

KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

VOLUME 35

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1942

NUMBER 7

John Schulte New President F. U. Audit. Assn.

Salina, Kans.—John Schulte of Beloit, Kansas, has been elected President of the Farmers Union Auditing Association, at the annual meeting of the organization in Kansas City, on February 7.

Schulte has been a member of the Board of the Association, filling the vacancy caused by the death of John Huber, of Selden, in February, 1941.

Mr. Schulte was nominated for the presidency of the Auditing Association by the organization's former president, Harry Witham, General Manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City. Mr. Witham has been president of the Auditing Association since 1920. His reason for retiring from the presidency at this time, Witham stated, was because he wished to include younger men in positions of executive responsibility, in the business affairs of the organization.

Mr. Schulte is also a member of the Board of Consumers' Cooperative Association, of North Kansas City, Mo. He is General Manager of the County Farmers Union organization at Beloit and has been a most successful manager of these cooperative enterprises.

A picture of John L. Schulte, Mrs. Schulte and their daughter, Roberta Mae, is on page six.

JUST AROUND THE CORNER

Eight hundred thousand farm tenants moved to a different location last year, but only one-third of them went farther than eight miles.

Co-ops Are Salvation Of Farmer-Laborer

(By HERBERT DENNETT, West Stayton, Oregon)

Farming is essentially a seasonal occupation by its very nature. Under the conditions existing before the introduction of machinery the small family-sized farm was the most efficient as the plantings were limited by the strength and endurance of the family unit. A surplus was unknown although there might be plenty. Slavery was practiced by the big land owners.

The American nation came into existence under these conditions. One group favored democracy, the other group favored monarchy. In the political struggle that ensued between the two groups during that period, President Jefferson advocated the settlement of the county by the small home-owning farmer, as a guarantee of maintaining democracy and laws were enacted that favored that policy. The family-farm was practically self-sufficient. They made clothing, shoes, put up their own food and were self-reliant and independent. In the revolutionary change caused by the development of machinery, these conditions steadily changed. The family-sized farm became inefficient, debt ridden and in spite of the farmer, his wife and children working 12 to 18 hours a day they had to give way to the tractor machine farmer who annexed his neighbor's land to keep his machinery operating at its most efficient capacity, producing for market instead of family consumption.

The family-sized farm became a starvation farm. Under these conditions the harvesting of the crops required more labor than was needed to plant and cultivate. Those who had been evicted from the small family-sized farm became seasonal tenement farm workers without a home. To counteract this development the farmers started cooperative buying and selling at cost, extending their operations to include the manufacture of implements they use, hoping in this way to retain the family-sized independent action no longer exists.

Either they are compelled to cooperate with the tractor farmer, as a hired man for uncertain seasonal periods, or they will cooperate in the planting and harvesting of the family-sized farms, laying the basis for the establishment of cooperative farms large enough to make machine operation efficient under the management of a trained agricultural director elected from their own group and subject to their instructions. This will be industrial democracy applied to farming. In this way the

DISCONTINUE PAPER TO THOSE MORE THAN ONE YEAR IN ARREARS IN DUES

All members who are in arrears with their dues for a longer period than one year, will have the paper discontinued, beginning with the issue of May 7.

The practice of sending the paper to members who have not paid dues for a period longer than one year, must be discontinued for reasons of expense.

SEE YOUR SECRETARY and pay your Local dues now—keep YOUR OWN farm paper coming to you.

U. S. D. A. IS INCREASING PORK AND LARD PURCHASES

To meet the urgent requests of Allied Nations, the Department of Agriculture is expanding its purchase program for pork and pork products.

Beginning this week, the Agricultural Marketing Administration has asked packers operating under Federal inspection to offer for sale to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation at least two-fifths of their production of pork cuts and canned pork and two thirds of their production of lard and hog casings. This action has been taken, marketing officials pointed out, to assure the availability of sufficient quantities of pork products to meet Lend-Lease requirements during the late spring and early summer months.

These requirements will necessitate a considerable step-up in the weekly rate of purchases.

welfare of the group dominates over the welfare of the individual. This is the fundamental purpose of cooperation. In contrast the big corporation farms using hundreds and thousands of seasonal workers, the individual welfare dominates over the group welfare to the impoverishment of the group. Between these two ideas there is political struggle to control legislation that will be advantageous and beneficial to one and detrimental to the other.

This beneficial struggle is inherent in the situation. This is an election year. The farmers cannot muster enough votes to elect a farm congress. A large percentage of farmers cannot vote because of repressive laws. Of these who can vote only a small proportion are organized into cooperatives; the others do not understand the situation confronting them. This compels the organized farmers to turn to the organized city workers for assistance, as the city workers are organized for the welfare of the group, similar in purpose as the farmers' cooperatives, (viz) to secure a greater return from their labor that they can maintain a home even if it is rented.

Groups having similar objects have need for similar legislation. A similar political struggle is taking place between organized labor and their employers as is taking place between the organized farmers and the corporation farmers.

If the cooperative movement is to survive, the farmers must cooperate with the organized city workers to secure the legislation needed to give security to the cooperative movement. Only a privileged handful derive any benefit from serving the political interests of the corporation farm. The laws that are enacted determine whether a nation becomes a fascist nation or whether it remains a democracy. History settles these political differences sometimes quickly—sometimes slowly.

World history is world judgement of the laws that are enacted and enforced.

Appropriations Fight Goes On— Credit Bill Dead

By Bob Handschin, Resident Secretary

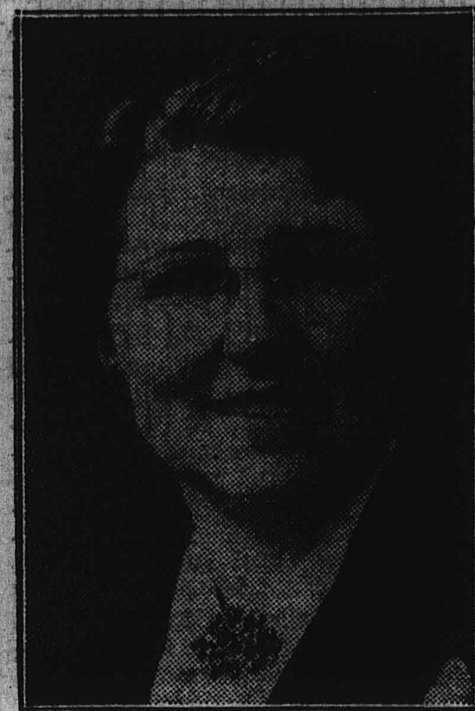
Washington, D. C. March 31—Our National Legislative Committee has been hard at work here this past week preparing for the last-ditch stand which must be made in the Senate during coming weeks to secure appropriations for agriculture. Members of the Committee who have met with high-ranking officials and with many Senators and Representatives are Chairman M. W. Thatcher of St. Paul; Tom W. Cheek, Vice-Chairman from Oklahoma; Glenn J. Talbot, North Dakota president, and Leo Doheny of Brady, Montana. Dr. M. F. Dickinson, Arkansas president and remaining member of the Committee, was unable to attend due to the highly successful organizing campaign he is now leading in his home state. National President James G. Patton and Director Ole L. Olson, Buxton, North Dakota, joined with the Committee in its work.

Conferences have been held with the Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard; Farm Credit Governor A. G. Black; FSA Administrator C. B. Baldwin; Agricultural Marketing Administrator Roy Hendrickson; officials of the Community Credit Corporation, and AAA, and other federal agencies; and with congressional delegations from Farmers Union states.

The Committee has reviewed the struggle down to date over the 1943 farm appropriations, and explored the possibilities for success in the Senate, where hearings by subcommittee start April 13th with debate by the Senate expected the end of the month. It finds that the all-out attempt of the Farm Bureau and its political allies to gain full control of agricultural policy has been only partially successful, but that unless the Senate undoes the damage done to the FSA appropriation in the House, the attempt may be more successful later. The prospects are very good for the Senate going much of the way toward protecting the interests of working farmers, but more than in any previous year, it will take the strongest possible support from back home to win.

Reactionaries Attempt Disruption

The Farm Bureau program, put forward under the guise of economy, calls for the transfer of all farm programs, put forward under the guise of economy, calls for the transfer of all farm programs to the Extension Service and Land Banks, with the eventual elimination of aid to low-income farmers. Blocked in 1941 when put forward a similar program, the Farm Bureau has not joined in the big business crusade against the Administration,



MRS. GLADYS TALBOT EDWARDS

which aims at causing such internal disruption that big business in the cities and big farmers in the countryside can take over the full direction of the war and run it the way they want. On the farm front this would mean a continuation of scarcity policies, and the driving of smaller farmers off the land so that big operators would have cheap labor with which to make more profits. The most important step in this direction is to weaken or altogether eliminate Farm Security, with its aid to small farmers to boost war production. Thus when the Farm Bureau found it could not secure all of its 'reorganization' program, it concentrated upon a campaign of smearing every activity of the FSA. It staged a private 'investigation' of its own, and publicized its wild charges with the cooperation of the Byrd Economy Committee and the metropolitan press. Aligning itself with the Republican-Southern Democratic majority in the House, which has been devoting itself to the anti-labor campaigns promoted by the National Association of Manufacturers and U. S. A. of C., the Farm Bureau succeeded in cutting FSA funds in half as compared with this year's amount. This cut was made in the face of probable food shortages by 1943, when the funds will be spent, and thus represents virtual sabotage of the war food program.

FSA CRIPPLED MANY WAYS

The most serious reduction in FSA funds was made in the amount provided for grants and administrative expenses which was sliced from \$66,000,000 for this year to \$30,000,000. If not increased by the Senate this would end several important activities such as the voluntary debt-adjustment program and the migratory labor camps. It would do away with cash grants, needed in many cases to keep a borrower and his family alive and able to work until the crops are harvested. It would require the dismissal of many of the already over-worked FSA staff.

(Continued on Next Page)

Mrs. Edwards Helps To Draft Children's Charter

Mrs. Gladys Talbot Edwards, National Farmers Union Educational Director, returned recently from Washington, D. C., where she had met with the Commission on Children in Wartime for war-time protection of the nation's children.

Mrs. Edwards was a member of the Planning Committee for the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, held in January, 1940, and she was a member of the White House Conference. Recently she has been appointed to serve for two years on the children's Bureau Advisory Committee on the Protection of Young Workers. From this Committee, she was one of those appointed to serve on the Advisory Commission on Children in War Time.

Lay organizations besides the Farmers Union represented were the Child Welfare Division of the American Legion, the AAUW, the PTA and the Woman's Auxiliaries of the CIO.

The three-day session ended with adoption of a "Children's Charter for Wartime" which stated:

"Both as a wartime responsibility and as stepping stones to our future—and to theirs, we call upon citizens, young and old, to join together to:

"Guard children from injury in danger zones.

"Protect children from neglect, exploitation and undue strain in defense areas.

"Strengthen the home life of children whose parents are mobilized.

"Conserve, equip, and free children of every race and creed to take their part in our democracy."

"Congested housing, inadequate facilities, lack of educational opportunities and supervised recreation." Mrs. Edwards says, "are a real threat to today's youth and tomorrow's democracy." Organizations which were represented at the meeting are asking Congressional action on the proposal.

Speaking on the section which recommends priorities for obstetrical and pre-natal care for defense areas, Mrs. Edwards pointed out that rural communities are putting all out effort into production, and that the same priorities should apply to them. "There are sections of the country where it is seventy miles to the nearest doctor," she said. "With tires no longer available and women responsible for much of the farming in many of these areas, it is necessary that we give thought to medical care there, as well as in the more congested areas where the drama of the situation is apt to make the need more graphic, but not the less real."

Write Your Senators Now—
No FSA Cuts

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"Jim Says" by Jim Petty, F. U. Fieldman.

Colorado Farmers' Union Chooses May 9 As Dedication Day For New Building

To House Colorado Farmers Union and Officers of President Jim Patton, in Denver—Glenn Talbot, President Dakota Farmers Union, to Be Principal Out-of-State Speaker.

April 10, 1942—Special—May 9

has been set as the date for Dedication Day of the new building that will house the Colorado Farmers Union and the offices of President Jim Patton in Denver.

Glenn Talbot, President of the North Dakota Farmers Union, will be main out-of-the-state speaker at the meeting. President Patton of the National Farmers Union will be the honored local speaker.

Other speakers will include President Harvey R. Solberg of the Colorado Farmers Union; L. G. McCubbin, Secretary of the Colorado Union and C. E. Huff, former National Farmers Union President.

Construction of the new building was begun last fall and has progressed nicely during the win-

ter, although not as fast as those in charge had hoped.

The new building is entirely fire-proof. It is well lighted and beautifully designed. It is two stories in height and is so located that a grand view of the Colorado Rockies is obtained from nearly every window in the building. Looking from the south windows can be seen Pike's Peak, another 80 miles opposite. The West windows give an impressive view of the mighty Mount Evans and the full mountain range.

What a glorious place to work! The Colorado Farmers Union has set aside the month, April 9 to May 9, as Dedication Month, with special emphasis upon securing a large number of additional members prior to the actual dedication of the new building.

Farmers Union Wants Farm Credit System That Works For Farmers

Editor's Note: This is the fourth installment of the summary of the testimony and argument of the Farmers Union on the Farm Credit Bill which the Farmers Union wanted amended to conform to the Farmers Union Debt Adjustment Bill. This abstract was prepared by Dr. Wesley A. Sturgis, eminent credit economist, on the basis of testimony given by him and Dr. M. F. Dickinson.

IV APPRAISALS

The bill undertakes no reforms of the basis or practices relating to the appraisal of farm lands for loans under the Federal Farm Loan Act.

We have the strong conviction that these matters go to the very foundation of the land bank system. Especially important are these considerations in connection with our contention that there shall be a Government guaranty of future issues of land bank bonds. By this bill the superstructure of the banking system is left to rest upon the same sand as the present system.

Under the present law relating to land banks, mortgage loans on farm lands shall not exceed 50 percent of "the value" of the land mortgaged, plus 20 percent, "of the value" of the permanent, insured improvements thereon. It is provided that these values shall be determined by appraisal; that the value of the land for agricultural purposes shall be the basis of the appraisal; and that the earning power of said land "shall be a principal factor."

Loans by the Land Bank Commissioner shall not exceed 75 percent of "the normal value," to quote the law, "as determined upon an appraisal made as required in the case of federal land bank mortgage loans." The law further provides in this connection that "farm property may be valued at an amount representing a prudent investment, consistent with community standards and rentals, if (1) the person occupying the property is not entirely dependent upon farm income for his livelihood but receives a part of his income from other dependable sources, and (2) the farm income from the property, together with earnings from other dependable sources ordinarily available in the community to a person operating such property, would be sufficient to support his family, to pay operating expenses and fixed charges, and to discharge the interest and amortization payments on the loan."

Earning Value, Not Market Value
We maintain that the land bank law should be amended to make the earning power of the farm the (not "a") principle and controlling factor of the appraisal.

We urge that conceptions of "market-value" and "sale value" of the farm to be mortgaged should be removed from the process of appraisals under the law. The initiation of a borrowing and lending transaction under the Act does not contemplate the beginnings of a sale of the land nor should the transaction be initiated with that conception even if, in event of default and inability of the borrower to pay, there may be a foreclosure. If the farmer wishes to sell his farm he would not go at it through a mortgage loan transaction. The lending agency does not wish to buy the farm through such transaction, nor does it wish to go into the farming business. Appraisals predicated upon sale value, price factors, replacement costs, or per acre values, are alien to the functions of the transaction and the intent of the parties. Such factors, moreover, let in all possible speculative influences both inflationary and deflationary in their respective seasons.

As we would purge from the process of appraisal these misapplications of conceptions of sales in determining the "value" of the farm to be mortgaged, so would we remove the conceptions of 50 percent "of the value" of the land and 20 percent "of the value" of the improvements as provided in the present law.

We maintain that "the value" for farm land which should be sought for purposes of mortgage loans under the Federal Farm Loan Act should be its "loan value" its "amortize loan value"—to be derived as follows:

Determining Earning Capacity
(1) A verification of the present "net operating earnings" of the farm. Some margin of error in this evaluation may be cared for by a system of variable payments as may, perhaps, be worked out under Section 13 (a) of this bill.
(2) The items of expense and income which should be computed in deriving the "net operating earnings" of the farm should be determined under rules and regu-

lations of the Farm Credit Administration to be promulgated after public hearing. There must be included among the items of operating expenses a specific allowance for necessary family living costs;

(3) There may next be determined what we will call the "straight loan value" of the property which would be that principal amount resulting from dividing the cost of money for the loan into the net operating earnings of the farm. Thus, if the annual net operating earnings were found to be \$450 per year and money for the loan were available at a charge of 3 percent per year, the "straight loan value" of the farm would be \$15,000. This would be the maximum loan value of the farm—with no amortization of principal. Since such a loan is not authorized under the present law—and we would not amend the law in this respect—the term and conceptions of "straight loan value" may have no special functions other than to aid in breaking away from traditional conceptions of "values" in this process of appraisal;

(4) By the next step we would derive what may be called the "amortized loan value" of the farm. This principal amount will be ascertained by computing that sum which at the rate of the annual interest charge on the loan (3 percent in our assumed case) can be amortized in whatever is the desired number of equal annual payments out of the net operating earnings of the farm (\$450 in our assumed case.) The number of the annual payments would be determined at present by negotiations of the borrower and the land bank within the limits of the present law applicable to land bank loans.

Squeezing Out Speculative Value
Otherwise stated, in the case assumed, the loan may not exceed such principal amount nor be for so short a period that the sum of the annual payment of principal and interest will exceed \$450.

A mathematical formula is readily available by which to compute this "amortized loan value." In the case which we have assumed this amount appears to be \$10,491.00 on a 40-year loan.

By this process of appraisal the fictitious and speculative values of land for sales purposes would be largely squeezed out; speculators in land would no longer find a market through the farm loan system.

The use of this formula in the case of initial loans would harmonize with our conceptions of the proper basis of appraisal for purposes refinancing farm mortgage loans. The process so employed in both cases—given a fit farm mortgage debt adjustment law—should assist in stabilizing farm mortgage loans as fully as possible—having regard for the hazards of agriculture and the fanciful tactics of prices of farm products.

It also may be noted that by this process of appraisal, there would be no further use for land bank commissioner loans on farm mortgages. Accordingly, should they be liquidated except as refinancing may be required, and the lending operations under the act concentrated in the land banks.

Our composite position with respect to interest rates, government guaranty of bonds and appraisals may be stated as follows:

(1) We are aware that the interest subsidies now provided by the Congress may not last forever.
(2) We believe that in order to preserve the land bank system so that it may serve American agriculture as was originally designed—to enable it to survive competitively beyond the duration of the interest subsidies—the system must be equipped at the very minimum (a) with the most scientific method of appraisals yet determined, namely that of appraising according to earning power; (b) that it be enabled to procure money at the lowest possible cost of money, namely, by use of Government guaranty bonds, and (c) that the Administration and managements of the land banks be geared to new efficiency and to new econom-

ies and we believe that these reforms must come soon if the Federal Farm Loan system is to survive and perform the functions for which it was originally created.

Certain discussions from time to time in these hearings as to whether or not the land bank system may eventually monopolize and take over all of the farm mortgage business seem quite alien to the realities of the present situation. The realities of the situation compel the question whether or not the system, with all of its present competitive handicaps can survive and continue the service it was originally designed to render. And these realities are made especially impressive, when one recalls how the interest subsidies are presently underwriting its existence and operations.
(Continued In Next Issue)

APPROPRIATIONS FIGHT GOES ON— CREDIT BILL DEAD

(Continued From Page One)

The House also authorized only \$70,000,000 for rehabilitation loans, as compared with \$120,000,000 for this year. Since most borrowers later require further small loans after their initial loan, this amount would provide for only a few thousand new borrowers in 1943. The House prohibited any further land purchases by FSA for the purpose of relocating farmers thrown off by Army occupation of vast tracts for camp and plant sites. Also prohibited was further experimentation with voluntary cooperative farming, although only 400 families have been involved in this small program, termed "socialistic" by FSA opponents. Still further, the House eliminated the authority to carry on the much-needed migratory labor camps, and prohibited re-habilitation loans larger than \$1,000, even though family-type operations in livestock areas often need much more than that amount.

WOULD MEAN LESS FOOD

The Legislative Committee met with Administrator Baldwin and found that these "savings," far from being an economy which would "buy more bombers," would so cripple the FSA that the half-million dollars now outstanding in rehab loans would be seriously in danger, with the government possibly taking a heavier loss than the 'economy.' But more important, such economy will not result in more bombers but rather only in less food, as ability to produce weapons no longer depends upon supplying money but upon supplying metals and labor, while food increases can come from giving small farmers needed credit. The Farm Bureau argument that FSA is "relief" no longer needed now that prices have improved disregards the small farmer's need for the wherewithal with which to produce more to sell at the higher prices. Figures submitted by Secretary Wickard, Chief Economist Tolley, and Mr. Baldwin indicate that a very sizeable part of the needed increase in war foods must come from low-income farmers and that without FSA aid the nation and our allies will be that much shorter on supplies. For such a program the loan figure needs to be increased even above that of previous years to at least \$225,000,000 or \$50,000,000 more than in 1940. Despite attacks upon "extravagant" expenses of FSA, its average salaries are well below those of any other agricultural agency, including the Extension Service, and the present "case load" of 182 borrowers per supervisor is about 50 percent too large for the most effective assistance.

BIG FARMERS SEEK GAIN

The attitude of the big planters and gentlemen farmers towards the war needs was best summarized by Congressman Woodrum, economy bloc leader, when he said "farmers want only two things: prices, and to be left alone." To this Congressman Lambertson (Kansas) added the cry that FSA should be abolished so that there would be more good hired men available. The tenant-purchase program of FSA was cut in half under the plea that making owners out of tenants was unnecessary in wartime. But when the \$450,000,000 conservation benefit fund was debated, most of which goes to larger farmers, no one suggested reducing it, either in the name of economy or because prices were up. An amendment offered by Jed Johnson (Okla.) to limit benefits to \$1,000 instead of the \$10,000 now permitted, was amended so as to exempt most large landowners. The Farmers Union will fight in the Senate for the \$1,000 limit which it is estimated would make \$50,000,000 more for available payments to

smaller farmers.

STAMP PLAN IN DANGER

Surplus disposal funds were the subject of a conference with Mr. Hendrickson, head of the newly created Agricultural Marketing Administration which consolidates all surplus programs, marketing orders and services, and Lend-Lease food purchases. The House agreed to a reduction in AMA funds from this year's \$200,000,000 to \$131,000,000, which represents only the permanent appropriations made from 30 percent of the customs receipts. It did not agree, however, to the Farm Bureau's request for discontinuing the popular Stamp Plan. Mr. Hendrickson pointed out that at least 0,000,000 persons will still be undernourished for lack of income, and that the Stamp Plan together with the school lunch program will be seriously needed to guard the health of the nation against the usual hazards which wartime conditions bring. While Congress has appropriated over \$2½ billions under Lend-Lease for farm products, of which \$800,000,000 worth has already been shipped, mostly to England, our Tories at home are against extending the same treatment to our own people which we are helping carry out abroad. Under pressure of war and of our government, the British have made the provision of adequate food for every child in Great Britain's national policy. Although several million of our 27 million school children are not properly fed, school lunches will be curtailed severely if the economizers have their way. For the Stamp Plan to reach 7 million of the estimated 9 million persons in need, instead of the present 4 million being served, an increase in funds would be required from this year's \$115,000,000 to about \$200,000,000. These activities plus Lend-Lease purchases have a very important function in removing price-depressing surpluses which are developing in many areas as production increases without adequate marketing facilities yet developed.

FARM LEADERS WELCH ON FARM CREDIT

The Legislative Committee also looked into the status of the Fulmer Farm Credit Bill, on which hearings were held last fall by the House Agriculture Committee and are now in progress before the Senate Banking Committee. It found that after nearly two years of effort to get agreement by the House Committee to some kind of a debt-adjustment bill, action was still far off. The recent reversal by the Farm Bureau, Grange, and Coop Council in their attitude toward the 2 percent membership fee, proposed in the Fulmer Bill as a substitute for the present 5 percent stock requirement of borrowers from the Land Bank System, has virtually killed the bill. Despite the fact that these organizations agreed to the 2 percent fee as well as to some form of debt-adjustment back in 1941 when the bill was drafted, they recently notified the House Committee that in the name of economy they were withdrawing their support. They claimed it would take \$100,000,000 to retire the 5 percent stock. This is not true, since most stock would be credited against unpaid principal, requiring only a simple bookkeeping operation and not a 'drain' on the Treasury. Since other provisions of the Fulmer Bill legally depend upon retiring the stock, and since the debt-adjustment provisions had earlier been turned down by the House Committee, little remains of the bill.

Shortly before this change of front by these farm leaders, the Secretary of Agriculture gave the bill a favorable report, in spite of protests by our Legislative Chairman, Mr. Thatcher.

TO DRAFT OWN BILL

The Legislative Committee invited Secretary Wickard and Governor Black to a luncheon to discuss their future plans, and found them not yet ready to back a thorough debt-adjustment bill in the face of such powerful opposition. It was thereupon decided to redraft our Farmers Union Debt-Adjustment bill, and submit it for hearings. Dr. W. A. Sturgis of Yale Law School, who so ably assisted the Committee last fall, was re-engaged to prepare testimony and to join Dr. N. F. Dickinson of Arkansas in appearing before the Senate Banking Committee.

It should be pointed out that the Farmers Union never agreed to the compromising on fundamentals contained in the Fulmer Bill, neither while it was being drafted, not in testifying before the House Committee. The Fulmer Bill would not make debt adjustment a mandatory right of the borrower, would not secure money at the lowest possible cost, retained most of the disadvantages of

the percent requirement, failed to correct faulty appraisal methods, and left control of the Land Bank system virtually untouched. Living off the poorer farmers who pay for it, the system in several respects is even larger than the Extension Service and less subject to democratic controls by farmers, or even influence from Washington. Arguments being unheeded, perhaps only a serious post-war depression will be able to shake it, unless the Farmers Union gains a great deal of strength.

Among other matters attended to by your Committee has been a series of conferences on the new 1942 CCC loan program. Many suggestions for improvement were made to CCC and AAA officials and the Committee is reasonably certain that some of them will be adopted.

WRITE YOUR SENATORS

As final preparations are made for presenting testimony to the Senate Committee on farm appropriations, the Committee urges that every member of the Farmers Union write his Senators asking that—

1. The Farm Security rehabilitation loan fund be increased by \$150,000,000 with appropriate working expenses provided;
2. The tenant-purchase program be continued at its present size;
3. The Agricultural Marketing Administration be given at least \$150,000,000 to see to it that Americans are fed properly and surpluses effectively removed from the market.

Only by the strongest pressure from individuals, locals, and co-operative boards can low-income farmers hope to hold their own and be given a chance to contribute their full share to the war. The sooner our campaign is started, the better the chances for success. The Legislative Committee is doing everything it can down here, your support must be forthcoming as never before. Write your Senators!

CLASSIFIED ADS

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QUILT PIECES—Assorted patterns, fast colors. Satisfaction guaranteed. 100 pieces—35 cents. Samples 10c, postpaid.—A. A. Edwards, Tarpon Springs, Florida.

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Painting Time

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

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KFU paints 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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Neighborhood Notes

REPORT OF R. E. A. ANNUAL MEETING

The Sekan Electric Cooperative Association, Inc., Have Interesting Meeting

There were 175 persons present at the annual meeting of The Sekan Electric Cooperative Association, Inc. All enjoyed a very interesting meeting in the Cozy theater, in Girard, Kansas. We have now 341 miles of electric line in Crawford, Bourbon and Cherokee counties, servicing 509 members. We average 10 new members per month. We have now 1.8 members per mile, compared to 1.6 of last year.

The services of this power are so valuable to the users, that last spring when the current was discontinued between the homes of 7 a. m. to 4 p. m. seven washings were seen hanging on the line before 7 a. m.

On display we had a complete line of electric equipment, ranges, chick brooders, home made pig brooders, poultry warmers, and ultra-violet lights. A very interesting discussion was held about the Adams electric chick brooder.

We were entertained with the picture "Power and the Land", which was educational and interesting.

The active officers were nominated for reelection.

The Sekan Electric Cooperative Association, Inc. is a member of the 15 cooperative members of 4 states, K. O. A. M. to build 6 transmission lines to these cooperatives.

We were informed that the "C" project is ready for construction in Labette and Neosho counties as soon as materials are available.

At the close of the meeting, electrical equipment was given as attendance prizes to the 7 persons holding lucky numbers drawn.

—Sekan Reporter.

PRESIDENT DEAN MEETS WITH REVIVED LOCAL IN ONE DAY SCHOOL

Members of the recently revived Farmers Union at Lucas in Russell county spent all of Wednesday, April 8, discussing the F. U. program with President E. K. Dean and Esther Ekblad. Discussions centered on cooperatives, legislations, legislation and the Junior program. Mr. Dean emphasized many times during the day the need for careful study and expression of members on legislative questions of both state and national significance. In pointing out dangers of the family-type farm Mr. Dean gave many illustrations of present trends. For example, in a Kansas county one insurance company owns sixty farms. Much legislative action will be required to keep Kansas farms in the hands of farm families.

Some time was spent with Miss Ekblad on the ways and means of holding good local meetings. An evening that is planned with a balance between entertainment and numbers of educational value such as speeches, discussions and quizzes, will be the kind to most easily encourage attendance.

The Farmers Union Movies of cooperative grain marketing and the Junior Camps were shown in the evening, also the pictures taken of sharecropper homes and a FSA Homestead Project in Arkansas. The day closed with singing games and square dances.

Rustlings From a

Shortgrass Local

The Farmers Union Local No. 1095 in Quinter is wearing a smile as bright as the April sunshine this morning since yesterday's clouds rolled away. At the meeting last night, April 8th, there was an attendance of approximately 75, where heretofore, only about a dozen were able to get together.

There was a goodly sprinkling of new faces among the group, giving promise of an enlarging membership; faces of old members were a welcome sight, too.

As a special feature, Mr. Clifford Miller, Vice President of the Cooperative Consumers Association, honored us with a most interesting and helpful address. His cooperation is deeply appreciated by the Local.

An interesting program, consisting of songs, skits, and readings was rendered by the Juniors and members. We have a great deal of talent among our youngsters and we are proud of them. After the program a free lunch was served, then all participated

in singing and folk dancing before taking their leave.

Our next meeting will be May 8th and the Junior Leaders, Mrs. L. R. Miller and Marie Starkey expect to have the Junior classes going strong by that time and ready to enter into some lively discussions with their elders on the fundamentals of our organization.

Yes, our old Union perambulator, whose creakings, as we pushed her up the hill in the past, seemed to echo the old refrain, "This World is Not My Home," now creaks out, "Happy Days are Here Again."

APRIL FOOL PARTY

The members of the Kellogg Local, Cowley county, had a hilarious time at their April Fool's Party the 1st. It was heard said by many that it had been a long time since they'd laughed so much. There were doll dressing contests for the men. Some hunted for nuts which they couldn't find—only to hear an "April Fool." A loving cup was given to the winning quartet, but when the Master of Ceremonies was presenting it, he stubbed his toe (intentionally) and dropped the cup. There were many groans from that incident.

Even the refreshments of coffee and sandwiches were queer. Some of the sandwiches had inner-tube minced ham in them. Such fun everyone had. It was foolishness all evening long.

Mrs. Will Craig.

A "Revived Local" In Jewell County Reports Fine Meeting Held

Mankato, Kansas, April 10, 1942—We were sorry President Dean couldn't come, as we had a nice crowd and sure enjoyed Mr. Petty being with us. It was a surprise to the crowd as we never told anyone of Mr. Petty's coming. The ones here were:

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Howell
Mr. and Mrs. James McKenzie
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Heiman
Mr. and Mrs. Rollo Henningsen, (president of Ionia Local.)

Mr. and Mrs. John McNabb
Mr. and Mrs. Byron McNabb
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Zimmerman and son

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Hansen and daughter
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Proctor and children

Mr. Willie Drake
The new officers were elected: Clarence Proctor, President; Lyman Hansen, Vice President; Geo. Wharton, Hubert Mitchell, Selective Board also Geo. Wharton are on the Selective Board; Secretary, Paul Heiman. He was our Secretary last year and a mighty good one.

Mr. Petty gave an interesting talk on the Farmers Union. This was before election.

Coffee and sandwiches were served.

It was almost midnight when they departed for home.

We all had a lovely time, and voted on the next meeting to be at Paul Heiman's home, April 16. Lunch will be served and we are looking for a good crowd. We are also hoping that President Dean can be with us. The meeting will be at the school house near Tom Howell's. We think we can get quite a number of members if we keep on moving and talking and have meetings every two weeks for a while.

Mrs. George Wharton.

FOUR-MILE LOCAL MEETS

The regular meeting of the Four-Mile Local, Clay County, was held at the school house the evening of April 1. Mrs. Castle Stromire entertained with two songs, accompanied at the piano by Miss Emerson. Guest speakers at the meeting were Esther Ekblad, Salina, and Frank Oberg Jr. of Clay Center.

Mr. Oberg talked of consumer cooperatives and told briefly of visiting cooperatives in Sweden. Miss Ekblad outlined for the local the mechanics of carrying on a Farmers Union educational program.

Refreshments were served by the ladies of the local.

SMOKY HILL LOCAL MEETS

The Smoky Hill Local in McPherson County met Monday evening, April 13. The program featured a book review by Mrs. Karl Fornberg on "The Yearling" by Rawlings.

Esther Ekblad was present to talk with the local members on the steps to be taken in setting up an educational program. At the March meeting Mrs. L. W. Arnold was elected as Local Leader and the local is making every effort to get Junior work started. Other meeting guests were Jim

Petty, State Fieldman, and Mrs. Petty.

Refreshments of ice-cream and wafers were served to the many members present.

The next local meeting will be held May 11; a Junior and Junior reserve meeting has been called for April 25.

The Co-optimist of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association

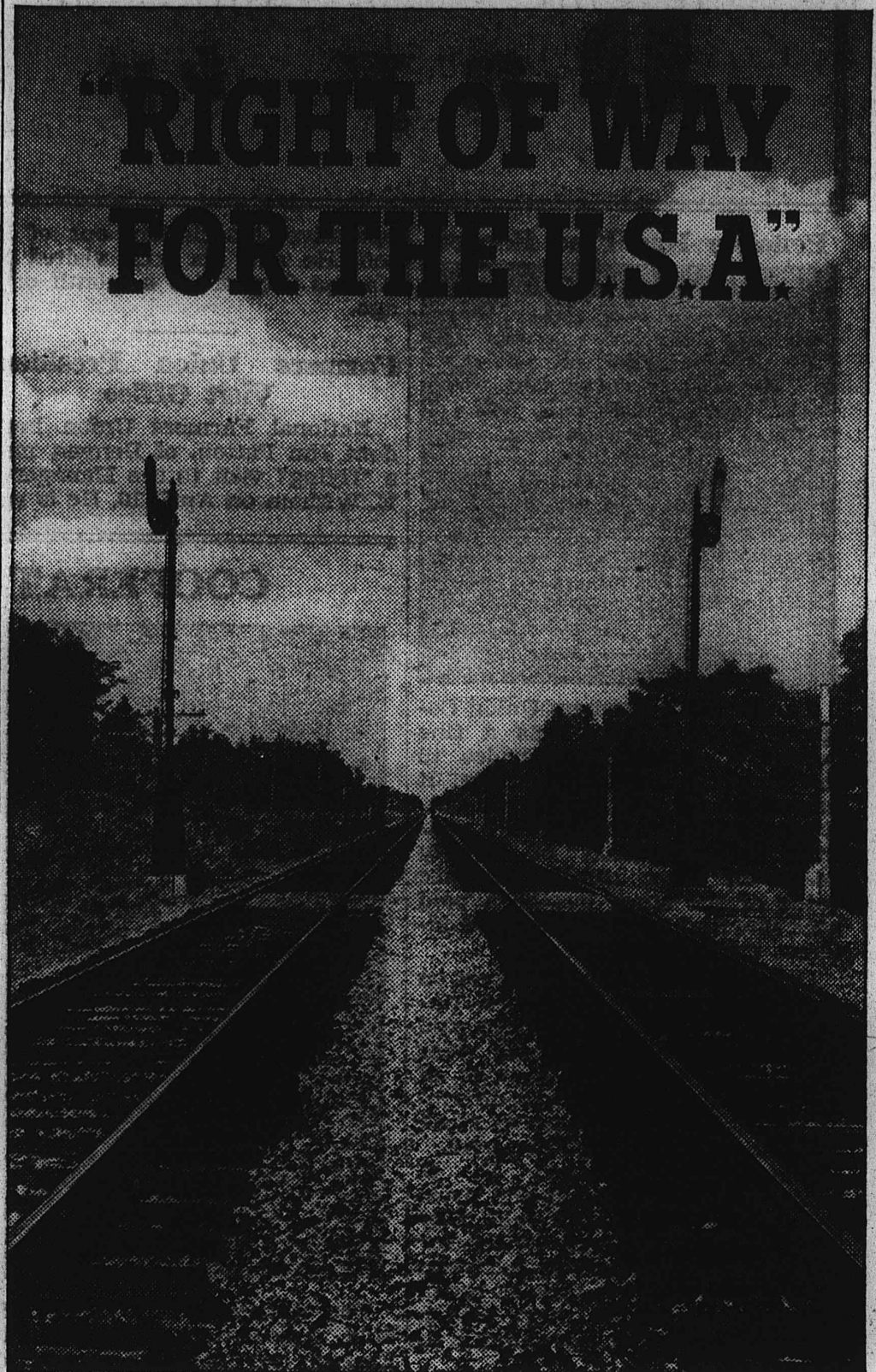
UNSHARED ANIMUS. EYES BEING OPENED. GIVE GREEN LIGHT IS LORD AND CZAR. GET ACTION NOW.

Having done all possible to wreck the Farm Security Administration by a shrewd combination of anti-Farmer and anti-Labor elements in the House of Representatives against the Agricultural Appropriations bill (H. R. 6709), the Federal Farm Bureau leaders sit back with faces wreathed in Mona Lisa smiles. The word "leaders" is used advisedly. The dirt farmers who are members of that organization are not included in this criticism. They are sincere and would not countenance any such assault upon their fellows who, having lost their farm homes and income, turn to FSA for loans and grants by which to get on their feet and into the farming business again. The animus of the FBF leaders is not shared in by the members who are actual farmers.

That is not a mere matter of opinion. It is on record. Murray Lincoln, secretary of Ohio FBF at the order of 24 out of 26 members of the Ohio directors, was directed to appear before the Byrd Economy Committee of the Senate and support the appropriation for the Farm Security Administration and to oppose President O'Neal and his clique in their straining of the effort to aid the down-and-out farmer. Vermont FBF took similar action. Max Leopold, secretary of Wood county, Wis., FBF, wrote Representative Gehrmann to the same effect—supporting FSA and opposing O'Neal. Representative Sparkman of Alabama, rose on the floor of the House on March 13 and while he came from the same state as O'Neal and was a member of the FBF, said he could not follow O'Neal's leadership, saying: "I am just as much opposed to Mr. O'Neal's attack on the Farm Security Administration as anybody can be." You will find that—and a lot more—on page 2510 of the Congressional Record. These are only straws that show the trend and how eyes are being opened to this perverted leadership.

In face of that barrage the leaders are backing away from the stand they took. They insisted on putting over a limitation of \$1,000 on loans made to farmers, when the former limit was \$10,000. Repussions came to that and now that Senator Wheeler of Montana has announced that he will move to amend the measure and raise the limit to \$3,000—but only for Western live stock producers—the FBF leaders are giving it their pious "nihil obstat"—which is just the Latin for "nothing stands in the way"—a green light, if you get the idea. But when they were riding high, wide and handsome, cutting the heart out of the appropriations for dirt farmers the first two weeks of March, they would hear to no such concession. They still are out with the old snickersnee for the throat of the Civilian Conservation Camps and the National Youth Administration, demanding that they be abolished.

Sooner or later the Farm Bureau members who are real farmers will get a line on the character of these leaders. Representative F. E. Hook, of Michigan, sketched them in his speech in the House March 9: "You boys from the South know Oscar Johnson, with his \$1,300,000 and those who are getting payments far beyond what they deserve. I mention Oscar Johnson because of the large Government check he received before we limited the payments to \$10,000. He is the Farm Bureau Federation lord and czar who, I am informed, pays the Farm Bureau dues for all his tenants, en bloc, and then charges it back to them when he settles with them after the season's crops are sold. . . . Ed O'Neal, Oscar Johnson, Earl Smith are the Farm Bureau representatives who are pressing for the destruction of the Farm Security Administra-



UNCLE SAM gets the green light on the railroads today. We're sure you'd want it that way—for America has a war to fight all over the world, and a job at home to produce and deliver in overwhelming volume the things fighting men need. These come first among the million tons of freight moved a mile on the rails every minute.

The railroads are united in working with each other—with industry and farmers—with the government—to keep America's great war program rolling.



Whether the job calls for passenger equipment or freight—whether it's one of moving troops by the hundreds of thousands, moving raw materials or finished fighting machines—every railroad man knows that the first rule today is, "Right of Way for the U.S.A."

ASSOCIATION OF

AMERICAN RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

We Manufacture—

Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association

Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery.

Office Equipment, Printing

—the CONSOLIDATED printing and stationery co. SALINA - KANSAS

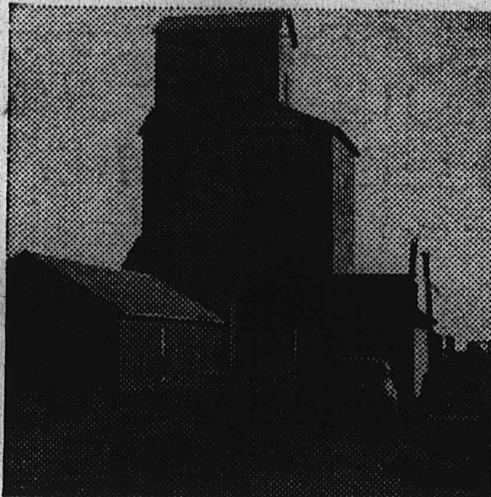
tion." Congressman Dingell said: "The policy of Mr. O'Neal appears to be a kind of modern feudalism in concept, believing in the concentration of land ownership in a comparatively small proportion of the farm population."

There can be but one answer to that. The Senate is now about to pass on the bill (H. R. 6709). Farm Bureau and Farmers Union members should get action now. Write the two Senators from your state and say: "Back our President and support the FSA." Two postcards will do it. You are not yet too busy with your own work to pass up this opportunity to go to bat for your own business—agriculture—and to help yourself and your neighbors get a parity income with the rest of the nation. It was not written vainly: "Ask and ye shall receive, seek and ye shall find."

Day by Day with FUJA

By HELEN DENNEY

Penokee Has Fine Record



The Penokee Farmers Union Cooperative Association has a fine record of cooperative service to the farmers in its community. It has paid 8 percent interest on outstanding capital stock every year since 1921—a period of twenty years. In other words, the face value of the stock has been paid back one and one-half times as interest on the stock.

In addition to paying interest on capital stock, this Farmers Union business organization has paid a patronage dividend each year since 1935. From its savings of \$5,742 in 1940, \$4,360 was distributed back to the farmers as stock interest and patronage dividend.

The general manager, D. C. Nickelson, believes that the present fiscal year, which ends May 31, 1942, will be even better for the Association than was last year, as this was the first time in seven or eight years that there was a grain crop in that community to handle.

Mr. Nickelson says that the cooperative has a good board of directors, and that all of them take a very active interest in the affairs of the Association. For every monthly meeting, Mr. Nickelson prepares for the directors a financial statement covering the month's business as a part of his report to them as manager. He believes that this is a great help in keeping the board well informed about the business for which, as directors, they are responsible.

Directors of this association are, according to our office record, F. H. Clark, A. H. Rutheford, Geo. F. Welty, J. A. McCoy, Logan Keith, Arley Evans, and E. R. Nickerson.

Annual Reports Mailed

Printed copies of the report made to the stockholders at the 28th Annual Meeting of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association by General Manager H. E. Witham and the various department managers have been mailed to the managers and directors of our local cooperative business members. Also in the annual report is the financial statement as of December 31, 1941 and briefs of the addresses made by guests at the annual meeting.

Oswatomie Directors Visit Mill and Elevator

Recently C. E. Reid, field man for FUJA, drove to Topeka with three directors of the Oswatomie Farmers Cooperative Union, James Hammond, Lawrence Lenghere, and Frank Goetz. There they went through the terminal which they, along with about 35,000 other Kansas producers, own and operate.

The feed mill, of course, doesn't equal in output that of the new half-million dollar Cooperative Feed Mill at Reading, Ohio, which grinds out feed at the rate of a ton a minute, but it is often operated 16 hours a day to keep ahead of orders for KFU and UNION STANDARD FEEDS. In 1941, its second year of operation, the mill had an increase of 62 percent in milling operations, which, as Plant Manager George Bicknell said, "is the best recommendation we can give to our present and future trade that our feeds are made from a well balanced formula, from the best ingredients, and mixed by competent employees." The Oswatomie Farmers Cooperative Union, where O. Hunsperger is the new manager, now handles our complete line of feeds and KFU flour.

Wayne Newbrey Into Service

Wayne Newbrey, son of J. O. Newbrey, FUJA's western field representative, left on April 7, for the army. Young Newbrey was a truck route salesman for the Osborne County Farmers Union Co-

operative Association, out of Alton. He and his wife visited the Kansas City office a month or so ago.

Farmers Union Presidents Visit Office

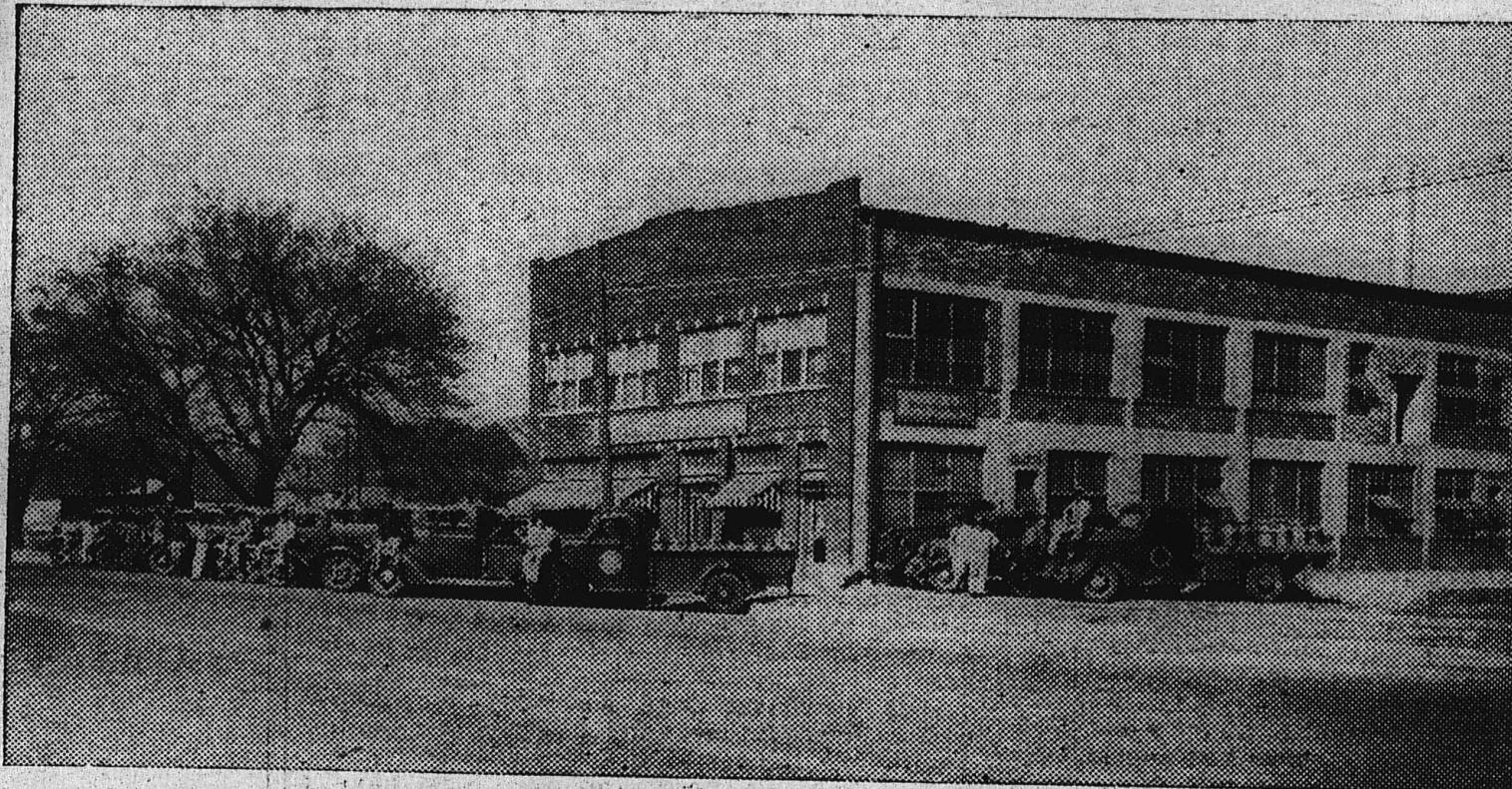
National Farmers Union President Jim Patton, of Denver, made a "flying" visit to see Manager H. E. Witham on April 10. He is very

much interested in the grand opening of the new Farmers Union Home Office building in Denver, soon after the first of May. We notice that he recently attended a meeting of rural and urban cooperative leaders, church leaders, government and education leaders in Ithaca, New York. We notice also that the meeting was called for the purpose of "raising our sights," which recalls the Nation-

al Farmers Union Institute held last fall which also was reported as a "sights-raising" meeting. It's a good idea, we hope it grows! E. K. Dean, Kansas Farmers Union President, also called at the office recently, and will be back in Kansas City again on April 17 to attend a conference sponsored by the Kansas City Council of Cooperatives, of which FUJA is a

(Continued on Page Six)

COOPERATIVE SERVICE AT ARKANSAS CITY



The Arkansas City Cooperative Milk Association, Arkansas City, Kansas, has increased its services to members by delivering feeds to its patrons as it picks up cream. This cooperative creamery has done much for the community besides serve as a market for the products of the dairymen—it has been teacher, helper, friend to them as well. Through its excellent monthly publication, "The Cooperative Farmer" it keeps in close contact with its members and through it carries on a constant educational program for herd improvement, the care of milk, and how to increase the value of butter fat. It keeps its members well informed on local and national markets for dairy products, and excerpts from articles in this publication on cooperation have been reprinted in many cooperative magazines.

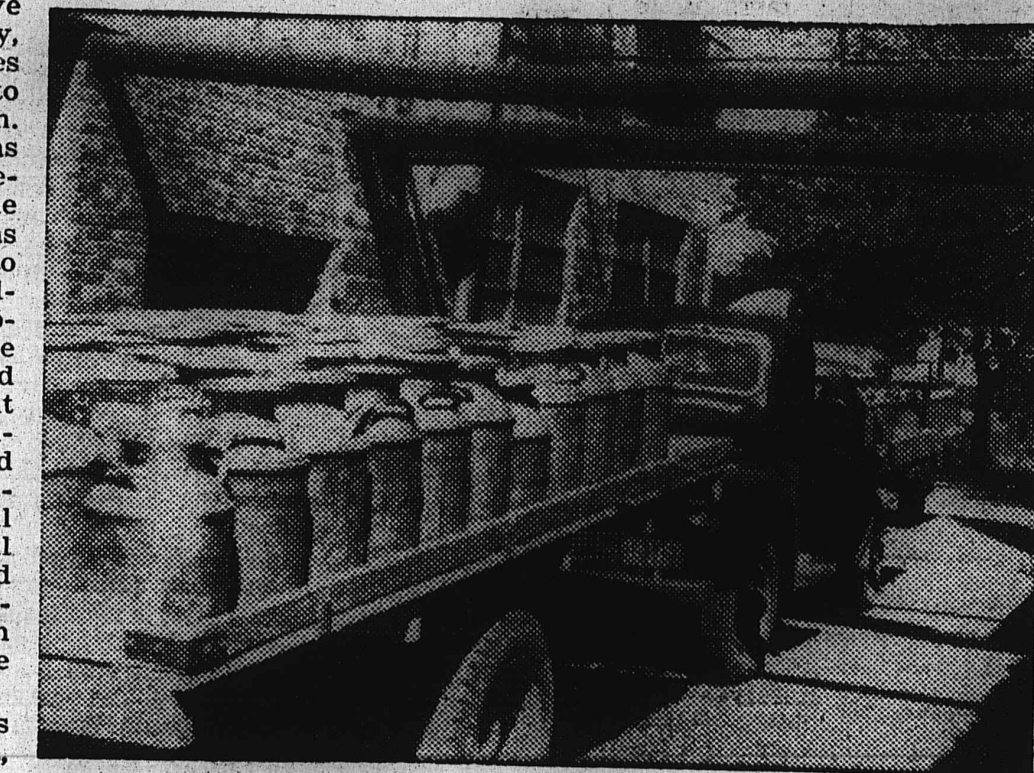
Every year Kansas produces 75,000,000 pounds of butter fat, and with the emphasis now placed on increased production, this



CARL M. FITZGERALD.

probably will be increased considerably. It takes many people to handle this butter fat after it leaves the farm, for there are 2,600 cream stations here in Kansas and an average of 1½ persons at each station are needed to care for them. The cream must then be processed, go through sales channels, and on to retail stores before it reaches the consumer. (Over in Illinois and Ohio a few of the cooperative creameries have retail stores so that their dairy products go direct from producer to consumer.)

About 12 million pounds of butter fat are produced in the Arkansas City territory annually, and since 1931 this cooperative has reduced the margin from 7½ cents to 1 cent per pound, and saved for the dairy farmers in this territory an average of \$700,000 annually. Sixteen of the patrons pro-



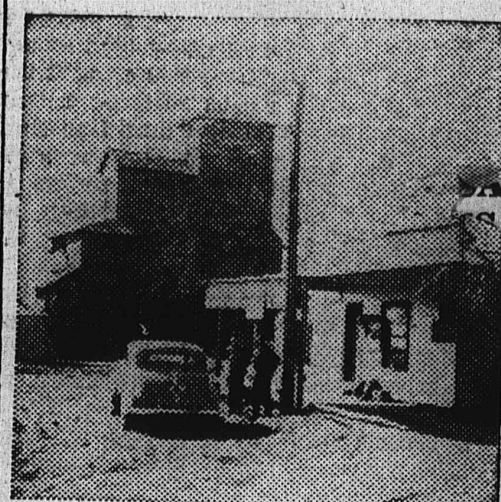
Pictured here are the creamery, the trucks, the board of directors in session, and Manager Carl M. Fitzgerald.

duced 2,400 pounds of butter fat or more—two of them marketing nearly 4,000 pounds each! To handle its part of the increased task due to the higher production goals, the Arkansas City Cooperative Creamery went on a 24 hour a day schedule last February.

"If the dairy income is to be maintained, we must decrease processing and sales cost of dairy products whereby the consumer will continue to buy dairy products instead of the so-called 'dairy substitutes.' The only way this can be done is through cooperative marketing of dairy products," said Carl M. Fitzgerald, aggressive manager of the Arkansas City Cooperative Milk Association for the past eight years.

Mr. Fitzgerald is a graduate of the Oklahoma A and M College, and believes in going "all out" for cooperation. As the trucks go out to pick up the cream, they deliver KFU and Union Standard feeds manufactured by Farmers Union Jobbing Association at Topeka, also their own brand of "Cooperative Feed" mixed at their own feed plant using KFU 32 percent concentrate. Joseph Brandt is the manager of the cream, poultry, and feed station. With the present scarcity of tires, and with the evident saving from the double-duty service of cooperative cream trucks probably other cooperative creameries in Kansas will follow this practice, adopted by the Arkansas City Cooperative Milk Association in adding to its services.

Another Good Year for Agenda



On June 1, 1934, the organization of the Agenda Cooperative Business Association was completed and its operations began. On that date the capital subscribed by 48 farmer members was \$347.

Since that time the members of this organization kept its annual savings in the business, and on December 31, 1941, the audit showed a net members equity of \$15,785.38 made up of capital stock, surplus, reserves, and patronage dividends payable. Savings this past year were \$4,592. From 48 members in 1934, the Agenda Association has grown until now there are 235 members. Recently, these cooperative-minded members began to set up a reserve to be used later to build a new elevator facility.

These accomplishments, made by a group of farmers working together, are encouraging to all of us interested in farmers cooperative business. A well informed membership and directors and manager studying good cooperative business methods have shown exceptional results at Agenda.

The board and manager who have been directing and managing this cooperative business for the stockholders since its organization are Louis Cramer, manager, J. J. Anderson, president of the board of directors; A. M. Thompson, secretary; Albert Nelson, Treasurer, and C. A. Olson and Ed. Valek, directors.

Brother of J. C. Gregory Dies

Word has reached us of the death of Elbert Carlton Gregory, brother of the president of Farmers Union Jobbing Association. Elbert Gregory died at his home near Pomona, Missouri, on March 24.

Market Letter

By Art Riley

April 13—Wheat markets were irregular last week, being somewhat lower the first part of the week, but with the upturn Saturday final prices were ¼c lower for Kansas City May wheat and 1/8c to 1/4c lower for Chicago May wheat.

The government report on the winter wheat crop was issued April 10 estimating 624,983,000 bushels, which, however, does not include any volunteer wheat production, as against final 1941 figures of 671,293,000 bushels.

The CCC reports that 33,000,000 bushels of 1941 wheat has been redeemed, leaving 314,000,000 yet impounded. They have on hand from the previous year 117,000,000 bushels which makes a total of 431,000,000. It is reported that on July 1, 1942 there will be 681,000,000 bushels of wheat for carryover. Taking into consideration 431,000,000 bushels owned by the CCC there will be a carryover of "free wheat" of 250,000,000 bushels.

At the present time there is an estimated 106,000,000 bushels vacant space in commercial terminal elevators and a year ago 211,000,000 bushels. These figures will give you an idea of how serious the storage problem will be on this year's crop.

Elevator stocks of wheat in Kansas City increased 96,228 bushels and corn increased 22,195 bushels, which is not normal for this time of the year.

At the present time in several localities farmers are redeeming their farm storage loan wheat, a loss in order that their grain and feed will be available for the new crop.

Flour demand continues stagnant with the average flour sales in the southwest and the northwest at only 25 percent of capacity, which was a slight improvement over last week.

THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

Juniors 16-21

ESTHER EKBLAD, DIRECTOR, Salina, Kansas

Junior Reserves 13-15

Juveniles 8-12

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

IT NEVER YET HAS FAILED

The sap will rise again, I know, when Spring Lifts up the lid that Winter has clamped down. Leaves will be tethered where the tendrils cling. And fruit and grain will grow for Summer's crown. I cannot see the sap nor hear it flow. But Winter never has its course derailed. Nor held it down when its time came to go. Spring may come late, but never yet has failed.

Peace will come back again to bless the land; New grass will grow to hide each wartorn mark. And heartbreaks will be mended by the hand That starts the living sap up through the bark. I cannot see sweet peace nor feel her flow; She to this troubled world is deeply veiled. But God still lives, immutable, I know. And right will win; it never yet has failed.

—Ruby Dell Baugher, North Dakota County Leaders Magazine "New Breaking."

YOUTH WILL DO ITS PART

"Live democratically—know your own responsibilities and opportunities as a citizen. Study to develop a better understanding of the world in which we live. Make the best possible contribution in all activities that are directed toward Victory." So in part reads a report from the American Youth Commission on "How Rural Youth Can Help in Wartime."

A writer in the Reader's Digest recently implored people to realize that war work is not glamorous and often without thanks. As young men and women, one of the best ways we can serve our America is by faithfully executing our everyday tasks, by doing them well. Farm boys and girls know what it means to work hard. No one will need to tell them to give more time to their work. The way of the farm is of necessity that of working until a particular task is finished. If the fence isn't mended before supper, the cows will be out before breakfast. If the hay isn't in before the rain clouds develop, the quality of it will be lessened. There is no question in my mind but that farm young people are ready to bend every effort to make production on the farm click. I can easily vision extra rows of garden, more jars of preserved foods, and better care and repair of farm equipment.

It is my belief too that young people will do all they can to better understand the world in which we live. This is a duty so necessary to war effort and planning for war reconstruction. Much of the proposed study will be done in groups. The Commission's report goes on to make recommendations for group action. "Strengthen your organization by planning and holding interesting, balanced and constructive meetings."

These recommendations for individual and



ESTHER EKBLAD

group preparation can be taken directly into our Farmers Union meetings. These are the things we've been working toward for years. Now we surely have additional reasons for seeking a better understanding of economic, social and political conditions through study and discussion.

As Juveniles study their Units of "Destroy Weeds—In our Fields, In our Country, In Ourselves," "Everyday Insects," and "Birds Are Good Neighbors," they will be learning to understand. Reserves will understand as they learn about the farm of "John and Mary" in "The Liveoak Tree." Juniors will as they study the movements of farm organizations in "The Farmers Union Triangle."

"Live democratically—know your own responsibilities and opportunities as a citizen." That is a FIRST duty for a civilian defense worker.

A HANDSOME ANNUAL REPORT

The very attractive 1941 Annual Report of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association reached our office a short time ago. It is such a fine looking report, and it is so full of information! We'll be using it as a handbook for a long time.

It is encouraging to read from the talks and reports given at the Annual Meeting. For instance quoting Mr. Witham, "The Farmers Union Jobbing Association is not a terminal elevator nor a grain office, it is not a feed mill nor warehouse nor trucks—it is people. It is an association of producers working together through those units and their local cooperatives to secure marketing and purchasing services at cost . . ."

We turn a few pages and stop at the "Stepping Stones to Progress." On the last step, 1941, a new high of \$127,871.61 was reached in annual savings.

On the very last page we find the pictures of the St. Marys Junior and Reserves who entertained with folk dances at the Annual Meeting.

It is a valuable book and you may have a copy.

WELCOME NEW LEADERS

Since the State Officers School we have enrolled several new local Junior Leaders. This last week we assisted Mrs. Fred Mog of the Black Wolf Local in Ellsworth County and Mrs. Lindsey Pickett of Lucas in Russell County to make beginnings with educational work. At the Stafford County School Mrs. Nettie Heyen made a check on material so that she can start a Juvenile class at Corn Valley. Mrs. Frank Seele has written of meeting plans for welcoming Juniors at Kaw Valley, Wabunsee County. Arrangements have had to be temporarily postponed. Mrs. Seele writes, because she is ill, but when she is up and around again the work will go on.

Our best wishes are with all new leaders. Yours is important work. May you receive the wholehearted support of your local and county.

Why Recreation?

by
Esther Harbo, Williston, North Dakota

The art of living is one and indivisible. It is the coordination of mind and body, labor and leisure, work and play, education and recreation.

Education and recreation are inseparable. The early Greeks put into practice the two as inseparable units from childhood up. But under ideas that later developed, the body was thought to be inferior to mind. Their technique was lost and recreation became regarded as an inferior process of joyful antics indulged in by the body. One was reserved for the school room and the other left to the mercies of muscle trainers, gymnasts and drill sergeants with the disastrous results we now see between culture and the growing commercialization of sports.

We must maintain a broad vision of life as a unitary whole. Man the worker and man the player are not two men, but one. Not two halves of one man, but one man viewed with different aspects; so that if you train him for his work by one method and his play by another, you will find that you are not training him at all but dividing him against himself. So mishandled, he is certain to miss the art of living and find himself in a world of confusion where his duties and his pleasure are in conflict. His leisure occupation will not reinforce his labor occupation, but will disturb it and his recreation will only serve to help blot out the process of real living in him.

Displacement of labor by scientific machinery so that a working day will only be three or four hours is by no means impossible. This brings to us a new surplus—the surplus of leisure time. Also, our educational system has done very little to prepare the unfortunate millions (unemployed or partly so) for the condition in which they find themselves. Neither the mental interests which would cultivate the mind nor the skilled aptitudes which would cultivate the body, have been de-

veloped. These people are in a state of confusion and they let themselves be led to accept ready-made pleasures of a cheap and vicious kind. In other words, their time of unemployment is a time of degeneracy. They are as a band of sheep without a shepherd.

Recreation is the re-creating of something that gets damaged in human beings—the repair or reconditioning of human damage where it is repairable and the prevention of it in rising generations. Recreation must give body its rights along with the mind. Its beautiful aptitudes must be developed and its reservoir of skill released. It must lead to joy-guiding man ever upward from the dull, drab of the cheap so-called pleasures to the things of beauty that are joys forever.

Folk dancing repairs the damaged heart of some young boy or girl who has been made to feel that there is something drastically wrong with him or her because other thoughtless young people have made him a "wall flower" or a "back number." They see in the large folk dance circle the first sketch of brotherhood of man. Here they are all equal. They begin to feel that life is friendly after all and perhaps for the first time they throw off their inferiority complex and share the joy of self expression. From Consumers' Cooperative Magazine.

(Note: Esther Harbo was, until recently moving to North Dakota, State Recreation Director of the Montana Farmers Union. She is well known in many states as an outstanding cooperative recreation instructor.)

COUNTY JUNIOR PARTY

The Juniors and the Junior Leader, Harold Swanberg, of the Lincoln Local in Clay county, sponsored a party for all Farmers Union young people of the county, Thursday evening, April 2. The party was held at the City Hall in Clay Center. Four locals were represented with about fifty persons present.

Singing games, folk dances, the Farmers Union movies and group singing provided the entertain-

DO YOU KNOW?

That the Farmers Union Program Service is free to every Local? If the Service isn't being received by some member in your local correct that condition at once. The person to receive it is the local Junior Leader, Program Chairman or Secretary.

There are ten issues of the Service a year. No programs are prepared for the months of July and August. Send names for the mailing list to the Kansas Farmers Union, Salina.

ment. Refreshments of ice cream and cake were served by the Lincoln Juniors.

There is a fine increase of interest in Junior education among Clay county members. Plans are at the present time under way for starting Junior programs at the Pleasantview and Four-Mile Locals. Soon County Junior get-togethers will be a regular occurrence.

HONEY A SUBSTITUTE

FOR SUGAR
Secretary of Agriculture Wickard is urging home-makers to use honey and other substitutes wherever possible for sugar. For a collection of many different honey recipes, send 10 cents to the American Honey Institute, 114 N. Carroll Street, Madison, Wisconsin.

LEADER IN HOSPITAL

Mrs. Frank Steele, Local Leader, Kaw Valley Local, Wabunsee county has been in the Wamego Hospital for a major operation. A speedy recovery is the wish of all Mrs. Steele's Farmers Union friends.

About 85 percent of the world's rice grows in Asia; China produces the greatest amount, but not enough for its own needs.

SCHEDULE FOR JUNIOR CLASS MEETING

By Mildred Kay Stoltz, Montana

APPROXIMATELY THE SAME SCHEDULE CAN BE USED FOR RESERVES AND JUVENILES

TIME: Approximately two hours. Based on evening meeting, although this can be used for any time.

MEETING CALLED FOR 8 O'CLOCK

- 8:00—8:10—Getting settled, arranging tables, getting pencils and notebooks ready, moving about, etc.
- 8:10—Leader calls class to order
- 8:10—8:20—Songs, pep songs, yells, etc. Suggest that there be a song leader chosen from the group
- 8:20—8:40—Parliamentary Law Period
 - a. Suggest a different chairman every few meetings
 - b. Call meeting to order and transact business properly with the help from the leader.
 - c. Plan future activities. (See that everyone has a chance in this discussion)
 - d. Give treasurer's report even though money is kept in joint account in the local. You should have a complete record of it.
- 8:40—8:50—Discussion on Previous Class
 - a. Were amendments properly stated, amended and voted
 - b. Were motions offered in proper manner
 - c. Did chairman conduct the meeting well?
 - d. Check points in notebook for future classes.
 These discussions are the major part of that particular class period.
- 8:50—9:20—Public Speaking
 - a. Leader now acts as teacher for this class or asks someone to be leader during the period.
 - b. Simple outline in Public Speaking given to class for notebooks
 - c. Class work, consists of reports from previous meetings, talks, discussions of some new current happenings, book reports, book reviews, etc. This class can also carry on Forum, Panel and open discussion forms of Public Speaking
- 9:20-10:00—Class Lesson
 - a. Leader acts as discussion leader or asks someone else to help
 - b. This the class work for the study topic or one of the Sub-topics selected for the year's study work.
 - c. Previous home assignments discussed, reports in Public Speaking class may have covered some of this work as the reports should have been on some of the lesson work.
 - d. Teacher uses Lesson Outlines as basis for discussions. Juniors should keep notebooks for class work. They should have newspaper and magazine clippings use the reference material. Mark good material in magazines such as "Social Action," "Forum," "Scholastic," or "Social Frontiers."
 - e. After Questions and Answers are discussed, home work should be assigned, notebooks given some attention, newspaper clippings added to notebooks, etc.

If additional time is needed or desired, further work can be based on analyzing some of the National Forum charts, enlarging charts for local meetings, discussing the best charts to be used for the next local meeting—and try to prepare some good chart talks, some reports, and perhaps a forum or panel discussion for the meeting.

If more than one meeting per month is needed, Local Leader should try to arrange some additional meeting for class work.

This outline is merely used as a suggestion and can be changed to suit the needs of the various Locals.

NEXT RECREATION MEET AT PLYMOUTH

Well-Known Instructors in Charge of Co-op School

(Co-op League News Service)
Recognized authorities in the various fields of recreation will compose the staff of the National Cooperative Recreation School to be held at Mission House College, Plymouth, Wisc., June 13-26.

Miss Neva Boyd, former assistant professor, department of sociology and division of social work, Northwestern University, will teach folk dancing and lecture on the social values of play activities and methods and techniques of leadership. She will be assisted by Alice Schweibert, also of Northwestern, and Darwin Bryan, education department, Ohio Farm Bureau Cooperative Association. Dan Vornholt, music specialist, extension department, University of Wisconsin, will teach group singing and instrumental music. Dramatics will be taught by Ruth Chorpennig and James Norris, professional theater, New York. Courses in experimental design will be taught by John Stein-Bugler, industrial designer, New York, and Mrs. Lydia Zmrhal, Gads Hill Center, Chicago, will give classes in painting and drawing. Puppetry will be taught by Wilmer Vess, Northwestern University.

Emphasis, as in previous years, is on those types of recreation in which everyone participates—the kind of recreation which will help build stronger social bonds. "In the crisis of war time it is highly important that we develop recre-

ation in our communities and neighborhoods that will unite us as one people and dispel the suspicions and distrusts that spring up like mushrooms," Wilbur Leatherman, chairman of the board of directors, pointed out.

The school, which is a cooperative undertaking, financed and controlled by the students who attend, is conducted by the Cooperative Society for Recreation Education and sponsored by The Cooperative League. The total cost per student for room, board and tuition is \$38.50. Complete information about the school can be secured from Ellen Edwards, The Cooperative League, 167 W. 12th Street, New York.

BLACK WOLF APPOINTS JUNIOR LEADER

The Black Wolf Local in Ellsworth county met in the Black Wolf Hall Monday evening, April 6. The meeting was called to order by the president, Fred Mog. Because of inclement weather the regular business of the evening was laid aside to make it possible to adjourn early.

Esther Ekblad was present to explain the necessary steps in the organization of Junior work. Mr. Fred Mog has accepted the responsibility of local leadership and Juvenile, Junior Reserve and Junior classes will be organized soon.

Other meeting visitors were Mr. Wm. Hysell, County Junior Leader, Mr. Wm. Hysell, and Ernie Palmquist, County President.

The Sun Never Sets On Cooperation

By W. GORDON LEITH
Junior Agricultural Economist,
Farm Credit Administration

Did you know that cocoa is marketed cooperatively by farmers in Nigeria, that figs are sold through cooperatives in Turkey, and that butter and cheese are manufactured and sold by cooperatives in Chile? In these and in many other countries cooperatives form a world-wide movement that knows no boundary lines, so it can, therefore, be said that the sun never sets on cooperatives. The movement was once significantly summarized with the statement that a good cooperator could not get lost in the world, provided he knew the word for cooperation in all the languages.

Well Known Here

In the United States we are familiar with agricultural cooperation as a major and widespread movement, for cooperatives are found in every important agricultural area and handle almost every conceivable product from Christmas trees to avocados. We have heard also of the success of cooperative purchasing in the British Isles and have seen the Scandinavian cooperatives bask in the spotlight of numerous American studies. In Switzerland, we have learned, over 90 percent of the dairy business is done cooperatively.

Beyond this, however, the story of cooperation throughout the world is not so well known. This story would fill many chapters, for it is practically impossible to name a foreign country where cooperation has not had at least an embryonic beginning. In China, New Zealand, India, Turkey, Nova Scotia, and Puerto Rico—to mention but a very few—cooperative organization has proved to be an effective economic tool for the benefit of farmers.

Although cooperation has achieved a remarkable development in many places in the world, it is realized that, like all other major social or economic movements, its progress has not been at a constant rate. Organized cooperative activity during periods of warfare may be seriously limited. In some countries the movement, is subject to the "moods of the dictators"; in others it may be subordinated to emergency State control of economic life. However, a movement such as organized cooperation with its wide scope, broad foundations, and notable successes will not easily be lost.

Cooperators in the United States have reason to be interested in organizations similar to their own in foreign countries. There is inspiration in the manner in which farmers in other lands have overcome difficult problems and made notable gains through cooperation. More important than this, however, is the fact that in many cases an exchange of ideas may prove most beneficial. We can teach foreign students from our experiences in agricultural cooperation and in turn can draw from cooperative lessons learned abroad.

Scattered throughout the world there are slightly more than 673,000 agricultural societies, according to the International Labor Office, Geneva, Switzerland. For the 623,000 for which data are available, membership is calculated to be approximately 64,500,000. While there is an expected concentration of societies in some areas, we can, nevertheless, find cooperation in many interesting corners of the world.

Egypt Has 800 Cooperative Societies

In the land of the sphinx and pyramids we find a cooperative movement which embraces about 800 societies with 80,000 members. Cooperation found its way into Egypt in 1908, but progressed rather slowly until a cooperative law was passed in 1923. From the outset the movement took an agricultural turn. The farmers, who constitute a majority of the population, were hard hit by a general economic crisis and turned to cooperation as a form of relief. Most of the societies are of a general purpose nature, for not only do they supply members with fertilizers, seeds, fuel, and sacks but also sell their produce such as cotton, onions, and other fruits and vegetables. In addition to these activities, co-ops perform such functions as fumigating citrus trees and providing modern machinery as tractors and threshing machines for the joint use of society members.

Under the law of 1923, a cooperative policy of paternalistic control and aid by the State was inaugurated. A cooperative section was set up in the Government which gives societies advice, in-

spects their work, and audits their books. It serves as a registration bureau for all societies, publishes pamphlets, and issues a monthly magazine. In return for Government aid, Egyptian cooperatives are required by law to allot a certain percentage of their net profits for social services. These services include building drinking fountains for cattle, repairing canal banks and roads, planting trees for shelter, improving sanitary conditions of the village, and even founding libraries and conducting small trade schools where children are taught weaving and rug making.

The cooperative section which was originally in the Ministry of Agriculture has lately been transferred to the Ministry of Finance. This is due to the fact that the division is to serve both agricultural and consumer groups. Egyptians regard cooperation as a social as well as an economic movement and feel that cooperation should be encouraged on all fronts. Cooperatives in Egypt have a definite cultural influence for they endeavor to keep members informed, not only about their cooperative, but also about such things as business methods and results of governmental research.

Cooperation in Iceland began more than 50 years ago. It has advanced to a remarkable degree and has been described by a cooperative leader in Iceland as one of the strongest factors in the economic and cultural life of the people.

The cooperative movement in Iceland illustrates how environment plays an important role in molding economic activity. The northern shores of this country touch the Arctic Circle. Large areas of Iceland are mountainous and uninhabitable. The inhabited area lies along the coast where fishing and cattle and sheep farming are the chief occupations. It was found that general purpose societies are best suited to this country with big farms and a scattered population. As a result, the co-ops supply foodstuffs, clothing, building materials, coal, and machinery, and they market wool, frozen and salt mutton, fish, hides and skins.

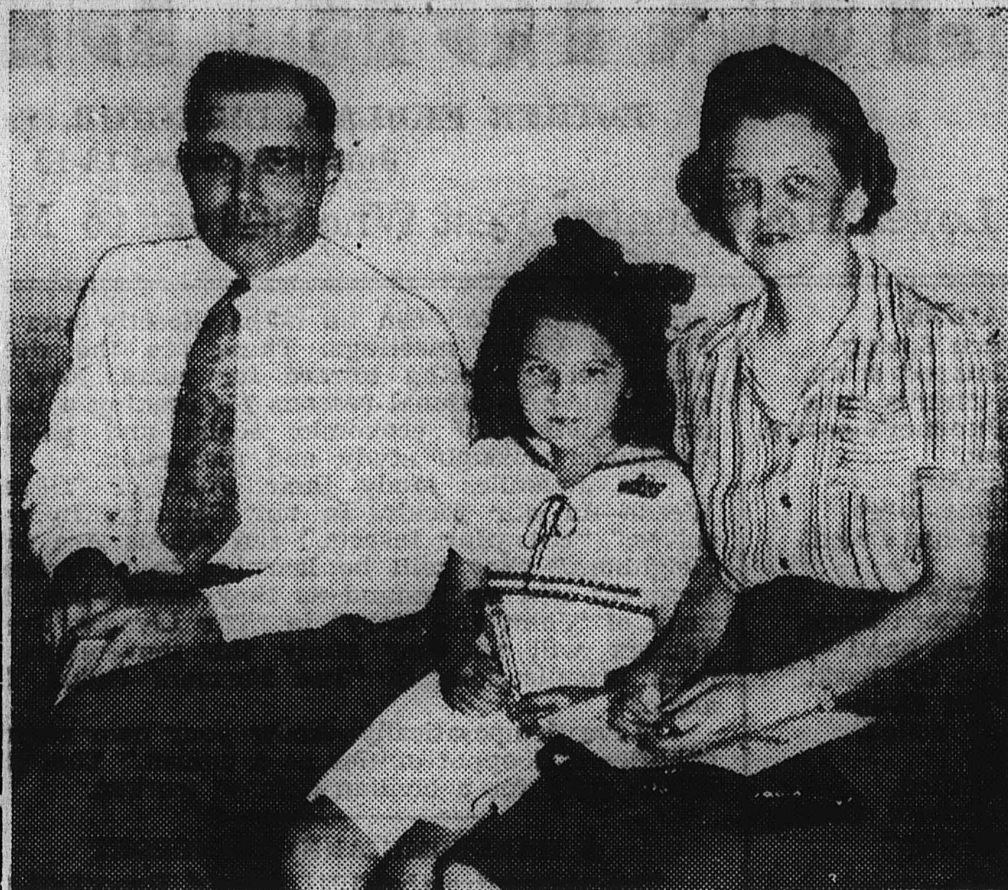
One of the most recent developments has been the building of a number of refrigerating plants by cooperatives. For a long time salted mutton was exported, but after 1920 the market for this product began to decline. The demand for frozen meat increased, so the cooperatives built refrigerating plants to keep abreast of this development. Now nearly all the meat from Iceland is exported through farmers' co-ops.

Most of the cooperatives in Iceland are members of a federation. This central organization sells for the societies in foreign countries and imports the products desired by the members. In addition, it operates factories to produce goods for the cooperatives to sell. These factories also provide an outlet for the raw materials produced by the cooperative members. Already established are a soap factory, feed mixing plant, woolen mill, and shoe factory.

Australia Has Co-ops Too
On the other side of the world, in Australia, we find a notable cooperative development. Broadly speaking, most of the butter is produced cooperatively and there are important regional organizations for the purchase of supplies and the marketing of eggs, fruit, and other products of intensive agriculture. As yet, cooperative marketing of wool and meat is of an insignificant nature. Students of cooperation may find much of interest in Australian cooperative development, for in many cases cooperation is not clearly differentiated from State marketing schemes.

Probably the most interesting and successful cooperative venture in Australia has been a phosphate fertilizer cooperative. The association engaged in this venture has a most unusual background. Farm

New President and His Family



John L. Schulte, Mrs. Schulte and Roberta Mae, who will soon be photographed recently on a brief vacation. Schulte's job is that of managing the large and successful Mitchell County Farmers Union Cooperative Association, Beloit, Kansas, which ended its latest fiscal year April 30 with combined sales of \$329,760, assets of nearly \$200,000 and direct liabilities of less than \$2,000. He is a director also of Consumers Cooperative Association.

leaders were determined that the organization should be strictly cooperative so their first step was to make a study of the writings of noted economists and cooperators. In 1919, the cooperative was organized but it was not until 1927 that the first batch of fertilizer was manufactured; the reason being that the farmers wanted to accumulate enough capital for a plant large enough to enjoy the economies of large-scale production. Construction was not started until all the capital subscribed had been paid in.

The system of patronage distribution followed by this cooperative encourages the larger patrons to contribute more to the capital structure of the cooperative than the small patrons. The shares of capital draw no interest but entitle the shareholder to a "major rebate" on his purchasing quota of 1 ton of fertilizer per share of stock. On purchases above this amount the shareholder receives a "minor rebate." The cooperative has adopted an unusual plan of administrative control which works very well with the system of patronage distribution. The plan followed retains the cooperative feature of preventing one individual from obtaining too much power and at the same time permits the large patron to have a greater voice in the affairs of the association. No individual may own more than 60 shares of stock, which permit him five votes, and every member must own at least 5 shares, which permit him one vote. Thus, while the large shareholder has more votes, the small shareholder has greater voting power per share.

Since the cooperative has been in operation, fertilizer prices have dropped. Fillers such as sand and other materials are no longer used for adulterating fertilizer. At the present time, this cooperative supplies more than one-third of the phosphate fertilizer used in the State of Victoria, which produces about one-fourth of the total value of crops produced in the entire Commonwealth and is the most important user of phosphate fertilizer.

It should be reassuring to all cooperators to realize that organized cooperation, during its life span of approximately 100 years, has become a movement world-wide in scope. Cooperative principles have been applied to everything from the marketing of copra in the Philippines to the purchasing of gasoline in Canada. All races of men—white men, black men, brown men, and yellow men—have discovered cooperation to be an instrument for

DAY BY DAY

(Continued from Page Four)

member, T. G. Stitts, Chief of the Research and Service Division, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. and Dr. O. B. Jessness of the University of Minnesota, will be guest speakers at the banquet which will conclude the conference.

Chicken Dinner Day at Grainfield

Perhaps the annual meeting of the Gove County Cooperative Association of Grainfield, Kansas, isn't always celebrated with a chicken dinner, but it was this year. About 200 members gathered together for a very good meeting on March 31, which Jat Newbrey enjoyed—along with the chicken dinner!

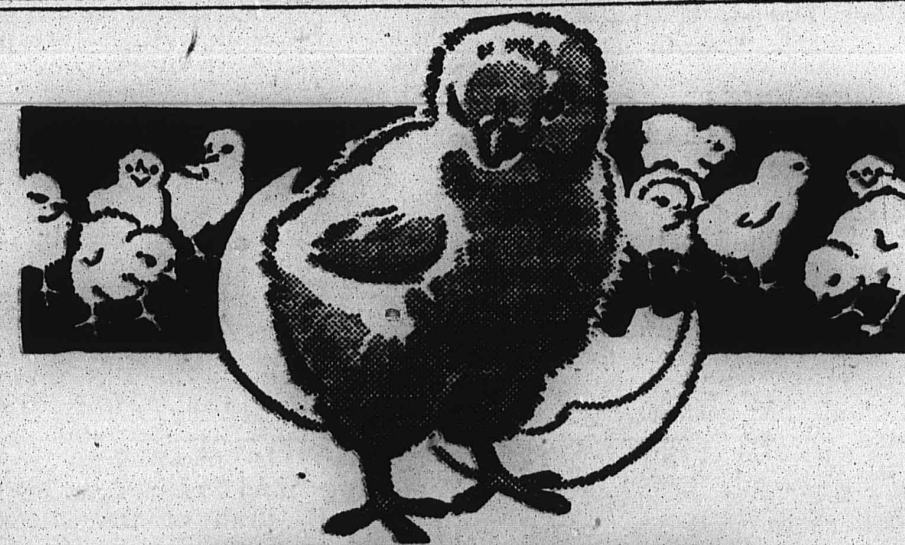
John Johnson, who has served faithfully for many years, refused to accept another term as director, and Mike Zarr was elected in his place. Other directors there are Roy Ochs, president; P. H. Schlick, Leo Balthayer, and S. A. Beesley.

Reporting a net saving for the year of \$6,064, Manager R. A. Starkey found the members well pleased with the operations. In addition to the elevator at Grainfield, the Association rented an elevator at Buffalo Park and has done well with it. The Association also operates a petroleum department, handles groceries and farm implements. E. C. Broman, manager of the Farmers Union Auditing Association, in talking about this loyal cooperative, told how the association sold five "One-Ways" in one week last fall and he used the tone of voice that means, "and boy, you have to be good to do that!"

Have You Bought Any Coal?

The government is urging every one to buy their next winter's supply of coal NOW. This is a good practice any year, but by next fall the transportation situation may be such that coal for domestic use might have to be rationed. Since it seems that we're to have cold weather clear up until summer, the thought of having to buy coal by the basketful has no "comfort" appeal. Help clear the way for war supplies transportation needs by getting your coal in this month.

A recent Chilean law requires that 10 percent of all building construction costs be devoted to sculpture and decorative art.



WANTED! Increased egg production

The best way to increase Kansas egg production 15% this year is to develop young stock that is capable of producing more eggs. One of the first steps toward raising better pullets is a good starting feed. You'll be satisfied with the results obtained from feeding.

KFU Chick Starter Mash and Pellets

KFU Grower Mash and Pellets

Union Standard All Mash Starter and Grower Mash and Pellets

Of course, you need to buy good quality chicks selected for their laying ability and health—you need careful management, a good water system and a clean well sodded range, but the FEED you chose makes a great difference in developing young stock capable of paying you to increase your egg production.

Ask your local Farmers Union dealer for COOPERATIVELY MANUFACTURED KFU and UNION STANDARD FEEDS.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

KANSAS CITY

TOPEKA

Cooperative Auditors

KANSAS FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE
AUDITING ASSOCIATION

Write for Rates

WE WRITE ALL KINDS OF BONDS

SALINA, KANSAS

PHONE 570

LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, KANSAS CITY

Kansas City Livestock Markets

Steer Market

L. O. Martin, Salesman. Our cattle market for the last 10 days is about 25 to 50c lower on all classes of fed steers. Most of the good, long fed steers selling from \$13.50 to \$14.50 with the in between kinds and short feds selling from \$11.50 to \$12.50. Our market on these fed cattle closed up 25c lower last week end and about 25 to 35c lower today. Stockers and feeders about steady with 10 days ago. Our market was 15 to 25c lower last week and closing today 25c higher. Most of these good red feeders and stock cattle selling from \$10.50 to \$11.50, with the plainer kind selling around \$9.50 to \$10. Good Whiteface feeders selling from \$11.50 to \$12.50, with in between kinds and plainer kinds from \$10.50 to \$11.50. Jerseys, junk and Holsteins from \$8 to \$9.

Butcher Market

Johnnie Hannon, Salesman. We have had an uneven butcher cattle market the past two weeks. It was very active last week but is opening up this week 25c lower on all classes of killing cows, heifers and mixed yearlings. Canners are selling mostly from \$6 to \$6.75, with cutters up to \$8.25 today. Bulk of the beef cows \$8.50 to \$9.25. Our bull market is just as high this week as it has been for several weeks. Choice heavy weight bulls at 10c a pound, the lighter weights are hard to move around \$9. Fed heifers and mixed yearlings, after very active trade last week, are lower this week. The bulk of these short fed heifers are selling from \$11.25 to \$12.25 with the better kinds from \$13 to \$13.50. Stock cows and heifers selling as high as they have any time this year.

Hog Market

W. F. O'Neal, Salesman. After reaching new high levels for the past sixteen years, during the middle of last week the hog market slowed up some on the latter sessions and showed a slight decline. Today's market was about steady with the close of last week with a \$14.30 top paid for best light and medium weight butchers. Practically

all weights continue to sell within a very narrow price range as desirable 180 to 300 pound are selling from \$14.15 to \$14.30. The outlet for underweight lights continues rather narrow and both killing grades and those in just feeder flesh of these underweights are selling from \$13.75 to \$14.10. Better grade packing sows generally from \$13.75 to \$14, a few smooth light weight kinds slightly above. Stock pigs rather scarce, odd lots of better kinds selling upward to \$13.50.

The outlet for pork and pork products continues very good but we are doubtful if prices will continue to hold up in face of increased receipts which we expect in the next 60 to 90 days. We feel as though that hogs that are ready should be marketed rather than held back for any higher prices.

Calf Market

Russ Kemp, Salesman. Veal calf market steady to weak. Most top calves selling at \$13.50, few choice up to \$14.50. Bulk of veals from \$7 to \$12. Canners \$5 to \$6.50. Heavy 300 to 400 pound calves mostly \$11 down. Stock steer calf market steady to strong with best selling as high as \$13.60. Bulk of them, however, selling from \$8 to \$12. Shorthorns from \$7 to \$11.50.

Sheep Market

Fred Grantham, Salesman. Market steady to weak. Top on fed western wool lambs \$12. Top native wool lambs \$11.75. Top native spring lambs \$12. Fresh clipped fat lambs \$9 to \$9.25. Fat ewes \$7. Cull ewes \$3.50 to \$5.50. Cull wool lambs \$8 to \$9.

USDA REPORTS GRAIN SOLD FOR ALCOHOL

The Department of Agriculture reported today that Commodity Credit Corporation had contracted for the sale, during the period ending April 30, 1942, of about 5,500,000 bushels of corn and about 238,000 bushels of wheat to be processed into ethyl alcohol, acetone, or butyl alcohol. Grain deliveries under these contracts to

date have amounted to approximately 2,250,000 bushels.

Commodity Credit Corporation had previously offered to make available up to 60 million bushels of corn and wheat from Government-owned stocks of grain for conversion into industrial alcohol. To convert this volume of grain, officials pointed out, it would be necessary either to equip molasses-alcohol plants with machinery for conveying and grinding grain, or utilize the facilities of high wine distilleries in high-proof alcohol production.

Prior to the corn and wheat-alcohol program now in operation, the Department cooperated with the War Department in production of industrial alcohol and in August, 1941, offered to make corn available for this purpose. Under this program approximately 2 million bushels of corn were utilized.

Requirements for industrial alcohol have been increased greatly as a result of the war. This type of alcohol is used in the manufacture of smokeless powder, and as a base of solvents and other materials also essential in the war effort.

The use of grain conserves raw sugar, as approximately the same quantity of industrial alcohol can be produced from 40 bushels of grain as from 1 ton of raw sugar.

As a future measure to conserve sugar, Commodity Credit Corporation recently announced a project for the experimental production of sorghum in the cane belt of Louisiana to be converted into molasses for the manufacture of alcohol.

Of Interest to Women

A LAND OF PLENTY CAN'T AFFORD MALNOURISHED CHILDREN

The Challenge
There are nine million undernourished children in this land of ours—nine million children from families whose incomes cannot provide the food they need—nine million children who will not grow up to be healthy citizens of the future unless we do something for them now.

A daily meal at school, a well-rounded lunch of nourishing foods, is the one real chance for most of these youngsters. The school lunch can mean at least one good meal each day. It can go a long way toward making up for inadequate diets at home.

To see that these nine million needy children get school lunches is primarily a job for local people. It is a compelling challenge for every American community—a challenge that must not be ignored.

Basic Foods Available Without Cost

Local sponsors of school lunch programs, however, do not have to stand alone in this work. Body-building foods, bought by the surplus marketing administration of the U. S. department of agriculture in its program aimed at broadening and stabilizing markets for American farmers, are made available through state welfare agencies for school lunch use. These donated foods supplemented locally, make the lunches possible.

What Foods are Available?
Commodities supplied in the past include concentrated soup, apples, cereals, dried and condensed milk, butter, eggs, pork and beans, pork products, prunes, raisins, rice, wheat flour, peanut butter and many other products. Most of these and additional items will be available this year.

What About Other Necessary Foods?

Supplemental foods such as condiments, meat, milk, sugar, cocoa, etc. Usually are purchased from funds obtained by a small charge paid by those able to pay. In other cases American Legion posts and American Legion auxiliary units, civic groups, PTA or Mothers' clubs can defray the costs, or school patrons can donate supplementary foods.

How About Equipment?

The type of lunch is largely determined by the facilities. Thousands of city and county schools operate hot school lunches on a very complete basis. Smaller schools can concentrate on less ambitious programs, such as the one hot dish type, or even confine their activities to the serving of fruit and fruit juices.

Of Interest To Livestock Producers

HOG PRICES REACH A HIGH PEAK

Markets Offer Attraction to Feeders Now

On Wednesday, April 8th, the top price for butcher hogs on the Kansas City market reached \$14.55. This figure representing an advance of around \$1.25 per cwt. in 30 days. There is very little spread in the price on different weight butcher hogs and about the only soft spot in price levels is on underweights or those scaling 140 to 180.

This advance in hog prices was contrary to the opinion of most producers and others connected with the trade. However, the broad demand for pork products coupled with light receipts has no doubt accounted for the advance. We hesitate to predict the trend which will follow increased receipts, but it is natural to assume the trend will be lower. Then, too, the enforcement of price freezing on the product should help the price to find a fairly permanent level.

The price action of the last few weeks has given a definite example of the result of demand functioning to a full degree. Regardless of the trend of prices in the immediate future feeders should use the central markets to sell fat hogs. All buying interests will have sufficient outlet to make them active buyers and it is reasonable to conclude that higher levels will be sustained if these interests do not have too much of their supply dumped in their lap through direct selling practices.

The markets offer a further attraction through the medium of normal fills. The price of hogs does not have to be very high for a producer to overcome marketing expenses through normal fills and in addition receive the benefit of experienced salesmen, good sorts and inspected scales.

The Farmers Union Live Stock

Commission Company, "your own firm," offers to you the best of service in the hog department on the Kansas City, Wichita, Parsons yards. You will help to hold price levels at all times by using these markets. Write us for information regarding market conditions, your letters will receive prompt attention.

ANDREW FORBES MARKETS STEERS

Andrew Forbes, Lyndon, Kansas, has been on the market lately with offerings of his fed steers. Cuz Martin, steer salesman, for the Farmers Union, has sent him home feeling good about prices on his good steers each time. Andrew is a good feeder and his cattle always show the result of good care and attention. In addition, he keeps a few sheep and hogs on hand.

Carl Beatty, a Lyndon trucker, informed us recently that Andrew had the great misfortune of losing his house by fire recently. We sincerely hope that he and his good family suffered no bodily injury.

NEUENSCHWANDER MARKETS GOOD YEARLINGS

Arthur Neuenschwander, of St. Clair County, Missouri, a good customer of the Farmers Union at Kansas City, had a load of his home raised, good mixed yearlings on the Market Tuesday, April 7, 1942. Johnnie Hannon, Farmers Union butcher salesman, sold 21 of these yearlings at \$13.25 and they weighed 789 pounds.

Mr. Neuenschwander is an active worker in all programs which he believes to be beneficial to the farmers' best interests and considerable of his time is devoted to this work. The Farmers Union at Kansas City has handled his live stock for a good many years and has benefited materially from his good work in its behalf.

RECENT REPRESENTATIVE

Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company
KANSAS CITY

CATTLE

A. Neuenschwander, St. Clair Co., Mo., 21 str and hfrs.	790	13.25
Chester Tempel, Lafayette County, Mo., 12 steers.	964	13.25
Irvin Telgemeyer, Lafayette County, Mo., 24 steers.	1015	13.25
Andrew Forber, Osage County, Kan., 32 steers.	1193	13.25
Irvin Proctor, Lafayette County, Mo., 9 heifers.	792	12.85
Barney Proehl, Lyon County, Kan., 11 steers.	980	12.75
L. J. Wren, Jackson County, Mo., 22 heifers.	761	12.50
Carl Chinberg, McPherson County, Kan., 25 steers.	1082	12.00
Ell Jones, St. Clair County, Mo., 23 str and hfrs.	782	12.00
C. H. Burrows, Anderson County, Kan., 23 str and hfrs.	681	12.10
Leo Kissinger, Kiowa County, Kan., 29 str and hfrs.	850	11.75
Victor Smith, Wyandotte County, Kan., 27 heifers.	640	12.10
B. F. Price, Lyon County, Kan., 40 heifers.	813	11.25
Matt Hake, Mitchell County, Kan., 20 steers.	650	11.25
Gene Knobbe, Ford County, Kansas, 2 steers.	990	11.00
Mrs. G. E. Meek, Clay County, Kan., 38 steers.	965	11.00
J. J. Wright, Johnson County, Kan., 18 cows.	1301	9.65
J. H. Cooling, Lane County, Kan., 17 cows.	962	9.50
Mrs. Letta Hoover, Clinton County, Mo., 15 yearlings.	710	9.00
A. L. Hunt, Jackson County, Mo., 17 cows.	1087	8.60
Henry Derr, Johnson County, Kan., 19 cows.	1071	8.40

HOGS—240 lbs. Down

Joe Schumacher, Macon County, Mo., 41 head.	216	14.55
Mrs. Bessie Iberg, Carroll County, Mo., 15 head.	178	14.35
C. V. Swisher, Saline County, Mo., 16 head.	217	14.35
Chester Proett, Lafayette County, Mo., 53 head.	224	14.35
W. H. Mills, Osage County, Kan., 32 head.	221	14.30
Robt. Swaters, Cooper County, Mo., 15 head.	180	14.20
C. S. Stephens, Dale County, Mo., 15 head.	211	14.20
J. A. Friend, Dale County, Mo., 18 head.	196	14.20
J. F. Shoemaker, Henry County, Mo., 33 head.	235	14.10
Frank Barnett, Johnson County, Mo., 21 head.	228	14.10
Mike Reichert, Chariton County, Mo., 15 head.	191	14.10
Chas. Hendrick, Henry County, Mo., 12 head.	234	14.10
Farmers Elevator, Chariton County, Mo., 20 head.	215	14.10
Alfred Wendte, Miami County, Kan., 12 head.	213	14.10
Joe Adkins, Henry County, Mo., 14 head.	217	14.10
E. E. Schmitt, Chariton County, Mo., 57 head.	214	14.10
Howard Boehm, Johnson County, Kan., 12 head.	243	14.10
W. L. Reese, Pettis County, Mo., 42 head.	210	13.90
Harold Riekhof, Lafayette County, Mo., 15 head.	234	13.90
O. H. Comstock, Anderson County, Kan., 12 head.	15	13.85
Medley Bradley, Macon County, Mo., 15 pigs.	112	13.50

HOGS—240 lbs Up

C. H. Honeywell, Saline County, Mo., 31 head.	249	14.50
John Pfang, Nemaha County, Kan., 21 head.	257	14.35
Carl Solomon, Saline County, Mo., 17 head.	246	14.20

WICHITA

CATTLE

V. O. Keltner, Meade County, Kan., 10 str and hfs.	556	11.25
G. W. Figgers, Stafford County, Kan., 14 hfs and str.	479	11.50
Ben Randall, Clark County, Kan., 11 str and calves.	803	10.50
J. W. Minor, Ford County, Kan., 11 mixed.	796	10.50
Guy Jefferies, Alfalfa County, Okla., 80 mixed.	663	10.85
Albert Snyder, Stafford County, Kan., 24 mixed.	718	11.50
H. A. Hale, Meade County, Kan., 44 mixed.	594	11.50
V. O. Keltner, Meade County, Kan., 14 heifers.	723	9.75
M. E. Cusick, Clark County, Kan., 26 steers.	883	10.65
W. McGee, Barber County, Kan., 19 steers.	422	11.00
Dan Diel, Alfalfa County, Okla., 38 hfs and str.	710	10.00
Harvey Kilborn, Alfalfa County, Kan., 11 str and hfs.	588	11.00
C. Gray, Alfalfa County, Okla., 30 mixed.	710	9.00
Lester Lunt, Pratt County, Kan., 61 str and hfs.	999	11.25
Tomlin & McKnab, Major County, Okla., 40 mixed.	603	11.00
Mrs. Dora Goodson, Kay County, Okla., 45 steers.	985	12.00

HOGS

Stanley F. Wedel, Harvey County, Kan., 12 hogs.	163	13.50
John Dudge, Harvey County, Kan., 11 hogs.	207	14.15
McKnab Farms, Cowley County, Kan., 9 hogs.	183	14.10
Geo. Wilbur, Marion County, Kan., 10 hogs.	198	14.20
R. M. Boone, Woodson County, Kan., 9 hogs.	311	14.30
Ray Gorham, Cowley County, Kan., 27 hogs.	224	14.15
Wm. C. Nelson, Sedgwick County, Kan., 11 hogs.	179	14.10
Chris S. Goering, McPherson County, Kan., 9 hogs.	228	14.30
Paul Clover, Cowley County, Kan., 14 hogs.	260	14.25
Olen McIntosh, Marion County, Kan., 13 hogs.	210	14.00
R. L. Effner, Cowley County, Kan., 9 hogs.	272	14.00
Edward Davis, Cowley County, Kan., 8 hogs.	202	13.80

SHEEP

Harry Waters, Stafford County, Kan., 19 sheep.	95	9.50
E. C. Marshall, Dewey County, Okla., 7 sheep.	98	7.50

PARSONS

CATTLE

Roy L. Hartman, Crawford County, Kan., 15 steers.	900	\$12.00
Lawrence Claussen, Crawford County, Kan., 4 steers.	812	12.00
R. P. Mitchell, Neosho County, Kan., 4 steers.	957	11.75
H. F. Mitchell, Neosho County, Kan., 11 steers.	964	11.75
R. F. Mitchell, Neosho County, Kan., 8 steers.	881	11.60
C. J. Critton, Crawford County, Kan., 1 steer.	405	11.50
Albert Claussen, Crawford County, Kan., 3 steers.	853	11.50
H. F. Mitchell, Neosho County, Kan., 5 steers.	868	11.25
H. O. Kelly, Montgomery County, Kan., 16 steers.	680	11.10
A. J. Morris, Vinita, Okla., 9 steers.	593	11.10
B. W. Lienemann, Labette County, Kan., 4 steers.	402	10.75
Joe Mitchell, Neosho County, Kan., 13 steers.	622	10.60
Frank Mitchell, Crawford County, Kan., 3 steers.	713	10.25
Joe Blaine, Neosho County, Kan., 1 bull.	1330	9.65
Ray Jones, Crawford County, Kan., 15 steers.	663	9.60
John Carter, Wilson County, Kan., 6 steers.	565	9.50

HOGS

Warren Hasel, Neosho County, Kan., 4 head.	251	14.25
Chas. Markley, Labette County, Kan., 16 head.	196	14.25
James East, Wilson County, Kan., 5 head.	221	14.25
S. E. Cloud, Crawford County, Kan., 9 head.	250	14.20
Chas. Markley, Labette County, Kan., 16 head.	225	14.20
C. J. Belknap, Labette County, Kan., 6 head.	222	14.20
Wesley Cochy, Labette County, Kan., 12 head.	202	14.15
Albert Tucker, Wilson County, Kan., 8 head.	203	14.15
Clarence Claussen, Crawford County, Kan., 10 head.	179	14.10
O. L. Blaine, Neosho County, Kan., 8 head.	220	14.10
L. P. Snyder, Montgomery County, Kan., 10 head.	178	14.00
J. F. Gish, Labette County, Kan., 12 head.	272	14.00
Paul Bird, Montgomery County, Kan., 11 head.	272	14.00
Mike Hammerbacher, Neosho County, Kan., 26 head.	240	14.00
F. E. Miksch, Labette County, Kan., 16 head.	236	13.95
C. C. Schaal, Neosho County, Kan., 8 head.	229	13.95
Robt. W. Price, Labette County, Kan., 5 head.	267	13.95
Gene Agton, Labette County, Kan., 5 head.	211	13.90
Trout Bros., Neosho County, Kan., 10 head.	22	13.80
Russell F. Drumm, Montgomery County, Kan., 17 head.	22	13.80
Bert Huckle, Labette County, Kan., 15 head.	171	13.75

The Kansas Union Farmer

E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas Editor

Published the first and third Thursday of each month at Salina, Kansas by THE KANSAS BRANCH of the FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & COOPERATIVE UNION, 218 Journal Building, Salina, Kansas.

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

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

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THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1942

Tilting A Lance

BY HAROLD KNIGHT

Standard Oil Scandal
Super-States
Radio Commentator Falsities
Manufactured Hysteria
Even School Children
Bureau Inconsistent

The war is only four months old but the revelations made by congressional committee probes of the attitude of those greedy self-seeking interests of special privilege that put profit above their country are as sensational and disturbing as those revelations made years after the first war.

Most disturbing, of course, is the Standard Oil synthetic rubber scandal, which despite attempts of a large part of the kept press to whitewash, was so big that the papers had to run something about it.

Despite the testimony of the Standard Oil head in which he said he had nothing to apologize for, most American people must agree with Senator Truman that the refusal of Standard Oil, as late as January 1942 to permit British and American firms to use its patents for making "butyl rubber" was an "outrage." These patents were made available to German and Italian firms years ago. It is estimated that this type of rubber could be made at cost of from seven to 15c a pound, compared to 90c a pound for natural rubber.

The anti-trust division has forced Standard Oil to make these patents available to all American firms wanting to make synthetic rubber, free of all royalty—and yet some press releases made it sound as if Standard Oil was being patriotic and generous by a "voluntary" move.

Even after the war broke out in Europe a memorandum by a Standard Oil executive tells of working out plans for a working relationship between the American and German trusts on 20 patents "whether or not the U. S. came in."

How any decent, loyal American could continue to patronize Standard Oil after such revelations is beyond us, even if he wouldn't follow the advice of cooperatives have been teaching all these years: that the farmer and consumer could save money and build their own petroleum distribution by utilizing the trust and patronizing their own cooperatives. Although it was Standard Oil of New Jersey involved, stock in all Standard Oil companies is largely held by the same group of financiers—the Rockefeller interests.

Monopolies not only exploit the consumers and producers by creating artificial prices, but they grow bigger than nations themselves. They become super-nations—a law unto themselves.

Next to the Standard Oil scandal, the anti-labor drive is one of the most astounding attempts to

gain selfish ends under the cloak of winning the war.

Perhaps some Farmers Union readers have wondered why Fulton Lewis, Jr., heard over the Mutual network, has no sponsor for his six o'clock newscast. On another program he speaks for the National Association of Manufacturers, so you can draw your own conclusions as to who foots the bill.

At any rate, the Labor Division of the War Production Board was forced to issue a formal statement refuting "Mr. Fulton Lewis' baseless and untruthful slanders that non-union clothing firms or firms making ladies' garments had been denied army clothing contracts.

"Irresponsible attacks upon honorable and conscientious government officials do not aid the nation, they can only aid its enemies. . . . Those who recklessly attack them are entitled to be branded as falsifiers," says the legal advisor of the WPB.

The attack on American labor, which is producing as it never produced before, is another disturbing phenomenon which makes the Axis powers happy. This attack did not just happen.

Many citizens are being misled into a carefully fostered hysteria. For instance, all of the southern papers which we saw in Louisiana and Mississippi on our vacation carried editorials which would lead readers to believe that a great wave of strikes was sweeping the country (there were never fewer) and that workers refused to work more than 40 hours a week. Naturally patriotic citizens were indignant; they had no access to the truth.

Actually, all that repealing the 40-hour week law would accomplish would be to cut wages 10 or 15 percent (and cause more, rather than less labor trouble). For war employees are now working from 48 to 60 hours a week, and receiving time and-a-half for overtime. With rising cost-of-living such wages are not too much.

In Oklahoma City, according to a letter by a schoolteacher to William Green, thousands of anti-labor letters were written by Junior high school pupils at the dictation of school authorities who ordered home room teachers to have their children write letters. And leading newspaper sponsors of the drive say that it reflects "the spontaneous indignation" of these citizens.

This anti-labor smear is part and parcel of the same reactionary drive that is also attacking the small farmer. The Farm Bureau is part of it. How hypocritical the Farm Bureau leaders are is shown by the fact while they attempt to abolish Farm Security in Congress, in a leaflet (written since Pearl Harbor) which seeks new members, the bureau says:

"Farmers who are beyond the scope of Farm Credit System must be helped through Farm Security and other agencies set up for the purpose."

Brother, if you believe that JOIN THE FARMERS UNION—North Dakota Union Farmer.

THE PATTERN OF DEMOCRACY

Democratic principles do not depend upon separate individual actions in all matters nor upon the primitive devices of town meeting or grocery store discussion groups. All of these were a sound part of a frontier expression of democracy but democracy itself runs much deeper than these.

Given a knowledge of basic facts and devices for ultimate control and democracy will be safe in the hands of any people. Procedures too cumbersome to meet the practical needs of the present age are the greatest threat to democracy. Any government must function with reasonable efficiency or give way, regardless of its form. Democracy can be the most efficient form of government but only if it keeps pace with the changing pattern of human relationships. One hears criticism of pressure groups. The impression is given that a pressure group is an undemocratic manifestation and fundamentally dangerous. If there is any danger in a pressure group it will only be because the group is itself dangerous, to democracy. So-called pressure groups are a natural development within any democratic government. The balancing of common interests by way of group action is a normal product of democratic processes. The Farmers Union is such a group, representing the interests of the lower two-thirds of actual dirt farmers. Organized labor is another such group. In an hour like the present one, Americans must emphasize the supreme interest of all. A fundamental common interest can only be maintained, however, if free and intelligent use is made within our democracy of group relationships, and of group action in relation to government.

The Farmers Union, having as an objective the development of an agriculture composed of farm families on the land, secure in tenure and with a decent standard of living, cooperates with organized labor in its similar objective for hired labor. These objectives represent the true interests of America, now and for the future. And these groups are a sound part of the pattern of democracy.

This cooperation with organized labor is neither new or narrow. It has been the almost unwavering position of the Farmers Union for 40 years. It does not attempt to determine the forms of organization which wage workers may deem most serviceable to them. The choice of forms is theirs. And when laborers decide that changes are needed they will make changes. Farmers will do likewise with their own organizations. So the Farmers Union maintains its sound and historic position of cooperation with organized labor on a broad base. It has cordial and practical relationships with the A. F. of L., the Railroad Brotherhoods, and the C. I. O. The policies of these organizations are subject to their members. The policies of the Farmers Union are determined by its members. Neither attempts to regulate the other. There are no secret understandings or agreements. This cooperation is basic and is also a sound part of the pattern of democracy.

This cooperative relationship is effective. It promises to add great strength to our fight in support of Farm Security Administration, for a current example. Without the cooperation of labor groups we would have lost much or most of the farm legislation favorable to farm families on the land. Because it is effective it is feared it is misrepresented. Not many farmers will be fooled by the fantastic stories and rumors going about.

Our cooperating relationships with organized labor are open, clean, mutually helpful. They are consistent with the whole history and position of the Farmers Union. Each group needs the cooperation of the other and America needs both in shaping now a fairer pattern for the future.—James G. Patton, President National Farmers Union.

"Jim Says"

The Membership Drive of the Farmers Union is on, and we are having favorable response from the present members. We hope to interest all farmers in our Farm Program to the point that they will want to join and help us make this program to their liking.

The farmers that do not know what the Farmers Union is, will want more information about it. This information may be had in several different ways; the best way is to get it from the Farmers Union and that by writing to the Kansas Farmers Union, Box 296, Salina, Kansas.

One of the ways of getting information about the Farmers Union, and this one was good; was by asking another farmer, as one man did. He asked: "What does the Farmers Union stand for?" and the answer was, "The Farmers Union stands for a lot but we need more members so we will not have to."

Two good questions are, "What is the Farmers Union?" "Why should I, a farmer, join the Farmers Union?" To answer the first question, the "Farmers Union," is "The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America," it originated, of the farmer, by the farmer, for the farmer, to operate in harmony with and for the betterment of mankind.

In answer to the second question, you should join the Farmers Union to afford them the benefit of your valuable experience, that they may use it with the many other valuable experiences to improve on the present "Farmers Union Program" to meet the seemingly, never ending change going on in the world, and meet with your approval.

Today there is a system that is active in changing the control of land units, called countries, into larger holdings. We are not in favor of that change and to keep the control of our own land, (Our Country) we are helping organize, our sons, ourselves, and our resources into an organization "The U. S. Armed Forces" and the helpers back home to protect the right we claim to direct our affairs.

Today there is a system that is active in changing the control of land units called farms, into larger holdings. We are not in favor of that change and to keep the control of our own land (our farms) we are helping organize our farmers and our resources, into an organization, "The Farmers Union," and all that are back of us, to protect the right we claim, to direct our own affairs.

The Allies today are fighting in the language of the farmer—several large prairie fires. We are sending our boys to fight the fire, away from home. They are now at work plowing a fire-guard and later on when that job is advanced enough they will start a back fire that will put out the enemy flames for all time, we hope.

At home the Farmers Union is plowing a fire-guard to halt the advancing flames that will, if left to advance, take the land, we call home. To halt and put out the oncoming flames we need more help. If we get the help in membership, that we need after the other flame overseas is put out and our boys come home, we will have a landing field for them, and they will then enjoy and appreciate more, the handshakes and pats on the back that we gave them as they left.

The Farmers Union needs YOU and YOU need the Farmers Union. The fight over-sea will be won, for our boys will be trained to do the job in team work, no matter what part of the world they may be in.

The Educational program of the Farmers Union is the very best and to avail yourself of the material and to use it will place you in a position that will mean team work for the farmers.

It has been said, that the Farmers will not stick together. The Farmers can stick together. A few years ago a condition existed and was so bad that it was necessary for some farmers to seek employment, to exist; at the same time employment was dangled before their eyes, a few were qualified and it was necessary to travel several miles to work. It was not long until those farmers had to agree on how they were going to work. After they worked a while they soon agreed they were not getting enough pay to cover living and travel expenses, but it was necessary to stay on. You see they can stick together and they must.

Join the Farmers Union and help maintain the family type farm. If the drift is to larger farms, a small farm today may be 40 acres, tomorrow 320 acres and a short time on, a county may be a

small farm. You see why it is necessary to maintain the Family-Type Farm. Join the Farmers Union and help. Thank you.—Jim Petty.

FARM REAL ESTATE VALUES SHOW GENERAL RISE DURING YEAR

Farm real estate values for the country as a whole rose about 7 percent during the 12 months ended March 1, 1942, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today. This advance represents the most substantial land value recovery since the depression low in 1933 and marks the end of a 5-year period during which the National average was practically unchanged.

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