

The Kansas Union Farmer

Rex H. Troutman Editor

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1939

The Three Point Program

The national legislation program of the Farmers Union is moving forward. The program includes adequate grants to the Farm Security Administration to take care of the lowest financial strata of our farmers; the farm mortgage insurance bill introduced by Senator Josh Lee, Oklahoma, to help the farmer still holding title to his farm to hold his possession; and the Wheeler income insurance bill.

The first point met with success. Farm Security grants were raised probably as much as could be expected, \$143,000,000. The Farm mortgage insurance bill has been compared to the Federal Housing Administration, but it would seem to be a safer thing from the Government's viewpoint. Depreciation of land can hardly be compared to the depreciation of homes—and long term payments have sound security.

"This measure looks to me like a long first step toward better security for farm owners," comments Senator Capper, "and lower interest rates on farm mortgages—both of which I consider essential to the future welfare of agriculture in the United States. The farms will be in the hands of the mortgage companies before long if these foreclosures continue at the present rate."

"The measure is intended primarily to take care of tenants of character and experience and young men who desire to become farm owners. The bill proposes to take care of Jones-Bankhead Farm Tenancy Act by providing government insurance for farm mortgages along lines similar to the insurance of city dwelling mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration. The main differences are that the farm mortgage is to be insured up to 100 per cent of the appraised value of the farm, based on its income earning power, whereas the FHA mortgages are insured up to 90 per cent of the face of the mortgage. Also, the rate of the farm mortgage insured under the Lee bill will be 3 per cent, whereas the FHA rate is 5 per cent. Mortgages are to be paid off in 40 years under an amortization plan administered by the Secretary of Agriculture."

"There seems little chance that the Wheeler bill will be passed this session. But the bill is attracting growing support, and is expected to get serious attention by the next Congress. The postponement gives opportunity for the bill's greater understanding by greater numbers of farmers. Write your Congressman for it. Discuss needed legislation in your Local meetings. Make use of your Farmers Union to voice your neighborhood feelings in legislative matters."

The Farmers Union-Wheeler bill recognizes the different problems confronted by the marketing of different agricultural products and tackles them separately. Hence, perishable products can be handled differently from the less perishable grains. The habitual "surplus" crops present different questions from crops consumed entirely or nearly so.

Is Bad Propaganda

Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary of The People's Lobby, Inc., of Washington, D. C., has issued a most remarkable assertion. He says, "The major farm organizations, he says, would be the backbone of any Fascist movement in the United States."

"The American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, the Associated Farmers of California, and to some extent the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, are largely controlled by landed banking farmers, and will be the backbone of any Fascist movement in America, as they are today America's rural Wall Street," he said in a prepared address before Wellesley Summer Institute for Social Progress, July 25. I am not unduly annoyed at the statement of Mr. Marsh's, because

my opinion is that Agriculture is the backbone of this nation, and that the major farm organizations are the backbone, so to speak, of our nation's Agriculture. The leaders of any movement, be it Fascist, Communist, Democratic, or some new "ism", would be wise to develop a backbone from a strong agricultural framework.

The inclusion of the Associated Farmers of California in the Wheeler bill organization will be rather surprising to the true California farmer, but probably adds weight to Mr. Marsh's contention of Fascism in Agriculture. This California organization has received considerable publicity in the farm press to inform farmers that it is not a farmers' organization, but one of moneyed backing (fruit canners, chiefly) to exploit the name prestige. The inclusion would give room for argument on the side of Mr. Marsh; its withdrawal would leave the commonly accepted big three in the farm organizations field.

I think we should all resent, however, the attempt to discredit our farm organizations. The careful wording of publicized charges against them should be held up for ridicule and correction. If our organization is "to some extent" controlled by landed banking farmers, what does it mean? I know farmers who have a heavy mortgage on their farm, on their automobile too, and have little else—but they have a small checking account at their country bank. They are "landed" farmers, perhaps, but in flying language, they are better described as near wrecked by the situation.

One of our long trusted Farmers Union leaders and erstwhile organizer is a director of his bank, located in his town of a population of less than 250 persons he is far from being ashamed of this, feeling in his neighbors receive better loan service with his holding this position on the bank's board. He is apparently in fair shape, but it would be an unquestioned absurdity to picture him in "America's rural Wall Street."

Facts do not always lead to correct conclusion in the mouths of the stranger—and just who are the "people" who make up "The People's Lobby, Inc." And why the "lobby", and for what? Who pays the salary of Mr. Marsh?

He Couldn't Say "No"
Chairman of the National Committee on 4-H club work is Thos. E. Wilson, of Wilson and Co., Chicago. Livestock in Kansas produces our biggest agricultural income. The direct marketing of livestock to packers by farmers, and the sales ring, is one of the biggest problems of livestock people. If the farmers directed the policies of Wilson and Co., even as little as Mr. Wilson perhaps influences the educational activity of the 4-H clubs, the financial health of the farmer would be improved.

A Warm Story
Have you heard this one? An automobile accident caused the death of three men, one each from Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas. Crenation was decided upon by their loved ones left behind. At the appropriate time, known best by those in the business, the oven doors were opened. Where the man from Arkansas had been placed, the body had left only a grease spot. The Missourian had been shown, and had completely disappeared. The door was opened on the Kansas sitting complacently waiting for the unfolding of history. "A few more days like these and we won't get a wheat crop this year," the hardy come-to-life Kansan commented.

—R. H. T.

TRAVELOGUE

By John P. Fengel

Our farmers have been so busy threshing for me to do anything with our Farmers Union work, so have been staying at home, and resting in anticipation of receiving a score or more of hurry-up calls at almost any time now.

I did have the pleasure of an invitation from Brother Joy Hammett of Manhattan for set evening camping and picnic sponsored by our good Farmers Union folks in that vicinity at the City Park, Manhattan, of Friday evening the 14th.

Manhattan has a splendid park, with a new swimming pool, splashing buildings and an abundance of shade trees. A fine place for our picnic and am quite certain we all enjoyed ourselves. I want to thank our good people for this invitation, for the very enjoyable time we had and also the splendid picnic supper furnished by our good Farmers Union mothers.

Sometimes I think all of the best people in the country belong to the Farmers Union and also the Farmers Union mothers are the very best cooks in Kansas.

Among those present at the picnic were Mr. and Mrs. Joy Hammett, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dobson, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Soupe, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Westgate, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hammett, Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Tennant, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Perry, Mrs. Bess Tennant, and Mrs. J. S. Hays.

This group of folks arranged to have their next meeting at Eureka Park on Friday evening, during the Camp and visit with our Juniors. They also expect to have a picnic and progress and get a first hand experience of what we are trying to do and also what we really are getting done in the way of training our younger folks in the art of Leadership and how to build them and maintain them after we have builded them.

Our Cooperative movement has more to offer our younger folks than any other legitimate endeavor. It sure would be fine if every cooperative would sponsor at least two promising young people for this camp.

THE CLOAK ROOM

W. P. Lambertson

Jerome Frank speaks of "economic hernias." Why wouldn't there be after all the Jolts we have had? Dr. William Green, for just once hit the lower level of John Lewis. We congratulate FDR on prevailing wage. The conflagration of war will be a reality the next time. Peace and Humanity will curse the birth of the Wright Bros.

One Member's fight on the Clipper to England cost the Government fifteen million. His vote in a conference would have saved that sum. The vaulting and vainglorious McNutt has been lured into Security. It has seemed to many for sometime that his name was too long in front.

At one of the Army flying fields recently an all-American football star was disqualified for lack of attitude and at the same time a tap dancer made good.

If need be, are you willing to send your son to the defense of Danzig for the Poles? If you are not, then you are an isolationist and against the President.

The attitude of my friend, William Green, and John Lewis is prevailing wage in WPA reminds me of the fond but misguided parent who said, "I am going to send my children to college for I don't want them to have to work."

New York Congressman Asks for Full Investigation of A.A.A.

From the Congressional Record of July 10

MR. ANDREWS, Mr. Speaker. I have just submitted a resolution to investigate certain phases of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

In submitting this resolution for a special committee to investigate the political or other activities of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration I am impelled to this action by the publication of evidence showing that in some instances county agents have been engaged in extra-official activities, such as membership campaigns for specific farm organizations.

Points to County Agents
The Daily News, published in Washington, D. C., disclosed that in Perry County, Ala., a county farm agent through whose office some \$254,000 in benefit payments is currently being distributed had mailed to the farmers in his county, in franked envelopes to the United States Agricultural Department, letters pointing out that since 1933 a total of \$1,523,780 in Agricultural Adjustment Administration payments had been distributed in Perry County, and adding:

There is only one way to continue to receive these payments—it is through membership in an organization which is strong enough to tell Congress what you want.

There followed in this letter aggressive and pointed suggestions that each of those receiving farm benefits join a particular farm organization.

There can be but one meaning attached to the paragraph I have just quoted from this letter, and that is to build up a pressure group by means of funds voted by this Congress for the benefit of the farmers, a pressure group sufficiently strong to bring additional pressure to bear on this Congress to exact still further funds.

Not only was this done in Perry County, Ala., but it later developed that a similar letter was sent out, also in franked envelopes of the United States Department of Agriculture, by a county agent in Mississippi, pointedly suggesting to agricultural beneficiaries the desirability of their joining a specifically named farm organization.

Although reprimand was promised by the officials of the Agricultural Department, it was pointed out by the Secretary of Agriculture that he had no power to hire or dismiss these county agents, and comparatively little interest has been shown in these disclosures beyond the statement that county agent were sure that these agents would not repeat the offense.

We are without any information, Mr. Speaker, as to whether or not the county agent who was discharged for this purpose was penalized, although the Post Office Department was reported as saying that the county agent involved would have to pay the postage for these letters. Whether the county agent did so or whether, if 3-cent postage was paid, it was paid out of his own pocket or out of Government-State funds, also is undisclosed.

Forbid AAA Criticism
These two are not the only instances of activities within the Agricultural Adjustment Administration which indicate dangerous extra-official activities being carried on with Government funds.

In a form—which I am told is very difficult to see—I have disclosed another angle of this situation. The form I refer to is entitled "Form RR 13, Field Copy, Michigan

Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, Farm Management Plan." On page 12 of that application is a paragraph in which the recipient agrees not to waive his rights or in any other manner give title to any livestock, tool, or any other properties furnished, rented, sold, or leased to him by the Michigan Rural Rehabilitation Corporation. After the usual provisions in the propaganda to protect the property covered by the mortgage, there occurs this final sentence:

I agree that any time prior to the final liquidation of my loan from the Michigan Rural Rehabilitation Corporation to do nothing that is opposition to the AAA program.

(Applause)
Mr. Speaker, it is reasonable to presume that these specific instances are merely indicative of what may be a widespread condition and activity. To remedy these isolated instances is merely to treat symptoms—symptoms of a condition wholly dangerous to free government, to personal liberty, and to the proper disposition of the taxpayers' money appropriated by this Congress for specific purposes.

I am convinced that this whole situation requires, in the public interest, a thorough and unprejudiced investigation not only in order that Congress may be advised how extensive such extra-official or political activities are and how long they have been going on, but also in order that Congress may in the most intelligent and efficient way possible adopt such remedial measures as may be found wise and necessary in the premise."

25 Organizations to Take Part in Democracy Meet

Congress to Consider Education's Responsibility for its Defense and Advance

New York, N. Y.—Twenty-five organizations representing industry, finance, labor and agriculture, education, the professions, women, and war veterans, have created special committees to cooperate in the conduct of the Congress on Education and Democracy, at Teachers College, Columbia University, August 15-17, it is announced by William F. Russell, dean of the college and chairman of the Congress.

The Congress, designed to fix education's responsibility for the defense and advance of democracy, should provide "the basis for a plan of common action of practical importance," said Dean Russell, because it will be arrived at in discussion by educators with the representatives "of these lay organizations reflecting the views of all walks of American life."

Dean Russell, pointing out that the organizations will all send delegates to Congress, said: "What we need in America today is a reeducation to the study of education for democratic statesmanship in its broader aspects. Today, with educational trends being directed primarily by minority 'pressure groups' all too frequently limited in their point of view, there is urgent need to get these groups to work together and to know each other's points of view in relation to the bigger problem which confronts our whole people educationally. That problem is now our educational redevelop the kind of democratic citizen-

ship which the majority of our people desire.

"What we hope for, through this Congress participated in both by educators and members of representative American lay organizations, is to provide a meeting ground where educators and laymen possessing different ideas as to its accomplishment, but nevertheless united by a common desire to preserve and advance democracy, can analyze the broad problem of educating for citizenship in a democracy and evolve a practical program.

"We may not all agree with the program in detail, but its outline should prove to be broad enough to merit support and provide a common basis for its implementation."

Organizations naming special committees to the Congress, which is being addressed by such internationally known statesmen as Stanley Baldwin, former British prime minister, and Edouard Herriot, president of the French Chamber of Deputies, follow: American Association of University Women; American Bankers Association; American Bar Association; American Farm Bureau Federation; American Federation of Labor; American Legion; American Management Association; American Medical Association; Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Congress of Industrial Organizations; Cooperative League of the United States; Engineers Council for Professional Development; Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America; General Federation of Women's Clubs; Junior Chamber of Commerce of the United States; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; National Association of Manufacturers; National Education Association; National Negro Congress; and National Small Business Men's Association.

Membership Honor Roll

These Locals have at this date a membership equal, or greater as given, to their 1938 membership total.

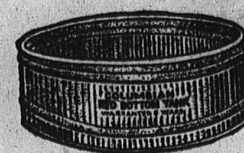
County	Local	Local No.	No. Net Gain 1939	Secretary
			Members Over Last Year	
DISTRICT 1				
Clay	Broughton	2173	2	Ernest Berries
Riley	Center Hill	1147	2	Merle Isaacson
Brown	Evergreen	1068	0	Toller Kivorno
Riley	Fancy Creek	1610	0	Carl J. Valine
Mitchell	Fairview	676	0	John Ehlers
Clay	Green	828	0	Jake Slingaby
Washington	Hillside	511	1	Henry Hager
Republic	Island	2193	16	F. W. Asper
Wabunsee	Kaw Valley	1935	16	A. C. Clutter
Mitchell	Labor Creek	1935	16	F. E. Hoy
Clay	Lone Star	942	0	Alonso Lambertson
Nemaha	Lincoln	1277	12	C. J. Aziere
Brown	Morrill	1754	1	M. S. Gephart
Dickinson	Navarre	1853	0	Edna H. Thome
Mitchell	Plum Creek	728	0	Pelix Gengler
Ellsworth	Pleasant View	1843	16	Mrs. Roy Coffey
Pottawatomie	Rose Hill	601	0	Mrs. Frank Lacock
Jewell	Sandy Hook	1867	28	A. E. Clark
Pottawatomie	Wickburg	1082	1	Leo Benson
Clay	Wilcox	2203	0	A. E. Smith
Cloud	Wilcox	2203	0	Harold Printz
DISTRICT 2				
Ellis	Buckeye	1031	2	Ernest Berries
Russell	East Wolf	721	11	N. D. McGuire
Graham	Happy	1006	0
Green	Hustlers	691	22
Gove	Hays	864	0	Carl F. Sites
Ellis	Hackberry	1398	9	Frank B. Pfeiffer
Gove	MT. Vernon	881	1	Albert E. Tuttle
Rooks	Munjoy	2210	0	J. P. Griebel
Ellis	Penokee	370	0	Fidelis Engel
Russell	Prairie Dale	1085	38
Gove	Quinter	1085	38	Thos. Hamp
Rooks	Sunny Slope	532	3	W. E. Roesch
DISTRICT 3				
Miami	Beagle	1678	0	Paul Zillinger
Neosho	Erle	562	0
Allen	Fairview	2154	28	Ben Miller
Miami	Highland	1609	0	Walter J. Schrimlich
Greenwood	Summit	1574	1	Ed H. Thome
Miami	Washington	1680	0	Chas. F. Kohlenberg
DISTRICT 4				
Lyons	Admiral	1255	0	Mrs. Roud Ames
McPherson	Groveland	1688	12	F. T. Connor
Marion	Lost Springs	385	5	J. B. Martin
Chase	Lincolnville	404	5	E. A. Sawyer
McPherson	Miller	1929	4	J. B. Shields
McPherson	Number Eight	671	30	Otto Krotz
McPherson	Northside	656	2	Nelson Sayre
McPherson	Pioneer	830	0	U. H. Myers
McPherson	Smoky Valley	882	0	Carl L. Sundberg
McPherson	Smoky Hill	1946	0	Richard Peterson
Cowley	Science Valley	1005	2	Arvid Dalston
Sedgwick	Valley Center	645	5	Herman L. Bengtson
DISTRICT 5				
Rush	Liethenthal	804	1	J. D. Keasling
Rush	Sand Creek	1237	1	R. D. Bishop
Rush	Snufflower	2209	3
Stafford	Zenon	2209	3	J. J. Ensinger

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Voorhis Explains Money-Banking Bill in Congress

California Congressman Urges Suuport of Bill 493 With Explanation

Congress would regain the power to issue money by H. R. 493, in the U. S. House of Representatives, according to Congressman Jerry Voorhis of California.

"Leading economists are today fairly well agreed that our central economic difficulty lies in the fact that income spent does not equal the value of goods and services produced in our country," he said, reports the Congressional Record.

"Recently the Government has tried to overcome this depression by increasing the total buying power of the people of America. It has tried to do this by Government loans, payment of wages to unemployed people, and similar measures.

"This, however, has been made possible only by an increase in the public debt. For in the absence of the creation of any debt-free money by the Government as the Constitution provides, the only method we now have of increasing the money supply of the nation is by either private or public contraction of debt. Debt, and debt alone, is our present means of getting the banks to create demand deposits for borrowers.

"We have billions of idle deposits in the banks and several billions of excess reserves. One reason for this is the expectation of the part of those holding these deposits that the value of the dollar in terms of goods is going to rise. A dollar of stable value in terms of commodities would help to end this tendency.

Need Higher Prices
"Prices of agricultural products are far too low for the welfare of either the farmers or the people as a whole.

It is absolutely imperative that these prices be raised.

"Government investment must be used to make up for failure of private investment to absorb hoarded savings. But at present we pay for most of our public works twice over, and quite needlessly so."

Congressman Voorhis explains H. R. 493 as containing the following main provisions:

(1) Purchase by the Government of the capital stock of the 12 Federal Reserve banks, thus clearing, absolutely, title to all gold against which the Federal Reserve banks now hold liens in the form of gold certificates and restoring to the Government the banks of issue of the United States.

(2) Provision for the appointment of the new Federal Reserve Board; abolition of the advisory council and open-market committee; addition of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Board, making the Board the direct monetary agent of Congress to regulate the value of money, exercise sole power to issue all lawful money of the United States and to control the volume of demand bank deposits, and transferring to the Board the direct powers now in the hands of various other governmental officials and agencies.

(3) Provision of funds immediately for payment of old age pensions, wages on public works, loans to agriculture and industry, and other recovery purposes as determined by Congress, not by borrowing or increase in debt but by direct use of the National credit through its own Federal Reserve banks.

Profit Margins on Canned Milk Widen for Trust

Fed. Trade Commission Finds Farmer's Share Slashed As Trust Gains Power

Price margins on manufactured milk have been moving steadily against the dairy farmers. During every month of 1938 farmers received a lower price for their milk at condensaries than in the same month of 1937. The spread between farm prices (f. o. b. factory) and manufacturers' selling prices for condensed and evaporated milk was higher in every month of 1938 than in 1937.

Manufacturers' prices here are for the quantity of condensed or evaporated milk made from 100 pounds of whole milk. Thus a hundredweight of whole milk will make 42 1/4 fourteen ounce cans of condensed or 41 fourteen and one half ounce cans of evaporated milk.

Manufacturers' average annual selling prices on condensed milk were lowered by only 3c from 1937 to 1938—from \$4.34 to \$4.31. Farm prices f. o. b. condensary fell 32c in the same period, or from \$1.57 to \$1.25. By holding their own prices almost constant and sharply reducing prices to the farmers, the manufacturers managed to widen their price margins considerably in 1938.

While manufacturers' evaporated milk selling prices showed less rigidity than condensed milk prices, manufacturers succeeded throughout the whole of 1938 in maintaining higher profit margins on evaporated milk than in 1937. As compared with the cut of 32 per cent. imposed upon the farmers, the processors of evaporated milk reduced their own prices (per whole cut, equivalent) from an average of \$2.61 in 1937 to \$2.43 in 1938—a decline of 18c or only 7 per cent.

The Federal Trade Commission points out in its investigations that condensary prices to farmers are fixed by a small group of processors and that buttermilk as well as cheese prices on which condensary prices are based are arbitrarily determined in a controlled market. It is because of this monopoly position that the processors have been able to increase their margins while dropping prices to the farmers.

Six Firms Sell 2 Out of Every 3 Cans of Condensed and Evaporated Milk Marketed in the U. S. in 1934

Firm	Per cent Total
Carnation Co.	18.74
Pet Milk Co.	13.66
A and P	11.92
Borden	9.80
National Dairy	5.39
Armour	5.10
Total	64.61

Prices paid farmers at condensaries for whole milk are computed by an arbitrary formula based on the current price of 92-score butter on the Chicago market and on the current weekly price of "Twins" cheese quoted by the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange.

Competition in the cheese market has been almost completely eliminated with National Dairy, Borden, Armour and Swift selling 72 per cent of all cheese in 1934, the year of the latest FTA investigation.

Control of condensed milk production is less concentrated than that of cheese. Yet Armour, Swift, National Dairy, Borden and Beatrice Creamery sold 31-45 per cent of all factory produced butter marketed in 1934.

Combinations to control the butter market have a long history. The government took action against the Chicago Butter and Egg Exchange in 1914 and against the Elgin Butter Board in 1917. Recently combinations have been made against butter price manipulation by the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. The FTC is now investigating these charges.

The dairy trust is now urging that the farmers' fluid milk prices be set via the same controlled formula now used to determine condensary prices.

INSTITUTE OF COOPERATION TO MEET IN CHICAGO, AUG. 7-11

(continued from page 1)

more completely the subject of inter-group cooperation. In addition to the general sessions of August 11, several of the group conferences devoted to the cooperative marketing of various commodities, will during the week discuss cooperation between industry and agriculture in relation to specific commodities.

A discussion of the relation between governmental monetary policies and farm prices will be among the chief topics of the Institute of Cooperation. In commenting upon the topic, leaders of national farm organizations agreed that money problems are now taking a foremost place in the thinking of American farmers.

They pointed out in particular the extensive revival of interest in monetary matters in the farming communities of the country, as a result of the recent fight in Congress over the President's dollar devaluation powers.

Long the object of study and research by leading economists, the link between monetary policies and the price levels of basic commodities will be discussed by men well qualified to analyze this relation, it was announced.

Leading off the discussion will be Chester C. Davis of Washington, D. C. member of the Federal Reserve Board and former administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, who will speak from his full experience in the fields of finance and agriculture.

The other speaker will be Fred H. Saxauer of New York City, president of the Dairyman's League Cooperative Association, Inc., a large-scale association of dairy farmers serving metropolitan New York. Mr. Saxauer is not only intimate with farmers' problems, but has made extensive studies of the monetary policy-farm price relation.

Chairman of the discussion will be Edward A. O'Neal of Chicago, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Mr. O'Neal will lead a discussion following the two addresses, in which a distinguished panel of experts will participate.

The Institute session devoted to monetary affairs will be at 8:00 a. m., Wednesday, August 9, in Mandel Hall on the University of Chicago

Looking Into the Future

Nothing is more exciting, pleasant and perhaps useless than prophecy so long as the prophet does not obligate himself to make the prediction good. With that understanding we venture the following prophecy. There will be no European war this year and no general war either this year or next.

Within three years Hitler will be deposed as ruler of Germany, but before he goes, the nation will be on the verge of bankruptcy. He will not make good his implied threat to take Danzig, defeat Poland, close the Polish Corridor and advance the eastern front of Germany to the eastern front of the Ukraine. The alliance between Germany and Italy will be dissolved and Mussolini will only strut for home consumption.

The war between Japan and China will either be ended or they will be an agreement reached between Japan, China, Russia, Great Britain and the United States which will open the ports of China for world trade in which the United States will share. There will be a reaction all over the world against dictatorships and a general tendency back toward more democratic forms of government.

The sentiment in favor of the abolition of war as a means of settlement of disputes between nations will grow longer and an international organization embodying the fundamental principles of the League of Nations, but shorn of its impractical features will become permanent. It will be a development of the international court.

Disarmament Again
The sentiment against the building up of huge armies and navies which are rapidly becoming a burden upon the nations will grow with increasing rapidity until the people of the world will force their governments to disarm. As everybody declares that they are opposed to war, the natural and logical question will be more and more persistently asked: "If everybody is opposed to war, why not, by common agreement, quit preparing for what everybody declares they are against?"

campus, where some 50-odd general sessions and group conferences will be held.

Prospective participants in the Chicago meeting stated here that the farmers' interest in money problems was at a higher peak at this time than it has been since the Granger movement in the 1880's first educated rural America in monetary matters. They pointed out that it was largely through the endeavors of leading farm organizations that the President was originally given his powers of devaluation in 1933.

With the recent slump in farm prices, they noted, the question of renewed monetary action is receiving broad attention in farm circles. They declared that interest had been sufficiently keen to prompt political farm writers to foresee monetary problems as one of the principal issues of the 1940 Presidential campaign.

Plan State Farm
With prize offering amounting to \$35,000, the 1939 Kansas State Fair, which opens at Hutchinson on Saturday, September 23rd, is expected to bring out a record number of exhibits representing every phase of agriculture and industry in Kansas, the best products made by Kansas farmers in their homes, and the finest work of boys and girls in their 4-H Clubs and Boy Scout and Girl Scout activities.

"The State Fair offers every citizen an opportunity to secure a better understanding of the agricultural and industrial resources of Kansas, and a greater appreciation of the greatness of our state," declared S. M. Mitchell, secretary.

The fairgrounds will be in splendid condition to take care of the fair this fall because of the completion of a five-year building program amounting to a total of \$210,618.92. The last of this construction work, which is being completed this summer, is an \$8,000 sanitary sewer system. Other building operations completed during the past five years are: \$107,168.92 4-H Club building, \$75,000 4-H Livestock building, five new dining halls on the midway, costing \$12,500, a \$2,600.00 race horse barn, a \$5,000 cattle barn, and eight large fish tanks with glass fronts and seven bird pens costing \$350,000.

Located in the heart of the largest wheat producing section of the state, the Kansas State Fair has fine prospects for a big showing of exhibits and a large attendance, Mr. Mitchell stated.

Always a big feature of the State Fair, the livestock departments will be larger than ever. J. J. Moxley, Superintendent of the Beef Cattle department, reports that 27 county beef show herds are being prepared for exhibition by various counties in the state. Good cattle prices and abundant feed crops are causing more cattle to be fitted for the State Fair.

Eight hundred 4-H Club boys and girls from over the state will attend the annual encampment during the State Fair, under the direction of M. H. Coe, state club leader. Visitors will be impressed by the fine exhibits shown by these rural boys and girls. The quality of the livestock and crops they display will rival those of adult exhibitors.

The Kansas State Fair has a full eight-day entertainment program scheduled this year for the first time, starting Saturday, September 16 with the Clyde S. Miller Rodeo both in the afternoon and evening. The rodeo will be repeated Sunday and Monday afternoons.

Championship auto races will be held on Tuesday afternoon, September 19, and also on Friday, September 22. Kansas and Oklahoma Circuit harness and running horse races will be held Wednesday and Thursday afternoons.

The night grandstand show with its initial performance on Sunday night, September 17, instead of the customary Monday night opening, will feature the spectacular musical production, the 1939 State Fair Revue. This outstanding attraction together with an array of 12 feature radio and circus will be presented nightly, including Saturday night, September 23, another distinct innovation in State Fair history.

Herrington—George Hart has been elected president of the Herrington Cooperative Association.

In the United States the piling up of government debts until the taxpayers will be unable to longer bear the increasing burden will force a return to economy, the decentralization of government and the restoration of efficient and economical home rule with the weeding out and curtailment of our growing bureaucracy.

The next era of invention will be the era of economic small machines which will do away with the concentration of great numbers into vast manufacturing plants which tend to divide the workers into antagonistic classes and groups ruled by labor leaders, whose principal objective is not to benefit their organized followers, but to enhance their own power and their own private fortunes.

Small Independent Farms
Great landed estates will be broken up and will be followed by small independent farms where individual liberty and self-reliance will fill the land rather than a growing and pernicious reliance on the public treasury, and the citizen sovereignty of this republic will say with pride that the Government must depend on them rather than they on the Government.

Right here we abandon, temporarily, the hope of a brighter future on hope rather than conviction. We hope that there will be diminution of financial illusions, and crackpot theories. When men and women will take heed of the plain lessons of history, which these times present, a great nation which has risen, flourished for a time and then fallen, has dated the beginning of its permanent decline to burdensome, ever-increasing taxation, ever-increasing dependence on largess until the wealthy producers could no longer carry the load.

There is a wonderful future for the world if the leaders of the people only have the sense to see it and take advantage of the opportunities, forget selfishness, to bear in mind that if they are not, they at least should be, the real rulers of the republic.—Editorial in the Topeka Capital.

FROM ARKANSAS CITY

First Wheat for Farmers Union Terminals on July 21

The first car of new wheat unloaded at the Farmers Union Terminal Elevator, North Topeka, was from the Farmers Union Cooperative Association, Arkansas City. It was unloaded at 21:00 the grain weighed No. 1 hard, 60.6 pounds, protein 11.90.

Ten men have been necessary at the terminal elevator, working double shift hours.

Credit Union's Serve
In the five years since the Federal credit union act was passed, in June, 1934, credit unions chartered under that act have increased their membership from 3,000 to 3,000 new members being added each week. Of the 3,342 Federal credit unions thus far chartered fully 90 per cent remain active.

Hailing the record of a demonstration of the worth of the credit union for self help through cooperation Mr. Orchard emphasized that the credit unions first object is to encourage its members to serve.

More impressive even than the loan total is the evidence of thrift fostered by the credit union," he observed. "Share capital of Federal credit unions, contributed entirely from members' savings, now stands at \$33,000,000 and total assets at \$36,000,000. The total is increasing at the rate of \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 a year."

Conservatively managed by officers chosen from their own membership Federal credit unions show loans of less than \$1.00 for each \$1,000 loaned, the statement continues. At the end of last year reserves aggregated \$760,000 as against a loan outstanding of \$23,728,000. Up to that time, 1,177,000 loans had been made for \$98,653,000 and only \$54,000 had been charged as uncollectible.

Federal credit unions are limited by law to a maximum interest charge of 1 per cent per month on member loans. There is a noticeable tendency to reduce the rate to benefit borrowers, Mr. Orchard stated.

Returns on members' savings in Federal credit unions are variable, taking the form of dividends declared from net earnings each year after deducting 20 per cent for reserves. Last year 70 per cent of all active Federal credit unions paid dividends at rates 2 to 6 per cent. Earnings returned to members in the form of dividends over the last five years have totaled \$1,513,000.

Fishermen With Profit
Neil Dulaney has some sort of sore muscles in his hand, a new layer of skin on his forehead, a new layer of a lot of fish stories which he is eager to unleash. Photographs of catches were snapped and are shown with pleasure.

Reckless has a darkened complexion, having retained the same complexion with which he left home. The two visited Basswood Lake, Minnesota, for a week recently on a vacation trip paid by the Farmers Union Life Insurance Company in recognition of their proved ability in life insurance sales.

Basswood Lake is a little off the beaten trail, one is told, necessitating leaving the automobile at Ely, and taking first a bus and then a rickety truck, and then vice versa. The two know how to cook fish. They illustrated this at a fish fry at Coronado Heights, July 10, with guests including their family members, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Flory and Mr. and Mrs. Rex Troutman.

June Loss of Million
Wind and hail caused a loss of more than a million dollars last month in Kansas, according to statistics compiled in the office of S. D. Flora, Topeka. Most of the damage was by hail to wheat, but there was also wind caused two deaths and injury to two others. Two storms had characteristics of tornadoes, although no tornado clouds were seen. The most destructive storm reported for the month was a combination of high winds, a tornado and hail that cut a path twenty-five miles wide and seven miles long through Trego, Ness, Rush, Pawnee and Edwards counties. Most of the damage was by hail. The total loss was estimated at \$1,850,000.

Discuss Fall of Cotton Exports

By Farm Research

That the closing of the foreign markets for U. S. cotton has been chiefly due to the adoption of self-sufficiency policies by Germany, Italy and Japan is strikingly revealed by the figures on rayon production of these countries. So rapid has been their expansion of rayon production in order to exclude cotton imports that in 1937 these three countries produced 1,117,065,000 pounds of rayon—1. e., 62 per cent or nearly two-thirds of the total world output.

While rayon is used to some extent as a substitute for silk and wool, its chief function in these countries has been an Ersatz for cotton. The figures show that since 1929 Germany, Italy and Japan have increased their rayon production by about a billion pounds and have cut their cotton purchases from the U. S. by more than half of this amount.

Rayon Output by Germany, Italy, and Japan Compared With Their Cut in Cotton Imports from the U. S.

(In pounds)	
Rayon Increase	1937 over 1929 957,000,000
Cut in U. S. Cotton Imports:	
1929-30 to 1937-38 526,000,000	
Year ending June 30th.	

The entire drop in the sale of U. S. cotton to foreign buyers in the period 1929 to 1937 can be attributed to the rayon produced by these countries. In fact, our cotton sales to all other countries, taken as a whole, actually increased, but this increase was more than offset by the decrease in exports to the self-sufficiency bloc.

U. S. Cotton Exports (in thousands of bales)	
Yr. End To Germany To All Others	
June 30 Italy, Japan, Countries	
1929-30	1,770 3,350
1935-36	718 3,977
1937-38	1,032 4,427

While the output of rayon has also increased in the United States and especially through the efforts, though not at the forced rate induced by the cotton tariffs, the total consumption of cotton was actually higher in the U. S. in 1937 than in 1929 and our cotton exports to the United Kingdom were nearly 20 per cent higher in 1937-38 than in 1929-30. But Germany, Italy, and Japan have stimulated the production of rayon for the express purpose of eliminating cotton imports.

World Rayon Production (in thousands of lbs)	
Germany	
Italy and All Others	
Year	
1929	160,785 281,610
1931	190,800 317,900
1933	225,165 436,050
1935	256,820 552,070
1937	1,117,065 694,735

Despite various explanations, many of them purely political and without foundation in fact, which are given for the decline in cotton exports, it seems clear that the military programs of fascist countries directed toward self-sufficiency have been the fundamental cause and that there is no immediate prospect of a change in the basic policies of these governments.

Farm Research believes, however, that the sale of U. S. cotton to non-fascist countries can be increased especially through better trade agreements such as that just concluded with Great Britain, whereby 600,000 bales of cotton are to be exchanged for 175,000,000 pounds of rubber.

BOOK REVIEW

A Doctor for the People

At a time when the need for real health protection for the American people is being expressed by such measures as the Wagner Health Bill and the President's proposal for expansion of hospital facilities as part of the lending and recovery program, Dr. Michael A. Shadid's book, "A Doctor for the People," is a particularly opportune and revealing account of one doctor's fight for cooperative medicine.

The author's 23 years of experience as a country doctor in Oklahoma convinced him of the need for drastic improvement and expansion of health facilities. As one solution, he founded the first cooperative hospital and medical center in the United States at Elk City, Oklahoma, in 1930. The continued existence and growth of this Community Health Association, in the face of terrific onslaughts launched by the corrupt minority dominating organized medicine in Oklahoma, would have been impossible without the active aid and sponsorship of the Oklahoma Farmers Union to supplement the tireless and courageous fight waged by Dr. Shadid. Tom Cheek, president of the Oklahoma Farmers Union, together with the late John A. Simpson, never let the cooperative down when it was under fire from the AMA and never lost a fight. It is no wonder that Dr. Shadid, in explaining how a cooperative hospital works, states, "I believe that the backbone of the group should be, if it is in a city, a labor union; and if it is in the country, the farmers' union."

The National Health Conference, called last July by President Roosevelt, amassed a wealth of data shocking in its implications of health neglect, especially in farm areas, where 31,000,000 people are served by less than two hospital beds per 1,000 persons. Dr. Shadid's honest and touching accounts of the misery and waste

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They know they're headed for the Farmers Union, and realize they'll be worth more!

Your Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company is on the open, competitive market, striving for the best possible bid for your live stock. Good marketing principles do not change from year to year. It pays to patronize—

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Kansas City—Parsons—Wichita

A Good Sticker

An editorial by Reinhold Nathan, published in the North Dakota Union Farmer.

Once upon a time when the Farmers Union Oil Company at Turtle Lake was just at the beginning, a cooperative-minded farmer who for many years had been patronizing the Standard Oil Company took out a share of stock in the newly-organized cooperative and began patronizing it with enthusiasm. After awhile the good Standard dealer met this certain farmer on the street corner and earnestly tried to influence him to come back and buy his gasoline and oil from him on the grounds of friendship he also mentioned that he could give him credit as he had done in the past.

The farmer thought for a moment and then asked of the Standard dealer: "Suppose John D. Rockefeller came to town in that long, shiny limousine of his and he needed some gas. Where do you think he would stop and fill the tank?"

"Why he would stop at the Standard Oil Station. After all it is HIS oil company," said the Standard man quickly.

"Mine happens to be the same case," explained the farmer. "I am patronizing my own company which I and the rest of the patrons of this community own. I have one vote in the affairs of the company," went on the farmer. "I am invited to attend the annual stockholders' meeting where the net earnings are divided according to patronage. I can go in and look over the financial records at any time I wish. These are just some of the advantages to say nothing of the quality I receive. I have been patronizing Standard Oil Company for ten years and I have been invited to attend a stockholders' meeting, to share the profits, nor have I had a vote in the company's affairs. Neither do I know the financial status of the company I have been patronizing for ten years, and which cares nothing for my security."

"On these grounds," concluded the farmer, "I am going to keep on patronizing my own oil company and let John D. Rockefeller patronize his."

Of human resources due to high fees, corrupt practices and poor facilities, transforms these findings into human terms. The cooperative meant the use of specialists and the latest developments in medical technique and adequate facilities at prices the patients could afford, and the all-important use of preventative medicine.

Fight With AMA

The most serious obstacle the Community Health Association had to contend with was the series of attacks engineered by the officers of the County and State Medical Associations of the AMA, even going to the extent of bribing members of the state legislature. Dr. Shadid's experience convinced him that the most doctors do not approve of such tactics, but have been forced to remain silent because of economic necessity. Fearing the loss of the right to charge exorbitant fees and an exposure of malpractices, the governing bureaucracy of the medical association does not hesitate to use slander, coercion, misrepresentation to discredit any individual doctor who champions honesty and humanity. Because of this much of the support and encouragement which the cooperative received from doctors had to be anonymous. Subsequently, the medical association fought other cooperatives in the same way, leading finally to the indictment of AMA officials on charges of monopoly control and to discrediting of the American Medical Association in the eyes of the people.

That the top leadership of the "American Meddler's Association," as Dr. Shadid calls it, has not turned over a new leaf is evident from the vicious campaign it is conducting against the Wagner Health Bill. John Vesceky, president of the National Farmers Union, and Jim Patton, president of the Colorado Farmers Union, testified at Senate hearings in favor of the bill which provides that \$850,000,000 be given in grants to the states for a national health program. The bill has been endorsed by all national farm and labor organizations. "Thousands of forward-looking doctors, including the most distinguished members of the profession, are supporting the bill, and many of these doctors, disgusted with the Fishbein machine, have set up a new medical society."

Dr. Shadid, pioneer in Oklahoma, is now a national figure in the fight for health protection. His story, simple, direct and of the people, is an index of the fine calibre of the men who are working for democratization of medicine. Dr. Shadid stands out by fighting to protect the health of his own patients and now he is fighting to safeguard the health of the nation.

Bertha Korn
Dr. Michael A. Shadid, M. D., A Doctor for the People, The Vanguard Press, \$2.50.

By their vote ye may know your legislators.

A wise man will make more opportunities than he finds.—Bacon.

They know they're headed for the Farmers Union, and realize they'll be worth more!

Your Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company is on the open, competitive market, striving for the best possible bid for your live stock. Good marketing principles do not change from year to year. It pays to patronize—

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F. U. Urges Debt Adjustment Bill

A bill, S. 2549, providing for the adjustment of farm debts and reparation of mortgages has been prepared by the National Farmers Union and is now in the hands of the Senate Committee on Agriculture.

The bill calls for the appointment of debt-adjustment committees in each county by the Secretary of Agriculture and gives these committees the following powers:

1. Scaling down farmers' debts to the federal government, such adjustment will help to rehabilitate the debtor and if the recommendations are approved by the secretary.

2. Allowing the repurchase of farms foreclosed by any Federal land bank or by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. Any farmer who has been denied the privilege of repurchase may appeal to the debt-adjustment committee. If the loss was due to "causes beyond control" and if he is deemed of good character, the committee may transfer the farm to the Farm Mortgage Corporation and rent it to him for five years. At the end of this period, he may arrange to repurchase the farm, being credited with rent paid in the allowed 40 years to amortize the payments.

3. Refinancing mortgage indebtedness to the Federal land banks of the Federal Mortgage Corp. if foreclosure action has been taken against the farmer or if he has defaulted on payments "for not less than three years prior to the effective date of this act." The committee may then arrange to rent the property to the farmer and, after five years, to sell it to him, the same as if it had been foreclosed.

The purpose of this measure, introduced for the Union by Senator Wheeler, is to adjust the indebtedness of a farm to its economic productivity. The failure of any previous Administration to take such action during the entire post-war period down to 1932, resulted in the tremendous wave of farm foreclosures in 1932-33. While the government has now taken over 40 per cent of the total farm mortgage debt through re-financing, family-size farm debts are still out of line with their productivity, thus making further action essential.

Frank Setling is Dead
Frank Setling, 85, oldest board member of the Mitchell County Farmers Union Cooperative Association, Beloit, died at his home there Tuesday morning, July 4, after a lingering illness. Funeral services were held July 6 at St. John's church; burial was made in the Catholic cemetery at Beloit.

Latest census figures show that Kansas ranks second in the number of purebred Shorthorn cattle, second in Herefords, and fifth in Aberdeen Angus in the United States.

Local Supplies

Below is a Price List of Local Supplies, printed for the convenience of all Local and County Secretaries in the Kansas Farmers Union.

Cash Must Accompany Order
This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing.
Application Cards, 20 for . . . 3c
Constitution 3c
Credit Blank, 10 for . . . 5c
Demit Blanks, 15 for . . . 10c
Local Sec. Receipt Book . . . 25c
Farmers Union Watch Book . . 50c
Farmers Union Bulletin . . . 25c
F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen . . 10c
Farmers Union Song Books . . 25c
Business Manual 30c
Delinquency Notices (100) . . 25c
Secretary's Minute Book . . . 50c
Book of Poems, (Kinney) . . . 25c
Above, lots of 10 or more . . 15c
Above, lots of 100, each . . 15c
Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson) each . . . 75c

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For 25 years Kansas farmers have been building their own grain marketing organization in order to protect their interests at terminal markets. With the purchase of the 556,000 bushel elevator at Topeka, the Silver Jubilee Year of your Association marks its entry into terminal elevator activities. This is an added service which many members have long awaited.

WHEAT LOAN DEPARTMENT

Last year your Association became a Lending Agency for the Federal Government to make loans on stored wheat, and a capable Wheat Loan Department has been established to serve you promptly on all your 1939 loans on grain.

COMPLETE MARKETING SERVICE

Whether your elevator consigns, stores, or sells its grain, your own marketing cooperative can handle it efficiently for you at the terminal markets. A well trained personnel which is well aware of the fact that YOU ARE THE BOSS—that this is YOUR BUSINESS, is ready to serve you.