

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Co-operation

Education

Organization



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Junior Camp Near Manhattan Swings Into Concluding Days -Big Crowd Expected Friday

some very splendid specimens of

jority of boys, there would be ..

And this year with a camp ma-

That fellow wno said the Farm-

ers Union Junior Camp might well

be called the Farmers Union Mat-

imonial department went too far,

but there have developed a num-

ber of letter-writing correspond-

After the morning tune-up with

the Farmers Union Jobbing Asso-

ciation, Kansas City; Leadership

Methods, under Addah Jane Lud-

den, Kearney, Nebr., who has done

(continued on page 3)

RECORD STORAGE IN K. C.

Fills Terminal Elevators

supervision.

Ks. Farmers Union Youth Hold Classes—Have Fun

Attendance Is About 75, From All Sections of State; Arrive By Truckloads; Plentiful Shade and Activity Tends To Make Campers Forget the Hot Weather

Four miles west of Manhattan, just out of sight from Highway 40, are nearly a hundred Farmers Union young people from 14 to 21 years of age participating in the third Farmers Union Junior and Leaders Camp sponsored by the Kansas Farmers Union. Esther Ekblad, Leonardville, is camp

Last Saturday morning the long wooden dining hall and girls dormitory building was dusty, dark and forsaken looking. The single cabins were closed, the windows dropped shut. The circular auditorium which the boys use as a dormitory was also dark. But this was the last Saturday morning. By evening the water pump had been given a good workout. Floors had been scrubbed, doors and windows opened. Fresh air swept through the buildings. Grocery supplies loaded down camp tables. Ice arrived to cool the mammoth

refrigerator. Campers arrived on Sun- | bring a mirror, and have to bor-

Two carloads arrived from Ells-worth shortly before noon, the first sizeable arrival. Miss Fibbled first sizeable arrival. Miss Ekblad was there. Floyd Clark, Topeka, feminine attractiveness. who has been leading the discussions for Elevation Union, near Pauline, and who is an instructor at the camp this year, was an early arrival. His daughter, Dorothy, came with him as a camper. Rex Troutman, state secretary, drove in shortly after noon with a load of camp material and his family to ence courses without state office stay the day and help with camp

Food was plentiful for the Sunday noon luncheon, but the distribution was bad. The Ellsworth assembly people enjoyed a picnic, and had a surplus of watermellon which classes. The enrollment is divided bustle of caring for the incoming they shared with incoming camp- into half with two classes of about wheat and these hot days have ers. Miss Ekblad had a nice sup-forty in each. There are three taken some of the 'zipper' out of ply of fried chicken, but nothing morning studies: Cooperatives, un-your systems. I haven't had the to drink. Mr. Clark had a loaf of der T. E. Hall, head of the mem- pleasure of contacting any of you bread and limeade man's devoured the Ekblad fried chicken and almost ignored their own supply of potato salad, sandwiches, and such. Cooperation is a great thing, especially desirable at camp opening.

Use a Light Truck

ternoon. With a three-quarter ton truck they had a load of eight. A top had been built overhead, providing shade and a luggage carrier. In the truck proper were two 26 as unloading operations of supuncushioned benches. They had plies of the new wheat crop acstarted from Kellogg in Cowley ful ride had been enjoyed by all, wheat.

early in appearance. Mr. Alkire is els on September 17, 1932. The caof the Farmers Union Live Stock at 45,500,000 bushels, but 43,000,- year, anyway. Commission Company, and his 000 bushels represents full capac-wife has been dean of the girls at ity because of the necessity of reall three Junior Camps. Mrs. taining some empty space for Bayles, Manhattan, the chief cook, working room. and her assistant, Miss Ethel Carlcamp instructor in Cooperatives of to the July issue of the Agriculturthe Farmers Union Jobbing Asso- al Situation published by the De-

was on with incoming campers. McPherson county alone registered about 50 campers, young people from half a dozen local Unions. With good representaions also from Cowley and Marion counties in Farmers Union state district IV, this district easlead in attendance. The complete registration was not avail- er on July 1 next would be about able in time for this issue of the 330 million bushels. This compares

The camp program generally earlier. may be said to include classes through the morning, selective noon, followed by tours, swimming or as to be the case Friday, the soft ball game between the camp boys and the team from the Farmers Union Managerial Assocciation, an evening program, folk

games and KP. KP is the old army title for a and a low camp fee of five dollars, the duties of setting the table, peeling potatoes, and washing the dishes. Every camper has at least one assignment on KP. Another job for the boys is building the fire before breakfast, literally at 5 a. m. Henry Hysell, Ellsworth, was nonored with this assignment first,

for Monday morning. Early Hours of Leisure characteristic of the Farmers Union camp are the early about morning hours. There should be a chores. There isn't a thing for the campers to do until 6:30 with the exception of the fire builder, and

boys who have not anized wheat producers. taken their shaving seriously and All wheat must be delivered to daily have perhaps neglected to and handled by the Wheat Board;

President Nash Calls Managers and Directors

Oil, Grocery and Elevator Men Are Urged to Take a Day'a Vacation

Managers, attention!

And cooperative directors! You are urged to visit the Farmers Union Junior Camp Friday, August 2, mingle with members of the Farmers Union Managerial Association and enjoy the soft ball game between cooperative managers and the Campers' team.

"Managers, hand the gas hose to your assistant at the service station, let someoone else toil over the meat block at the grocery store, let the bookkeeper make out the warehouse receipts for government loans on wheat," row, one probably much in de-mand. Washing is noticably a surwrites P. J. (Pat) Nash, president of the Farmers Union Managerial Association who general manager of the Ellsworth Farmers Union business organization, in a

> directors. The letter follows:

Fellow Managers: "You voted at your June meeting to attend one day of the Junior Camp. Remember the date, Fri

day, August 2. the wash pan comes the flag salute, and breakfast. Then, a short all keyed up for the coming har-"At that time many of you were period with rousing vest, full of pep and enthusiasm. ership and service department of recently, but I've heard rumor that even Thos. Dunn, that speciman of perpetual youth, has aged a little during the hot weather.

"As for myself, business has done sort of a blitzkrieg on me the past month. I feel something like an old rooster that survived Mr. and Mrs. Merle Tribbey, Kellogg, arrived early in the af- Big Carry-over Plus New Wheat ers are all shaken loose. Neverthean encounter with a V-8. My feathless, I believe we should all take Grain storage in greater Kansas a final hitch in our determina-City's sixteen public elevators tion and journey to the Junior soared to a new record high July Camp near Manhattan, for a day of relaxation with the juniors. "Throw a little oomp into the cumulated on track brought the affair! Have the wife don her

county at a quarter of eight. Des- total in the bins to 42,168,000 bush- slacks and accompany you. (The pite heat and roughness, a delight- els. All but 1,297,000 bushels is Juniors should have all the chig- reation, fish and game protection, gers mopped-up by Friday.) There The previous record for all probably isn't any foundation for Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Alkire were grain stored was 41,940,000 bush- the report that a transfusion was necessary to save President Fenthe manager of the Wichita house pacity of public elevators is rated gel from a chigger attack last

"So you managers, hand the gas hose to your assistant at the service station, let someone else toil over the meat block at the The United States crop is smal- grocery store, let the bookkeeper son, Leonardville, T. E. Hall, the ler this year than last, according make out the warehouse receipts for government loans on wheat, forget all matters of state and cooperation except to make the day partment of Agriculture, but carry-over stocks plus prospects for you voted to hold a camp gala day for you and the Juniors. spring wheat indicate a total Unit-

"It is too dry and hot to plow so the directors are expected too. Directors, give your wind charger a day to catch up with the radio battery and direct a car to camp!" "Even if the weather makes the rip seem unappealing, it will be pleasure when well done.' Yours,

Pat.

Handling the Wheat Crop

From the Western Producer,

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canquestion for the prairie provinces the farm and it will therefore be at the present time is the market-necessary to arrange by some ing of the 1940-41 wheat crop. No- means for making advances on very cooperative type of work, body can tell what the crop will wheat stored on the farm. This With only a cook and an assistant, be, but judging from present in may necessitate, in many cases, body can tell what the crop will wheat stored on the farm. This dications it could be around 400.- the building of storage the campers themselves must share 000,000 bushels. In any case it farm, and whatever form that may promises to add substantially to take it will undoubtedly have to an estimated carryover of around figure in the financial arrange-250,000,000 bushels, say to double ments for farm storage. It may it, thus making a total marketable supply of 500,000,000 bushels. That is far beyond the storage

ed States supply of about one bil-

lion bushels-about the same as

in 1939. Should domestic disap-

pearance total 675 million bushels

during the coming year, the report

continues, the quantity for export

during the year and for carry-ov

with 326 million bushels a yea

elevators combined. Although this combined capacity is over 424. 000,000 bushels, for practical handling purposes it should be put at 350,000,000. Obviously it would be impossible, if war-connumber of early morning ditions continue, to take in all the marketable wheat.

In these circumstances the wheat situation becomes a national probthose on morning KP who should lem and one not to be solved by arise earlier. And experience has any laissez faire methods. It is one shown that full days of only a of control, regulation and organiweek's duration do not wear farm zation on a national scale and conyoung people down that they enjoy a beauty nap. sequently requiring government action. The whole crop, in fact, With the exception of the morn- will have to become a responsiing period from 4 to 6:30 a. m. bility of the government as a reled by the Wheat Board; all wheat the campers keep busy hours. The sult of war conditions; the man-to become a responsibility of the wash pans and tooth brushes come ner of assuming the responsibility into service, and there is a rush to is a matter for discussion between the showers where there is a the government, the banks, the plentiful supply of hot water, at elevator companies, and the org-

that is an indispensable condition of efficient organization. Obviously in the conditions cited a large most important economic part of the crop must be held on also be necessary to take steps to see that no advance is made in America. the prices of the materials requir-

ed for the building of storage. Study Six Factors Deliveries from the farm to eleators will necessarily have to be regulated if the inducement to store on the farm is not sufficiently effective and the pressure becomes too great. That should, of course, take th eform of individual farm quotas and it will take all the time now available to work

out a fair quota system. There are thus six factors to be considered: the storage of wheat on the farm; advances on such stored wheat; advances where necessary to build storage; regulation

There is one other consideration: every farmer should receive the protection against enforcement of creditor claims other than (Continued On Page Three)

Excerpts from
DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM
The Land and The Farmer The Republican party gives its promises to the farmer and its al-egiance to those who exploit him: Since 1932, farm income has

ent of all farm families, have participated in an effective soil con-servation program; the farm debt and the interest rate on farm debt have been reduced, and farm forelosures have been drastically curtailed; rural highways and farmto-market roads have been vastly improved and extended; the surpluses on the farms have been used to feed the needy; low cost electricity has been brought to million farm people as a result of the rural electrification program; thousands of impoverished farm families have been rehabilitated; and steps have been taken to stop the alarming growth of farm tenancy, to increase land ownership, and to mitigate the hardships of migratory farm la-

een doubled; 6 million farmers, epresenting more than 80 per

We pledge ourselves: To make parity as well as soil onservation payments until such time as the goal of parity income for agriculture is realized. To extend and enlarge the ten-

ant purchase program until every deserving tenant farmer has a real opportunity to have a farm of his own. To refinance existing farm debts at lower interest rates and or

lower interest rates and on longer and more flexible terms. To continue to provide for adjustment of production through democratic processes to the extent that excess surpluses are capable of control. To continue the program of re-

habilitation of farmers who need and merit aid. rican farmer. To continue to make commodity

loans to maintain the ever-normal granary and to prevent destructively low prices On With Stamp Plan To expand the domestic

special letter to managers and food and cotton stamp plan, the free school lunch, low-cost milk stand that it is for the benefit of and other plans for bringing sur- the farmer and have been happy nodities to needy conumers. To continue our substantially in-

creased appropriations for

search and extension work through the land-grant colleges, and for research laboratories established to develop new outlets for farm products. resources for the benefit of farm-

servation programs we shall, so far as practicable, bring about that development in forests and other permanent crops as will not unduly expand livestock and dairy To safeguard the farmer's for-

eign markets and expand his domestic market for all domestic To enlarge the rural electrification program.

To encourage farmer-owned and controlled cooperatives. To continue the broad program launched by this administration for the coordinated development of our river basins through reclamation and irrigation, flood conrtol, reforestation and soil conservation, stream purification, reclow-cost power, and rural indus-

To encourage marketing agreements in aid of producers of dairy products, vegetables, fruits and specialty crops for the purpose of orderly marketing and the avoidance of unfair and wasteful practices.

To extend crop insurance from wheat to other crops as rapidly as experience justifies such exten-

To safeguard the family-sized arm in all our programs. To finance these programs adequately in order that they may be effective. Priority to Homeless

In settling new lands reclaimed from desert by projects like Grand Coulee, we shall give priority to homeless families who have lost their farms.

As these new lands are brought into use, we shall continue by federal purchase to retire from the plow submarginal lands so that an increased percentage of our farm ers may be able to live and work

on good land. These programs will continue to be in the hands of locally-elected August 8. farmer committees to the largest extent possible. In this truly democratic way, we will continue to bring economic security to the farmer and his family, while recognizing the dignity and freedom of American far mlife

We must strengthen democracy against aggression. The American people are determined that war, raging in Europe Asia and Africa, shall not come to

Foreign Relations and Prepared-

We will not participate in foreign wars, and we will not send eign wars, and we will not send Mr. Dunn's morning mail was our army, naval or air forces to mailed in Wellington, New Zealfight in foreign lands outside of the Americas, except in case of on the first clipper ship mail ser-attack. We favor and shall rigor- vice between New Zealand and ously enforce and defend the Mon-

The directions and aim of our foreign policy has been, and will about 50 cents for one half an continue to be, the security and ounce. Mrs. King has lived in defense of our own land and the maintenance of its peace. Safety Only in Strength

Weakness and unpreparedness Miss I invite aggression. We must be so King. strong that no possible combnation of powers would dare to attack us. We propose to provide America with an invincible air force ,a navy strong enough to pro- company as well as the Kansas tect all our seacoasts and our na- manager, attended a board of ditional interests, and a fully equip- rectors meeting July 25 at Des ped and mechanized army. shall continue to coordinate these ness report, representing a steady implements of defense with the gain in volume of business, he necessary expansion of industrial reports. Mrs. L (Please Turn to Page Three), him on the trip.

Wheat Storage Volume Attracts Most Interest

Busier Than Ever The most interesting feature in handling the wheat crop this year has been the government storage business, reports Helen Denney of the information and service department of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City. For the first time in history, farmers own the largest

percentage of stored wheat in the

terminal markets!

Keeps F. U. Jobbing Ass'n

This year the farmers themselv es have the opportunity to wait for better prices if and when they come instead of selling on the big rush of the movement when the market—or those people who make up the buying side of the market undecided about what they want to pay for wheat. One thing certain, the farmer can't get hurt. He can't lose by storing the grain and getting a government loan in-stead of selling at present market prices, for loan prices are higher

than market prices. Local Work Is Aid Getting a loan on grain is a sime procedure for those eligible farmers who have complied with he government Triple A pro gram. The county committees and the local cooperative elevators have played an important part in the country end of the storage loan business. Kansas farmers also, have the opportunity to handle these loans cooperatively through ever-normal granary on behalf of the natural defense, the consumer at home and abroad, and the Am-ion Terminal Elevator at Topeka reached its million bushel capacity first few days of the movement-

had their own terminal in which to store their loan wheat. No doubt about it, this loan business has increased the work of to shoulder this added responsibil y and work. Letters came into the Farmers Union Jobbing Association office from many elevator managers saying, "We are swamped with work, but we want this in store for government loans and details will be worked out To conserve the soil and water much detail work for the local elevator, the terminal agency, and

Of course that is not the usual case

-but it is by no means execption-

al to have five or six loans on

one car. All this must go through

several hands to be completed, and

of July 30 and extending until

He will be back in Kansas in

time to attend the Ellsworth Un-

McPherson County annual pienic

1,000 MILES A DAY

The Dunns Receive Word From

Daughter in New Zealand

the Farmers Union Auditing Asso-

but the 8,500 miles does not seem

so distant since the American Clip-

per mail service, bringing a letter

days by steamship, the letter re-

ceived the morning of July 26 in

the United States. The letter trav-

New Zealand since she left Salina

about a year ago, her marriage oc-

curring there. She was formerly

Miss Maude Dunn, now Mrs. G. A.

Attends Des Moines Meeting

Rex Lear, vice president of the Farmers- Union Life Insurance

Mrs. Lear accompanied

eled on the Clipper four days.

Postage is four shillings,

Instead of the customary 21

ciation, Salina, and Mrs.

from her in nine days.

east cost to you.

August 1.

ers and the nation. In such con- the elevators at terminal markets. ministration backing. Makes Much Detail During the rush Farmers Union Association handle 200 cars of grain a day, and is still averaging about 100 cars daily. It is acting as a loan agency on this government loan program and has received over 2,500 applications from farmers throughout the state for loans on cars or parts of cars of wheat. These oans are being handled as rapidly as is humanly possible. The loan department has grown as the volume of business has grown, but even so it takes from a week to ten days after the car is unloaded of the people." to get these loans back out to the country. Warehouse receipts have to be split and split again and again-as many as 12 to 15 different times in taking care of as many different loans on a single car.

> it must be done exactly right. When it is done through your own cooperative organizations, you can depend upon it that it is done as quickly as possible—and with the

J. VESECKY IN WASHINGTON Will Return in Time to Speak Ellsworth and McPherson Meetings

John Vesecky, president of the National Farmers Union, is in Erickson. "The Colorado Farmers Union Washington, D. C. attending ad-

visory and national defense committee meetings called by govern-Solberg.
"I wish you would file on bement men. These meetings were

half of the North Dakota Farmers Union a vigorous protest against the enactment of the Burke Wadsworth Compulsory Military Training bill. We know of no emerion meeting Wednesday, August 8 p. m., at Ellsworth; and the gency at this time of sufficient magnitude to justify any legislation by Congress such as is contemplated in S-4164 and HR-101 32. Represent the North Dakota Farmers Union in most vigorius opposition to this legislation."-Glenn J. Talbott. T. B. Dunn, secretary-manager of

tary dictatorship."-Mary J. Uphave a daughter in New Zealand, hoff.

features. Completely opposed plan whereby youth will be compelled to enter military training." -Mildred K. Stoltz. "We are backing you in testimony against Burke-Wadsworth and, July 17 and came by air mail Compulsory Military Service Bill.'

> cision."-Mrs. Marguerite Bredehoft.

Statement of Robert Handschin for the National Junior Council of the Farmers Union Juniors, the North Dakota Farmers Union, the South Dakota Farmers Union, the Colo rado Farmers Union, and the Educational Departments of sas, and Ohio Farmers Unions:

Developments Force Wheat Into Public Utility Status

Government Loan Volume Improved Status in Other Countries Hurts American Farmer -Changing Export Trade Types Should Not Be Allowed to Affect Volume

> The world wheat trade will not soon return to a purely economic basis with price and quality again the chief market factors, regardless of who wins the European war, according to Gordon P. Boals, writing in The Agricultural Situation issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Depart-

> ment of Agriculture. Throughout the world, Mr. Boals writes, wheat production and trade have held such an importance with a nation's general welfare or national interest that government control and influence have given Agriculture the virtual status of a

> > writes.

production trend.

Mr. Boals' article follows:

in strengthening or modifying the

Increased yields have been of

particular significance in Europe.

The major part of the increase in total production has been in Rus-

sia, the Danube Basin, and Eu-

ropean importing countries. Prod-

of non-European importing coun-

New Zealand, Brazil, and Peru.

have affected foreign trade.

During the 1920's net exports

and imports of 750 to 800 million

or more bushels were considered

as "normal," with an all-time high

bushels in 1928-29. During the

ment controls which have already

Four Biggest Exporters

trade were largely limited to sea-

cipal exporting countries—United

gentina-almost monopolized the

world trade in wheat, usually ac-

the United States, 20 to 25 per

cent. Other exporters were the

During the past decade, however,

not only has the total volume of

significant changes. In certain sea-

sons, severe drouths or other crop

damage have caused sharp fluctu-

The principal shifts in trade

have been due to the increasing

importance of production in the

Danube Basin, Russia, and French

North Africa, and to local Euro-

to 20 to 25 per cent in recent

despite the decreased volume of

Accordingly, the overseas coun-

forced to relinquish part of the

trade developed during the war

period and the decade of the 1920's

Australia and Argentina have fair-

ly well maintained their volume

had some reduction in volume but practically held its share,

while the United States has had

both a decreased volume and

As regards imports, Europe con-

75 to 80 per cent of the total world trade in most seasons. Most

of the decline in world trade has

been due to a decline in European

occurred in the share trade for

Europe and non-European coun-

Public Utility Status

Of all developments in the wheat situation in the past 2 decades,

the role of government policy has been in many ways the most sign-

ificant. Government control and

influence over wheat production

and trade have brought the wheat

and of agriculture in the national

(Continued On Page Three)

or national interest.

world trade.

the past decade.

tries.

ations in the export movement.

more in most years.

tries.

Farmers Union Leaders Fight Military Bill

"Public Utility."

F. U. Representative Appears Before Senate Committee In Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C., July 15 (FR) Representing the National Junor Council of the Farmers Union Juniors, as well as several of the other Union organizations, Mr. Handschin, resident secretary of the Farmers Union Legislative Committee; submitted a statement to the Senate Committee on Miliitary Affairs in opposition to the Burke - Wadsworth Compulsory -and this happened during the Military Training bill. If enacted, this measure would make every male person between the ages of 18 and 16 liable to conscription for compulsory military training.

Characterizing the proposal sumption of our surplusses by the sumption of our surplusses by the food and cotton stamp plan, the ers many times, but they under-teria in this country" Mr. Hand- with the larger quantities from their own business just as some schin stated that "the motives behind this bill are far from Ameri- ern Hemisphere. The increased fare suggested to them was the can." He declared that there is no reason for passing such a bill at this time and that there is no likelihood of any invasion of our coun-

Though it was earlier though the bill was being introduced pri-marily as a "trial balloon," the All loan business entails President's recent endorsement of the measure makes it a more serious threat and gives it full Ad-

"The farmers in our organiza-Handschin, "believe that unless creased production in importing ate with organized and cooperat-the wealthy of this country, the countries and of foreign governing groups. privileged and powerful families and their corporations are made affected the wheat exporting counto bear their fair share of national defense and shall make no personal profit out of common misfortune, that we shall repeat the disastrous experience of the World War, in which the profits and privileges of the wealthy led us nto a needless slaughter of the common people, while those same economic royalists furthered their power and wealth at the expense Below are some of the statements made by Farmers Union re-

presentatives who strongly opposed passage of the conscription

"National Junior Council unalterably opposed to all compulsory military training. Use every opportunity possible to testify in opposition to this bill. We are de- Danube Basin countries with about statement in opposition with unanimous endorsement of the National Junior Department."—Gladys During the past decade, how

mously Burke-Wadsworth Compulsory Training bill and moves toward involvement of America in European war. Urge your strongest opposition."—Paul G.

supports your opposition to the Burke-Wadsworth peace time miltary training bill."-Harvey R.

"We oppose the Burke-Wads-worth bill as first step into mili-their share of trade. Canada has

"12,000 women and youth protest vigorously the passage of Burke-Wadsworth bill in all its

-Esther Ekblad. "Agree with you in opposing compulsory military training. Our boys should be guaranteed the democratic right to make that de-

tary Affairs: My name is Robert Handschin, am appearing in behalf of the (Continued on Next Page)

The President's Message

By J. P. Fengel

Organization Is Protection There is need for organization among farmers as a means of self protection as well as self help through the extension and use of

Following the lines of least resistance never has advanced any ndividual's interests nor protected him against injustices being meted out to him. An individual is helpless when brought face to face with an organized army or a mob just the same as the individual farmer when he faces the problems of marketing at ridiculously low prices and extremely high prices for his necessities. He can complain, of course, but no one pays any attention to him because he is just one individual and not in any position to either exercise bargaining power or have his de-Exporting nations would mands recognized and considered. have little difficulty in adjust-An individual is an individual ing trade to special trade chronic kicker when he complains types, government arrange- and to be tolerated as a nuisance

ments, barter, and the like, he or a crack-pot. This is a day and age of organization, bargaining power, economic power, the survival of the fit-A marked increase in world test and to heck with the indiviwheat acreage—principally in the dual who is not fortified behind an organized front with sufficient U. S. S. R., Europe, Canada, and the Southern Hemisphere—has strength to demand and receive largely accounted for the larger recognition and respect because of recognition and respect because of world production during the past 20 years, though yields have been an important contributing factor

his organized strength.
Organizations plan for the future of their members, lending them assistance in the solution of their problems of the present, bringing to the attention of their nembership menacing situations and the plans of other organized groups whose interests are in conflict with the best interests of the farmer, either as an individual or uction has increased in Australia as a member of a farm organiza-

and Argentina, and in a number The organized industries today tries such as Japan, South Africa, are the successful industries. The unorganized industries are the While most of the increase in down-and-outers, for no other reathe Russian crop has been used son than this-they were deterdomestically, a certain quantity of mined to be an individual and to Russian wheat has also become a stand on their own feet and do factor in world trade, together just as they pleased conducting the Danube Basin and the Southbody not interested in their welquantities in European and non- right way to conduct their business, with that adviser not in the European importing countries also least concerned about his future or

the consequences. Successful industries are organzed and do cooperate together and by this time such organized industries have eliminated cut throat competition and have replaced it past decade, however, exports and with cooperation; they have abimports have been ranging mostly sorbed the individual in business from 500 to 600 million bushels, or and industry, have ruined those about one-third less. This decline individuals who were standing in tion and the farm youth," said Mr. has been largely a result of in- their way and refusing to cooper-

Farmer Is Individulaistic Organized industries having aborbed the individual in their industry are going right ahead and During the period of increased are now absorbing the farmer who wheat exports, shifts in foreign seems to be determined to remain seems to be determined to remain an individualist and to continue sonal crop changes. The four prin- to face the mob or the organized and cooperating groups single

States, Canada, Australia and Ar- handed. When are we going to come to our senses, meeting organization counting for 85 to 90 per cent or, with organization, bargaining powmore of the total. On a quantity er with bargaining power, econbasis these countries furnished omic power with economic power. around 700 million bushels or This is organization and cooperation of the same type now being Of the total trade, Argentina us- used so successfully by every othually accounted for 15 to 20 per er industry. Organized industry cent, Austrailia, 10 to 12 per cent, succeeds; unorganized industry Canada around 40 per cent, and fails and is bankrupt.

We are reading more or less about the world war number two. Some of us remember the effects pending on you to make a strong 5 per cent, and India, North Africa of the first world war and what happened to the farmers of Amerand the U. S. S. R. with an averica. We were advised and told to prepare for the war after the war during the re-adjustment period "South Dakota Farmers Union trade declined but the origin of for there must be a readjustment Board in session opposes unani- the supplies has undergone some after every war or world crisis. There was a readjustment period, we won the war for the munition makers and the bankers and we lost the war after the war in the readjustment to the same crowd that profited by the war or rather

both wars. During the present war hysteria many farmers are reconciled to pean surpluses. The share of trade the propaganda that we must sacfor these countries has risen from rifice in the interest of peace some 7 to 10 per cent a decade ago and democracy, being content with 50 to 60 cent wheat as a patriotic years. The volume of trade for duty, since we are not supposed to these countries has also increased profit by the miseries and hardships of the peoples of other war torn nations for this is the war that no one is supposed to get tries as a group, and the United greedy, neither is there supposed States in particular, have been to be any new billionaires come

out of this war. Listen, farmers, how does 60 cent wheat compare with bomber planes at \$100,000 per bomber? The wheat sustains life. How about and in turn somewhat increased the bomber?

How many farmers know anything about the new war after the war plans of organized industry? We see short articles now and again about this new "Cartel"share of the world wheat trade in thing. Do you know anything about it? What is its purpose? What will it do and who is going to reap the tinues the dominant factor with benefits? Who is going to be pinched by it? Let us see.

The Dictionary tells me a "Car-

tel" An agreement between hostile been due to a decline in European states regarding the exchange of takings so that little change has prisoners, a challenge to single combat. The conferences now being held and sponsored by our government legislation now pending in the present congress are intended if passed and ratified to to advance and protect organized and cooperating industries at the expense of the un-organized, for instance we farmers. We are not demanding this Cartel, in fact we didn't know anything about it and flour industry in many coun- until the information leaked out tries to the virtual status of "pub- and all of the nationals of the Amlic utility" to be operated in ac- erican continent was invited to sit cordance with the general welfare in the conferences and try and work the program out so as to The importance of bread in the protect our industrialists by giving diet of countless millions, of wheat them a free hand and a virtual growing in the world's agriculture, monopoly of the trade of the western hemisphere and just to please

economy of so many countries has us we are to understand that it is tended to make wheat a key in- again going to be our patriotic (Please Turn to Page Three)

The Kansas Union Farmer

Rex H. Troutman Editor

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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas: We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D. NATIONAL OFFICERS

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Insurance Co. BuildGing FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION-Room 308, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secreatry-Manager, Salina, He's big enough to crow!

FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO.—Room 300, Farmers Union Insurance Co. Bldg., Rex Lear, State Manager, Salina, Kansas.

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FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION P. J. Nash, Ellsworth President Glenn Hewitt, Osawatomie Vice-President Dave Train, Lindsborg......Secretary



SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1940

The preamble of our Nationa

From the Midland Cooperator.

In common with business in

general, cooperation has its prob-

lems, but as cooperation is a dem-

nection we call attention to a

"The great problem of dem-

ocracy is to develop methods

of procedure for handling dif-

ferences of opinion and for

considering points of view, and yet maintain efficiency of

operation and a common goal.

Upon our ability to develop

such methods depends the fate

Canada Considers Control

George W. Robinson, secretary sulting from horse-sense and efficiency rather than super-brains cooperative organization of 100,- and magic. for aid from his government in an ture developments will be on a 000 Saskatchewan farmers, asked address of July 12, in financing sounder basis than any in the past grain held in store on the farm until such time as it can be mark- The Farmers Union Program eted and governmental action at to establish delivery quotas | Farmers Union starts with the fol-"so that all producers may have a lowing paragraph: reasonable equal opportunity to market grain within the limita- in the distribution of farm prodtions of the storage space availa- ucts have organized

representatives who would build keting and distribution is a large Western Hemispheric unity would part of the Farmers Union prodo well to keep the agricultural gram. picture well in mind. American farmers have a right to equitable Problems of Cooperation representation, and equitable treatv effects.

Crop Marketing and Control

Agriculture is an industry whose ocratic movement, one problem in output while largely dependent up- particular which it has is the on weather conditions is ordinarily problem of democracy. In this congenerous, and production and marketing are controlled only with statement by E. G. Cort, general great difficulty. The great num- manager of Midland, in his recent ber of farms and farmers make annual meeting report, which is Agriculture a huge organization. significant and worthy of consid-Still, prices are set by supply and eration. Mr. Cort said: demand factors, and according to economic philosophies, the best and quickest way to price control is production and marketing control.

Attempts have been made. The grain marketing pools with which many Kansas farmers are familiar did not secure the necessary membership and volume to gain strength enough to set prices, and low prices following abundant downfall of democratic institutions." harvests brought the dissolution of in Europe because they lack effithe pools. Cooperative elevator set-ups of today are acting chiefly as efficiency displayed by opponents sales agencies, efficiently bringing of democracy. There is a lesson to farm products to market up 1 be learned from this by cooperaprices set by competition at recog-tors in the United States. We as nized exchanges. Ignoring the value of the exchanges which also encourage speculation as well as competitive bidding, uncontrolled this we are agreed, for if anyone production and marketing of farm calling himself a cooperator does surpluses beat down the price for not accept this ideal he has no

ll producers.

Production control as exempli
The first step, then, is to develfied in the government AAA pro-gram is of debatable success. Un-disputed success has been made yet been devised than that of disin marketing control in related cussion. Differences of opinion as fields. The California Fruit Grow- to method there are bound to be, ers Exchange takes an exclusive and only by frank discussion can contract with its member produc-ers of Sunkist oranges and lemons method. Herein is the difference and is able to set a price for the between democracies and totalitarproducts and move them in com-petition with Florida producers. cisions are made by one or at best An interesting study would be of a few and the rest must abide by the benefits and living standards these decisions. In democracies, af-of the actual farmer fruit producer, but certainly the consumer people by majority vote decide all people by majority v

received noteworthy recognition.

One of the means for providing for this free discussion is our own products have been organized co- cooperative press. This is not used operatively and have invaded the as much as it should be. If Mid-consumer markets. Cooperative land is to achieve success as a demcreameries are merchandising dai- ocratic institution, its membership ry products in metropolitan cen-ters under their special brand extent of making their views name; turkey pools are marketing known to one another. The Mid-increasing numbers of turkeys at land Cooperator is their means of numbers, and it is up to them to

satisfactory prices.

Wheat is generally directed to a limited market, the nation's baking in the state of th

While the United States may not Unless this is done, democracy have reached perfection in its AAA program, and certainly the Farm Board made little more than history, recent years have not been without their achievement. Much experience has been gained less this is done, democracy cannot succeed. We invite a full expression of views of our readers on every phase of the cooperative movement and on the affairs of Midwithout their achievement. Much experience has been gained, lessons to cooperatively minded farmers that should yet count for a great deal. The mystery has been removed from the grain marketing business, and efficient manage-

ideas of that membership, for only thus can democracy be made to work. We earnestly hope for a far greater expression from the membership in the columns of this paper than there has been in the

A Hitler or a Stalin would have to attend another term at school before taking over the responsi-bilites of a Kansas farmer. Last Saturday evening in Conway Springs a man in considerable pain from a broken thumb and numerous scratches appeared at a local barber shop inquiring for a

doctor. The appearance of much more blood than had come from his wounds, and other appearances of iolence indicated there had been some sort of struggle, reports the Conway Springs Star. In response o questioning by the local marshal who appeared on the scene, he man stated his name and occupation, and that he had had two men helping him on his farm near Murdock who had become unruly n some respect and he had punshed them and sent them away. A discourse on the breaking in

of a new hand might well be in order at this point, but space is limited. One lesson would be the While on the subject of education, the matter of salesmanship

should be mentioned. The agricultural producer may as well make last week were canvassing a section of Salina, marketing fryers. A small rooster was being eyed by housewife with great doubt "Is he big enough to eat?" she asked skeptically. The boy doing the talking had the makings of a salesman, but doubtlessly had been giving his attention to problems in the producer rather than the consumer field. "Well," the boy replied, "I think he does all right

Neighborhood Notes

McPherson County Picnic McPherson county Farmers Un-Herman Johnson comp ground, or sometimes called Herman Johnson's Pond. August 8, all day with basket dinner at noon.

Speaking, camp reports, baseball and horseshoe games and fun for everybody. So keep this date open Farmers Union members, and your ment has been discovered as refamilies.

Come and get acquainted with your fellow members of the county. Arrangements will be in We have reason to hope that fucharge of the Juniors. Mrs. Charlie Olson,. Co. Junior Leader

DIRECTORS TO CAMP

Farmers Union Auditing Association Will Have Board Meeting at Junior Camp

"Speculators and those engaged Directors of the Farmers Union ons of the storage space availation brought to the great detriment of the farmle."

Such is the situation brought bout by unmanageable surpluses.

And to enable famers to meet their for Camp, Eureka Park, Manhathan and protect their for Camp, Eureka Park, Man Such is the Agricultural problem in Canada, and readers are more familiar with the marketing picture in our own country. The U. S. Union of America. Efficient marture in our own country. The U. S. Union of America. Efficient marketing and distribution is a large of the familiar with the marketing picture in our own country. The U. S. Union of America. Efficient marketing and distribution is a large of the familiar with the marketing picture in our own country. The U. S. Union of America. Efficient marketing and distribution is a large of the familiar with the familiar with the marketing picture in our own country. The U. S. What Proponents Claim The proponents of the bill claim that it has been introduced to probably that it has been introduced to probably within its most effective range, whereas any European navy would have its effectiveness very great in the existing of the bill claim that it has been introduced to probably within its most effective range, whereas any European navy would have its effectiveness very great in the existing of the bill claim that it has been introduced to probably within its most effective range, whereas any European navy would have its effectiveness very great in the Western Hemmanager.

LEADERS FIGHT MILITARY BILL

(Continued From Page One) National Junior Council of the Farners Union Juniors, the North Dakota Farmers Union, the South Dakota Farmers Union, the Colorado Farmers Union, the farm wives of the Montana Farmers Union, and the Educational Departments of the Wisconsin, Montana, Kansas and Ohio Farmers Unions.

The Farmers Union Juniors are the official Junior Division of the National Farmers Union, one of the three national farm organizations. Our juniors are between the ages of 16 and 21, are organized in 16 states, and have a memberhip of more than 30,000 farm families Groups Most Affected

The organized farmers and the arm youth whom I represent are interested in this bill because it would affect them perhaps more drastically than it would most other groups in the country. In 1917 and 1918, when a similar wartime measure was carried out for the purpose of raising an army of 5 million men, farmers were vitaly needed at home on their farms

to increase food production. Today, after 20 years of farm depression, and 10 years during which opportunities for jobs in cities have been closed to farm boys and The increased efficiency of Ameragricultural products. Two boys ican agriculture, combined with a smaller relative purchasing power of the American people, and the loss of our foreign export markets, makes it obvious that the farmers today are no longer as vitally nec essary in national defense as in earlier years.

Low Income Groups Hit We believe that the mechanism of this bill, as it is written, and as it has been explained by the proponents of the bill before Committee, points clearly to the fact that those who would be selected if the bill were passed largely would be the unemployed young men in the cities and the farm boys for whom there are no The testimony of earlier wit-

nesses to the effect that the army has unofficially stated that there would be 4 to 5 million between 21 and 31 years of age who would have no cause for deferment because of vital jobs, dependents, or health, and that this group would make up the overwhelming majority of those selected for combat service, seems to us to indicate conclusively that the result of the bill would not be to select manpower in really equitable manner between groups of our cit-izens, but rather in essence to "solve" our unemployment problem by drafting these young men for purposes of

We therefore feel that this measure strikes directly at the class of young men and young women who we represent—the Auditing Association, Salina, will lower income farmers and their

What Proponents Claim Americans, are as much devoted by weakened under even the most er countries in the Western Hem-

to such a purpose as any of the groups who have sponsored or en-dorsed this measure. We are as anxious as anyone in this country that the United States shall not be invaded, that we should have adequate defense, and that we shall maintain the essential American institutions for which we and our forefathers have worked and sacrificed so hard in the past. But that does not mean that we agree with the case presented by the proponents of this bill. They have presented to this Committee three main arguments which they claim to have proven. Let me summar-

ize their contentions 1. They claim that we are confronting the possibility, and they infer, the probability, of a largescale invasion within the near future, that is, within the next two or three years if not sooner.

2. They claim that we cannot establish an army adequate to meet such a mass invasion without adopting compulsory military service and training, and
3. The proponants of this bill claim that their bill provides a

method consistent with American institutions to justify select. After carefully reading the testimony given by the proponents and endorsers of the bill, we fail to find that they have given sufficient and convincing proof to establish their three contentions,

Questionable Claims The evidence given by several of the witnesses, such as it was, purported to prove only that it might be possible for aerial forces from Europe to establish bases somewhere in this hemisphere which might provide for the landing of forces and equipment large enough to require an army of several millions to repulse them.

The proponents of the bill do not state that, as in contrast with 1917, an army of several millions would not be needed for the purpose of conducting a war across the Pacific or Atlantic oceans; however, they do not disclaim that possibility. Furthermore, they do not state that such a mass army would not be used, with or without the consent of the countries involved, in the territories of the other republics in this hemisphere. Assuming, therefore, that the purpose of this army is solely to defend the territory and possessions of the United States, we submit that no substantial evidence in line with any past or any probably futrue experiences, has been given to prove that mass invasion of the United States is even a remote possibility, let alone a probability, in the near future.

Everyone knows who has given any attention to the subject, that aerial action can only be conducted effectively on a large-scale within an approximate range of 400 to 600 miles, due to the necessity of protecting bombers with short-range fighters; and that the territory. securing of successive aerial bases to enable a European invader to come close to any of our territories would require not alone superior aerial strength, but in addition a superior naval force operating from bases of certainly less than 1,000 miles from their objectives, and supported by very sizele land forces. The Congress has just made provision for a Navy which will out-rank the existing

Evidence of Error

Greater Storage Than Last Year, But You Filled

the Big Bins Even More Quickly!

Looming up white and tall and USEFUL, it stands as concrete testimony that it pays the farmers to market their grain cooperatively.

Out of the many, many terminal elevators in Kansas, thing one of two owned cooperatively—One of is o owned by the farmers who grow the grain that is stored, cleaned, conditioned, or mixed in them. tioned, or mixed in them.

No single man will grow rich from the operations of this elevator. Stockholders will not be delighted with big dividends. Its earnings will be spread to the thousands of farmers who market their grain through their local Farmers Union Elevators and then send it on

to their cooperative at the terminal markets. It took years of fighting for the farmers to get the right to operate on the grain markets for themselves. It took more years to build up the business to where it would warrant this elevator facility. Now that we have it, let's remember that it isn't there just to be looked at—even though it looks pretty swell. Neither is it there just so you can be proud of something because you own it. It is there to be USED—used by every Farmers Union Elevator located at a point that will work through Topeka to the Missouri River.

LOAN WHEAT—STORAGE—CONSIGNMENTS—SALES — HEDGING

A Complete Cooperative Grain Marketing Service

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

SAL INA

KANSAS CITY

striking distances of American territory. But not only is it true that aerial invasion of any great con-sequence would be virtually impossolutely be able to repel naval actions within our vital waters, but the greatest apprehension, especin addition to that, the movement of land troops sufficient to hold or military ventures in certain of threaten seriously any objective those countries in the past genera upon our territory would require tion. If it is the purpose of this a fleet and supply lines of such magnitude and of such strategic vulnerability that we submit the impossibility of the landing and maintenance of a force of the such strategic that before the passage of the bill there should be a full declaration

Therefore, we submit that the proponents of the bill have allowed their imagination to run away with their good common sense and that in effect such talk of invasion constitutes an attempt to whipup a war-hysteria in this country behind which various moves to militarize and regiment our We concede that the only pur

favorable conditions in attempting isphere. We submit that the build- to secure and hold bases within to secure and hold bases within ing of such a force without having distances of American torular to the other the decision themselves for sercountries of this hemisphere the vice in this particular manner to full basis of our foreign policy, constitutes a threat to the liberty and well-being of our sister-re sible, and that our fleet should absolutely be able to repel naval aclay justified in looking upon with thing must be wrong with the reenought recruits.

maintenance of a force of even a of our policy toward Europe and few hundred thousands upon our toward the Western Hemisphere epublics which policy should be lecided by the Congress and which certainly should be decided in conjunction with the countries incolved in the hemisphere, and not announced and imposed upon them by "the big brother of Wall Street.

Only such declaration would still the fears both of the other peoples of this hemisphere such an army would not be one part of a vast imperialist campaign by the United States which inevitably would result in disaster for our country

and our pepole. The second contention of the roponents of the bill is that it vill be impossible even to provide for the present armed forces recompulsory military training and service, let alone provide for a

navy.
No Proof of Statements

present conditions of enlistment men, that it may perhaps be true take place as quickly as desired. impossible to maintain in this country our traditional long-stand- law over the lives of our people ing policy of a volunteer army, and no reason for retreating with so little resistance to that policy of compulsory military service for which so many of our forefathers left Europe to become Americans.

Why Enlistments Are Slow We believe that today there are two reasons why young Americans do not voluntary join the armed forces of our country in greater numbers. The first is that the pay and conditions offered to the defenders of our country are totally inadequate, judged by any American standards. Not only is the pay below that which every young American hopes to be able to earn, and has a right to be able to earn for himself and his family, but the conditions of army life are so abnormal as to prevent all but a few of the enlisted men from finding satisfaction in it: It is difficult to establish a family; it is difficult to secure promotion; it is difficult to be a partici-pating citizen in the local com-munity; it is difficult to provide proper up-bringing for a family.

For that reason only those

young men enlist, who, be-cause of the fact that farms or s at decent wages are withheld from them, find \$21 per month in the Army a suffici-ent incentive in place of the hopelessness of their situation. The second reason why enlist-ness in the Army have not been

nents in the Army have not been forthcoming in greater numbers is that the young men of this generation have benefitted by the experience of their fathers and they lives for the real defense of Amerto make a really American attempt to secure volunteers, and that un-til the Congress does something to er of the American people quell the just fears of our youth as to the use of which they will be put that we can not say that the American way has failed and that we should turn to conscrip-tion. We insist that our youth

their country. Only volunteer service based upon loyalty and understanding will really guarantee cruiting methods if there are not Totally Foreign to Ideals

-

The third contention of the proponents of the bill is that method provided by the bill will protect American institutions and will justly select the needed men. We contend that it will do neither.

We feel that compulsory registration and compulsory training and service are in them-selves totally foreign to American institutions and the American way of life. It is be-cause most of our forefathers experienced the goad of militarism under the compulsory services in Europe that they founded upon the proposition that militarism should not ex-

We believe that such regi-mentation of the American people is modeled after the very totalitarianism which the proponents of the bill profess' to fear and hate.

We believe that, under compulsory service, the selection of those who bear arms for our country will fall inevitably upon particular lasses of our under-privileged classes which have been created substantially larger army and by the economic forces in this country, and who through no fault of their own have already sacri-We submit that the only evi- ficed and suffered greatly during dence given to substantiate this the past decade. We believe that claim is that, on the basis of the entrusting such powers over the entire body of able-bodied men of being offered to American young the country to the military machine, regardless of whether it that the large expansion would not operates through local boards of selection, will inevitably result We consider present recruiting with conditions as they are at records no proof at all that it is present in giving the viewpoint of our military men the standing of

> The experience of the last war, we believe, fully bears out the contention that such local boards and the higher-up authorities have a point view not fully representative of the American people, and that trusting them with such powers results in the mis-use of those powers against any-one who dissents from the military machine and its philoso-

We believe that this bill. passed, will ultimately result in the persecution of all those who believe in civil liberties for the common people of this country; that it would be used against leaders of the organized common peo-ple, the labor unions, the farmers' organizations, and yes, even the churches, who do not agree 100 per cent with whatever the generals happened to think about military and non-military matters.

We feel further that the provision to pay \$5 per month during service is a clear exposure of the nature of this measure. Such a coolie wage could not but have important effects upon the standard of living of the great mass of Americans who have to work

for their living. A further example of the real attitude of the proponents of the bill is shown by the fact that they prefer to wait until later to make provision for dependents for those selected for training. It is clear that if the bill were enacted it would later be much easier to in many cases do not trust as yet make a smaller provision for de-the statements that we shall not repeat the disastrous experience of 1917-19. If the young men of this country were assured in the most definite manner that their country were assured in the state of the provision for the pay of those in service shall not be less definite manner that their listment would not mean death in another imperialistic war, they undoubtedly would show more interest in volunteering to give their try, and that for those who have been earning above this standard been earning above this standard been earning above this standard ica. We believe therefore, that un- a higher compensation equivalent til the Congress of the United to their earnings during the pre-States has instructed and enabled the armed forces of this country of the bill is to cut wages, beat down labor standards, lessen purchasing powwhich we submit are un-Ameri-

We contend that this bill is not just in that it is being advanced before any proposals (Continued on Next Page)

DISCUSSION NO. 14 Co-operatives

General Essentials For A Successful Cooperative Organization

Many factors may influence the success or failure of a cooperative business. However for a brief general discussion most of those factors may be grouped together under four general headings as follows:

1. An economic need for the services of the proposed cooperative organization.

2. A sufficient volume of business to allow for efficient operation of the cooperative. 3. Sound business policies in the actual oper-

ations. 4. An understanding among the members and patrons of the need for the cooperative and of the factors which help contribute to success-

In considering the organization of a cooperative business in a community it should be evident that the first thought be directed along the line of the service which the proposed cooperative can render the community. Are there excessive margins or handling charges which can be eliminated by operating a cooperative business in competition with the business organizations already in the filed. Can the proposed cooperative business perform some service for the community which isn't already being met satisfactorily? Are there any possibilities of increasing the total farm income in the community by improving the quality of the farm product marketed or the farm supplies purchased by working together in a cooperative organization?

Unless one or more of the above questions can be answered in the affirmative, and unless the affirmative answer is apparent to those producers in the territory, where the proposed cooperative is to operate, the organization of the cooperative should not be attempted.

However assuming the survey of the situation did show a very definite service to be rendered for the producer, then the next problem to be decided would be whether or not the service which the producer needs can be efficiently given by a cooperative organization. Can the service be given at a sufficintly low cost per unit to actually constitute a substantial saving to the producer? In deciding the answer to this question it would be necessary to have an approximate estimate of what operating expenses would be, including the annual expense of facilities and interest on money invested in operating capital and facilities. Having arrived at a figure for the total yearly expense the next consideration would be volume of business. Is sufficient volume of business available to make the expense per unit relatively small and the savings per unit relatively large as compared to the conditions existing before the farmers started their cooperative? An affirmative answer to the above questions would mean a goa-head signal for the actual organization of the cooperative.

A third general essential to a successful cooperative business is the adoption of sound business policies. Those should be business policies that have been proven good by experience and use; policies that will assure fairness to each individual member and patron. Business policies which will provide for adequate reserves and for accurate accounting of all resources and expenditures, are necessary and also of importance are those which will eliminate as nearly as possible the risks of speculation.

The last general essential but not the least is the understanding of the job being done and of the factors which the members and patrons themselves contribute toward the success of a cooperative business. When the members and patrons of a cooperative understand the job their organization has done and is doing and understand the principles by which their organization operates it is much easier to get their wholehearted support. In order to have the desired understanding among the members, it is necessary that the manager and leadership conduct a definite program of edu-

cation to keep the membership informed. The above discussion has been a very general nature covering only the broader factors which affect the success of a cooperative enterprise. In your own thinking and in your own discussion you will no doubt want to go into more detail regarding the factors and problems affecting successful cooperative organizations.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

How Can A Cooperative Proceed To Increase Its Volume of Business?

A. Should a cooperative be organized before there is knowledge of a reasonable volume? Operating capital? Market outlets? Membership interest?

B. How would you go about increasing volume and membership interest in an old cooperative? References: Kit on Cooperatives (50c) including "Cooperation—A Philosophical Interpretation," "Cooperatives in the U. S.—A Balance Sheet," "Cooperation, What Is It?" "Co-ops—How Far Can They Go," "The Story of Farmer Cooperatives," and others. Also, "Cooperative Marketing of Farm Products," Federal Farm Board Bulletin (No. 10) and "Cooperative Purchasing of Farm Supplies," Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C., Bulletin (No. 1).

Junior and Juvenile Department

ESTHER EKBLAD, Director

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

> WE BLAZE NEW TRAILS TODAY We blaze new trails today O traveler on life's devioous uncertain road. In uncharted forests or prairies bleak Or o'er rocky mountains steep We may miss the better way and a night's abode

If we our faces have not set by compass and

Undaunted go but beware of turning back; Nor hesitate to be the first to make the track. Glory, honor or even great acclaim May not be yours or mine. Our deeds are properly ranked alone by time, And though in appreciation may becloud the sky Slack not the pace nor in anguish cry. Fare forth on thy journey. Up and away! We blaze new trails today.

Alex H. Jones.

Farmers Union Camp Is In Full Swing at Eureka Park, Manhattan

Through the Triangle A folder that recently came out from our National Department of Education is entitled "Through the Triangle." In clever illustrations the triangle, the program of the Farmers Union, cooperation, legislation and education, is shown to give many opportunities to farm young people—Opportunity to enjoy study and discussion, to have fun at home and in camps through folk dancing, folk music, drama, and to broaden acquaintances and increase mutual fellowship. To find jobs and intersting work in cooperatives, and most of all, through the combination of these activities to recognize our responsibilities to democracy is also suggested. Finally the Farmers Union Triangle helps us to take democratic citizenship seriously and to strive toward the, goal of world

The experiences of Kansas Farmers Union young men and women in camp at Eureka Park this week are in a measure that of becoming aware of opportunities and responsibilities of citizenship. Community needs and national problems become close to us. A week of discussion together and friendly recreation does much to broaden and expand our interests and understanding of things about us.

The Black Hills Beckon Before another issue of the KUF reaches you, the Farmers Union All-State Camp will be well-established at Camp Judson, Pactola, South Dakota. The camp is located in the heart of the Black Hills which naturally makes attendance at the camp a real treat. Mrs. Gladys T. Edwards, who is well-known to Farmers Union young people, will be All-State Camp Director. Among staff and faculty members will be many many folks of wide and varied experiences to share with the students.

Course of study at the camp will feature practical lessons in discussion methods, classes in the History and Philosophy of the Farmers Union, Cooperative Economics, Youth's place in the Nation, and Lead-A member of the Kansas Farmers Union will be on the staff at

All-State this year. Helen Denney of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association will be in charge of publicity instruction at the camp. Mrs. Denney has proved herself a very popular camper at Kansas camps and we are happy to have her give her bit to a Farmers Union educational project that reaches young people beyond our own boundaries.

Other Kansans who will go to the Black Hills are Irma Kietzman, Alta Vista, George Clausen, Girard, Niles Gibson, McPherson, and your

At the National Capitol Being rushed toward passage in the U. S. Congress is the Burke-Wadsworth Compulsory Military Service Bill. In the guise of protection to democracy this bill is being driven through Committees on Military Affairs to the floors of the House and Senate. In the minds of many people the provisioons of the bill would endanger rather than safeguard the democracy which we still do cherish. For those of us who harbor the same feeling, now is the time to write our Senators and Congressmen telling them that we are not ready for American men to submit their inels of compulsory military train-

wheat trade as an active or

major exporter.

FARMERS UNION

LEADERS FIGHT

(Coninued from Page Two)

to spread the burdens of de-

fense of this country upon the

wealthy, upon those who own

or control the majority of this

country's wealth, have been

We cannot help but feel that here again is an indication that

the motives behind this bill are

far from American, and that it

will be deeply resented by the vast

majority of American people. The

farmers in our organization, and the farm youth, believe that un-

less the wealthy of this country,

the privileged and powerful fami-lies and their corporations, are

national defense, and shall make

no personal profit out of the com-

mon misfortune, that we shall re-

peat the disastrous experience of

the World war, in which the prof-

its and privileges of the wealthy

led us into a needless slaughter of

the common people, while those same economic royalists furthered

made to bear their fair share

MILITARY BILL

DEVELOPMENTS FORCE WHEAT INTO PUBLIC

(Continued From Page One) dustry and as crises developed, government action has been taken. wheat agreement can be negotiat- Miss Elsie Clausen, Girard, and The number and types of meas- ed after the present European ures adopted with respect to wheat War is problematical. Similarity, production and trade have shown participation in "channelized" a sharply increasing trend in most countries. Ominously perhaps, government ernment action with respect to cases at least is problematical. For control and regulation. Many countrade policy.
tries have already reached an ad-

Production aids usually include factors, regardless of who wins fixed prices, or two-price systems, loans or benefit payments, mixing regulations, and improved seed distribution, while among the import restrictions may be mentioned exchange control, tariffs, license or import permit systems milling and baking regulations and, as regards certain countries, clearing, barter or preferential agreements, and government

The latter type of Government action has increased markedly in recent years and as a result there is the tendency toward the "channelization" of the world wheat trade. The larger the share of the world wheat trade that becomes "channelized" the smaller the amount of free market. This development of course is not unfavorable for all countries—on the contrary for those exporters receiving preferential treatments via special tariffs, currency regula-tions, barter or otherwise, the wheat trade and industry is plac-ed on a more or less stabilized basis with increases possible if the market permits. Among the exporting countries which have been enjoying preferential market and trade conditions are those of the Danube Basin, the Near East, North Africa and at present also Russia, and the British Empire countries. In fact, the only important exporting country outside of the favored wheat market groupings today is the United States. Certain trends and develop-

ments stand out as likely to have an important effect on the world wheat trade and industry in the next several years. As regards the United States, perhaps the most significant development is the cur-rent trend toward "fixed" markets or "channelized" trade. This tendency seems likely to be further intensified by the present war in Europe, due in large measure to the foreign exchange situation in the various countries.

Under such conditions, three alternatives present themselves:

(1) An international wheat agreement which would allocate the trade among the exporting countries, (2) partici-pation in "fixed" markets or "channelized" trade largely via special government arrangements, barter, and the like and (3) withdrawal from the world

their power and wealth at the ex nse of the people.

We believe, therefore, that

before any such bill as this should be passed, that the peo-ple should have a guarantee that "dollars" will be made to stand their fair share of the national defense, and we submit that the only thing comparable to giving up one's family, years of one's life, and perhaps life itself, is confiscation of capital, and not just conscription.

When we see some of Ameri-ca's Sixty Families' so convinced and loyal in their defense of America as to give up all their power and privileges and to take the status of the ordinary farmer or worker who is drafted, we may be willing to believe that com-pulsory military training is desirable, but not until then. There is no doubt that the defense of the country could be furthered by tapping the great sources of wealth and we contend that governmental ownership of at least the munitions factories of this country would vitally aid the real defense

JUNIOR CAMP AT MAN-HATTAN SWINGS INTO

(Continued From Page One) much camp work for the Nebras-ka Farmers Union; and Social Studies, under Edward Mertz and Floyd Clark, executives of the WPA adult education service, To-

ative membership share cost.

After the noon luncheon comes period for handicraft studies, where leather work, beading and rope lacing is done; for camp bulthe Farmers Union Jobbing Association; for sports, drama and other miscellaneous activities.

Then comes a period for tours, special picnic program as of Thursday, or the baseball game of

Friday. The evening programs vary. Sunday night was welcoming time. and general introduction. The notpicture, The River, composed by the department of agriculture was to be shown on one evening. Cal A. Ward, director of the Farm Security Administration, Lincoln, Nebr., and former president of the Kansas Farmers Union, and Carl E. Witham of the same department, were invited to speak Wednesday evening, to describe their work in improving the lot of the best.

W. G. Bernhardt, general manager of the Farmers Union Live talk this Cartel business over, Stock Commission Company, Kansas City, was scheduled for Thursday evening, and H. E. Witham, For the United States, and for general manager of the Farmers TO PUBLIC

We most of the other exporting countries, alternatives 1 and 2 would evening.

Union Jobbing Association, Friday evening.

Assisting in the management of probably require only little change the camp are the two deans, Mrs. training of appropriate personnel. in the domestic wheat industry, but alternative 3 would force a L. J. Alkire and J. P. Fengel, presmarked readjustment. Whether or not a satisfactory and workable ion, the assistant camp directors. Bernard Schafer, McPherson, Miss Venita Inloes, Quinter, is again the camp pianist.

WONDERFUL One of the first acts of George The deed being done, he exvanced state of wheat monopilies wheat trade will soon return to a claimed, "How wonderful it is to anti-democratic and un-American modity dollar. It is based upon with complete control of the in- purely economic basis with price be a king. Consider, I have just agencies which would sap our wealth and not on debt as most and quality again the chief market turned Day into night!"



ness between U. S. and his counis goal of Eske Brun (above), Danish governor of Greenland newly arrived here. War has affected his nation's trade.



The Montana Farmers Union Leaders Camp held outstanding dis-The Montana Farmers Union Leaders Camp lies, Occurrence on farm stored wheat cause they must always be in a American people and the guarantees should come from the student body. Here is one of the groups and the guarantees should come from the Dominion Government. The Montana Farmers Union Leaders Camp lies, Occurrence on farm stored wheat direct relation. At the present teeth as a souvenir and as a means from the Effect Will Increasing, Farm Tenancy Have Upon of the practical the amount of wealth and money.



Discussion is popular with all Farmers Union members whether they are at camp, institute, conventions or at the local meeting. The above picture was snapped at the Wisconsin Northern Camp, with Mrs. Gladys Talbott Edwards acting as discussion leader.

TO RANDOLPH PICNIC

Riley Co. Picnic

Rex Lear, manager and vice president of the Farmers Union

Life Insurance Company, will ad-

dress the Riley County Farmers Union picnic at the Grade School

Grounds, Randolph, 8 p. m. Satur-

day, August 17.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Continued from Page One) duty to accept without complaint of the food supply is a national might receive more agricultural

tel" might necessarily, if it, is sure upon the man at the bottom peka. John Vesecky, president of the National Farmers Union, who had planned to teach a share of this latter class found it impossible to attend.

Is Self-Government. lower prices, that the competition At 11:30 there is a half hour period for self-government activities. The teaching of democratic principles means little without their practice. And the camp itself was produce less to be organized as a big service sell them cheaper than our average cooperative, considering the camp price levels. Pay more for what fee of five dollars as the cooper- we buy and must have or go withwe buy and must have or go with-

The N. R. A. price structure for Industry to be increased: The A. A. A. to be extended to all of the Americas, with abandonletin work, under Helen Denney of ment of Parity or Cost of Production going into the discard.

How do you farmers like this Cartel anyway? Is it worth while to organize and protect yourselves to the Fort Riley Cavalry School, against the minority groups who to Kansas State College and its are organized and receiving the many buildings and extensive advantages of the protecting hands equipment, to the Manhattan Mu- of the government to the detriment nicipal swimming pool, or to a of the farmer and laborer, sacrificing more farms and homes to those industries and small minority groups now enjoying positions of special advantage and privilege

Congress is still in session and unless we as farmers and laboring people will let Congress hear from us, they are sure to be of the opinion you are not interested and satisfied to have industry have all of the protection and advantage at your expense? Why not call a meeting of your Local or your county and let yourselves be heard with letters and

resolutions, just as you think then act.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

(Continued From Page One) productive capacity and with the Outstanding leaders of industry

strength, paralyze our will to de- of our present dollars are which fend ourselves, and destroy oud unity by inciting race against race, class against class, religion against religion, and the people against their free institutions. To make America strong, and to eep America free, every American nust give his talents and treasure in accordance with his ability

and his country's needs. We must

have democratic sacrifice as well

as democracy of opportunity.

As Implements of Peace To insure that our armaments hall be implements of peace rath-r than war, we shall continue our mined by the number and value shall be implements of peace rather than war, we shall continue our traditional policies of the good ternational respect for the rights of others and for treaty obligations; cultivate foreign trade through desirable trade agreements; and foster economic collaboration with the republics of the

western hemisphere. In self-defense and in good canscience, the world's greatest de-mocracy cannot afford heartlessly or in spirit of appeasement to ignore the peace-loving and liberty-loving peoples wantonly attacked by ruthless aggressors. We pledge to extend to these peoples all the ation its supply and demand. If istent with law and not inconsistent with the interests of our own national self-defense—all to the end that peace and international good faith may yet emerge tri-

We do not regard the need for preparedness a warrant for in-fringement upon our civil liberties, but on the contrary we shall continue to protect them, in the contrast between the freedom we enjoy and the dark repression which prevails in the lands where liberty is dead, affords warning and example to our people to confirm their faith in democracy. We must strengthen democracy by increasing our economic effi-

HONOR INSURANCE AGENTS given to both creditor and debtor by provincial governments.
All of this simply means that in Farmers Union Company Nam Highest Ranking Agents
Honor agents for the Farmers

these war conditions taking care CONCLUDING DAYS a still further reduction in the responsibility and the handling of Union Mutual Insurance Company production of wheat, cotton, meats and other commodities that we ly organized on a national basis. It clude L. H. Travelute, Marysville; is the duty of the government act- E. J. Bliss; Bloomington; H. H. products in exchange from these southern countries in exchange for levant agents to make the organi- Timken; and John Slingsby, Clay the surplus production of our zation one in which the interest Center. These agents named wrote mills and factories.

Of the nation as a whole will be the greatest volume of business fully served with no undue pres- for the company. Agents whose territories provid-

are C. C. Worthington, Louisburg; L. F. Webring, Zenith; and S. J. Rex Lear Is Featured Speaker to Lohr, Wellsville.

> BE KIND TO ANIMALS Fond Mother: "Well, son, what have you been doing all after-

Tough Youngster: "Shooting The Bahamas are proud of their little things have as much right

"Money or Your Economic

By Wm. C. Gehrke

long history of self government, to live as you have."

Editor's Note-The following article is one of the series on the subject of Money being written by Wm. C. Gehr-ke, principal of the Smolan Rural High School, upon the invitation of the state board of the Kansas Farmers Union.

Article 10 The Constitutional Money Lea- wealth they decide to call langue of America has been set up and decrease the money then the by the various monetary reform price of the commodities would groups as a sort of clearing house be more than cut half. If one of for all efforts directed along the the commodities were increased line of money reform. Naturally, out of proportion to the others it Am in a hurry getting ready for Camp. Meet me there and let us talk this Contain human lets us the contain less than the others.

meeting last year agreement was following main points.

now meagerly circulate.

Is Fool-Proof Dollar As above stated the commodity dollar is "fool proof" and "Control proof." Even the salary of the Congressional money control board would be so affected that if hard times or depression would develop their salary would decrease in the same proportion as the commodities. Too bad that Congressional salaries weren't similarly treated since 1920 the depression wouldn't

of the most important commodineighbor; observe and advocate in-ternational respect for the rights markets. The Department of Labor as well as the Department of Agriculture keep figures or statistics on the amount and value of the 784 commodities entering into exchange. Anytime of the this information is available. 100 is established as the normal figure. If you would inquire and learn would mean that wheat is 29 points machinery were quoted as 125 then you know that these are 25 points higher than its proper place of 100. Now to determine how much money should circulate the 1926 price level is often used. But suppose we use our own level for example given below.

The following are assumed as fair prices for our level: 1000 bushels wheat at \$1.00 total money needed \$1,000.00. 500 bushels corn at 60c, total money needed \$300.00

1,000 cattle, at \$50.00 per head, otal money needed \$5,000.00. which we paid 35 dollars an ounce 100 tractors, at \$500.00 each, to- to bury in the ground hoping to total money needed \$5,000.00. tal money needed \$5,000.00. Total \$11,300.00.

You can readily see that the above amount of wealth requires standard will laugh at our stand-the full amount of \$11,300 to rep- ard because gold and money are HANDLING THE COM CROP ... the full amount of \$11,300 to repare the full amount of \$11 (Continued From Page One) lions of unemployed to work as made in connection with the handling of this coming crop or number of commodities produced biggest sucker in the world with other current expenses. The banks, it is certain, will require guarantees of some kind with respect to would produce stable prices be- his folly that he present all the Other guarantees will have to be the amount of wealth and money, values of gold.

Suppose you had the wealth above and then under good production look for uniform marketing and doubled the amount of wealth. But the bankers did not increase

the money in circulation to meet this new wealth. If all the commodities were produced in the same amounts then their prices would be cut half. Suppose as has been the case that as you increase the wealth they decide to call lans these united efforts will have would suffer a greater cut in price Follow Supply and Deman

The commodity dollar does not reached on what solution to fol- fix the price of a commodity such low. As pointed out in the last ar- as a dollar for a bushel this is ticle agreement is complete on the only used as a starting point of ollowing main points. | poper relation. The important law | First, a money board must be of supply and demand will come set up by Congress whose duty is to determine the amount of money in circulation; secondly, that banks must remain privately ident of the Kansas Farmers Un- and labor have already been en- owned (commercial banks not the cide to raise 10,000 bushels of listed by the government to harness our mighty defense.

Experience of other nations gives

Experience of other nations gives

Federal Reserve banks) but government regulated; thirdly, that
the amount of money in circulaof it wouldn't be spent on wheat. warning that total defense is nec- tion must be determined by the Since money in circulation would essary to repel attack, and that part defense is no defense.

We have seen the downfall of nations accomplished through intornal discontion provided from 60 or 70 cents per bushel while wheat has generally shown only one trend and that is increasing control and regulation. Many countries have already reached an additional action with respect to cases at least is problematical. For wheat has generally shown only some countries such action would lift of England after he became almost a reversal of present king was to confer a tile upon a without. We denounce and will do all in our power to destroy the treasonable activities of disguised lar is generally known as the complex treasonable activities of disguised lar is generally known as the complex treasonable activities of disguised lar is generally known as the complex treasonable activities of disguised lar is generally known as the complex treasonable activities of disguised lar is generally known as the complex treasonable activities of disguised lar is generally known as the complex treasonable activities of disguised lar is generally known as the complex treasonable activities of disguised lar is generally known as the complex treasonable activities of disguised lar is generally known as the complex treasonable activities of disguised lar is generally known as the complex treasonable activities of disguised lar is generally known as the complex treasonable activities of disguised lar is generally known as the complex treasonable activities of disguised lar is generally known as the complex treasonable activities of disguised lar is generally known as the complex treasonable activities of disguised lar is generally known as the complex treasonable activities of disguised lar is generally known as the complex treasonable activities of disguised lar is generally known as the complex treasonable activities of disguised lar is generally known as the complex treasonable activities of disguised lar is generally known as the complex treasonable activities of disguised lar is generally known as the complex treasonable activities of disguised lar is generally known as the complex treasonable activities of disguised lar is generally known as the compl this is the way we could determine when we really had produced more than the people demanded. Some thing which hasn't happened yet if

the people had money or purchasing power to satisfy their demands. If things were normal and debts were not burdensome where it forces us to over produce then we would cease to raise wheat when it dropped below cost of production. If the present International Control Group can regulate when we have booms and depressions, mostly depressions, then surely we can regulate normalcy with honest control of money. You will note from the commodity dollar that when it is borrowed you could repay it with the same kind of a dollar as when it was borrowed The commodity dollar in substance would look like the Lincoln Greenback or it could be made of metal; the material it is made of wouldn't matter. It is the supply of dollars which determines the price of com-modities. Monopoly industries would present some problems but would not be insurmountable.
You will notice that the com-

modity dollar must be a National dollar not an international dollar. However since its value would be stabilized in the U.S. it would always have the same exchange value in foreign currencies. As a result the present gambling of buy-ing and selling foreign currencies would be practically eliminated. Only that nation can be consid ered strong which is internally prosperous. The citizens would gladly give their lives for defense of a government which gives them good times in peace. The nation which learns this principle will set the standard for trade and prosperity. The internationalists in the U.S. know this and are worried as shown by newspaper accounts. They are worried about what will happen to the gold which we paid 35 dollars an ounce

trade. Nations using the commodity

get a monopoly on international



CANADIANS EXPAND—Sentry boxes are on the construction program at Camp Valcartier, one of the many points in Canada where men are being trained for war service, possibly in Europe. Censors passed this picture; the camp's in Quebec.

Summer Heat Affects Market

Manager Bernhardt Reports Improved Business This Year Over '39

W. G. Bernhardt, general manager of the Farmers Union Live group to the county picnic, Aug-Stock Commission Company, Kan- ust 8, is to bring meat, a vegetable, sas City, writes a hopeful letter of desert, and bread and butter san-

ter than it was this time last year," he writes, "and we look for an in-he writes," "Admission to grounds, free!" mmediate future I would say that he writes. "Come one, come all, weather conditions would have a and enjoy a good time!" The pic-whole lot to do with our receipts. nic will be the second annual Mc-"We are receiving a few cattle Pherson county Farmers Union from territories which are extremely dry and where it appears and will be at the Herman Johnthere will be no feed grown; how-ever, for the most part the producer has a pretty tight hold on these cattle and unless this dry spell continues for some time we Mutual Insurance Company, Sa-

pretty decent, prices.

"We are experiencing lower price levels in practically all departments now, and we believe this is due to the considerably hot weather throughout the country of Live Stock which is affecting the trade."

McPHERSON CO. PICNIC

Secretary Spence Announces What Food Families Are to Bring

Homer Spence, secretary of the McPherson county Farmers Union. writes that each family or family July 29.

"Our business is somewhat betcream, silverware and dishes for family: Dinner will be at 12, noon,

son picnic grounds.

Directors of the Farmers Union lina, are meeting today, Thursday, August 1, in Salina.

DOSAGE TABLE

USING ANCHOR CONCENTRATED **SERUM AND VIRUS**

Please use the following table to ascertain the amount of Serum and Virus to order. Serum is bottled in 500cc., 250cc., 125cc., 100cc. Virus is bottled in 100cc., 60cc., 30cc., 15cc.

	•									16.			
Weight of Pigs and Hogs								Amount of Serum to Use					
Suckl	ing	Pig	S				16	to	20	cc.	2	cc.	
Pigs											2	cc.	
Pigs	30	to	40	lbs.	• • •		24	to	28	cc.	2	cc.	
Pigs	40	to	60	lbs.		.	28	to	32	cc.	2	cc.	
Pigs											3	cc.	
Pigs											3	cc.	
Pigs	100	to	120	lbs.			40	to	48	cc.	4	cc.	
Hogs											4	cc.	
Hogs	150	to	180	lbs.		•••	56	to	64	cc.	- 4	cc.	

Hogs weighing more than 180 pounds, add one cc. for each five

Dose thin hogs according to what they would weigh in fair flesh. In case of pigs or hogs exposed to hog cholera, the above dosage should be increased 1/3 to 1/2.

Order From

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission

Price List of **Vaccines and Serums**

WE PREPAY SHIPPING CHARGES ON ALL ORDERS OF \$10.00 OR MORE Mail Orders C. O. D. Only

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

Clear Concentrate Serum\$0.65	per 100 cc
Simultaneous Virus 1.50	per 100 cc
Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin	
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum 1.80	per 100 cc
Mixed Infection Bacterin	
Pig Scours Bacterin	
Hog Worm Oil	
Worm Capsules	
MIXED INFECTIONS IN SWINE FOR CATTLE	
Blackleg Bacterin\$0.07	per dose
Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin	
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum 1.80	

Abortion Vaccine
FOR HORSES AND MULES
Waster Encephalomyelitis (Sleeping Sickness) Western Type "Chick" Vaccine. One complete treat-

ment of two 10 cc. dose bottles (NOT RETURNABLE) ... 1.25

Hemorrhagic Septisemia Bacterin06 per dose
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum ... 1.80 per 100 cc

FOR SHEEP

4.80 per 500 tests

ORDER FROM FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

National Farmers Union Dairy Council Tells Needs of Farmer

markets.

external defense, we urge this Con-

National Federation of Grain Co-

Colorado; K. W. Hones, Wiscon-

Ten Per Cent Cut Necessary Be-

cause of Limited Appropriation

The revision of rates was made

per cent on certain crops.

visions necessary

publication.

the United States.

The use of a portion of the appropriation for the 1940 program

for the completion of payments

Payments which are under \$2-

00, after being computed at the re-

Make Use of Electricity

The great political parties have

NORMALCY? - The royal

yachting season delayed by war, King Christian (above) of Den-mark finally managed to go for a sail at Copenhagen. The king reportedly goes about his daily life little affected by German

occupation of Denmark April 9.

program will be computed.

operatives. M. W. Thatcher, chairman.

lative Committee.

Statement of the joint logis-lative committee on behalf of the National Farmers Union and National Federation of grain cooperatives presented to the resolutions committee of the Democratic National

vention to adopt an explicit pro-gram which will assure fair farm Agriculture, crippled by the postwar adjustment, beginning with prices and fair terms of employ-1920, became completely prostrat- ment for able bodied workers. ed by the economic collapse of Signed by

Recognizing the necessity of bringing agriculture within our national legislative economy, the present national administration, in 1933, made definite pledges to farmers that a continuing effort would be made to bring about a T. Mayhew, Texas; D. L. O'Connor, parity relationship between the incomes of industry, labor and agriculture. In keeping with this Brazzed, South Dakota; M. J. Dick-pledge there have been many leginson, Arkansas; James G. Patton, islative measures enacted and programs for agriculture put into operation. In this connection we sin. H. C. Peterson, Nebraska; A. are fully mindful of the fact that dschin, Washington; John Vesecky, the agricultural program adopted Kansas; and H. B. Rolph, Montain 1933 was halted and interrupted by a hostile Supreme Court; substitute programs have ANNOUNCE LOWER AAA RATES been bitterly opposed and obstructed by farm products; and that despite opposition handicaps the measures initiated and promoted by the present administration have brought great beneficial rates at which conservation paychanges to our agricultural econ-

However, the stubborn fact remains that the sum total of agri- under the Agricultural Conservacultural legislation up to the pres- tion, Range Conservation and Naent time has brought neither par- val Stores programs will be 10 ity prices nor parity income to our per cent less than the tentative agriculture. And now we are meniorates indicated last November. aced by a new danger-another These adjustments are necessary World War,-which seems des- in order that the payments will, fined for a long period of time to not exceed the available funds. close foreign outlets for our surplus agricultural products. We are means higher prices for farm ma- propriation available and to upchinery of production and farm supplies and lower prices for basagricultural products.

In view of the situation presently confronting agriculture, we ask your committee and deleg to this Convention to frankly the facts as they exist, to remember the pledges made to agriculture in 1933, and to so phrase the language of that section of your Platform dealing with agriculture that it will serve as a definite promise to farmers that the pledge of parity prices and parity income made in 1933 will be fulfilled and larger than anticipated participaalso serve as a mandate to Congress to enact the necessary legis-

lation to effectuate such results. We must honestly face the fact that farming is a business with inescapable production costs. Prices of agricultural products must bear relationship to such costs. Farmers do not possess the devices of highly organized capitalistic business whereby prices may be fixed on the basis of Cost Plus. Farmers must have the aid of the Federal Government to achieve vised rates, will be increased in their necessary parity goal. For accordance with the small payto adopt the essential elements of ments which are made under a

the following program: 1. Payments to farmers for preservation of our soil and natural

2. Price assurance through commodity loans, ever normal inventory of needed supplies, surplus products disposal movement to foreign markets, and to our low in- than half have electric washing come groups and unemployed at machines, and nearly a third have home. This program should be electric refrigerators, according to supplemented by a permanent REA's third annual utilization surcommodities which are adapted to the use of the income certificate plan or price equalization tax. The Federal Government would then be called upon to provide adequate appropriations for only such commodities which are unsuited in distribution to the imposition of the income certificate plan or a

price equalization tax. 3. Crop insurance to be extended to cover other crops in addition to wheat as rapidly as possi-

4. Extension and expansion of the Farm Secuity Administration

program for
(a) Rehabilitation loans
(b) Tenant Purchase loans (c) Extension to low income farmers of the benefits of cooper-

ative marketing and purchasing Associations.
5 Continued research for new

outlets for farm products. 6. Incentive payments to develop new production or expanded production of products which may be used by industry.

7. Place equal emphasis and provide realistic financial support to bring farmers into the important field of cooperative marketing of their production with the same as has been shown in the field of soil use and production.

8. Farm Credit: Crop production and long-term farm mortgage loans at Government cost for interest and administration. Debt adjustment of unpayable loans in line with productive ca-

pacity and income of an economic farming unit. Variable payments to enable the farmer to meet unfavorable con-

ditions beyond his control. Elimination of punitive pay-Elimination of required capital

stock investment used as a "reserve against bad loans. Loans to cooperatives for acquisition of facilities with longer

period of time for amortization payments and lower interest rates, with a required equity contribu-tion of not more than 25 per cent. Keep Farm Credit Administration correlated to other agricultural administration programs.

9. Preference to cooperative associations of producers for warehousing farm products owned by the Federal Government and products of farmers warehoused under Commodity Credit Loan programs.
10. Apply and administer all farm programs, including benefit yments, so as to favor the famlly size farm unit.

11. Re-assert our historic posi-tion as opposed to offensive wars, and demand that the Congress of the United States limit military action of this country to a strictly defensive policy, dedicated only to the preservation of our demo

12. Support the theory of a Western Hemisphere Cartel for ex-portable farm surpluses provided

Studies Means the participating countries fully

and effectively cooperate in the acceptance of their historical share of percentage of foreign

Milk Products Would Advertise Well for Increased Consumption 13. Believing that internal de-fense is equally important with

National Farmers Union Legis-Committee Members in Attendance M. W. Thatcher, Minnesota; L.

for Promotion

Glenn J. Talbott, Alec Lind, and Purpose."
C. W. Fine, North Dakota; Roy
The three day program was crowded with reports of signifiinson, Arkansas; James G. Patton, ant developments in nutrition and dairy research, helpful promotional suggestions to develop increased W. Ricker, Minnesota; Robert Hansales, pertinent discussions and symposiums all keyed to interest producers, distributors and procesors of dairy products.

The first session was opened by Bridges, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National lets, new by-products.) Dairy Council. Mr. Milton Hult, The Agricultural Adjustment Adpresident of the National Dairy ministration has announced the Council outlined plans of the meeting and presided at the first ments under the 1940 AAA farm two day's sessions.

On the morning of the opening Rates of payment and deductions day the "Unified Program of Work" of the local Council units other educational activities carried and the National Dairy Council out many years by your Dairy was dramatically spotlighted in an Council. illustrated "March of Time" presentation.

Note the Consumer Movement On the afternoon program of the opening day, Dr. Kenneth plus agricultural products. We are under the provision that the rates of payment are subject to the apognized authorities on the consumer movement addressed the ward or downward adjustment for group. His topic was "The Consumer Movement-Friend or Foe?" participation of as much as 10 The research work he has done for the Committee on the Consum-In 1937, on the basis of similar provisions, rates of payment were er Relations in Advertising, Incorporated and experience as a increased 10 per cent; in 1938, no faculty member at Ohio State Uniadjustments were necessary; and versity, have given him a broad in 1939, rates were decreased 10 knowledge of the consumer movement. Dr. Dameron stressed the importance of recognizing early evidences of consumer activity working to make it an asset to the

under the 1939 program was authdairy industry.

Consumer education is the trainorized by Congress. This transfer of funds was made necessary by ing of the consumer to become a more efficient buyer and to develtion in the 1939 program and to op a better sense of values, he cover advances in connection with the grant of aid and crop insur- said. In the broad sense the total of all the consumer's experiences ance programs for that year. The influences her role as a choiceresult was to decrease the amount maker. In the more narrow sense available fo r1940 program pay-ments. This decrease in available consumer education is directed to-ward increasing the efficiency of funds and participation in the 1940 programs, somewhat larger the consumer as a buyer. most people this is consumer eduthan estimated, makes the rate re-

cation. The consumer education movement. Dr. Dameron indicated reflects the practical interest of many consumers in becoming betthe protection of both our farmament provisions of the Agricultur-ers and of our nation we ask you all Adjustment Act. Parity pay-to adopt the essential elements of money's worth. It is not a well-or-to adopt the essential elements of money's worth. It is not a well-or-to adopt the essential elements of money's worth. It is not a well-or-to adopt the essential elements of money's worth. It is not a well-or-to adopt the essential elements of money's worth. It is not a well-or-to adopt the essential elements of money's worth. It is not a well-ormade up of wide and varied interseparate appropriation are not afests. Business is confronted with Gillies, Ltd. the problem of determining its! responsibility in consumer education. Should business take a Nearly nine out of ten farm homes on REA-financed electric hand in educating the consumer, lines have radios, more than eight

or should it wait for processes of formal education? in ten have electric irons, more **Push Cooperative Promotion** Of vital business importance to all branches of the dairy industry was an address—"Getting the Sales You Want"-given by Don Francisco, president of Lord and Thomas advertising agency and frequently referred to as "Ameriicked their standard-bearers and ca's Ace in Cooperative Advertis-

he campaign may be said to be fairly under way. Let us hope that "Some day-either through necwill be conducted with more essity or foresight-the dairy inlight than heat, requests Labor dustry will tell a waiting nation he great health story about milk and milk products through an ag-Brazil has an area some 250,000 gressive and effective educational square miles larger than that of advertising campaign," said Mr.

ransisco. He made this conclusive point in his talk on "Getting the Sales You Want" as he asserted: "New and broader markets must be found if the dairy industry is to even hold its own, to say nothing of improving its position or protecting itself by preparing a larger market in advance of increased production. Increased consumption means a healthy industry, stabilized prices, a safeguard against destructive competition and assured steady profits to all. You are fighting for a place on the American table. Countless mdustries are struggling to get a largr share of the consumer's food dollar. The strong aggressive ones crowd out the weaker ones. It is true that a great deal of advertising money is spent by individual companies to promote the sale of milk and other dairy products. For obvious reasons this advertising cannot be expected generally to increase milk consumption. Primarily, it is designed for that purpose. Individual companies must protect their interests by building and maintaining preference for their own brand.

"To increase consumption is a job for the industry. Millions of dollars are spent each year by individual coffee companies. Yet, to ncrease consumption, the coffee found it necessary to launch an aggressive cooperative advertising campaign. The same thing happened in tea."

Mr. Francisco said coffee had remained at around 13 pounds per capita for the last generation but in 1939 consumption jumped up to 15.2 pounds, a volume increase of more than 275,000,000 pounds. Through industry promotion of makes the bone and sinew and tea imports moved up to 95,700,blood of the rugged ox. The swift
000—an increase of 20 per cent
and graceful antelope. No other

over the '37-38 year. Mr. Francisco said: "I know of no other product in the world that has so many advertising attributes—that has so much to offer-that can appeal so directly and so deeply to our entire population, as milk and its products From a dietary standpoint health authorities agree that the American people do not consume enough

"The citrus growers have capi-talized both of the basic food appeals—appretite and health" he crop planted by Mother Nature. said "and have made their copy it was efficient. The wild animals interesting and compelling, but practiced deferred grazing. They returned the fertility to the soil.

cations and supply and install display materials. They have kept in this mistake back in our faces. dust still blows. Research has a wide range, cover-

ing nutrition, new uses, by-prod-ucts, and consumer habits. "Another activity is publicity," said Mr. Francisco. "Newspapers Outstanding speakers and head-ine topics combined to make the of this sort of material which National Dairy Council Annual comes to their hands. But they summer Conference at the Edge- will use articles, recipes and picwater Beach Hotel, Chicago, July tures of genuine reader interest. 15-17, an interesting and extra-ordinary program to a record hav ea high standing with them. crowd of Dairy Council representa- There is little need to mention ives and dairy industry men. Na- what Sunkist has done in this field, inally recognized leaders in the since there is no better example fields of research, education, mer- than the work of your own Nationchandizing and various fields in the dairy industry participated in tions—the work of keeping mem-Glenn J. Talbott, Alec Lind, and the program, "Promotion with bers informed and of securing ad-For there will always be hitchhikers, those who ride free while

the majority pay the fare. Outlining a program for the pronotion of dairy product consumption, Mr. Francisco stated, "broadly speaking, any cooperative dairy program should include the follow-

ing functions:
1. Research (to determine new an address of welcome by F. J. facts about milk, butter, cheese and ice cream; new uses, new out-2. Advertising.

3. Merchandising (sales promotion in stores, restourants, soda fountains, etc.) 4 Publicity 5. Educational work in schools;

among doctors and dietitians and

6. Relations within the Indus-

7. Public Relations. "Fortunate it is, that the dairy industry has an established organization in the National Dairy Council with a background of prestige and experience of more than 20 years in these important branches of promotion. Any con-templation of all-over program should take in Dairy Council activities for they are essential to an effective program and will be of inestimable value to the indus-

In his closing remarks, Mr Francisco said, "health authorities say that the drinking of milk helps to keep the body and complexion youthful and to postpone the signs of old age. In that single statement, you have one of the most powerful arguments ever put into the hands of an advertiser. Imagine what eGorge Washington Hill of the American Tobacco Co., would do with a story like that or Fleishmann's Yeast, or Coffee Producers or the Tea Bureau."

MUST DESERVE TO WIN ny Victory Worth Wnning Mus

Be Deserved Analyzes English Advertisement National unity is a necessity in war time, and patriotism runs even into the advertising of the Engprovoking messages in good-will.

"Since the Prime Minister brought us the tidings from France and told us of Britain's decision, something has happened as inspring as Dunkirk.

an advertisement of Graham and

"Despite the fall of an ally, despite the increase in the number of our foes and the closing ring of attack, throughout the country like a tide has come a surge of new confidence.

"Why? Is peace nearer? Is danger less? Are our chances better? "No. In each case, the position is worse. But the victory to be gained has changed. It is no longr the same victory which would have followed an early defeat of the enemy. It has been transformed into something greater than we ever dreamed of. "Our senses knew this and were

thrilled before our minds even eckoned the odds. Now we see both clearly. The odds are heavy, but the Victory is a new destiny for Britain and free men. "Any victory worth winning must be deserved. And, as our victory has increased in scale, so

mus tour extreions. We shall win, not through the evil of our enemies, but through the merit of ourselves "Deserve victory! Let that be our

touchstone for every thought, word and deed."

THE GREATEST CROP IN THE WORLD The greatest crop in the world s grass. It occupies the most acreage of

any crop in the world. It feeds more mouths than any other crop in the world. But grass is lowly and underfoot, and doesn't always get the

attention it deserves. Here and there a Senator Ingalls arises to write benedictory words about grass. And people say, "how lovely," thinking about the words, more than about the grass. But grass goes on, still under-

foot, still serving. Some Mid-West scientists the other day gave grass a new lift into the public eye. They pointed out it is one of our richest sources of vitamins. They have demonstrated that pulverized and dried grass could be put into human food and make a contribution to health. It's a source of all the principal vitamins, except D, and you can get that by letting the sun shine on you.

All true, of course. Nature told us that long ago, if we had only listened. Grass food is necessary to make a healthy animal. We can make a steer's flesh soften and more palatable by adding grain which is in effect the seed of grass, but in doing so, we can add nothing to the health

But man is prone to disregard the lessons of Mother Nature. He messes things up and has to re-turn to Mother Nature's knee for a ontrite new start.

That happened with grass. of a great industry by over-step- It was a cycle which could go on

man of their product. They were the first to develop a staff to make personal calls on the trade publications and supply and install discations are supply and install discations and supply and install discations are supply and install discations and supply and install discations are supply and install discations and supply and install discations are supply and install discations and supply and install discations are supply and install discations and supply and install discations are supply and install discations and supply and install discations are supply and install discations and supply and install discations are supply as a supply and install discations are supply and install discations are supply as a supply as a supply are supply as a supply as a supply as a supply are supply as a supply his mistake back in our faces. this season graded "tough" com-Now we can not restore the pared with 5 percent for the cor-

touch with research, encouraged Now we can not restore the pared with 5 percent for the corit, contributed to it, engaged in it. grass to the Great Plains, and the responding period last season. lands were too tilted to be plow-d. So we proceeded to ruin them In 1937 when the crop was of cated in Regina, the Wholesale of-

by overgrazing.

High freight rates and labor troubles are pushing us in the er than No. 3. sensible direction. That is to do a saner job of pasturing our hills, and do more feeding and finishing of good animals in our valleys. That program leans heavily on grass, harvested by the animals themselves.—Pacific Rural Press.

SYNTHETIC MINORITIES A particularly vicious example of thinking that is totally alien to the American spirit has just come

There is in Chicago a certain

o light.

Or. Walter H. Silge. Of him we know nothing except that he is an optometrist, presumably of Gernan extraction. In a speech to the German-American National Alliance in Chicago, Dr. Silge is reported to have

"We are being persecuted here in America today. Although the German-Americans represent 25 percent of the voters, our representation in government is far pelow that figure."

Now this is a curious doctrine o be publicly advocated in the American republic, and it is worth

First, as to the fact. Do "German-Americans" represent 25 per-

ent of the voters? We are compelled to assume that by German-Americans Dr. Silge means an American with a pronounced strain of German ancestry. But most of such people are not "German-Americans" at all, They are simply Americans to whom their German ancestry is either entirely incidental or to whom it means simply cultural memories and heritages. They do not think of themselves as somehow set off from other Americans in a special category, as the term German-American" seems to imoly. We would guess that the number of such people who thus consciously set themselves apart

of the population. But suppose the fact to be as Dr Silge would have it. He advances the amazing theory that if 25 percent of the American people are of German descent, then 25 percent of all public offices and positions

should be set aside for them. That, to anyone accustomed to the American way of thinking, is idiculous on its face. An American of German extraction has the same right to vote, the same right to appeal to other voters as a candidate for office, as an American of Polish or Greek or Italian or English or Icelandic extraction. No more, no less, Even a simple American who does not dilute his Americanism with any hyphenism at all has the right to be elected if most of the voters choose him.

The effort to create a synthetic "minority problem" where none genuinely exists is certainly unontemplate.—Arkansas City Tray-

WHEAT GRADES HIGH

Hard Red Winter Wheat Crop High in Quality The highest quality crop of Hard Red Winter wheat since 1937

is indicated by early July inspections, the Agricultural Marketing Service has reported. Of more than 32,000 cars inspected at representative markets during the first half of July, 53 percent graded Dark Hard and 47 percent Hard sulates with subversive elements. Winter. Fifty percent of the wheat graded No. 1, 27 percent No. 2, and 13 percent No. 3. Only 10 percent graded below No. 3. During the first half of July

1939, only 39 percent of the inspection at these same markets graded Dark Hard and only 9 perent No. 1. Forty-six percent fell in the No. 2 grade and 40 percent in No. 3. Later inspections last season, however, showed slightly nigher quality than was indicated by the early June inspections. For the period July through September 1939, 44 per cent of the inspections graded Dark Hard. Cooperative Trading Association

ping fact. They have educated the dealer to become a better salesman of their product. They were forever. Nothing the AAA has thought of is so effective.

The quantity grading No. 1 independent of their product. They were forever. Nothing the AAA has thought of is so effective.

But man plowed up prairie held unchanged and No. 3 decreasable attendance and hearty discussion banquet on the firms.

and plans for another year. The Canadian Cooperative Trading Association offers a meeting ground for the Wheat Pool, the big farmers marketing organization, The 3 months' inspection. July the Cooperative Wholesale and the In California, most of our grass through September 1939 showed Cooperative Refinery. Wheat Pool

unusually high quality, 63 percent fices are in Sasatoon. In our valleys the plow had no of the early July inspections grad-conscience. And we are even yet ed Dark Hard and 37 percent Hard forence for a definite reason. Each terested in developing a program plowing up natural pastures which should be left as range.

Winter. Fifty-three percent graded No. 1 and 31 percent No. 2 cuss a special topic, and each with only 6 percent grading low- year the members of Saskatscewan people, so that they may work neard about at their conference. | Canada, Amer. Nations In 1939, Roy Bergergren was in-vited to come from the United

> Trade Policies "Act of Havana" Has Strong Economic as Well as Military Importance

Compose Strong

United States diplomats are happy over the outcome of nego-tiations at Havana, Cuba, where 20 republics of this Western Hemsphere approved a program July 30 toward economic protection and out by the speaker. Later a comtries, designed both to relieve ex- ther into the work of setting up isting distress resulting from the the project discussed. loss of European markets and to build an American trade system strong enough to enable any of the republics to turn their backs on foreign powers that seek to dictate look like the freckled nose of a terms and methods contrary to a

policy of liberal trade. Holding out against negotiations the small town, for the name of was Argentina, the greatest competitor for farm products of the the Pool Elevator and since there United States. The Argentine res- is a Pool elevator in every town' ervation on the all-important we look first at it for informaquestion of foreign possessions in tion. the new world clouded the solidarity of the 21 American republics as their foreign ministers reached the end of their conference on hemisphere economic and political defense.

The unanimity rule of the conference, a Pan American tradition, technically was upheld as the delegates 'agreed one after another on the many defense matters, but Argentina at the last moment of last night's secret plenary session reserved the right of its govern-ment to pass finally on the merits is not 25 percent, but 2.5 percent of the act of Havana

"Academic," Argentines Say
This act declared the deep conern of all American republics in the status of European possessions in the hemisphere and authorized American nations singly and jointy to assume temporary control of was worked out in silver letters European colonies if deemed necessary to protect, the continent. Hence Argentina's 11th-hour reser-vation somewhat dampened the enthusiasm of some delegates who had predicted there would be no chink left in the armour of con-

tinental solidarity. Some delegates, however, said sale, whose manager, James Mcthey believed the Argentine action | Caig has made some visits into was, as the Argentines themselves the United States, to inspect othexpressed it, "academic." They er cooperatives, is located in Sas-gave the opinion the conference katoon. The cooperatives of the had taken another step towards city outdid themselves in making its objectives—to establish firmly the Conference members feel at a three-point basis of inter-Ameri can defense and colaboration. With this encouragement in mind, Fortives which it is unpleasant to eing Ministers Maurico Nabuco of Brazil and Miquel A. Campa of Cuba touched up farewell speeches for delivery at the final public primary session. They chose as their theme mutual con-

gratulation for bringing the Americas into these declarations: 1. That they would not tolerate the menace of a foreign foot on American soil nor of a change of flags over hemisphere colonies: 2. That they would collaborate against the dreaded "fifth column" even to the extent of chal-

enging 'the "packing" of foreign embassies and legations and con-3. That they would do their best to divert United States credits toward a solution of the surplus exports problems and attempt to develop hitherto neglected Latin American products of a non-competitive nature.

A TRIP TO CANADA

By Gladys Talbott Edwards in the National Union Farmer Canada is at war, but Canada's cooperatives continue to work to-

"The Farmers Un-

ion Is Just What

We Make It!"

For a true farm organization, it is Farmers

Union. But there's no secret about it-if

farmers don't take an interest and try to work

out their problems, they don't show much use

That's why YOU need to attend your next

meeting, need to study Farmers Union legisla-

tion: Farmers Union business cooperatives; the

When You Think of Farm Needs_Think

of Farmers Union Action!

Farmers Union organization.

banquet on the first evening, at on the work already accomplished

ple in the cooperative movement.

Canadian Cooperatives

dot the Canadian landscape so tho-

small boy. To the visitor, they of-

the town is painted on the side of

Cooperative Oil Companies are

not so prominent as they are in

North Dakota. Most of them are

in North Dakota are located on

side streets so the tourists do

not see them, but they do a thriv-

ing business, we are told by the

manager of the Cooperative Re-

finery at Regina. Not only does the manager tell us, but the books

Cooperative stores are in evi-

dence, too, and in Regina, we are

Co-op signs in the windows of

many cafes. The signs meant that

the cafe used Co-op dairy prod-

ucts. Later we saw a number of

horse-drawn wagons, with a big

co-op sign on them, and were in-

trigued to note the word "Co-op"

on the blinders of the horse's brid-

Saskatoon Meeaings

The conference of the Cooper

ative trading Associations chose

Saskatoon as the convention city

this year and it was a happy

choice. The cooperative Whole-

We Manufacture—

Farmers Union Standard

Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union

Auditing Association

Grain Checks, Scale Tickets,

Stationery,

Office Equipment,

Printing

CONSOLIDATED

printing and stationery co.

SALINA . KANSAS

the C

much interested at seeing neon

story.

which a very clever little cooperative play was presented. Miss Agnes McPhail, first woman member of Parliament, was a guest at this banquet and her short talk emphasized the need for women in My own visit to Saskatoon was one I shall long remember. I enjoyed speaking to the group of women on the first day of the

of cooperative education will reach other women and young Cooperatives go to work to put along with the men who are build-into action the things they have ing the cooperative movement in

The Saskatoon Guild held

We were lodged at the Bessborough Hotel, a very fine and beau-States to discuss Credit Unions tiful hostel, owned by the governant the Conference. In 1940 the Conment. The lovely gardens surference received a report of forty rounding the hotel have been re-Credit Unions organized during claimed from rough prairie.

the year.

The University of Sasatchewan is located in this small city and it ed James Patton, president of the Famers Union of Colorado and of the National Union Securities Association to discuss cooperative life stone.

insurance at the Conference, and I spoke at the Women's meet-Gladys Talbott Edwards, Nation- ing, and again at the General al Director of Education of the Conference meeting. I was impres-Farmers Union to discuss the sed at the number of questions place of women and young peo- asked by the audience. They came with the idea of learning some-After each address a discussion thing, and then of doing, rather than of listening to a speech. was held on the points brought Mr. Patton spoke at a number development of American coun- mittee was appointed to go fur- of meetings, not only upon insurance but upon Credit Unions as vell. His talk on Cooperative Insurance was exceptionally inter-The elevators of the Wheat Pool esting. Mrs. Patton and I were royally entertained by a number

roughly that they make a map Attend your Farmers Union local fer the first means of identifying

of cooperatives.

CLASSIFIED ADS Per Word, 1 Issue 3c

Per Word, 4 Issues 10c FOR SALE OR RENT-Twenty acres, modern dwelling, good out

buildings, joining St. Marys, Kan-sas. Fine home for farmer to retire, keep chickens, cows, hogs to have something to do and make his living. See T. J. Ryan and Co., St. Marys, Kansas.

Counting Sheep Is Counting Dollars

> **Make Your** Lambs Bring You Every **Possible** Dollar

Consign Them to "YOUR OWN FIRM" FARMERS UNION

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO. Kansas City—Parsons—

Wichita

For safe, economical storage of grain, seed, feed, harness, everything. Fire-Proof, Rat-Proof, Weather-Tight. Ventilating system cures grain while holding. Convenient sizes. Easily erected. Last 15 to 30





RED DOTTOM STOCK TANKS Warranted for 5 years! Patent tube top. Double lock seam bottom. COME IN TODAY!

innufactured by COLUMNIAN STEEL TANK CO., Kansas City, Me.

Farm storage is a definite part of the wheat loan program. Ever yfarmer needs adequate approved storage bins-place your order with your local cooperative for a Columbian RE DTOP Grain Bin.

Distributed by

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

LD 340

Kansas City, Mo.