the other from class to class. The book says—"Government of the people—by the people—They look up and repeat: "Shall not perish from the earth."

The young read adventure and grumble because there is no new land to cultivate.

By Ruth Bachman, Copyright, 1941, by Scholastic, the American High School Weekly.

The above poem, written by an eighteen year old high school girl in Seattle, Washington, was awarded first prize, poetry, in the 17th annual Scholastic Awards, conducted by the Scholastic Magazine.

We were inspired by the challenge of the poem, written by a girl, and now we are happy for permission to share it with the readers of this column. You may consider it our editorial of the week—a guest editorial.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY

F. U. Hears Splendid 4-Minute Speeches by Juniors

Four-minute speeches are in the air wherever Juniors are preparing for camp days. Here we have two splendid examples of the four-minute speeches given by the young people who are giving. The following speeches were given at the Pottawatomie County meeting at St. Marys, June 4. The first "Uncle Sam's Crown Jewels" was given by Bill Bode, a Junior who is working for the Minuteman Award. In order to become a Farmers Union Minuteman a Junior must give nine speeches, four to ten minutes in length, all on different topics.

The second speech "Youth Work and National Defense" was given by Regina Lenherr, a Junior Reserve. Junior Reserves are those young people who are thirteen, fourteen and fifteen years of age. Both of these short talks reveal much thought and study on the part of the givers. With these as examples of the Juniors we do hope we can look forward to having many Farmers Union members who can speak "briefly and adequately on many subjects."

UNCLE SAM'S CROWN JEWELS

No longer does farm, social or labor legislation rate the headlines of our newspapers or the radio. No longer are we discussing "how to raise our standards of living, what to do about the "Dust Bowl" refugees, the share-cropper and relief." We realize that these desperate problems do exist, but we are far too busy listening, reading and planning on "how to save Britain as a means of saving democracy and the United States."

Almost everyone believes that "to neglect defense is to invite disaster." Most believe in aid to Britain as long as we do not become involved in the horrible war. Those who favor this aid, claim that we are defending democracy. Democracy has proven itself worth while saving and we should begin at home to save it. People with homes of their own, peace and a bright outlook on the future have something worth while saving; and when the crises arises they will stake all to save it. But, on the other hand, people half-starved, homeless, and with nothing to look to the future for are apt to think that even the dictator's plans are better than those of a form of government in which all do not benefit (that is, an autocracy not a democracy).

People are not hard to satisfy, all most of them ask of the world is a home of their own, ample food and clothing. Why can't all of the American people have these things? Perhaps, they could if we were not giving such fabulous sums to Britain. I wonder if Britain is really in such dire need of our aid—as yet she has not sold her crown jewels, which are worth billions. The down and out farmer of whom we are speaking has some crown jewels, too—his family, and if he has one—his home, and they are very worth-

while saving. The farmer is defending democracy as much as Britain. If anyone doesn't believe it, let him try to put democracy into action with a nation full of hungry people.

The Farmers Union National Legislative Committee is constantly keeping the bills for farm-aid before Congress. Our senators and representatives in Washington would like to hear from you regarding your opinions. You voted for them and they are eager to do your bidding. There are people who do not believe in their congressmen know why.

Many of us contributed to the legislative fund. Why not contribute a penny or two to a demand, to your congressmen. You might add that it is high time that Uncle Sam defended his own crown jewels—his farmers, their homes, and families.

Bill Bode, Jr., Sandy Hook F. U. Jr.

YOUTH WORK AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

It has often been asked, "Why do the youth of Farmers Union have special classes?" It has been said that youth work is one of the first lines of national defense. History shows that nations have grown or fallen according to the type of education and training their youth received.

We have been taught in our Farmers Union Junior Class that there are two kinds of social orders or systems of government, the pagan and the Christian.

In the pagan order the first principle is that death ends all. From this it follows that life is a brief span of years in which to get and enjoy as much of this world's goods as possible. Its second principle is that might makes right.

In the pagan social order ever yet has brought security and happiness to the majority. The pagan system teaches selfish rugged individualism. It leads to injustice in business, first between individuals and then between nations. Injustice between nations leads to war. War means the wasteful use of our natural and economic resources and the bloody sacrifice of youth.

In the Christian order the first principle is that death does not end all. From this it follows that life is a brief span of years in which to prove ourselves worthy of eternal happiness. Its second principle is that justice and charity shall prevail.

The Christian order has brought security and happiness to the majority wherever it has been put into effect. The Christian order teaches cooperation, the practical expression of the religious belief in the brotherhood of man of a life hereafter. Cooperation leads to friendship. Friendship between nations fosters the mutual exchange of goods and services. This promotes peace, increases the useful employment of natural resources; brings sufficiency to the common people, hope to the youth, and happiness to all.

Our Constitution is based upon Christian principles, but our nation seems to be leading toward the pagan order. How can Christian Democracy be preserved and strengthened?

In our Junior Class we have learned that the family is the first unit of the social order. Whatever fosters wholesome Christian family life helps perfect the whole social order because a nation is made up of a union of families.

We also learned that the Farmers Union program of education and action centers in the welfare of the family. Its legislative program is designed to aid the family-sized farmer. Its cooperative program is designed to weld the family-size farmers into a strong union to gain economic independence.

Its education program begins and ends with the family. There is a graded course of education and training for Juvenile, Junior-Reserves, Juniors, and Adults.

We youth have no taste for the regimentation and servitude of a pagan dictatorship. We believe in Christian democracy. The Farmers Union program is Christian in its principles of cooperation and in its family life. It is democratic in its ways of business and education. Therefore the better to understand the Farmers Union program as a means to preserve and strengthen Christian democracy, we youth attend special classes and Summer Camps and engage in various projects. It is our part in fitting ourselves for the national defense of a great country, the United States of America.

Regina Lenherr, Sandy Hook F. U. Jr.

CO-OP MEALS A FEATURE OF KANSAS F. U. JR. CAMP

Splendid Accommodations for Juniors at Ponca City Camp

The campers at the 1941 Kansas Farmers Union Camp will thrive on Co-op meals. Staple groceries and canned fruits and vegetables will be bought from the thriving Winfield Cooperative store. Dairy products will come through the Arkansas City Cooperative Milk Association. Mr. Carl W. Fitzgerald, manager of the Association, gave a hearty welcome and promised good service. Deliveries will be made at the camp daily.

It is going to be a pleasure to patronize these outstanding cooperatives. The Winfield store has just recently changed its name to the Winfield Super Cooperative Store and they will soon announce the opening of their enlarged and remodeled store building.

In making inquiries about the Arkansas City Milk Association Mr.

TO ATTEND SCHOOL

WESTERN HEMISPHERE RELATIONSHIPS A SUBJECT OF STUDY

Esther Ekblad, Kansas Junior Leader, Goes to National Co-operative Recreation School and Minnesota Discussion Conference

Esther Ekblad left Saturday, June 14, to attend the National Co-operative Recreation School at the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. The school opened on Saturday evening, June 14, with a general get-acquainted session and will close two weeks later on the morning of June 27.

This is the sixth annual Recreation School to be sponsored by the Cooperative League of U. S. A. Young people and leaders from all parts of the country attend and enjoy two full weeks of study in cooperative recreation. Frank Shilston, Education Department, Midland Cooperation, Whole sale is Director of the school.

The faculty will include experts in many phases of recreation. Folk dancing, singing, games, drama, puppetry and handicrafts will be the popular fields of study at the school. All classes will be held on the campus of the State College at Ames.

Early in July from July 7 to July 12, State Leader Ekblad will attend a Discussion Conference on "Education, Democracy, and Defense," at the Winona State Teachers College, Winona, Minnesota.

This conference is being sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment for the International Peace and by the Division of Program Study and Discussion, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The conference will be attended by approximately fifty people representing the farm, the city laborer, business, the professions and as stated in the Conference Program, "Specialists in fields of agriculture, labor, and international relations will be invited to speak or arrange special discussions within their fields, at the request of the group."

"Harry E. Terrell, Secretary of the Economic Policy Committee, Des Moines, returns June 16 from an intensive study of agriculture in Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina. He will be available, together with others in the group to report on problems of Western Hemisphere relationships—probably at an evening forum or in discussion groups."

"Discussions will be led by A. Drummond Jones, with assistance from members of the group. "Field Trips will be arranged to enable small groups to study various local economic problems and programs, as examples of large problems, these are not yet definitely arranged, but will be selected from such projects as Farm Security Administration, N.Y.A. AA Committees, Trade Union meetings, Farm Organization meetings, Employment offices, grain elevator and exchange, etc."

A SUCCESSFUL DIRECTORS' AND MANAGERS' MEETING

(Continued From Page One) president of the Association for the past two years, resigned as president of the Directors' and Managers' Association. He stated that he felt that it would be better for some of the other leaders in Kansas to share a portion of

the work and the responsibility. In addition to his responsibility as manager of the Farmers Union Elevator Association, at Ellsworth, Mr. Nash is Vice-President of the Kansas Farmers Union, and a Director on the Board of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. Mr. Nash stated that his first responsibility is to the Cooperative organization at Ellsworth, which he has taken care of in the spare time that he has, apart from the management of the Ellsworth business organization. While president of the Directors' and Managers' Association, Mr. Nash has succeeded in reviving much of the enthusiasm which the Association had at its organization. Pat Nash is still a young man but in cooperative and farm organization work in Kansas, he has become one of Kansas' outstanding leaders.

The group of Managers and Directors met at a meeting at Bennington, Mr. Nash's resignation with regret and gave him a standing vote of appreciation, for his services.

Mr. Don Wilcox, Manager of the Farmers Union Elevator at Bennington, was elected to replace Mr. Nash as President. Don needs no introduction to managers and directors of cooperative business organizations in Kansas as he has always taken an active part in the work of the Directors' and Managers' Association. The Association is expecting of continued growth and success under the leadership of Don Wilcox.

It is in charge of this Washington office, the expenses of which are approximately \$5,000 per year. The services of Robert Handischin who is in charge of this Washington office are available to Farmers Union groups anywhere in the United States.

We raise more money for legislative work here in the Northwest than any other grouping of Farmers Union states. That is because our people are trained to raise funds, and our representatives have done such effective work in Washington that our people feel that funds contributed to this work have proven to be a sound investment.

Many more Farmers Union States have cooperated in raising legislative funds this year than previously, however, so that the grand total of funds raised for legislative work during 1941 will probably exceed that of any year in the history of the Farmers Union.

No doubt some people have the mistaken idea that our legislative work consists solely of introducing and promoting the passage of bills by the Congress. We have initiated several legislative measures, pressed for their adoption, and some of these measures have become laws. However, our committee handles a great many matters which have to do with the administration of laws and programs especially as they affect cooperatives.

It was the hope of our committee that we would have a surplus over and above our legislative needs this year, and that we could make some contributions to organization work. The committee has already helped in a small way one of our sister states and hopes to be able to do more. We could do much more effective legislative work if more of our Western and Southwestern states had good Farmers Union organizations. Perhaps it will be possible in 1942 to combine the solicitation of funds for legislation and organization, raise one fund instead of two, and then allocate the funds so as to give attention to both organization and legislation. We can, and we should, raise more money for legislation and organization than we have been doing. We will not do that, however, unless managers and stockholders of our Cooperative Business Activities and our membership in general are educated to see the need for wider organization, the value of such work, and then take steps to cooperate in providing the finance to carry it on.—A. W. Ricker, St. Paul, Minnesota.

WAGES OF CHILDREN SET

London, June 10.—(Chicago Tribune copyright)—The Wiltshire agricultural wages committee today fixed the pay for child farm workers between the ages of 12 and 14 years at 4 pence (labor 8 cents) an hour. The committee also expressed the view that no child under 14 should work more than forty-eight hours weekly.

NO HARM IN THAT

First Drafted—You know, I feel like I'd like to punch that hard-boiled sergeant in the nose again. Second Drafted—Again? First Drafted—Yes, I felt like it yesterday.—Pathfinder.

A JUNIOR PICNIC

A joint picnic was enjoyed at the Winfield Park by the Juniors of the Kellogg and Beaver Local, Cowley county, the evening of June 7. After the potluck supper, which boasted of chicken, salads, cakes and pie, the Juniors enjoyed playing games about the park. Shortly before the "good-nights" were said all took part in a discussion of youth's place in the swirl of present day events.

A Junior class meeting at Kellogg was announced for Friday evening, June 13.

We Manufacture—

Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association

Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery,

Office Equipment, Printing

CONSOLIDATED printing and stationery co. SALINA, KANSAS

GIVE LIBERALLY

NORTHWEST FARMERS UNION STATES CONTRIBUTE LIBERALLY TO LEGISLATIVE FUND

More Than Eleven Thousand Dollars Given This Year—A. W. Ricker Writes of Need for More Funds

Up to June 2nd of this year total contributions of \$11,200 had been received by the Northwest Legislative Committee. Of this total amount, the Farmers Union Cooperative Oil Associations had contributed \$2,835, Cooperative Grain Elevator Associations \$2,757.50, and Farmers Union Locals \$2,757.50. The largest totals have come from the three groupings named above. In addition contributions have been received from county Farmers Union organizations, Livestock Shippers Associations, cooperative creameries, rural businessmen, and individuals.

During the 1941 legislative period, which remains, no doubt a considerable additional sum will be received. The Northwest Legislative Committee is bearing the total cost of maintaining the Washington office, the expenses of which are approximately \$5,000 per year. The services of Robert Handischin who is in charge of this Washington office are available to Farmers Union groups anywhere in the United States.

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Mr. Glen Hewitt, manager of the Osawatimie Farmers Union Elevator, was re-elected as Vice-President, having served in this capacity for the past two years. Osawatimie is one of the older Farmer's Union activities in the State and Glen is one of the young men in the state, who is taking an active part in state-wide cooperative activities.

Following election of officers, the by-laws of the Association were amended, changing the name from the "Farmers Union Directors' and Managers' Association," which makes the name at the present time, the "Farmers Union Directors' and Managers' Association."

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"Don't Neglect Insurance"

The More You Need to Economize, the Less You Can Afford to be Caught Without Insurance Coverage on Your Property.

And you will probably be surprised at the low cost of a Farmers Union policy. Let a Farmers Union insurance man figure with you. He will appreciate the opportunity, and you'll appreciate knowing just what protection a Farmers Union policy affords.

An INSURANCE POLICY in the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company can provide financial protection against fire, wind, cyclone, hail and supplemental coverages. You can feel safe from financial loss. Organized April 18, 1914, the Farmers Union has never missed paying a proven loss.

Do not delay! Those who learn the value of an insurance policy by experience, often are left without much property and have little use for their expensive information. Don't be in the position of the man who locked the stable doors after his horse had been stolen.

ACT TODAY—TOMORROW IS OFTEN TOO LATE

The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co.

Salina, Kansas

RECENT REPRESENTATIVE Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company AT KANSAS CITY

HOGS—240 lbs. and Down

	Wt.	Price
Melvin Crawford, Saline County Mo., 27 head.....	210	\$ 9.35
Joe M. Piles, Saline County, Mo., 19 head.....	203	9.35
Kan. St. Penitentiary, Leavenworth County, Kan., 22 head.....	205	9.35
Farmers Produce Exch., Linn County Mo., 19 head.....	206	9.35
E. B. Marsh, Saline County Mo., 31 head.....	223	9.35
H. B. McCarey, Vernon County, Mo., 15 head.....	223	9.35
E. W. White, Allen County, Kan., 15 head.....	223	9.35
W. W. Vaughn, Douglas County, Kan., 21 head.....	215	9.30
Ed Ohelendorf, Saline County Mo., 18 head.....	180	9.30
Herbert Kohlenberg, Miami County, Kan., 33 head.....	238	9.30
Fred Starke, Lafayette County, Mo., 14 head.....	224	9.30
H. E. Baker, Miami County, Mo., 18 head.....	223	9.30
Clyde Simmitt, Cherokee County, Kan., 15 head.....	195	9.30
E. E. Ingraham, Grundy County Mo., 18 head.....	202	9.15
C. W. Jones, Saline County, Mo., 47 head.....	202	9.15
W. P. Halley, Johnson County, Mo., 20 head.....	200	9.25
Dave Frerking, Lafayette County, Mo., 21 head.....	193	9.25
Gust F. Rosa, Morgan County, Mo., 37 head.....	213	9.25
Ernest Wiley, Lafayette County, Mo., 21 head.....	204	9.25
Chas. Schroeder, Saline County, Mo., 21 head.....	210	9.20
Albert Tye, Lafayette County, Mo., 15 head.....	195	9.15
Kan. St. Penitentiary, Leavenworth County, Kan., 19 head.....	240	9.15
Jove Havenstein, Miami County, Kan., 23 head.....	227	9.15
J. F. Shoemaker, Henry County, Mo., 34 head.....	220	9.15
J. H. Frederick, Benton County, Mo., 30 head.....	181	9.15
Joe Froeschle, Lafayette County, Mo., 23 head.....	211	9.15
O. B. Campbell, Lafayette County, Mo., 30 head.....	213	9.15
Richards Borgman, Saline County, Mo., 23 head.....	211	9.15
E. A. Biggs, Cass County, Mo., 20 head.....	175	9.15
H. W. Brown, Henry County, Mo., 27 head.....	146	9.00
W. P. Halley, Johnson County, Mo., 10 head.....		

HOGS—240 lbs. and Up

Frank Hagenboeck, Henry County, Mo., 38 head.....	240	9.30
Carl Schwanholt, Lafayette County, Mo., 26 head.....	250	9.30
R. H. Stokes, Franklin County, Kan., 44 head.....	248	9.30

FARMERS ELEVATOR, CHARLTON COUNTY, MO., 10 HEAD.....

Alex Carey, Platte County, Mo., 12 head.....	90	12.25
P. B. Kaumans, Henry County, Mo., 11 head.....	75	12.00
W. R. Faust, Franklin County, Kan., 18 head.....	75	12.00
Walt Galladay, Mitchell County, Kan., 31 head.....	77	11.50
Ralph Lefman, Lafayette County, Mo., 31 head.....	73	10.75

JUNE 5—CATTLE

McCloud Bros., Johnson County, Mo., 11 mixed yearlings.....	873	11.00
John Stehwein, St. Clair County, Mo., 10 mixed yearlings.....	899	10.75
Robert Forbes, Osage County, Kan., 24 steers.....	1116	10.75
Ernest Wiley, Lafayette County, Mo., 18 steers.....	1140	10.50
Peter Thove, Wabunsee County, Kan., 25 steers.....	1004	10.50
A. C. Parli, Pawnee County, Neb., 23 steers.....	1208	10.40
H. W. Brandt, Pettis County, Mo., 20 heifers.....	779	10.25
M. C. Thompson, Ray County, Mo., 15 mixed yearlings.....	1207	10.25
Scott Bros., Pawnee County, Neb., 15 steers.....	1075	10.25
W. F. Kanes, Osage County, Kan., 29 heifers.....	775	10.10
O. P. McNece, Douglas County, Kan., 29 heifers.....	739	10.00
R. C. Rogler, Anderson County, Kan., 20 heifers.....	739	10.00
Sam Small, Pawnee County, Neb., 13 heifers.....	1050	9.90
Blake Ziegler, Gray County, Kan., 20 steers.....	671	9.05
P. J. Rose, Wyandotte County, Kan., 24 heifers.....	697	9.35
Kramer Bros., Riley County, Kan., 22 mixed yearlings.....	1180	9.35
W. H. Mills, Osage County, Kan., 16 steers.....	698	9.25
John Knausman, Cherokee County, Kan., 16 heifers.....	698	9.25
R. J. Rose, Wyandotte County, Kan., 25 heifers.....	972	9.00
John Knausman, Cherokee County, Kan., 24 steers.....	972	9.00
Geo. Hammerbacker, Crawford County, Kan., 29 steers.....	965	9.00
Gus Stuewe, Wabunsee County, Kan., 14 steers.....	906	9.00
John Reed, Johnson County, Mo., 20 steers.....	700	9.00
Geo. Johnson, Jackson County, Mo., 14 steers.....	748	7.5

Day by Day with FUJA

by HELEN DENNEY

"Why don't you write a column for the Kansas Union Farmer?" asked E. K. Dean when he stopped in at the office of Farmers Union Jobbing Association in Kansas City recently.

"If it didn't have to have a 'purpose' or if we didn't have to fuss and fume too much about our style of writing but could just talk about what our Association or our member associations are doing, or who comes to see us and why, we might consider it," was our reply.

"You know, I think that is about what our Kansas Farmers Union members would like. Most of them are part owners of Farmers Union Jobbing Association through membership in local Farmers Union elevators, stores or oil stations, but sometimes they don't get much news about what you are doing."

So that's how this 'column' came to be written. We hope that through it Farmers Union members become better acquainted with the activities of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

May Was a Busy Month
May was an exceptionally busy month with your regional cooperative association. Excavation work on the 250,000 bushel addition to your Farmers Union Terminal Elevator at Topeka has been completed, and the big tanks will be ready to care for part of the late wheat movement.

In Kansas City the Association handled 522 cars of grain, and in Salina we handled 115 cars. This is 391 cars more than was handled in May a year ago.

Grain bin business was booming along toward the 200,000 bushel mark when that popular word "priority" caught up with us and slowed things down. Difficulties in getting the necessary supplies caused the manufacturer to increase prices and delivery dates have been lengthened on the more recent orders. The farmer who foresighted enough to get the needed storage bins early should count himself lucky.

The request that farmers increase their stocks evidently was taken seriously, for chicken feeds have been moving out of our warehouses and mill freely. Many Farmers Union members have had time now to prove for themselves that the feed man who worked at their own Farmers Union Feed Mill in Topeka have "what it takes" to produce results.

Three Heads are Better Than One
This is especially true when representatives of three groups of people who are serving the farmer work together intelligently and amicably. Ralph Snyder, president, C. A. Ward, divisional director, Farm Security Administration, came to Kansas City recently to discuss the best plan of operation for a local cooperative with Manager H. E. Witham of FUJA. Through their mutual desire to help, they were able to work with the local group and make a unanimous decision on what was best for the farmer members of the local cooperative.

June 12, Organization Date
Do you suppose those 37 Farmers Union members who met in Salina on June 12, 1941 to organize Farmers Union Jobbing Association believed that their dream of service cooperative would grow into the power it has become? Do you suppose they thought it possible for farmers, by cooperating, to make such savings for themselves as \$70,333, or \$33,363, or \$118,382 each YEAR? Do you suppose they realized that in a five-year period the Association would handle for its members 42 million bushels of wheat, or 7 million bushels of feed and flour? These figures sound good to us, but who knows, perhaps those organizers would be disappointed because there are Farmers Union members who do not patronize their local cooperative—because there are local Farmers Union cooperatives who do not patronize their own state-wide or regional cooperative. We dream big, as we should. But so long as we build solidly maybe we shouldn't be too disappointed if we fail to attain our goals as rapidly as we expect.

1941 Wheat Loans
In all likelihood, Farmers Union Jobbing Association again will act as a lending agency for government wheat loans, which means that FUJA can handle the grain, but can MAKE THE LOAN. Charges for these services are fixed by law. Whether or not farmers build up savings for themselves (even though these savings may be small) or profits for someone else depends upon whether or not they USE THEIR OWN ORGANIZATION.

The price of \$1.10, Kansas City, for No. 2 hard wheat has set, but other details of the new loan program are not completed. Managers of local Farmers Union elevators will receive definite instructions in regard to the program before the movement starts.

Getting Ready for the Rush
Middle June finds the office getting ready for the rush. Some of the force of workers are away on their last days of vacation, but soon they will be back at their desks with a fresh enthusiasm for the coming weeks of high-tension work. New office supplies come in daily and overflow the storeroom. "Summer" is a word that reappears—the half dozen or so young people who come from college or high school to work during the summer months. Bright colored mimeographed material that is to be mailed to managers and directors of country elevators at the "last minute" is stacked on desks.

Throughout the office is the feeling of a lull before the storm, for there's an excitement and thrill about even the thought of the first big movement of wheat or market. Grain samples come into the office in double handfuls. Samples of grain taken from cars ship-

BRAZIL BOOSTS FAMILY SIZE TYPE FARM OWNERSHIP

(Continued From Page One)

cent to 60 percent. My guess judging the sources of the figures, is that 30 percent would be nearly correct.

A very noticeable drive is under way to educate all of Brazil's population in the next few years. Hundreds of new school buildings are under construction and there is much discussion in professional circles as to the need for expansion of education. We visited the National School of Agriculture, some 50 miles out of Rio de Janeiro. A complete new set of buildings is under construction, to be completed in 1943. The school is not located near any town. It is felt that since it is a school of agriculture it should be in the country. An interesting phase of this school is a school for silk culture. Brazilians say that very fine silks can be had in producing silks. The impression I gained of the professional agricultural college staff was that they were very much aware of the necessity of making their agricultural college training practical. Since they do not have the highly trained technical and research men that we have, with a very few exceptions, they may carry this idea too far. They present educational influences are French, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese. However, the influence of our colleges and technical schools is being felt more and more. More and more of Brazil's young college men are going to the United States for training.

Since the Vargas government has been in power, the German, Japanese and other foreign schools have been closed. The Brazilians state that in each instance there is a "foreign" school has been closed that a state or Brazilian school has been opened. I talked to Doctor Hunnicut, McKenzie of McKenzies College about freedom of education. He stated that they had in no way been molested. I gained the impression that in many instances too much politics was involved in the closing of the educational institutions.

Health.
Many efforts are being made to improve the health of the people. I saw a very modern well staffed hospital at Rio, which had been set up by the government. Many other attacks on the problem of sanitation and health are under way.

Land and Natural Resources.
Brazil has millions of square miles of virgin land. She also has vast quantities of iron, manganese and other minerals. Vast undeveloped supplies of water power are available. The government is now developing many new hydro-electric plants.

One well informed person told us that many of the early land titles were acquired as follows: An explorer would start down a river (one of the main rivers); beginning at stream (a) he would go down to stream (b); in each instance he would then claim all land running along the arterial or main river from stream (a) to stream (b) and bounded as follows: from the main river to the stream (a) then a straight line to headwaters of stream (b) thence down stream (b) to the main river. Filings of claims of this type often included thousands of square miles of land. Many of these titles are no longer recognized by the government. Some land development firms have felt that it was necessary to buy up these old titles.

Taxation.
Taxation of farm land in Brazil has been largely non-existent. The taxes on one 600 acre farm we visited were \$60.00 per year. We were told that there were no taxes now of decreasing a graduated Land Tax to break up the big estates. Development and colonization companies apparently do not pay taxes on land which they buy, particularly where they do not develop the land.

Frontiers.
Brazilian farmers are apparently following the same procedure our farmers followed. They are moving westward. When they lose their farm or when the land wears out they move on west and buy or acquire new land. Many of the old fazendas (farms) are then sold in smaller units and into cotton or diversified farming.

Erosion.
Many evidences of erosion appear as one travels through the older agricultural sections. Coffee

land becomes pretty badly eroded in about 20 years. The government is now taking some steps to stop soil erosion.

Large Land Holdings.
The effect of large plantation ownership is very apparent in some sections. The owners are the wealthy families of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. The farms are operated by managers, where over 1000 agricultural workers were used. The towns are very small because the owner buys his supplies in the cities and the workers have so little income that they cannot trade in town. The result is that no capital residue is left in the community. The people and the land become poorer and poorer. Many commercial interests, notably the railroads, now recognize the force of the large "absentee" ownership and are using their influence against it. The government is also taking steps to break up the large holdings.

Present Policy of State and Federal Government.
The present policy of state and federal government as well as private land colonization concerns is to do everything possible to encourage the family size type of farm. This policy may very easily revolutionize the economy of Brazil. The family size farm will undoubtedly build up communities which will in turn mean better health, better schools, better health roads in general a better standard of living. The very large fazendas have left no community life and certainly no wealth in the local community. They have left no roads, no schools, no health roads, no better health roads in general a better standard of living. The very large fazendas have left no community life and certainly no wealth in the local community. They have left no roads, no schools, no health roads, no better health roads in general a better standard of living.

Colonization and Agricultural Immigration.
We were told that several private concerns were engaged in agricultural colonization in the North Parana area where a firm controlled by British capital is engaged in selling land and developing communities. This firm started out with three million acres of land some 7 or 8 years ago. So far they have sold about 470,000 acres. The policy of the concern is to sell land in small family sized tracts of from 30 to 320 acres. The company builds its own roads, the roads are at the frontier subsidizes the doctor. The price for the land varies from about \$2.50 per acre to \$15.00 per acre depending upon the location. The land is sold on installments, 20 percent down, 10 percent the second year, 20 percent the third, fourth and fifth years, with interest at 8 percent. There are practically no delinquencies.

Crops—Diversification.
Brazilians say that anything which grows anywhere can be grown in Brazil. With the notable exception of wheat this seems to be true. Coffee, cotton, mandioca (tapioca), potatoes, all kinds of fruit, corn, beans and rice as well as most of our other small grains are not grown successfully. Many Brazilians stated that more and more diversification was being followed. It was evident that coffee to cotton is not difficult. A shift back to more intensive coffee cultivation, although it would take a little longer, would not be difficult. Production of dairy products and poultry is being developed but is said to be on the increase.

Capital Supply—Interest Rates.
Brazil is very long on natural and human resources, but very short on capital. Interest rates are very high. Time deposits draw 5 percent at the banks. Apartment houses return 15 percent or more on the investment. Industrial investments are practically nil, hence they draw interest in many instances of 20 percent to 30 percent. The Bank of Brazil controls the exchange in behalf of the internal economic interests of Brazil. Foreign investors in Brazil have a very difficult time getting money out of the country to pay interest. One foreign businessman stated that they had been unable to send money for interest out of the country for a number of years. The result was they had reinvested in capital goods. One young Scotchman who paid a transportation bill for us in Brazil, had been asked us to pay him in American dollars in order that he might use the money in U. S. A. for magazines.

General Property.
The internal economy of Brazil does not appear to have been upset by the war. Everywhere one goes he sees much building activity. A government official in Sao Paulo stated that during 1940 all building (exclusive of dwellings) were completed every working hour. Labor is very cheap but there is a scarcity of labor. Strikes are prohibited by decree. Labor organizations seem almost nonexistent. All secret orders, such as Masons and other lodges, are forbidden. There are many public works projects, schools, hospitals, government buildings, as well as unemployments.

I gained the impression that the Vargas government had given Brazil a much needed stability which coupled with our coffee agreement and several other factors is making for prosperity in Brazil. Great stress is being placed on economic self-sufficiency, as evidenced by the requirement that all products must contain 10 percent Mandioca (tapioca) flour.

In Conclusion.
Brazil is awakening very rapidly to her gigantic possibilities. Her people are coming to believe in the awakening of her potentialities. Many times I was told that Brazil was more united than ever before. I was particularly impressed with the rising spirit of effort to improve the lot of the underdog. The same cries as in the United States against social improvement, from the same type of vested interests, are present in Brazil. Although I cannot possibly agree that even a

benevolent dictator is a good thing, there seems to be genuine effort in many directions to help the low income groups in agriculture and industry. The same fight of the common man for land, for economic and social security is going on in Brazil as is, and has been, going on in the United States for years. The opening of new frontiers with the emphasis on the family sized farm; the principle of Graduated Land Taxes; the attitude that big business and large individual operations are not only matters of private concern but of public concern; the attempt to intelligently plan for the future; the desire and effort to conduct universal education; to improve health and improve the living standards of the common man, hold much hope for Brazil becoming a great nation. Brazil's natural resources and tropical agriculture offer much to complement American agriculture, not injure it.

The most encouraging and heartening thing to me is that the basic attempts to improve Brazil are all attempts which follow the agricultural principles for which the Farmers Union has stood. It also heartens one to get reaffirmation of a deep conviction that, given a free exchange of goods and services, both nationally and internationally without the impediments of the profit toll bridges, this could be a world of plenty and of peace, instead of a world of insecurity, scarcity, hatred and war.

FARM FUNDS CUT

(Continued From Page One)
poorest laborers and farmers would also be required to feed everyone well. A real "feed America first" program would require 35 million more acres under production in addition to that lost from world outlets, and would be the greatest aid in raising farm income and adjusting farm production. As a consequence of not centering attention upon these practical steps, anti-farm groups seized upon the conference as another demonstration of the failure of the farm program. Claiming that such widespread bad diets are a result of restricted farm production, they demanded that federal aid be withdrawn from farmers, as part of the defense program. The truth is that the farm program has not restricted production but has instead increased it to record levels each year.

Attention in Washington is now centered upon the new tax bill, additional defense funds, and expected use by the President of full emergency powers, with none of the latter in sight as yet which would directly affect agriculture.

THREAT TO DEFENSE EFFORTS

Forty Five Million Americans are Undernourished—Paul V. McNutt Urges Adoption of Food Stamp Plan for Low Income Families

In a strongly worded warning to the Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt stated in Washington that "rising employment and larger wages resulting from the defense program will not be sufficient to have any effect on widespread undernourishment in this country either this year or next."

McNutt's statement proceeded the National Nutrition Conference for Defense which was called in Washington by President Roosevelt on May 26, 27 and 28. Pointing out that 45 million persons today have inadequate diets because their incomes are so low that they cannot afford to buy food necessary for healthy bodies, he asked "How can we expect to step-up production of aeroplanes, munitions and ships, if we do not step-up the health and general fitness of the workers who make production possible?" He said that "We cannot expect to have workers who are physically fit unless we see to it that they have adequate diets."

Three-fourths of the non-farm families of the United States are now getting along on diets considered poor or only fair," McNutt pointed out.

"During the depression years of the 1930's we became accustomed to having 20 to 25 million persons on relief and we know that even today there are still 15 million persons dependent on public assistance for all or part of their means of subsistence."

The Federal Security Administrator said that there are 30 million persons in the low-income group who are economically ill-equipped, if any, better off than those who are depending on aid from social agencies.

At the same time, Dr. Hazel Strebelling of the Bureau of Home Economics said "If the average consumption of these protective foods by all families in this country could be raised to the level of those whose present diets may be rated good, there would be large increases in national consumption."

"Consumption increases would be approximately if possible, 25 percent better, 15 percent eggs, 35 percent tomatoes and citrus fruit, 70 percent leafy green and yellow vegetables, 100 percent."

One of the proposals considered by the Nutrition Conference was the adoption of a national food stamp plan applicable to all families receiving incomes of less than \$1,000 annually.

Government officials believe that such a plan would cost approximately \$500,000,000 and would benefit some 20 to 22 million persons in the low-income group as well as the farmers whose produce would be purchased.—National Union Farmer.

most of the government activities for the lower economic groups. I visited with some of their leaders and gained the impression that the Farmers Union leaders had little in common with them in attitudes on government or agricultural policy. I was informed by several people that the Brazilian government is starting a program of organizing farm "syndicates." My impression was that this constituted a few farmers, sharecroppers and migratory workers each would be required to have their syndical in their community. My impression was that the ownership and operation of farms had been in the hands of a few for so long that prior to present trends there could have been no family type farm organization such as ours. As more small farmers become owners there undoubtedly will be a profitable Government and Agriculture.

The Brazilian government has the power of issuing decrees which become law. That is, if President Vargas issues a decree, that decree is law. The production of coffee has been in effect several years. The government has decreed in Sao Paulo state that no new coffee trees can be planted in addition to those planted by the government collects one-third of the coffee produced as a tax. This coffee is withheld from the market and a considerable amount of it is burned. The policy of production control coupled with the high cotton loan in the United States, which has sustained a relatively high world price for cotton, seems to have had two major effects on agriculture in the State of Sao Paulo. 1. Many of the very large coffee fazendas are being broken up into much smaller tracts and are being sold to small farmers, who are following an adventurous farming plan. 2. Many of the large fazendas are shifting to the growing of cotton and tapioca. Brazil has increased its cotton production from about 1 million bales in the last ten years. I have a feeling that through our high cotton loan we may have also made it possible for Brazil to build up a competitive cotton production.

A very strict control of cotton production as it relates to seed and preparation of the cotton for market is maintained by the government. We could produce something from Brazil in this matter.

Social Legislation or Decrees.
The Brazilian government has decreed that maximum and minimum wages shall be in effect. This law applies to large farm operations as well as to industrial workers. Several large fazenda owners complained bitterly at this. Another decree, I was told, requires large land owners to provide adequate housing for tenants and workers. I saw some of the houses built to meet government requirements. They were better than some of our poor most of our sharecropper and small tenant farmer homes.

Crops—Diversification.
Brazilians say that anything which grows anywhere can be grown in Brazil. With the notable exception of wheat this seems to be true. Coffee, cotton, mandioca (tapioca), potatoes, all kinds of fruit, corn, beans and rice as well as most of our other small grains are not grown successfully. Many Brazilians stated that more and more diversification was being followed. It was evident that coffee to cotton is not difficult. A shift back to more intensive coffee cultivation, although it would take a little longer, would not be difficult. Production of dairy products and poultry is being developed but is said to be on the increase.

Capital Supply—Interest Rates.
Brazil is very long on natural and human resources, but very short on capital. Interest rates are very high. Time deposits draw 5 percent at the banks. Apartment houses return 15 percent or more on the investment. Industrial investments are practically nil, hence they draw interest in many instances of 20 percent to 30 percent. The Bank of Brazil controls the exchange in behalf of the internal economic interests of Brazil. Foreign investors in Brazil have a very difficult time getting money out of the country to pay interest. One foreign businessman stated that they had been unable to send money for interest out of the country for a number of years. The result was they had reinvested in capital goods. One young Scotchman who paid a transportation bill for us in Brazil, had been asked us to pay him in American dollars in order that he might use the money in U. S. A. for magazines.

General Property.
The internal economy of Brazil does not appear to have been upset by the war. Everywhere one goes he sees much building activity. A government official in Sao Paulo stated that during 1940 all building (exclusive of dwellings) were completed every working hour. Labor is very cheap but there is a scarcity of labor. Strikes are prohibited by decree. Labor organizations seem almost nonexistent. All secret orders, such as Masons and other lodges, are forbidden. There are many public works projects, schools, hospitals, government buildings, as well as unemployments.

I gained the impression that the Vargas government had given Brazil a much needed stability which coupled with our coffee agreement and several other factors is making for prosperity in Brazil. Great stress is being placed on economic self-sufficiency, as evidenced by the requirement that all products must contain 10 percent Mandioca (tapioca) flour.

In Conclusion.
Brazil is awakening very rapidly to her gigantic possibilities. Her people are coming to believe in the awakening of her potentialities. Many times I was told that Brazil was more united than ever before. I was particularly impressed with the rising spirit of effort to improve the lot of the underdog. The same cries as in the United States against social improvement, from the same type of vested interests, are present in Brazil. Although I cannot possibly agree that even a

KANSAS CITY MARKET

F. U. Livestock Marketing Letter
Advices Early Marketing of Lambs

Kansas City, June 12: The native lamb marketing season is beginning to get into full swing now and while we know that due to various conditions there will be a lot of late lambs we are of the opinion that if you have any lambs ready at the present time it would be a good idea to cut them out and market them rather than to wait for the balance to catch them.

We are going to make an effort to keep you well posted on prices and conditions at this market and you can expect to hear from us regularly. We will appreciate it if you are not handling sheep this year, you would drop us a line so that we can take your name off the mailing list to receive this type of information.

We realize that it is impossible to contact all of our customers personally but we can assure you that if we have a man in your territory he will make it a point to get around and see you but we want you to know that we earnestly solicit your consignments to this market.

On the market for the first four days of this week is approximately \$1.00 lower than the close of last week. Top odd lot native lambs \$1.10. Closely sorted grade lambs \$1.25. Starting this week all clipped wethers are classified as yearlings regardless of whether their yearling teeth have come out or not. Yearlings have taken off 50c to \$1.00 per hundred on yearlings. On the market here today best yearlings are selling from \$5.50 to \$9. Medium fleshed lambs and light lambs \$8.50 to \$10.50. Cull lambs \$8.50 to \$9. Fat light weight ewes \$4 to \$4.50. Heavy weight ewes \$3.50 to \$4. Medium fleshed ewes \$3 to \$3.50. Cull ewes \$2 to \$3. We would advise holding extremely light weight lambs due to the fact that our market here this week has dropped \$1.00 per hundred on this kind. Our hog market this week has advanced steadily until today we have a top of \$9.85 for choice 190 lb. to 220 lb. The cattle market has also shown considerable strength this week on practically all kinds of killing cattle with stockers and feeders selling at steady prices.

We want to assure you that we appreciate your past patronage and are going to make an effort at all times to keep you on our list as a customer. Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., W. G. Bernhardt, Manager.

PAINTING TIME

Match Mother Nature's springtime skill in dressing up the world by painting in your particular part of it. Our new color charts will help in selecting color you schemes.

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

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

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Topeka, Kansas City,
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Clear Concentrated Cholera Serum..... \$0.72 per 100 cc
Simultaneous Virus..... 1.60 per 100 cc
Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin..... 1.80 per 100 cc
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum..... .06 per dose
Mixed Infection Bacterin..... .06 per dose
Pig Scourge Bacterin..... 7.00 per gal.
Worm Capsules..... .021 and .031 each

MIXED INFECTIONS IN SWINE

FOR CATTLE
Blackleg Bacterin..... \$0.07 per dose
Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin..... .06 per dose
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum..... 1.80 per 100 cc
Keratite (Pink Eye) Bacterin..... .06 per dose
Mixed Bacterin Bovine..... .06 per dose
Mixed Bacterin Bovine..... .06 per dose
Abortion Vaccine..... .25 per dose

FOR HORSES AND MULES

Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin..... .06 per dose
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum..... 1.80 per 100 cc

FOR SHEEP

Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin..... .06 per dose
Mixed Bacterin Bovine..... .06 per dose
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum..... 1.80 per 100 cc
Worm Capsules..... .021 and .031 each

FOR POULTRY

Mixed Bacterin Avian..... .0114 per 1 cc dose
Stained Pullorum Antigen, B. W. D. Test..... \$1.50 per 500 tests
Anchor Elastic Worm Capsules..... .0114 each
Kamala-Nicotine Tablet..... .0034 each

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Rabies Vaccine..... \$0.50 per dose
"We will absolutely pay Patronage Dividends on our Serum Profits to Members of the Kansas Farmers Union."—Paul Steele

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SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Honor Roll

MEMBERSHIP IN THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION

County	Local Union	Membership
Allen	Fairview No. 2154	62 100
Brown	Lone Star No. 942	5 5
Brown	Prairie Springs No. 1383	7 7
Chase	Miller No. 1929	16 16
Clay	Green No. 828	9 9
Clay	Four Mile No. 1128	39 145
Clay	Wheeler No. 1082	32 33
Clay	Norwood No. 1158	31 42
Clay	Swanson No. 1191	17 17
Clay	Lincoln No. 1506	60 62
Cowley	Science Val. No. 1946	11 16
Ellis	Excelsior No. 696	2 11
Ellsworth	Center Hill No. 925	14 14
Greenwood	St. Verdigris No. 1498	4 32
Jewell	Rose Hill No. 601	0 35
Jewell	Esbon No. 1327	0 16
Jewell	Burr Oak No. 1616	0 24
Jewell	Liberty No. 1648	6 6
Jewell	Mankato No. 1848	10 11
Lyon	Admire No. 1255	77 80
McPherson	Johnstown No. 749	78 81
McPherson	Smoky Val. No. 820	15 15
McPherson	Smoky Hill No. 882	8 10
McPherson	Northeast No. 1061	22 22
Mitchell	Ashvale No. 1316	12 13
Nemaha	Hunt No. 1107	23 26
Pottawatomie	Olzburg No. 1254	17 18
Riley	Center Hill No. 1147	14 18
Riley	Walburg No. 1198	22 22
Riley	Fancy Creek No. 1610	17 18
Rush	Illinois No. 794	17 22
Shawnee	Corn Valley No. 1916	9 9
Stafford	Excelsior No. 2201	11 13
Washington	Templin No. 1891	5 5
Wabaunsee	Kaw Valley No. 1935	5 5
Washington	Excelsior No. 959	5 5
Washington	Liberty No. 1142	5 5

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