



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Co-operation

Education

Organization



VOLUME 34

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 20 1941

NUMBER SIX

SET DATE FOR FARMERS UNION BOX SOCIALS

Monday Evening, April 28, Is Marked for "Big Doings"

WIBW, KSAL, and Other Radio Stations Will Carry Special Messages by National President Jim Patton — "Fun and Funds" Program

Everybody is talking "Farmers Union Box Supper!" On Monday evening, April 28, schoolhouses and other meeting places will be filled with people coming to enjoy a Union Box Social. Throughout the state Farmers Union people will have meetings on the same evening, later in the evening brought closer together through a radio program bringing messages from President E. K. Dean of the Kansas Farmers Union, and James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union.

Stations WIBW at Topeka and KSAL, Salina, and other stations on the Kansas Mutual Network will carry the Farmers Union broadcast on the evening of the state-wide Farmers Union Box Socials.

Plans are reported from a number of communities where April 28 Socials are planned. Committees are being organized and programs planned. Local committees must make arrangements for meeting places, for local entertainment, for an auctioneer and for the novelties that go with every old time box supper.

"This special event is being planned to commemorate the organization of the Farmers Union in Kansas, to raise funds to carry on Farmers Union educational activities in the state, and to provide a night of publicity and fun in the Farmers Union," explains President Dean.

"Fun and Funds" Mrs. Helen Denny, publicity expert on the Farmers Union Jobbing Association staff, has identified the planning as the "fun and funds program."

"It is our desire," continues Mr. Dean, "to have a Box Social in every Farmers Union Local, and in communities where we do not have an active Farmers Union Local, we are asking the cooperatives to sponsor a Box Social. We want farm people in all parts of the state to be having a jolly time on that evening."

"As a special program feature there will be a state-wide radio broadcast with our National President, James G. Patton, as speaker. For this every local group will make arrangements to have a radio installed in the meeting place."

"In regard to the funds raised, we ask that 80 per cent be sent to the Kansas Farmers Union and 20 per cent be retained for local organizational work. We want this project to be a means of getting funds with which to develop a well-rounded educational program in the Kansas Farmers Union."

MORE FEDERAL LOANS

Federal Land Bank Loans Well Over 1939 Totals

Long-term farm mortgage loans made in 1940 by the 12 Federal land banks and the Land Bank Commissioner exceeded the 1939 totals by nearly 28 per cent.

W. E. Rhea, Land Bank Commissioner, pointed out that this is a definite reversal of the trend from 1935 to 1939 when the number of farmers borrowing from the land banks and the commissioner showed a decline.

Nearly 39,000 loans were made in 1940 for approximately \$101,000,000, compared with 30,047 loans in 1939 for \$79,000,000.

In spite of the increased number of loans put on the books, the total number and amount of loans outstanding decreased because of the heavier repayments on loans made in former years. Farmers repaid \$159,000,000 on the principal of their loans in 1940, the largest amount for any year since 1929.

In the 7 1/2 years since the Farm Credit Administration was organized farmers have repaid \$732,000,000 on the principal of their mortgage loans, Commissioner Rhea reported. More than 141,000 loans have been paid in full. Repayments in full have increased from about 3,000 loans a year in 1933 to approximately 30,300 in 1940.

In addition to regular payments on their loans farmers had to their credit on December 31, 1940, conditional payments amounting to \$246,000. These are held by the land banks for use by the borrowers in case of need.

Almost 90,000 Commissioner loans made in previous years were reamortized during the 12 months ending December 31, 1940, so that now over half of all loans of this type are on a 20-year basis. A large proportion of Commissioner loans originally were made on a 10-year plan. Federal land bank loans on durable security are usually made for terms of 20 years or longer.

FUJA Annual Report

The 1940 Annual Report of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, has been printed in an attractive booklet, and is available upon request. It gives the full report of the general manager, H. E. Witham, the financial statement with explanatory diagrams and comment by Auditor T. B. Dunn, and includes quite a number of photographs.

The world's first commercial telephone exchange was opened in 1878 at New Haven, Conn.

Far. Union Insurance Man Boosts Legislative Fund

Fred J. Bernitter, St. Marys, is proving that not only farmers but Kansas business men have an interest in a sound national farm program, the legislation sponsored by the Farmers Union. They are interested enough to join in support of the Farmers Union Legislative Fund. Mr. Bernitter was not long in collecting over five dollars, in quarters, half dollars and one dollar.

The farmers' elevator manager gave 50c; a hardware dealer gave the same. Mr. Bernitter was quick to grasp the possibilities. The banker gave a dollar, an oil station operator, 75c, a mechanic, 25c, and so on.

Mr. Bernitter is the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company agent in the St. Marys territory. He found that the business men in his community were interested in the development of the Farmers Union organization. Only one business man turned him down for a contribution, and he told him to come back.

Contributions are urged from individuals, business associations and local and county Unions for the Farmers Union Legislative Fund. Kansas farmers must join with those in other states that effective legislative work may be accomplished.

All contributions will be listed in the Kansas Union Farmer.

Jobbing Association Starts 250,000 Storage Addition

North Topeka Terminal to New Capacity of 1,250,000 Bushels; State-Wide FU Business Association Has Rapid, Sound Development

Growing, Growing and Growing! The terminal elevator of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association will be increased by 250,000 bushels storage, boosting the total storage capacity to 1,250,000 bushels. In 1939 the Association bought the 500,000 bushel terminal elevator in North Topeka. In 1940 the elevator was modernized throughout, and its storage capacity increased to approximately a million bushels.

Storage is in still greater demand this year and the Farmers Union is acting accordingly. Construction on the additional concrete tanks is to be started immediately.

The savings made by the association in 1940 totaled \$70,363.30. The stockholders at their annual meeting in Kansas City, February 7, voted the following distribution of this money: 6 per cent interest on common stock amounting to \$4,119.60; 5 per cent to an educational fund, \$3,312.19; and 15 per cent to the surplus reserve, \$62,931.51. After taking chickens and other expenses, \$53,491.78 which will be paid out as a patronage dividend in 1945.

The five year revolving fund grew from \$118,392.52 in 1939, of \$53,681.97; and in 1940, of \$70,363.30. The association has grain offices in Kansas City and Salina; merchandise warehouses in Kansas City, North Topeka and Wakeeney; the terminal elevator and feed mill are in North Topeka.

George Bicknell is manager at the North Topeka elevator and feed mill. He issues a cordial invitation to Farmers Union people to stop by and look through "their" plant.

STUDY ADULT EDUCATION

Farmers Union People Will Attend Topeka Conference

Enthusiastic interest in the Conference on Adult Education to be held in Topeka Saturday, March 22, is reported by Ruth Kennedy, chairman. Quite a number of Farmers Union people are expected to attend the conference.

Three speakers feature the morning session: Roy F. Brewer, president of the Nebraska State Federation of Labor, whose subject is "Labor's interest in a state-wide Adult Education program;" Dr. W. E. Grimes, head of the department of agricultural economics and sociology, Kansas State College, whose topic is "The farmer's part in a state-wide Adult Education program;" and Charles A. Hogan of the American Association for Adult Education, New York, whose topic is "The function and progress of a state council for Adult Education."

Dr. J. W. Twente, University of Kansas, will preside over the morning session.

Luncheon will be held at the Jayhawk hotel, with Charles E. Hawkes, superintendent of the 1941 Farmers Union Junior Camp of the Salina schools, presiding. The luncheon speaker will be Dr. R. M. Davis of the University of Kansas, whose topic is "Enlightened Citizenship in a Democracy." Following the luncheon the group will again convene in the Municipal auditorium for a business meeting, hearing committee reports and considering the organization of the council, including the adoption of by-laws, the election of officers, and the determination of a program.

Dodge City Ass'n Has Celebration Of Sound Growth

Observe 25th Anniversary—Are Building New 250,000 Bu. Storage Elevator

Manager of the Dodge City Cooperative Exchange is J. H. Dean, brother of the state Farmers Union president and who gained cooperative business experience at the Dodge City Farmers Union elevator and the Farmers Union Jobbing Association after leaving employment at his home-town Farmers Union in Beloit.

The Exchange observed its 25th annual meeting on March 1, and President E. K. Dean was one of the visiting speakers. He brought back interesting information regarding the organization's progress. Construction is now under way of a 250,000 bushel concrete storage elevator which is expected to be completed by harvest season.

"This is one of the outstanding organizations in southwest Kansas," commented E. K. Dean, "and is one of the organizations that has maintained a very sound financial condition."

Operations for the year showed a saving of \$8,222.22 of which \$7,094.64 is to be returned to patrons on a patronage dividend basis. From 1915 to 1940 the organization has operated on the same basis as most all cooperatives originally started, with the share value of stock at \$100 per share and the requirement of two shares before participating in the savings of the business.

Big Potential Membership During the 24 years of operation on this basis the association built up a membership of 226. A year ago it was decided to change from this basis of operation, paid-up members, to the 100 per cent plan, and the operations for the past year show a potential membership of a thousand additional members, as business has been done with over 1,500 patrons during 1940.

From an original investment by its members of approximately \$15,000.00 the organization has during (Continued On Next Page)

Wickard Rejects Farm Bureau "Rule or Ruin" Nat'l Ultimatum

Jim Patton Urges Loyalty to Hard-Hitting Program

National Farmers Union President Warns That Farmers Themselves Must Do the Organizational Job—Speaks at Banquet in Salina, March 8

"Anchors Aweigh! A Farmers Union revival in Kansas. You appear to be scraping off the barnacles and getting out of port. Farmers are arising to the need. They are joining a militant, fighting, hard-hitting organization, the Farmers Union!" National President James G. Patton was addressing the Headquarters Farmers Union Local meeting in Salina, March 8, which had invited Farmers Union people in from neighboring territories for a banquet in the Lamer Hotel and to hear the national Farmers Union president. Attendance was approximately 100.

"Unless the farmer takes upon himself the job of organizing democracy in this country will not be saved! The serf of old had security—but today the farmer neither has security in land nor in economic status. There are the migratory groups, the Okies and the Arkies, victims of an economic system that has failed to function, at least so far as Agriculture is concerned."

Farm organization must include more than just the upper one third of the farmers, Mr. Patton said. The AAA is making bigger farmers out of big farmers and smaller farmers out of the smaller.

The farmer is at the bottom of an economic triangle with a decreasing income, industry and labor on the other two sides are getting cost of production. They stage sit-down strikes until they get their demands."

The farmer is the forgotten man, he said. The farmer even is forgotten by himself, if the records of farm organizations are considered. But today farm people are thinking again, are demanding a more equitable share of the Nation's income.

Must Protect Own Interest Mr. Patton warned that the farmer will take the primary shock of war if he is not organized to protect his interests. The farmer must demand equitable treatment.

The farmer must be willing to follow the leadership of that organization which he has had a part in choosing. Farmers cannot afford to have their organization split. He should follow the leadership until the membership has an opportunity to change it.

Mr. Patton said farmers should recognize that this is a rapidly changing world. There is a social revolution. He spoke of hemispheric solidarity. "It may be a very good thing, or a very bad thing, for Agriculture. Agriculture should not be asked to pay the total bill."

He reviewed the legislative program, calling for the Income Certificate bills, the debt adjustment legislation, the stamp plan, and crop insurance. He told of the bill introduced that would increase the income tax to take all of incomes over \$25,000, admitting that it would not receive much consideration.

Another legislative bill before Congress would forbid any person employed by the AAA or receiving federal funds through the Ex-

Secretary of Agriculture Turns Down Board Control

Five Man Set-Up Is Blocked—Battle Will Continue As Farm Appropriations Get Under Active Consideration—Explain Causes of Friction

The farm battle of 1941 officially opened in Washington, D. C. last week, after months of bitter skirmishing behind the scenes. The Farm Bureau's "rule or ruin" ultimatum has been publicly served upon the Administration, reports the Farmers Union Herald, St. Paul, and Secretary Wickard has just won round one, hands down.

The passage of farm appropriations by the House has now cleared the way for round two. So while the Lend-Lease bill is now out of the way, both Agricultural Committees are rolling up their sleeves to tackle the unpleasant task of considering how much must be done for the farmers.

"That means our Union or—organization, now looked upon as the 'block horse' in the situation, will have to begin rolling up their sleeves," continues the Herald, "for by this time next month the committees will be in the midst of discussion."

Since the development of the Farm Bureau-Administration fight under the prospects for our program, details of that furious battle taken into account. At its last convention, the Bureau came out with a legislative program almost exactly the opposite of our Farmers Union program, and also clashing head-on with several of the Federal farm programs, notably the F. S. A. and the Surplus Marketing Administration, and also urging a price program having many hidden dangers for the smaller farmer and for the administration in power.

Wickard Held Fast Reading the 157 pages of testimony given behind closed doors by Farm Bureau leaders and answered by the Secretary at the request of the Committee, it immediately becomes apparent that Wickard did not compromise an inch, but rather, effectively "took the Bureau program apart."

The Secretary, in a document which every farm leader will be studying, pointed out that "48 separate state programs could not meet the needs of agriculture in this rapidly changing world," that "the history of board administration is studded with failure," and that the delegation of federal responsibility to non-federal state and county employees was legally unsound.

He added that Extension Service employees have done a wholly satisfactory educational job, but that education and admiration should not be confused with the claim that the reorganization would reduce costs and duplication, the Secretary advanced detailed arguments to show that just the opposite of the FSA and many others were to be placed under a "National Farm Authority" of five men, to be appointed on a nonpartisan basis by the President, who in turn are or would be subject to the control of the Bureau.

Catch in Plan All "production" programs, such as the AAA, farm and home management services of the FSA, and many others were to be placed under a "National Farm Authority" of five men, to be appointed on a nonpartisan basis by the President, who in turn are or would be subject to the control of the Bureau.

PLAN DINNER RECEPTION Contest Brings New Members and Stirs New Enthusiasm We chose captains of two teams to collect dues and the losing team is to serve a dinner to the winning side," reports Mrs. Leona Ensminger, secretary of the Fairview Local No. 2154 in Allen county.

The dinner is planned for Friday night, March 28, at La Harpe. "We now have 92 members in our Local," she writes. "Nineteen of the 92 members are new ones."

The catch in the proposal, among others, was that the members of the State Committee were to be nominated from state-wide farm organizations by the Extension Director, with the national five-man board making the selection.

Present county AAA committees would take over added duties, and the county agent would be responsible for virtually everything in the country dealing with production programs.

Control by Minority The net result of such a proposal was well summarized by our Legislative Chairman on February 20th when he left the White House and stated in an interview such a plan "would turn the administration into a company union for the Farm Bureau, especially in the 11 states where the county agent and the Farm Bureau are officially linked together."

It has also been characterized around Washington as a "closed shop" for American farmers under the domination of the upper 5 per cent of the farmers, economically speaking.

The Farm Bureau advanced reasons of economy of duplication, as well as claiming that the Extension Service was ideally fitted for the job, being, in addition to an educational agency, "close to the hearts of the people," "of the very grass roots of agriculture," and "the very citadel of democracy," which is more than most Extension Service personnel modestly claim for themselves.

Faced with such a challenge "in the name of organized agriculture," the heads of the Department of Agriculture have waited during the past three months to see if the Bureau really meant what it said in private it did mean, and what it stated in its resolutions.

Farm circles in Washington and informed leaders across the country waited and worked, wondering if the fight would be called off or compromised. The answer came last week.

Our Farmers Union Legislative Committee is amply prepared to protect its interests if the need arises.

(Continued On Next Page)



Above is pictured the Ponce City Educational Camp where the 1941 Farmers Union Junior Camp of the Salina schools, presiding. The luncheon speaker will be Dr. R. M. Davis of the University of Kansas, whose topic is "Enlightened Citizenship in a Democracy." Following the luncheon the group will again convene in the Municipal auditorium for a business meeting, hearing committee reports and considering the organization of the council, including the adoption of by-laws, the election of officers, and the determination of a program.

The Kansas Union Farmer

Res. H. Troutman Editor

Published the first and third Thursday of each month at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION, 119 South Seventh Street, Salina, Kansas.

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

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

Subscription Price, Per Year \$1.00

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.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1941

Parity Price—Parity Income

Parity price is a confusing term. Farmers Union people think of it in terms of total income on a family-sized farm, where the family should have a respectable, American standard of living.

Confusion enters the picture because total income is determined not only by price, but by the price-multiplied-by-production relationship. As production is restricted, the unit-price figure naturally would have to increase if a farmer's income would theoretically remain unchanged. Unless the unit price is increased, a farmer must increase his land holdings and keep up his production or his income goes downward.

Certain advantages can be argued for the increase of large-scale farming, certain efficiencies in production methods. America's biggest industry is Agriculture, and if farming should all turn from farm homes to farm corporations, the ranking would remain in top place. But without top ranking for the American farmer HOME and the American farmer, it would be a changed America. The Farmers Union is fighting to protect family-sized farms.

For Managers of Ability

The employment file of the Kansas Farmers Union is expanding to include quite a number of capable and experienced managers of cooperative business institutions. The rush of applicants for every management vacancy is misleading. The supply of top-rating, qualified applicants is never plentiful. Farm cooperatives should have managers who possess not only business ability and technical knowledge, but who have an understanding of and sympathy for cooperative objectives and for the long low-pow agricultural picture.

Finding both business ability and farm understanding in an applicant is not easy, and the larger cooperatives are often finding it to their advantage to train personnel rather than attempt to buy it in the general employment market. The Farmers Union Employment Service offers experienced cooperative men to associations seeking such.

The Measure of a Territory

A Local Union secretary writes to inquire the size of the Local with the largest membership, and is curious to know if his local might rank near the top. This kind of ambitious thinking surely is commendable, but possibly should be analyzed for one danger. While greater Farmers Union membership should be encouraged, consolidation of Local Unions may not be wise, and might follow too much enthusiasm for the desire for greatness in size.

It is common for the chief town of the county, or the town with the leading Farmers Union business enterprise, to have an organiza-

tion leading in membership well over other locals in the county. The Ellsworth Local has nearly a hundred more members than its nearest competitor; Walnut Grove had 54 members in 1940. But there are nearly a dozen Local Unions in Ellsworth county.

Four Mile Local in Clay county had well over a hundred members in 1940; but there were a half dozen more with 30 members or more, and several smaller. McPherson county has a respectable membership in the Farmers Union, but with nearly a dozen Locals has none with a membership reaching 80.

Probably a more reliable yardstick to judge the Farmers Union in a county would be the number of Farmers Union gatherings there are held, regularly or through a typical month. There are territories having good membership but with poor meetings; there are those territories with many locals with poor meetings; but where there is a growing, aggressive Farmers Union there are many members and good meetings. May such territories increase in number.

Are Reports and Reports

The daily press reports that President Roosevelt will not be convinced on the need of farm legislation for 100 per cent parity. The reports explain that officials have estimated that almost double the present 212-million dollar appropriation for parity payments would be needed to bring about full parity prices, and that the chief executive would not stand for 100 per cent parity as compared with the present law aimed at 75 per cent of parity.

Such reports should be read with critical eye. It would be difficult to believe that any person in political office would be opposed to parity for Agriculture. Any fair-minded American citizen favors a parity income for all groups.

The Income Certificate plan backed by the Farmers Union does not necessitate increased Congressional appropriations—which will be difficult to secure with such heavy emphasis on armament production and national defense. It is to be remembered, however, that American democracy and freedom, of which so much is said and written, must be real. Below-parity farm prices are not a strong bulwark for the morale of the people in Agriculture.

Man is said to be particularly outstanding in his ability to adjust himself to his changing circumstances. And while it is said

that although you can take a boy off the farm, you still cannot take the farmer out of a farm boy—it is safe to estimate that more farm men have been successful in cities than city men have been successful farming. The farms have been a source of men as well as other farm products.

Neighborhood Notes

IN ALLEN COUNTY

Plan Membership and Reception Next Friday Night for New Members

Fairview Local No. 2154 will have a reception and dinner for the new and old members at the Odd Fellows Hall in La Harpe, Friday evening, March 28, 7:30 p. m. Stanley W. Harris is chairman of the program committee for the evening. E. K. Dean, president of the state Union, will be the principal speaker.

Ninety-two members are '41 members, reports both Secretary Leona Ensminger and Program Chairman Harris. Harris adds "We are trying to make it a hundred by the 28th."

Explains Mrs. Ensminger, "We chose captains of the two teams to collect dues and the losing team is to serve a dinner to the winning side. Nineteen of the 92 members are new ones."

IN MARSHALL COUNTY

A. P. Shinemann Succeeds George Rombeck as County President

A. P. Shinemann, Frankfort, was elected president of the Marshall County Farmers Union at the quarterly meeting at Frankfort, March 4. He succeeds George Rombeck, Beattie.

Fred Bauer, Marysville, was elected vice president, and F. C. Pralle, Bremen, secretary-treasurer. Executive board members are Charles Musil, Blue Rapids, George Rombeck, Beattie, and A. J. Wempe, Frankfort, Okla. Officers: Crop reporter, Richard H. Mackey, Frankfort; conductor, C. F. Teagarden, Frankfort; doorkeeper, E. H. Detmer, Waterville, Okla. Lecturer, John Tommer, Waterville.

Mr. Shinemann reported on the Farmers Union Jobbing Association annual meeting, and Mr. Mackey on the state board of agriculture meeting. One resolution adopted read, "We believe our National Farmers Union should be actively engaged in framing a simplified, economical, administered farm program." Other resolutions adopted advocated less administration costs for the present farm program, opposition to marketing quotas, a plea to Congress to keep the United States out of war, opposition to the lend-lease bill, praise for the state bill to repeal the gasoline exemption law.

IN POTAWATOMIE COUNTY

Install New County Officers—Live-ly General Discussion

The Potawatomie County Farmers Union held its quarterly meeting at the Swampy Creek schoolhouse near Manhattan, Saturday afternoon, March 15. The meeting opened with the installation of officers, E. K. Dean, state president, read the ceremony, Julius Immen-schuh, retiring president, spoke briefly of the duties and responsibilities of a president and then George Stowell took the chair. As a report of a Finding Committee, J. H. Hammett, spoke to the State Capitol at Topeka. He called on members of the legislature and visited with Mr. Coffman of the Farm lobby. He talked with them about farm legislation in the present session.

Clarence Yocum reported on the work of the Wheat Improvement Association in the county. He spoke in favor of improving Kansas wheat through a system of licensing and informed the group that a bill for the licensing of wheat varieties has been introduced in the Legislature.

The following program was presented with Mrs. Bernard Immen-schuh, County Junior Leader, in charge. A vocal solo by Miss Mundell; an orchestra number by Patty Immen-schuh, Cleatus Shier, Regina Lenhart, and Carl Bode with Mrs. Marstal at the piano, all from the Sandy Hook Local; a guitar and harmonica number by Junior Tyler of the Kaw Valley Local; a piano solo by Dorothy Summers, Elbow Local; and a tap dance by Patty Immen-schuh and Betty Haug, dressed in costumes of the Junior colors, blue and gold. Also on the program was a four-minute speech given by Bill Bode, a Junior of the Sandy Hook Local. His speech topic was "Our Good Neighbor Policy."

E. K. Dean, state president, was introduced and he spoke in his address to the group of problems calling for cooperative and legislative action among farmers. After speaking for a short time, Mr. Dean requested that the meeting be opened for discussion. The hour that followed was a free-wheeling interest as questions and opinions darted around the room. Before the meeting closed Esther Ekblad, State Junior Leader, was asked to give a few brief remarks.

The meeting adjourned and all went to the basement for a lunch of sandwiches, pie and coffee. The next quarterly meeting will be held with the Sandy Hook Local June 4.

In Stafford County

Resolution of sympathy. Whereas as it has pleased Almighty God in his divine wisdom to remove from this earthly home Mrs. Chas. Browning, mother of Mrs. W. F. Nelson, member of this Local; therefore be it resolved that the North Star Farmer Union extend our sympathy to Mrs. Nelson and her family in this hour of their bereavement.

Committee:

Daley Fortner

Bessie Cline

Della Powelson

The Open Forum

Why People Vote How To the Editor:

Mr. Rowe of Marysville may know a whole lot more about Senator Wheeler than I do, but I voted for the Pollette-Wheeler ticket in 1924 and contributed to Wheeler's defense when the Teapot Dome grafters attempted to send him to the penitentiary on a trumped up charge, but when he came to see rescue of the old-line Supreme Court I took the other fork in the road and haven't been traveling with him since.

Mr. Rowe wants to know why an agricultural state like Montana keeps Wheeler in the senate if he is an agricultural weed-jammed. I will answer this question by asking another. Why do an agricultural state like Kansas keep Senator Capper in Congress? I have been reading one or more of his papers ever since he bloomed out in the newspaper business, and I can see why the corporations want him in the senate. In 1924 he voted for the Esch-Cummings R. R. law which enabled the roads to unload their burden of freight rates on farmers by a big increase in freight rates which placed him in good standing with the companies. When ex-Governor Davis was trying to do something that would really benefit the farmer, Capper used his newspaper influence to put Davis out of business and elect Paulsen governor, who used his official authority to help the banks to sell the sum guano, the law, and secured for Capper the blessings of the banks. He has always encouraged the increase of farm products by glorifying our wheat and corn kings, and any the seeds by holding them up as examples for farmers to emulate, when if they should follow their example farm products would pile up until they could become so worthless that the weevils would turn up their noses at them while other classes would be living sumptuously at the farmers' expense.

When Roosevelt appeared upon the scene, banks were closed, farmers were dragging judges from the bench and revolution instead of prosperity appeared to be just around the corner. By his spending policies he made it possible for enough people to pay their taxes to keep the wheels of government going round and balance the budget, but he also made it possible for the millionaires of the world to go on relief and it may be possible that our grandchildren won't have any more worries because of his leadership than if Mr. Rowe had been at the head of the government. A vaccination, that I could highly recommend for a lot of people in this country would be the reading of a book by Drew Pearson and Robert Allen called "Nine Old Men" giving the history of the corporation lawyers comprising the majority of the old supreme court. There is more where that book is not with current sign off until some other belligerent individual with a lot of common sense to spare pins my ears back and swallows me whole.

J. C. GLADY, Belleville, Kansas.

Now Is the Time

To the Editor: In last week's Union Farmer, someone misquoting farm terms, it upon himself to criticize Senator Wheeler and other members of our congress who are opposed to that iniquitous thing called the lend-lease bill. I do not think any farmer can find anything in Europe's war or any other war that could possibly be of any benefit to the farmer.

The farmer always the goat. He has everything to lose and nothing to gain through war. Was not the last world war enough to teach him this? Must he go blindly being fooled into every war that is caused on the part of the farmer save him, and coming out each time skinned a little worse than the previous time? Will it never drop upon him that he is the cause of the war? Must he continue to think that by setting his son against his brother's son in war, he is solving his own and the world's problems? Or does it seem to him that the farmer goes stumbling blindly along letting the other fellow do his thinking for him.

The war in Europe is a war primarily for markets and financial supremacy. It will end up as a revolutionary struggle of the subdued masses of farmers and laborers to gain a fair and equal share of the goods which they work to produce. Many farmers and laborers' families live on a bare subsistence level, far below the standard set by the government health department for healthy living. When food is sufficient in quantity, it is very frequently inadequate in quality. Foods necessary to properly supply vitamins and minerals are lacking.

There are many people in the United States, both adults and children, who do not get sufficient food for proper nutrition and yet the farmer must sell his milk so cheap that he can hardly afford to keep and milk a herd of cows. The farmers' own family often has to skimp on the use of milk and dairy products to pay bills. Huge quantities of fruits are destroyed or allowed to rot, because there is not sufficient purchasing power among the consuming classes to permit them to buy and use up the so-called surplus of fruits which the government need for the sake of health. Farmers produce thousands of dozens of eggs and sell them for 12 cents per dozen, yet there are many underfed school children who can't buy an egg sandwich. Where can anyone see that war would help to solve a hungry child? Wherein would it teach him the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill?" Wherein could it teach him brotherly love?

War is not going to help the farmer. Leaders and rulers of nations lead their people into war to make them forget 30 cent wheat and 8 per cent interest, empty stomachs and ragged clothes. No man will fight his real enemies (ignorance and starvation) at home so long as he is convinced that his fellowman across the road or the ocean is his mortal enemy.

If we allow ourselves to be dragged into this war while we sleep on a home, we will find ourselves ending up in the bloodiest of revolutions with years of disease, starvation and misery.

President Patton has just stated that the farmer is in his present condition because of his own inertia and lack of interest and that is exactly the situation. He has not stood behind the Farmers Union to protect his own interests. The Union has been sold out in many, many cases, for the sake of an AAA job which the Farm Bureau "MIGHT" hand out for a membership.

Now is the time for the farmer to organize in the Union. Now is the time to start cooperation with labor. Now is the time to share brotherhood with his fellowmen, and not the time to think of murder and hate.

ADELAIDE F. STAPOULES (Mrs. S. L.) Hollenberg, Kansas.

Money in Circulation?

To the Editor: Continuing criticism of Mr. Stewart's articles on Money, the article under the title of "Money in Circulation," March 7, 1940 issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, is so full of errors that it would take a volume to refute them all. However I will dwell on the subject of deflation principally.

Mr. Stewart gives figures from the world almanac to substantiate his claim that there were no large amounts of money taken out of circulation as claimed by Mr. Hawkinson. The first question is, what is money? Webster defines money as anything having a conventional use as a medium of exchange and measure of value.

Mr. Eccles, head of the Federal Reserve Board, is quoted in Colliers, June 8, 1935: "The banks can create and destroy money. It is the money we do most of our business with, and with currency which we usually think of as money."

The figures given by Mr. Stewart omit bank loans. I will now give the relative volume of currency, check money and bank loans as taken from Senate document No. 23, 76th Congress, 1st session. (Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System) All figures in billions and decimals thereof.

Year	Chks	Cur.	TL	Lns.	All Bks.
1926	845	4.8			
1927	920	4.6			
1928	1,074	4.5			
1929	1,230	4.5	41.5		
1930	900	4.2	40.8		
1931	600	4.5	35.4		
1932	450	5.4	27.8		
1933	430	5.4	22.2		
1934	470	5.4	21.3		
1935	530	5.6	20.3		
1937	611	6.2	20.1		
1938	637	6.5	22.5		
1939	630	6.8	21.1		

I would be pleased to have your reactions either through "The Open Forum" or by mail direct.

Respectfully yours,
C. W. O'BRIEN, Rush Center, Kan.

SECRETARY AGRICULTURE TURNS DOWN BOARD CONTROL

(Continued From Page One)

The outcome of this first skirmish will thus allow the Agricultural Committee to consider the various program bills which are sponsoring, without having the involved reorganization suggestion raised at every turn to complicate matters.

House Refuse Subsidy Increases The Budget Bureau's proposals for next year's farm funds were adopted without House farm bloc leaders being able to get increases meet the growing relief needs caused by the war and defense program. Except for \$25,000,000 sliced from the rehabilitation loan fund of the FSA, they are the same as for last year. The slicing was a matter of strategy, to prevent the Senate from finding a compromise about the Budget figure in conference.

There was surprisingly little interest in the farm bill this year, the apathy probably chargeable to the feeling among members of both parties that defense contracts being about 10 times as large, farm subsidies are now relatively unimportant politically.

Legislative Schedule Aside from general discussion before the Appropriations Committee, the only Committee hearings on either income or credit legislation were held this past week in the Senate on the Bankhead bill, which is a modification of the Farm Bureau plan for high loans and very strict production control.

Senator Bankhead proposes commodity loans at 100 per cent of parity on domestic consumption and other versions of the bill. Marketing quotas are in effect and a graduated loan according to the supply when marketing quotas are not in effect. This would eliminate parity payments when quotas were used, and subsidize such exports as could be arranged. Since it has in it no new protection for the family-sized farm such strict production control could inevitably hit small commercial farmers hard, despite price increases.

The House Committee on Agriculture has before it ours and other versions of the income certificate plan, and is expected to soon start hearings on the various high-loan, strict control bills as well. While the Secretary of Agriculture has not committed himself, he may have to do so shortly.

See No Action Now Recently the feeling in Washington has been that with marketing quotas on wheat and corn as well as cotton likely to be accepted for the next two years, discussion of program changes can drag taken until next year.

This has inclined many to lean towards experimenting with some modified form of price fixing through high loans, rather than turn to the certificate plan, which would require a separate program for one of the basic commodities, namely, corn-hogs.

Except for wheat and rice, the certificate plan is definitely not

In the leadership for acceptance this session unless much work is done during the next two months, and the growing reluctance to do anything drastic makes even the prospects for wheat and rice dimmer than earlier. Only real pressure from back home can change the reluctance.

Farm Credit legislation is the same as confronted with the Congress last year, and here prospects look good providing our Union members and organizations do their part by getting support from more states than was forthcoming last year. Union leaders might well begin preparing plans for such a campaign in their communities, counties, and states.

The Defense Program Over in the Defense program some changes affecting farmers have taken place. The iniquitous system of land purchase used by the Army in buying sites for camps and plants, without adequate provision for displaced farmers, has been subject to an investigation by the Department of Justice during the last few weeks, while the responsible officers were removed.

Legislative Chairman on the Job Now that the air is beginning to clear regarding farm legislation, our members should realize that no small part of the 'clearing' has been accomplished by the able work of our chairman, Mr. Thatcher, our national president, and others of the Legislative Committee who have spent time here in Washington during practically every week since the first of the year.

Much of the necessary work has been done to insure the best possible situation for our bills when they do come up before the Congress. The Committee has not been idle, but until now much of what it was doing could not in the nature of things be publicized.

In view of the battle we face, we need all the possible strength and funds which we can muster, so don't forget to appeal widely for those funds.

DODGE CITY ASS'N HAS CELEBRATION OF SOUND GROWTH

(Continued From Page One)

The 25 years build a membership equity of about \$110,000.00. The records show that during the drought years from 1930 to 1941 the association made a total net savings of \$74,450.22 of which \$51,553.64 was returned to its members in dividends.

About 350 attended the recent annual meeting. The meeting included the business session, the noon luncheon, a short program by members of the Junior Co-op Club which has been only recently organized by the Association, some moving pictures which included those of the annual picnic held last summer, and talks by visitors. The latter, in addition to Mr. Dean, included Clyde Morton, Vann, Rucker, W. O. Sands, Edward Ross, Truman Lewis, H. R. Hensley and F. M. Audrey.

The association is a stockholder in the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City; Farmers Cooperative Commission, Hutchinson; Kansas Farmers Association, Hays; and Consumers Cooperative Association, North Kansas City.

C. F. Erbe is president of the organization. Other officers are B. H. Anderson, vice president, E. C. Obenhaus, secretary, H. F. Dirks and T. F. Reben, directors.

PAY HIGH DIVIDENDS

One St. Joe Live Stock Shipper Is Mailed \$567 We have had nothing to offer for publication recently because we have been too busy engaged in paying 1940 refund to prepare an article for publication.

We have been paying off like a slot machine and one of our customers hit the jack pot with a refund check of over \$567.00. To date over 2,300 checks have been issued and we are still writing. Any of our 1940 customers who have not received their dividend should promptly write us as we do not expect to issue any dividend checks after June 30, 1941, covering the 1940 business.

A nice profit is being accumulated for the year 1941 and we hope to have another nice dividend to pay our customers at the close of the year.

The 1940 refund of 26 per cent on commissions is the highest paid by our house since 1934. The refund was set at 15 per cent and this department is showing a lively increase over the same period of 1940.

Our loans are remaining about stationary. There is a good demand for stockers and feeders and the supply is limited.

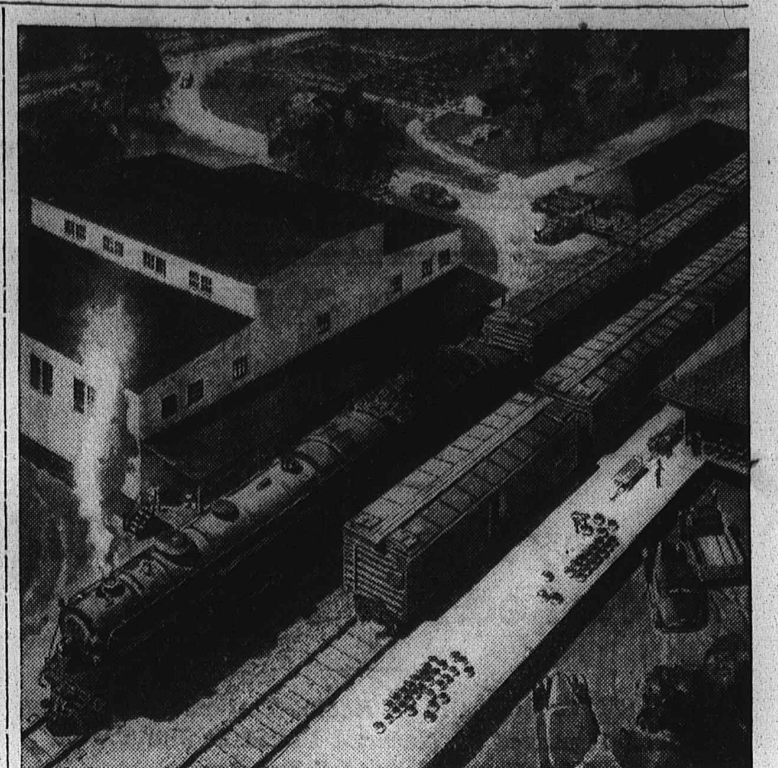
Each week we top the market in all departments and we can assure your readers of full market strength and good fills at all times. Cooperative marketing is here to stay, and we believe we are justly entitled to the commission business of every farmer in our section of the country. dodo tion of the country.—Farmers Union Live Stock Commission. Paul Steele, Manager.

Don't Believe These Milk Fallacies Consumer's Guide, publication of the Consumers' Counsel Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, lists some popular fallacies about milk and says this about them:

"Fallacy: Thunder sours milk. Fact: Thunder does not sour milk or cream during warm months, and thunderstorms usually occur in warm weather. Milk and cream kept in a refrigerator at proper temperature are in no danger from hot weather."

"Fallacy: Skim milk is worthless. Fact: Skim milk contains the important milk minerals, milk sugar, milk proteins and Vitamin G (riboflavin). For these nutrients it is just as valuable a food as whole milk."

"Fallacy: Pasteurized milk does not taste as good as raw milk. Fact: Actually, taste tests show



A Year's Work in a Week

FOR months they loaf in the sun—empty packing sheds beside seldom-used tracks. You wonder why they were built there among the fields or groves.

Then one day you feel life begin to stir. For miles around, long strings of refrigerator cars congregate on every siding. A regiment of pickers, graders, packers gathers from nowhere. Mountains of crates and baskets appear overnight. For in the fields another crop is ripe, and for a few brief days that obscure crossroads may be a major source of a mighty nation's supply of some particular fruit or vegetable.

Elsewhere endless fields of grain flood waiting trains with sudden Niagaras of golden harvest.

No other method of transportation could possibly provide for the swift, orderly marketing of America's crops. To take care of these seasonal shipments, the rail-

roads maintain thousands of miles of track, special types of freight cars and endless other facilities that are used primarily for peak crop movements. Operating at all seasons over their own vast network of steel highways, the railroads link producer to consumer with a fast, dependable, low-cost, low-loss system of distribution.

No other kind of transport is big enough and flexible enough to handle the varied transportation needs of the nation's agriculture, industry and commerce.

NOW TRAVEL ON CREDIT

America's railroads offer new, simple installment payment plan for trips and tours.

SEE YOUR LOCAL TICKET AGENT

A national campaign each APRIL to promote good packing, secure loading and careful handling of ALL shipments—sponsored by Shippers Advisory Board. Avoid loss and damage. We can't afford to waste our national resources.

Junior and Juvenile Department

ESTHER EKBLAD, Director

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

DUTY

The sweetest lives are those to duty wed
Whose deeds both great and small,
Are close knit strands of an unbroken thread,
Whose love embodies all.
The world may send no trumpet, ring no bell;
The book of life, the shining record tells,
Thy love shall chant its own beatitudes,
After its own life-working. A child's kiss
Set on thy singing lips shall make thee glad;
A poor man served by thee shall make thee rich;
A sick man helped by thee shall make thee strong;
Thou shalt be served thyself by every sense
Of service thou renderest.

(Taken from "The Lantern")
—Robert Browning

JUNIOR CAMP AT PONCA CITY, OKLAHOMA, AUGUST 17 TO 23

Camp Dates Set

The news of camp comes as sweet as a summer breeze. The fourth annual Farmers Union Junior Camp will be held at the Ponca City Educational Camp, Ponca City, Oklahoma, August 17 to 23. The dates are later this year and we are breaking a precedent by going out of the state for our camp. But what is a state line? We wouldn't know when we cross one if a sign wasn't there to remind us.

Camp qualifications were published a month ago and we have reprinted them in this issue of the KUF. Begin now to prepare for your yourselves of attendance at camp by completing the necessary papers.

A Poultry Project

The Ellsworth Farmers Union Cooperative Association is sponsoring a Poultry Project for Juniors, Junior Reserves and Juveniles this spring. Each boy and girl who takes an active part in the Junior work and whose father is a paid up member in the Farmers Union may be in the project. Each who enters the project will receive 30 only chicks and 10 pounds of Farmers Union feed. In September, those getting the chicks will return 4 of them to the Association. This project, as Mrs. Wm. Hysell their leader writes, is attractive to the children and will encourage them to take a more active part in Farmers Union work.

More News From Ellsworth

Ellsworth county among its Senior and Junior Farmers Union members alike is taking no rest this year. Splendid membership drives have been organized in the county and now comes much news of increasing Junior interest. Mrs. Hysell, Local and County Junior Leader, writes that she now has two assistants. Mrs. Louis Soukup is teaching the Juvenile class and Mrs. Otto Earhart, the Junior Reserve class. We also learn that the classes are growing so in number that it will almost be necessary for them to find larger classrooms.

To Form Adult Education Council

A conference will be held in Topeka at the Municipal Auditorium, Saturday, March 22, for the purpose of organizing a Kansas Council of Adult Education. Members from all educational agencies, schools, the Extension Divisions, civic organizations, farm, labor and professional organizations are invited to attend and participate in the meeting. It is expected that a Council will be set up at the meeting, the purposes of which will be many. A Council can serve as a clearing house of educational programs in the state, a medium through which we can learn more of what other groups are doing, and it can help in getting more people interested in adult education.

Kansas Is To Have F. U. Minutemen

A Junior, Bill Hode, at St. Marys gave a four-minute speech at the Pottawatomie County meeting March 15. His subject was "Our Good Neighbor Policy." It was a splendid speech and we feel confident that after Bill gives the eight speeches toward his Minuteman Award he will be truly an accredited Farmers Union speaker.

St. Patrick's Banquet

The Scandia Local Juniors, McPherson county, sponsored a lovely St. Patrick's Banquet, Friday evening, March 14. Ninety people from over the county were present. It was a delightful evening of fellowship that serves to bind Farmers Union members more closely together.

Junior Reserves Contribute

A one dollar contribution to the Farmers Union Legislative Fund was received the other day from the Junior Reserve class of the Johnston Local, McPherson county. This class has the honor of being the first in the Junior Department to send in a contribution to the fund. Congratulations. Mrs. Charlie Olson is leader of the class.

Box Supper Date Is Announced

April 28 is the Kansas Farmers Union Box Supper date. Girls begin collecting ideas for decorating those boxes and boys, save your nickels and dimes. The best girl's box sometimes becomes a luxury!

IN ELLSWORTH COUNTY

Develop Poultry Project With Financial Support From Elevator

The Junior class of the Ellsworth Farmers Union Hall promptly at eight o'clock, Tuesday, March 11.

We have two new teachers, Mrs. Louis Soukup for the Juveniles and Mrs. Otto Earhart for the Junior Reserves.

The meeting was called to order by the class president, Francis Hode, and Secretary Faye Hysell read the minutes of the last meeting. Ten new members joined our ranks, and many more are coming when the roads are better and they are able to come in.

A lesson on the cooperative movement was read and discussed by the class and visitors.

The Juniors and Junior Reserves and Juveniles of Ellsworth County are trying out a Poultry Project. Each child receives 30 chicks and 10 pounds of feed when the chicks are of broiler age, the child returns four to the Farmers Union Elevator. The Board of Directors of the Ellsworth County Farmers Union Cooperative Association is sponsoring the project. We hope it proves to be a helpful plan. It gives the child his work and a little start in life.

Many of the Juniors wish to attend the Farmers Union summer camp, so some plans are being made to raise money for the trip.

Our new members are John Chapman, Norman Chapman, Clair Chapman, Marilyn Mae Ellrich, Irma Jean Ellrich, Earl Ellrich, Morris Ellrich, Wendislow Ploutz, and Dale Ploutz.

The meeting adjourned to meet again the second Tuesday in April. A lunch of coffee and rolls was later served.

Mrs. Wm. Hysell,
Junior Leader.

In McPherson County

The Juniors of the Scandia Farmers Union local, McPherson county, sponsored a banquet at the McPherson Congregational Church, Friday evening, March 14. The table decorations and the programs were suggestive of the well known March holiday, St. Patrick's Day.

Home Spence, county Farmers Union Secretary, was Toastmaster. E. K. Dean, State President, gave the address of the evening. Other state and county officials were asked for brief greetings. All took part in the program through the group singing and vocal solos of favorite Irish songs were sung by Bonnie Dee Burk and Norvin Rolander.

Ninety persons from around McPherson and other parts of the county attended the banquet.

FARMERS UNION

Camp Qualifications

Juniors, Junior Reserves and Leaders who attend the Farmers Union Camp at the Ponca City Educational Camp, Ponca City, Oklahoma, August 17 to 23, must meet the following qualifications:

JUNIORS

1. Must be Farmers Union Junior members in good standing, carrying Junior membership cards for 1941.

2. Have attended, previous to camp, not less than three Farmers Union local or Junior class meetings in 1941.

3. Have completed at least three lessons in the Junior study topic selected for 1941.

4. Have given one four-minute speech or completed a written assignment approved by the Local Junior Leader.

JUNIOR RESERVES

1. Must be Junior Reserve members in good standing, carrying Junior Reserve membership cards. Ages of Reserves who may attend camp—14 to 15 years.

2. Have attended, previous to camp, not less than three Farmers Union local or Junior Reserve class meetings in 1941.

3. Have completed at least three lessons in the study topic selected for 1941.

4. Have given one four-minute speech or completed a written assignment approved by the Local Leader.

EXCEPTIONS

1. Juniors who are members of locals having active Junior classes but who are away from home attending school or working may attend camp by completing special work assigned by the local Junior Leader.

2. Juniors and Junior Reserves members of locals which do not have active Junior classes may attend camp upon the recommendation of the Local Farmers Union local or secretary.

3. Juniors and Junior Reserves who have attended previous camps but who are not taking any active part in Junior work cannot attend camp this year without meeting the qualifications specified for Juniors and Junior Reserves.

LEADERS

All Local and County Junior and Juvenile Leaders, members in camp. Older young people interested in leadership may attend the camp upon recommendation of a local Farmers Union president or secretary.

Ignore Need of Debt Adjustment Farm Legislation

Agriculture Committees Have Not Set Hearing Date—Persistent Demand

Though rural attention is still focused on the debt adjustment campaign, which the administration supported at the last session of Congress, both the House and the Senate Committees on Agriculture report that no dates have been set for hearings.

It is understood that national farm loan associations all over the country have held discussion meetings with the administration on the need for scaling down the farm debt and that the membership is definitely interested in such action. The basis for such discussion was provided by Circular A-21 prepared by the Farm Credit Administration and entitled "Statement of a Method and Principles of Organization for Providing Long Term Farm Mortgage Cooperative Credit."

Debt-Paying Ability

"The FCA and the Department of Agriculture have recognized the necessity of adjusting agricultural indebtedness to the debt-paying ability of all farm borrowers," the FCA circular states. The proposals set forth in Circular A-21 embody principles closely resembling those of the former Wheeler-Jones bill.

Pointing to the need for effective debt adjustment action, Governor A. G. Black of the Farm Credit Administration declared in a recent speech, "Tenancy is growing and the concentration of the land in fewer and fewer hands continues." He cited the fact that two-thirds of all land in farms is "operated by less than 20 percent of all the farmers."

Farm Unemployed

"On the other hand," he asserted, "there are estimated to be three million men living on farms, half of whom registered in 1937 as totally unemployed, and the other 1,500,000 and their dependents barred by their farm operations from existing on gross cash incomes from their farm operations of less than \$200 a year." He stated that such conditions "are being made more acute by the second World War."

For the first time the BAE has officially estimated the actual number of forced farm sales and related defaults over a ten-year period. This count shows a total of 1,739,000 such sales from 1930 to 1939. Since there are now 6,096,789 farms in the U. S., according to the 1940 Census, this means that more than one out of every four farms suffered a forced sale in the ten-year period.

Number Forced Farm Sales '30-39

Year	No. of Farms
1930	114,900
1931	148,100
1932	244,700
1933	319,200
1934	334,700
1935	172,800
1936	160,400
1937	137,000
1938	107,100
1939	103,100
Total	1,739,000

Computations made by BAE USDA

Farmers in 1939 paid out \$1,400,000,000 for interest charges, taxes and rent. Yet even so, thousands of farmers were in default. Instead of scaling down debt levels inflated during the last war, farmers have been required to bear this excessive overhead, with the result that each year more than 1,000,000 farmers are lost by their owners and many thousands of tenants are forced to move on.

Why Graduated Land Tax?

The Farmers Union is spending all its energy and resources fighting for Cost of Production or Parity whichever is higher. In South Dakota approximately 50 per cent of the land is operated by the owners. Much of the land in the state is owned by absentee owners, insurance companies and corporations.

Do these absentee owners want this land for a home for themselves? No! Most emphatically, No! All they want it for is the profits they can get out of it. They don't love the land. They only love the profits. They believe in the profit system and can apply the same logic in any venture is profit. Their managers and boards of directors are hired to make profit. If they can't make profit for the owners they are failures. The more profits they make for the exploitive system the more successful they think they are. Whether the profits have been forthcoming or not is immaterial. We know that in the reason they are in the land business.

What will happen to the renters when we get Cost of Production or Parity. Who will get the advantage? Will it fight the renter? The Farmer or the Absentee Land Owners? Wouldn't the rent go up in exact proportion to the renter's ability to pay more rent? And wouldn't the land go up in price to where it will be impossible for a renter to own his own home?

Who got the benefit of the farm legislation that is now in effect? The man who actually farmed the land on the large corporations that own it. Didn't we just learn from a recent report of Secretary of Agriculture Ward that nine insurance companies during the last fiscal year paid \$1,978,653 and that the Metropolitan Insurance Co. of New York alone received \$346,773 under the AAA.

What good does it do us to go to Washington and get appropriations for Tenant Purchase if we can't muster enough strength in an Agricultural state like South Dakota to increase the taxes on large holdings to make it unprofitable for corporations to hold large tracts of land and make it profitable for the small farmers to own their own home.

We can get the Graduated Land Tax if we will but think and act quickly. All we ask for is the legislature to let us vote on amendment to the constitution. Contact your legislators and do it now—So Lakota Union Farmer.

The \$200,000 neo-classic Japanese Embassy in Washington is the newest of the capital city's foreign-owned structures.

"How much is a ticket to the concert?" asked a lady at the ticket window.

"Three dollars," was the answer. Turning to her small son the lady exclaimed: "Did you hear that? The people are paying three dollars apiece! Now will you practice harder on your violin?"

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Four Minute Speech Outline

THE FARMERS UNION DEBT ADJUSTMENT BILL

I. What is the purpose of the Farm Debt Adjustment Bill?

Its purpose is to provide a way in which farm debts can be readjusted to an amount that farmers can make payment. Farmers are losing their farms every day because they cannot pay the capital and interest on mortgages. In most instances the mortgage payments are much higher than agricultural prices and soil fertility will permit a farmer to buy the necessities of life and also make payments on a mortgage. Unless farm debts are in some manner readjusted, the percentage of farmers who must leave their farms will rapidly increase.

II. How does the bill propose to readjust farm debts?

If the bill is passed the procedure will be as follows:
1. Any farmer whose mortgage has been foreclosed by any Federal land bank or by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or a farmer who is indebted to a federal lending agency, may file an application with the secretary of Agriculture, asking a debt readjustment. Such an application is also filed with the county farm debt adjustment committee. The application will show records and data covering the condition of the farm and its crop yields.
2. If the farm debt adjustment committee of the county determines that the applicant's mortgage was brought about by reasons beyond his control and that the applicant's character, ability and experience point to possible success, they will recommend the loan to the Secretary of Agriculture.

III. What is the lease and purchase contract?

1. That the farmer shall lease his farm to the Farm Mortgage Corporation for a period of five years for a rental that may be either cash or on a share of the crop basis.
2. That during the five year period the productive value of the farm will be determined through the study of yields and prices for agricultural products over a period of years. From these findings the purchase price of the farm and the amount of the periodical payments will be determined.

IV. How will the farmer pay for the farm?

1. The payments will be apportioned over a period of time not to exceed forty years.
2. During those years the farmer will pay the taxes and keep the property insured.
3. In the purchase contract provisions will be made for the guarantee that the property will be kept in good repair and that soil conservation will be practiced, and that proper farm-management practices will be carried out. There will also be provision for the Secretary of Agriculture to make transfer or sale of the property if agreements are not conscientiously followed.

V. What must farmers do to get the Farm Debt Adjustment Bill passed in Congress?

1. Make contributions to the Farmers Union Legislative Fund;
2. Write letters to Senators and Congressmen urging them to support the bill;
3. Get your neighbors to join the Farmers Union and attend the local meetings. Ask others to write letters to Congressmen and make contributions to the Legislative Fund.
"In all of this effort to strengthen our own democracy, credit on the land is vital. But in connection with the rest of the agricultural program it is vital because it contributes so greatly toward stable farm communities. I urge you to organize to fight for your homes. Fight for a better credit system. Fight to guard your farm program against every kind of attack." Henry Wallace in speech at the Mass Meeting of Farmers, St. Paul, Minn., April 27, 1940.

REFERENCES: The Farmers Union Income Certificate Plan, House Bill H. R. 43, Senate Bill recent issues of the Kansas Union Farmer and National Union Farmer, and the four-minute speech outline in the Kansas Union Farmer, February 19.

Italians Claim Improved Wheat Growing Methods

In Effort to Increase Production Try Electric Treatment on Seed Wheat

Largely in the effort to increase wheat production, the Italians have evolved several new ways to improve agricultural methods, according to information received in the U. S. office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. An appreciable gain in the yield of wheat is claimed for a process whereby the seed is treated with a high-tension electric current. This is said to high-tension electric current. This is said to stimulate the main reproductive qualities of the seed, resulting in more grains to each head of wheat, no change in the special qualities of the select seeds, and higher yields per unit of land.

Another method for increasing wheat yields is claimed from experiments in acclimatizing wheat seeds. Typical wheat cultures from northern Italy have been transplanted to southern Italy, where they produce a normal yield per acre of time and then are returned to their organizational habitat. It is reported that a single year in the southern climate is enough to increase the normal yield per acre of wheat.

A new agricultural machine has been developed. It is reported, resulting in a number of field operations simultaneously. It is a plowing, harrowing, drilling, rolling, and mechanical insect eradicator. Tests made in the presence of technicians and farmers are said to have verified the machine's ability to perform the various functions for which it was invented.

Besides these new methods for increasing agricultural efficiency, the Ministry of Agriculture has announced that it is continuing its efforts to improve Italian agricultural methods by means of State subsidies, national grain contests, expansion in use of fertilizers, and intensification of agrarian instruction through the cooperative agencies.

Subsidies are largely made in the form of loans for farm improvement. Grain contests are held to encourage the production of select seeds, for which premiums above the fixed prices for grains are paid to the producers. Select-seed stocks are said to be deficient this year not so much as quality and quantity, but it is hoped to develop this specialty in Italy to the position formerly occupied by France.

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Rural-Urban Broadcast



Participants in the National Farmers Union broadcast on February 22, 1941, were: Quentin Ogren, Educational Director, Chicago Joint Board, ILGWU; John Torgerson, Farmers Union Junior, Menomonee, Wisconsin; Gladys Talbot, Edwards, Director of Education, National Farmers Union; Morris Flack, member ILGWU, Chicago; Dorothy Canton, Farmers Union Junior, Montevideo, Minnesota; and Angeline Dolciatore, member ILGWU, Chicago.

The program was directed by Mrs. Edwards.

RECENT Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company AT PARSONS

CATTLE				
Name	County	No. Head	Weight	Price
E. M. Allmon	Montgomery	12 steers	927	\$10.75
J. E. Stocker	Crawford	1 steer	950	\$10.50
J. E. Stocker	Crawford	8 steers	888	\$10.10
E. M. Allmon	Montgomery	2 steers	845	\$10.00
G. W. Forbes	Montgomery	1 steer	615	\$10.00
Gene Gattion	Labette	2 steers	935	\$9.50
Wiley Smith	Crawford	9 steers	717	\$9.50
Chas. Eplee	Labette	6 steers	985	\$9.25
John Hartog	Crawford	1 steer	595	\$9.25
G. S. Rogers	Montgomery	1 steer	490	\$9.25
Resia	Labette	3 steers	686	\$9.00
John Hartog	Crawford	9 caifers	580	\$8.75
W. R. Heckman	Montgomery	1 steer	575	\$8.50
Wiley Smith	Crawford	4 steers	548	\$9.00
COWS				
J. R. Eisenbrandt	Labette	1 cow	1290	\$7.10
Joe Mitchell	Neosho	1 cow	1060	\$6.75
Dana Sturgeon	Crawford	1 cow	1005	\$6.75
T. Miller	Wilson	1 cow	1095	\$6.50
J. R. Eisenbrandt	Labette	1 cow	1290	\$6.50
W. H. Borst	Montgomery	3 cows	1038	\$6.50
Thos. A. Heady	Neosho	1 cow	1230	\$6.50
VEAL CALVES				
R. D. Harshman	Wilson	1 calf	175	\$11.75
Joe Mitchell	Neosho	1 calf	190	\$11.50
F. E. Goshert	Crawford	1 calf	220	\$11.50
Lester Hess	Neosho	1 calf	185	\$11.50
Lloyd Hines	Neosho	2 calves	130	\$10.75
V. L. Brees	Crawford	2 calves	210	\$10.50
O. Henderson	Neosho	10 calves	397	\$10.00
HOGS				
J. H. Hines	Neosho	24 hogs	231	\$7.65
Olis Odell	Labette	13 hogs	207	\$7.65
H. W. Cook	Montgomery	2 hogs	220	\$7.65
Ed. Burkan	Neosho	2 hogs	213	\$7.65
Albert Tucker	Wilson	13 hogs	218	\$7.60
Neosho	Neosho	4 hogs	227	\$7.60
J. P. McCormick	Neosho	7 hogs	203	\$7.60
Joe Daniels	Labette	16 hogs	198	\$7.60
Boy Alkens	Montgomery	6 hogs	220	\$7.60
Lester Cress	Montgomery	6 hogs	225	\$7.60
Mrs. J. O. Nyman	Neosho	8 hogs	262	\$7.60
A. Sharp	Wilson	6 hogs	243	\$7.60
E. Volk	Neosho	11 hogs	279	\$7.55
W. L. Nelson	Labette	15 hogs	176	\$7.55
E. M. Allmon	Montgomery	7 hogs	214	\$7.50
Henry Kidd	Wilson	8 hogs	252	\$7.50
C. C. Dixon	Neosho	4 hogs	237	\$7.40

E. K. Dean Continues Heavy Schedule of F. U. Meetings

State President Reviews His Travels of Last Two Weeks; Into Jewell, McPherson, Pottawatomie, and Wabaunsee Counties

By E. K. Dean

Following up the enthusiasm shown in a conference held in Jewell county a short time ago, we have held a series of meetings in that county. The first one at Webber on Monday night, March 3, in spite of the bad weather and roads there was a splendid crowd. Mr. Norgaard, the manager of the Farmers Union Creamery at Superior, was there and showed some of the moving pictures they have of Farmers Union activities in Nebraska. Mr. Milton Raven, the county supervisor of Farm Security Administration was present, also Mr. B. E. Winchester the State Cooperative Adviser of Farm Security was present and made a splendid talk on why farmers should belong to their farm organizations. Mr. Winchester, a former State Director of the Farmers Union, is well aware of the things that can be accomplished for the farmers through an organization such as the Farmers Union.

There was a lot of interest shown in the Farmers Union program, local leaders expressed the opinion that they would be able to go out and sign up several new members in the union right away. I met with a committee of the Farmers Union Elevator directors and the officers of the Farmers Union locals in that territory the following day to discuss a membership drive in that territory. When I asked them how we could help them in putting on their drive they stated that they didn't need any help, that they could put it on themselves and that they would be sure to do it. They assured me that they were going out and get some members for the union in that territory.

This community has all of the time kept the locals going and now they are more determined than ever to build the kind of a Farmers Union it is going to take to speak for the farmers we are representing.

Our next meeting was held at Burr Oak where we had a crowd of over 100 people, men, women and children. There are very few Farmers Union members in the Burr Oak community at the present time, however, there was a lot of enthusiasm shown in the Farmers Union. At this meeting there was a committee elected to make the arrangements for setting up a local and to handle the arrangements for a membership drive. They are having another meeting there on Tuesday night, March 18 for the purpose of electing the officers in their local and to take in as many members as possible that night; after that meeting there will be a membership drive in the community.

Our next meeting was to be held in Lovewell, but it snowed so hard that it had to be postponed. It will be held at some later date. Farmers Union Interest

On Thursday night we held a meeting in Randall at which meeting we had a very nice crowd. This meeting was held on the evening following the big snow and the roads were awfully bad, however we had about fifty out to the meeting. There was a lot of interest shown in the Farmers Union and plans are being made now for a membership drive in that community. For the past two weeks the country roads, as every one knows, have been so bad that it was impossible to carry on our membership drives as we had originally planned.

Our last meeting of the series was held in Mankato on Friday night March 17. There were about eighty people present at the meeting and a great lot of interest was shown in getting an active local set up in that community. There was at one time a great many Farmers Union members in the Mankato neighborhood but at the present time there are very few paid-up members. A committee was elected to make the arrangements for a membership drive and to hold a meeting at a later date for the purpose of taking in new members and getting the local going. This meeting was set for Monday night, March 17.

Mr. Larsen, the President of the Farmers Union Creameries in Nebraska and others from the creameries attended all of these meetings and contributed a great deal to the success of the meetings with both talks from Mr. Larsen and showing their moving picture of Farmers Union activity.

We are looking forward to a nice big increase in the membership in Jewell county. We are not going to be satisfied with any less than 250 members in this county which will be an increase of about 200 members.

Last week we had a series of meetings in McPherson county, Monday night at North Union, Tuesday night at Pioneer local, Thursday night a Groveland local and the last meeting in the county was on Friday night in the form of a banquet sponsored by the Scandia local Juniors. This banquet was the high light of the week. It was a splendid banquet with about 100 people in attendance and with Farmers Union enthusiasm ringing out all through the evening. The McPherson county Junior group have previously sponsored Junior banquets but to my knowledge this is the first to be sponsored by a local group in the county and they are certainly to be commended for their efforts. Miss Gladys Peterson, the Junior leader in the local, together with all of those helping her certainly showed us what can be accomplished when a bunch of Farmers Union Juniors make up their minds to do it. There was a lot of Junior activity in McPherson county which is certainly bringing that county to the front in Farmers Union activity and membership.

Like National Program

In spite of bad roads and weather good crowds were enjoyed at all of our meetings during the week. The national Farmers Union program was received with a great deal of enthusiasm. Over at the Pioneer local in the Marquette territory where the membership has not been so large, the school house was packed for our meeting. We are looking forward to a nice increase in the membership in this community. Harry Harmon, the manager of the Farmers Union Elevator at Marquette, is a constant worker for the Farmers Union.

to build our organization up to where it should be, and to where it has got to be in order to accomplish the things that must be accomplished. While we have only been able to get to a few of the communities in the State in meetings, there is work that needs to be done in every community in the state and inasmuch as it will be impossible for us to get to every community at least in the near future, we urge every member of the union to take his share of the responsibility in helping to get work done in his own community. In every community there are farmers who would join the Farmers Union if they were asked to come in. Won't you as an individual member help and suggest that your local put on an organized membership drive. You will be pleasantly surprised with the results you will have if you get a drive organized. Do you want to pay the price you paid after the other war for not being organized? Start now and help to organize your community.

Farm Surpluses Block U. S. Pan-Hemispheric Program

64% of Latin America's Exports Are Agricultural; 10 of 20 Leading Exports in 1938 Competed Directly with U. S. Farmers

Various proposals are now being set forth whereby the countries of Latin America will be joined more closely to the United States, comments a report by Farm Research. Though there are some differences among the exponents of this policy business circles are, as General Robert E. Wood of Sears Roebuck states, in agreement that the United States should extend its exports in large part as to how far south this direct control can be immediately applied. While some like Wood, would stop at the Equator, others, such as those for whom Dorothy Thompson speaks, do not stop at all. In its reports the Department of Commerce sometimes seems to envisage plans taking in Patagonia and southern Chile, which is as far south as anyone can go in South America.

On Wednesday evening of last week we attended the county meeting of the Wabaunsee county union. There was a splendid crowd at the meeting. The Turkey Creek local and county Union held their meetings jointly. We have another meeting scheduled for this county at the Kaw Valley local of which Mr. C. B. Wilson is the president. While no organized membership drive has been planned yet we are very much in hopes that the county group will come in the near future carry on a drive in that county.

Saturday afternoon we attended a meeting of the Pottawatomie county union at Swamp Angel school house. After a brief talk by myself the meeting was turned into a group discussion, which turned out to be a very interesting one. One of the highlights of the meeting was a four minute talk by one of the Farmers Union Juniors, on United States good neighbor policy. Any one who heard this talk was certainly convinced of the good that is coming out of the Farmers Union Junior organization program.

Must Organize Now

Every place that we go we are finding new interest in the Farmers Union. I am confident that the Farmers in Kansas are beginning to realize the real need for a big strong Farmers Union organization to fight the battles of the small farmer to secure equity and justice for him. We are finding that more and more farmers are beginning to realize that it is up to them to help build the membership in the organization. We are indeed happy to find this feeling because unless Farmers themselves realize that they individually have a big responsibility in getting new members for the union, then it is going to be impossible

Raise Living Standards

Huge hemisphere surpluses of

Major Latin American Agricultural Exports, 1938

Product	Value of Product and Principal Latin-American Sources	U. S. Products as Percent of Total Exports from Latin America	U. S. Exports from Latin America as Percent of Total U. S. Exports
Coffee	\$223,501,000	57%	97.1%
Brazil	57%		
Colombia	21		
Meats	\$124,137,000	5	31.9
Argentina	80%		
Uruguay	10		
Brazil	9		
Sugar	\$115,704,000	72	61.1x
Cuba	86%		
Dom. Rep.	7		
Peru	5		
Wool	\$92,187,000	8	34.4
Argentina	52%		
Uruguay	37		
Cottons	\$76,535,000	2	25.1
Brazil	70%		
Peru	18		
Hides and Skins	\$62,539,000	24	32.8
Argentina	50%		
Brazil	19		
Uruguay	13		
Wheat	\$61,438,000	0	0.0
Argentina	98%		
Linseed	\$59,372,000	26	98.9
Argentina	95%		
Corn	\$59,299,000	0	89.0
Cereals	\$30,935,000	4	0.5
Argentina	63%		
Brazil	17		
Chile	14		
Bananas	\$28,139,000	79	99.0
Colombia	18%		
Guatemala	17		
Honduras	15		
Mexico	13		
Costa Rica	10		
Panama	10		
Cacao	\$21,672,000	67	60.1
Brazil	57%		
Venezuela	14		
Ecuador	13		
Dom. Rep.	9		
Fibers			
Henequen	\$9,069,000	62	7.0
Mexico	60%		
Cuba	14		
Chile	11		

x The remainder of U. S. sugar imports came from the Philippine Islands.

y U. S. bought only \$2,542,000 of wheat from Canada in 1938.

z Except wheat, corn and linseed.

Since Latin American production is predominately agricultural, the farmers of the United States are particularly concerned with proposals for Pan-Hemispheric unity. Moreover, the Latin American output in large part would compete directly with United States surplus-producing farmers. Of Latin America's twenty leading exports in 1938, the latest year available, fourteen were agricultural and these comprised 64 percent of the value of the twenty products. Ten of these agricultural products are directly competitive to a greater or lesser extent with our own products.

Analyzing Latin American exports to this country the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U. S. D. A., states that Latin America's complementary or non-competitive agricultural exports do not constitute the basis for any substantial and permanent increase in trade because their volume fluctuates with industrial activity in the United States.

A Foreign Policy Report of August 1, 1940 concludes, "The record of inter-American trade for the first six months of the war demonstrates the ability of the United States to supply the Latin American demand for goods no longer obtainable abroad. At the same time it shows that this country failed to take the place of Latin America's lost customers."

A survey of Latin American agricultural exports reveals that the United States does not at the present time offer a market for them and that whatever market we could supply would be largely at the expense of American farmers.

Raise Living Standards

Huge hemisphere surpluses of

wheat, corn, cotton, coffee and sugar could only find a market through the building of a much higher standard of living in Latin America. As the Foreign Policy Association comments, "There is little prospect that the present export surplus will be absorbed in the predictable future."

Government spokesmen reply to the pressure of hemisphere surpluses with two direct suggestions, one for intensive inter-American relief distribution—a hemisphere F. S. C. C.—but without concrete proposals for paying the producers of these commodities. They also suggest "international commodity arrangements, the object of which would be to reduce future supplies of these products more nearly to the level of the existing demand." This latter is described by L. A. Wheeler, Chief of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, as a possibility "that is being explored."

Officials discussing "hemisphere unity" slide over this major problem and propose instead to transform Latin America into a source for raw materials which can be obtained with ease in more distant places. While this is presented as an answer to Latin America's search for export outlets, it frankly applies only to tropical and semi-tropical products.

On the one hand such a program will be of little use to southern Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Chile, which are the principal sources of 7 Latin America's major agricultural exports today. On the other hand the plan envisages the growing of tropical and semi-tropical products most of which would take many years to develop.

Rubber is being discussed as one of these new commodities. But it takes seven or eight years to grow a mature rubber tree and it would take longer to grow enough plants and adapt them to Latin American conditions. Mandioca flour from which "sizing" is made, is generally grown in a tropical Latin America but "fresh capital, improved processing machinery, and better organization of the industry on a business basis would be necessary," according to the Department of Commerce.

The expansion possibilities of fibers are much acclaimed, but the Department of Commerce states that while the physical conditions are favorable, large capital invest-

Twenty Year Ago Speaker Sounds Out Farm Problem

In 1921 Secretary of Agriculture Wallace Urged World Statesmen to Seek Sound Economy and Work Out Food Distribution

The following article is from the files of the Kansas Union Farmer, from the issue of May 5, 1921, from a speech entitled "Two Most Vital Factors in the Agricultural Situation Today," given by the Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace. The factors were described as the high cost of production on the farm and the low price of farm products.—The Editor

While the farmer is selling the things he produces at prices no higher, and for great surplus crops lower than the prewar normal, he must buy practically everything he needs at prices from 50 to 150 per cent above the prewar normal. The severe agricultural depression will certainly be communicated to industry and business generally.

It is a situation which should challenge the very best thought of the entire nation. If it continues the trouble will be communicated to everyone. We are brothers one of another. Anything which hurts the farmer will very soon be communicated to all of our citizens. The farmers represent probably 35 to 40 per cent of the population. Anything which seriously affects their buying power will bring trouble to the people who make or deal in the things the farmer buys.

It is a terrible indictment of our modern civilization when this great country is in the period of almost might be called economic chaos because of our great surplus food supply, while across the seas, in both directions, almost half the world is suffering for want of food.

If our statesmen had given more thought to getting the world back on a sound economic basis, and perhaps had spent less time on idealistic schemes and theories, they would have rendered a greater contribution to the peace and orderliness and happiness of the people.

Would Increase Consumption

Now, as to the present situation, surely the duty of the Department of Agriculture is evident. We should do everything possible to find an outlet for this great food surplus. We should search for ways to produce more cheaply. Our scientific men would try to find new uses for our surplus crops. We should help develop marketing systems, straighten curves and lowering the grades between the producer and the consumer.

It is a time for every man who can help to take hold. As in the days when we dragged our fire engines by hand to the scene of the fire and every good citizen rushed out and took hold of the long rope and did his bit, so we must do now. Every good citizen must in what business he may be engaged, should do what he can to help the farmers through this period of depression, not for the sake of helping the farmer alone, but for the sake of helping himself.

We cannot hope to reach normal conditions until we arrive on a price level which will be fair to all our people and all products. Farm products must come up in price and other products come down until the normal relation between them has been restored. This talk of bringing prices, whether farm prices or other

ments and "a plentiful supply of cheap labor" are great needs. The other products listed as having a great future include cinchona bark, from which quinine is made, camphor and tea. Silk is also mentioned. All of these would take many years to develop even if sufficient capital were available.

Apart from the fact that this whole plan for tropical and semi-tropical Latin America is directed toward converting these countries into a colonial empire of the United States it does not solve the export problem of the rest of Latin America nor can it be realized in the near future.

Parsons Will Help Him Celebrate

PARSONS, (AP)—John Tierney, dean of all railroad engineers, will celebrate 65 years on the job April 10 and Parsons is going to help him—hell take the day off. Tierney is a Missouri-Kansas-Texas locomotive engineer on a 314-mile run from Parsons and Junction City and goes out regularly every other day. Officials have checked other lines in the United States but have found no service record equalling Tierney's.

Tierney, who is 80, climbed into a locomotive as a fireman in 1880, soon became an engineer, and has been running trains ever since. The Parsons chapter of commerce is planning a celebration in his honor April 10. Officials of the Federal Railroad Administration and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers have been invited to attend.

We Manufacture—

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Per Word, 1 Issue..... 3c
Per Word, 4 Issues..... 10c

Farms Wanted

WANTED—to hear from owner of land for sale for spring delivery. WM. HAWLEY, Baldwin, Wis.

Chewing Tobacco

GOOD OLD FASHIONED HOME MADE RED LEAF Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO. 25 pounds for THREE DOLLARS. Nichols and Company, Kingston, Georgia. 2-2-3.

Seed For Sale

KANSAS BRIGHT PLUMP GRIMM ALFALFA SEED free from weed seeds, \$11.00 a bushel delivered; Kansas Common Alfalfa \$10.00. Farmers Alfalfa Seed Co., Stafford, Kan.

CERTIFIED, FROST-PROOF Cabbage and Onion Plants. Cabbage, all varieties. Parcel post prepaid, 200, 65c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75 express collect 2,500, \$2.00. Onion, all varieties parcel post prepaid, 500, 60c; 1,000, \$1.00; Express collect, 6,000, \$2.00. Prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue free. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Arkansas.

Purebred Turkeys

FOR SALE—Purebred Black Spanish Turkey Toms. W. J. Shannon, Ellsworth, Kan.

ONESOME MR. SMITH

RANDOLPH FIELD, Tex. (AP)—Never before in his 22 years of living, says Joe Smith, has he enjoyed such exclusiveness. He's the only Smith among 394 classmates training to be army pilots. Every day is a holiday somewhere in Mexico.

For the

"High" Dollar

Ship Live Stock to the Terminal Market

Consign Them to "YOUR OWN FIRM"

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

Kansas City—Parsons—Wichita



JUST CRACKED THE SHELL and Hollerin' for His First Breakfast of KFU CHICK STARTER

Manufactured in both mash and pellet form by the Farmers Union Feed Mill at Topeka, KFU CHICK STARTER is a combination of well balanced nutrients that will make your chicks thrive and grow.

By using the farmers' own grains and buying the other necessary ingredients for good feeds in carload lots, we are able to manufacture and distribute KFU and UNION STANDARD feeds economically. Like any other cooperative activity, the lowering of operating costs in manufacturing feeds depends much upon the volume of business. This is your own feed mill, and any lowering in the costs of manufacturing feed will be reflected in the prices of the feeds.

In addition to KFU Chick Starter, your local dealer can secure for you many other cooperatively manufactured livestock and poultry feeds, including such reasonable items as

KFU Growing Mash and Pellets
Union Standard Starter and Grower Mash or Pellets
KFU Turkey Grower Mash and Pellets
KFU Calf Meal
KFU Pig and Hog Meal

Help Lower Your Feed Costs by Using Your Own Cooperatively Manufactured Feeds

Farmers Union Jobbing Assn.
KANSAS CITY TOPEKA WAKEENEY

How Much WORTH Would Your Improvements Have After a Storm or Fire?

A Local Agent

Your Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Agent is probably a close neighbor and friend. There is a F.U. agent in nearly every Kansas community. If you do not know of one, however, write the Salina office. An agent will be glad to visit you.

AN INSURANCE POLICY Gives Protection . . .

You can guard against financial loss by insurance. Your financial position and security, built through years of toil and sacrifice, can be protected. It is the sensible thing to do—have insurance protection.

The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance company can cover your property against fire, lightning, tornado, windstorm and hail. The low cost will probably surprise you.

Act today. Tomorrow is often too late!

FARMERS UNION Mutual Insurance Company

Salina, Kansas

