



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Co-operation

Education

Organization



VOLUME 34

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1941

NUMBER EIGHT

ONLY 11 DAYS UNTIL BOX SOCIAL PROGRAM

Monday, April 28th, Is Date of State-Wide F. U. Box Suppers

Popular Radio Stations With Special Broadcast

WIBW, Topeka, KSAL, Salina, and Other Kansas Stations Will Carry Farmers Union Program from Memorial Hall in Salina

Girls and Mothers Now Into Planning Campaign

Best Cooking of Mothers and Daughters Will Go Into Boxes—Ribbons and Wrappings are at a Premium in Farmers Union Homes

100 COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

The date of the Box Socials is very near. Plans in the local community must be completed next week. For the Farmers Union State-wide Box Socials will be held just one week from Monday, on April 28.

Five box socials will be held in Osborne county, at Portis, Downs, Osborne, Covert and Alton. Five will be held also in Cowley county, at Udall, Hackney, Kellogg, Bethel and Beaver. In many counties there will be two and three box socials. Only in the far western counties would any Kansan have to drive far to attend a Farmers Union box social, and in the west a few miles are given little consideration. If a social is not being held in a particular community, a person can learn of a near one by inquiry of his cooperative business.

In some communities where enthusiasm has waned on the box supper idea, people are planning other entertainment but will become a part of the state-wide program through the group's listening in on the radio broadcast from Salina at 9:30 to 10:00 over KSAL, Salina, WIBW, Topeka, and perhaps stations on the Kansas Mutual network.

A dance will be held at Ellsworth and Black Wolf, also at Carlton over in Dickinson county where Albert Jones, manager, and Clarence Bamfield, his assistant at the Farmers Union business association, are boosting Farmers Union enthusiasm. Another group is planning a card party, another a regular meeting, but with a special type of program to become a part of the state-wide activity.

Other local unions chose to have a box supper, a "fun and funds" program, but preferred to retain their regular meeting night with the thought that a better crowd would be on hand. Corn Valley local in Stafford county already has held its box social, with the boxes netting about \$36.00. Miller local No. 1929 at Cottonwood Falls held its box social April 10.

Posters, advertising leaflets, program suggestions and help have been mailed out from the state headquarters to local secretaries and committee chairman for their aid in planning the Farmers Union social.

Briefly, the evening program will consist of entertainment, "home talent" from eight o'clock, say, to 9:30 p. m., when the radio broadcast begins. After ten o'clock the auction of boxes will be held. Perhaps other entertainment will follow, especially in communities where Farmers Union leaders have taken interest and learned folk games.

Glenn Talbot, president of the Wheat division of the National Farmers Union Legislative Committee, will be featured on April 28th, Farmers Union broadcast. Little information has been received on his subject, but it is anticipated that he will analyze some what the position of American agriculture in the developing war economy.

E. K. Dean, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, will preside during the broadcast. Some of the leaders in Farmers Union activities will probably be introduced. News of the state-wide box socials will be briefly reviewed.

DOCTORS TO COURT

American Medical Ass'n Convicted in Anti-Trust Case

Co-op League News Service

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American Medical Association and the District of Columbia Medical Society are law violators, guilty of breaking the anti-trust laws.

Ten men and two women, composing a jury in the Federal district court here, this week brushed aside all the glamour which the highly paid attorneys had tried to cast round the organized medical groups and bluntly declared they had illegally conspired to destroy Group Health, a District of Columbia cooperative medical association.

Eighteen doctors, also indicted with the medical associations, were acquitted after their lawyers had put in hours pleading with the jurors "not to send them back" with the stain of law violators on them. Why the jury freed the doctors was a question with even the doctors who said it was queer that the medical associations were guilty and the doctors were not. But the jurors may have decided (Continued on page 4).

report worked out very satisfactorily as we were able to secure speakers and entertainment of the highest class.

General Legislative Situation

The session just closed probably came to Topeka with less important measures to consider than any session in recent years. In fact, there were no matters of general state-wide importance that were of a pressing nature, and in our opinion the session could have well ended with the constitutional limit of fifty days, or less and all concerned would have been benefited.

The fact that a number of campaign pledges of a controversial nature were brought into the activities of the session has made it not only the record session for duration in all time, but also the most expensive for legislative purposes, and in the opinion of many observers the least important from the standpoint of accomplishment.

The program of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations as adopted in the December meeting and the subsequent meeting held at the beginning of the session did not have incorporated in it a large number of matters of general importance to agriculture as a whole, but like the program of 1939, was primarily interested in the directing and opposition to legislative matters in which we were not in entire accord.

Cooperative Legislation

Whereas, the program of 1939 was primarily in the interest of putting over bills for the livestock association, directed at the curtailment of livestock theft, this session was taken up mostly in the interest of changes in the cooperative law, inasmuch as our interest was concerned in the passage of new measures.

As directed by your committee, our campaign for the cooperatives consisted of three amendments to the cooperative law: (1) The elimination of the law as to the qualifications of directors in cooperatives made up of local cooperatives rather than individual stockholders; (2) The matter of eliminating requirements for resident agents from cooperatives; (3) Changing the law requiring notification of meeting by registered mail.

The matter of clarification of directors of cooperatives probably stirred up the most interest of any amendment to the statutes considered in this session. Unfortunately, this bill appeared on the calendar as the session drew to a close, and the time for a very comprehensive measure on rural electrification, and drew the fire from the utility lobby which they were intent to direct at the rural electrification measure. Consequently, it was after repeated reverses, including one adverse report from a house committee, that this bill, Senate Bill No. 117, finally came to the floor on the last night of the session and was passed with satisfactory provisions, the measure providing that boards of directors of cooperatives be chosen from stockholders and members of stockholding cooperatives, who must be residents of the state of Kansas, except that one director may be a resident of an adjoining state, and being a concession from the House Judiciary Committee, who very busily insisted that all directors of Kansas cooperatives should be residents of the state.

The second amendment, that of taking the cooperatives from the resident agent provision of the corporation code was settled satisfactorily by an amendment which eliminated cooperatives from the requirement of designating a resident agent.

The third amendment, changing the cooperative law, to eliminate the requirement of a resident agent, was notified to stockholders for meetings authorized the transfer of all or a substantial part of the cooperative to the House of Representatives, the committee being that if other corporations were under this requirement cooperatives should not be eliminated.

Grain Tax

One of the items considered by many among the three most important acts of the recent legislature is the new law placing a tax of 1/2 mill per bushel on production of grain in lieu of all ad valorem tax. This was not originated by the Committee of Farm Organizations, but after extensive study it was given a vote of approval by the House on January 21, at which meeting a number of the committee were present and introduced, and the purpose of the organization explained to the legislators.

At this first luncheon, 112 members of the House and Senate were present, a majority of whom expressed a desire that the practice in former legislatures of holding weekly luncheons be continued. For the purpose of carrying out this desire the legislative farm luncheon club was organized with Representative Frank Miller of Reno county, chairman of the agricultural committee, elected as chairman, and Senator Joe Beeler, of Jewell, chairman of the agricultural committee of the senate, as vice chairman.

Throughout the session your legislative representative arranged for luncheons, and furnished the program which I am glad to

Legislative Fund Reaches a Total More Than \$200

Recent Contributions Include Two \$10 and Three \$5 Amounts

The Legislative Fund of the Kansas Farmers Union passed the two hundred dollar mark this week, reaching a total of \$201.35. Contributions are sought from individuals, local and county unions, and cooperative business associations.

Contributions of the last two weeks include two \$10 checks, from the Stafford County Farmers Union, Mrs. Melvin Tarrant, secretary, and Smoky Hill Local No. 842, at Lindsborg, Emory Train, secretary.

There have been three \$5 contributions: Bethel Local No. 1969, Elizabeth Gralapp, secretary; Pottawatomie County Union, R. D. Samuelson, secretary; and South Verdigris Local No. 1498, Fred A. Bangs, secretary.

The contributors of the Legislative Fund are given in a special boxed listing.

Consideration to Government Plan of Wheat Quotas

Farmers Will Vote on Question May 31—Pressure for Wheat Loans

Whether or not farmers in the United States will have wheat marketing quotas will be decided by their voting May 31. Information given on a government leaflet advises that marketing quotas must be decided by three points:

1. Free marketing of all wheat produced on the acreage allotment.
2. Price support through adjustment of the price for the good of wheat farmers and of all town and city people in farming areas.
3. Surplus organized to provide plenty for all people without waste, and without driving wheat farmers into wasteful competition with livestock, dairy, and poultry farmers.

Consideration of marketing quotas results from the large wheat supply in the United States, about one and a quarter billion bushels, a big crop on the way, and with foreign markets nearly gone because of the war. Marketing quotas will be used if two-thirds of all farmers voting in a national referendum approve them. If approved, the quotas will be chosen from stockholders and members of stockholding cooperatives, who must be residents of the state of Kansas, except that one director may be a resident of an adjoining state, and being a concession from the House Judiciary Committee, who very busily insisted that all directors of Kansas cooperatives should be residents of the state.

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CONTRIBUTORS TO THE Farmers Union Legislative Fund

Osborne County Farmers Union	\$ 50.00
Fred J. Bernier, St. Marys	32.35
Cowley Co. Farmers Union, Wilson Hahn, Sec.	10.00
Kellogg Local No. 1809, Cowley County	10.00
Webber Farmers Co-op Exchange	10.00
Locals No. 671 and No. 636, Marquette	10.00
Stafford Co. Union, Mrs. Melvin Tarrant, Sec.	10.00
Smoky Hill Local No. 882, Emory Train, Sec.	10.00
Bennington Local No. 2169, Ottawa County	5.00
Allen Co. Farmers Union, Mrs. John Roedel, Sec.	5.00
Parsons Farmers Union Elevator	5.00
Parsons Local No. 1304	5.00
Bethel No. 1969, Elizabeth Gralapp, Sec.	5.00
Pottawatomie Co. Union, R. D. Samuelson, Sec.	5.00
So. Verdigris Local No. 1498, Fred A. Bangs, Sec.	3.00
Pleasant View Local No. 1834, Mrs. P. C. Grieshaber, Sec.	3.00
Frank Walz, Hays	2.50
Buckeye Local No. 1031, Ellis County	2.50
Sandy Hook No. 1867, Pottawatomie Co., G. Marshall, Sec.	2.00
Reuben E. Peterson, McPherson	2.00
Thos. Milford	2.00
Riley Co. Farmers Union, J. A. Annell, Sec.	2.00
Johnstown Junior Reserves, McPherson County	1.00
Clarence Bamfield, Carlton	1.00
Norman Flora, Manhattan and Quinter	1.00
Mrs. Wm. P. Pickett, Culver and Ada	.75
P. W. Blauer, Leonardville	.25
John Stigleman, McLouth	.25
TOTAL TO DATE	\$201.35

FU Leaders Out In Front on Farm Legislative Work

Battle Rages in Washington, D. C., Farmers Union Legislative Committee Prepares Debt-Adjustment Campaign; Boosts Certificate Plan

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28—The Farmers Union Legislative Committee, led by its hard-hitting chairman, M. W. Thatcher of St. Paul, and our aggressive National President, Jim Patton of Denver, moved in on the hectic Washington scene this week and joined battle with the farmers' Congressional opponents.

First on the order of business for the 7-man Committee was a two-day session with the heads of the Farm Credit Administration, preparing for the reintroduction of debt-adjustment legislation. All through the months since the big fight the Farmers Union waged last spring against the bankers and their farm friends, our officers and the officials of F. C. A. have been busy perfecting the reorganization proposals and educating farm and Land Bank leaders across the country.

Without compromising any of the essentials of our debt-adjustment stand, methods for reorganization of the Land Bank System have now been so perfected that it will be virtually impossible for any reasonable opposition to block satisfactory consideration of the bill, as was done last year.

After every minute detail is satisfactorily drafted, the bill is expected to begin going through the congressional mill in the near future, and full exploitation will be published in the National Union Farmer so that our members can get behind their Congressmen with the needed pressure. The long fight for adjustment and adequate Land Bank system which the Union has waged for many years will be won this year if our membership does the job they started so well last year.

Second activity on the agenda of the Legislative Committee was to carry out the main demands of our national program for adequate appropriations for the farm programs. Chairman Thatcher and President Patton made a highly effective appearance before the Senate Appropriations Committee, considering the 1942 Farm Appropriation Bill. Farm Bureau leaders had previously appeared before the Committee.

The effectiveness can be judged by the fact that the Union leaders were the only witnesses from any farm groups to request the restoration of budget cuts for the Farm Security and Surplus Marketing Administrations, and the Senate Committee did restore the cuts.

Citing the half-million low-income farmers known to need rehabilitation loans, Thatcher urged an increase of \$150 millions over the \$100 millions granted by the House, and the Senate upped the latter figure to \$125 millions, last year's figure, despite the stand of the Budget Bureau that the defense spending will aid low income farmers. Low income farmers, particularly in the export crop areas, will not benefit from the defense program, and urgently need "such a lease and lend program as their part of the defense against the impact of the war," said Mr. Thatcher. At the Budget Bureau the Union much needed funds for FSA grants and other services were replaced in the bill after having been cut \$7 millions by the House.

In order to extend the Stamp Plan to all communities and counties in the nation the Legislative Committee strongly recommended an increase of the Surplus Commodities Appropriations to \$350,000,000 instead of the \$200,000,000 voted by the House, which would be a \$350,000,000 reduction under this year's funds. The Senate Committee responded by going over the Budget estimate to restore the cut of \$35 millions which will allow for some expansion of the stamp plan, school lunch and other programs of the S. M. A.

Parity Payments

Lastly, Mr. Thatcher, in presenting the Legislative Committee's position, told the Senators that "all farm groups are together on getting higher prices and more income, and we will join hands with everybody to come out of this Congress with farm legislation that will minimize the need for coming down here to handle the Congress for larger parity payments." Sixteen powerful group of Senators had agreed upon raising the funds for parity payments from \$212 million to \$450 millions, the Union supported the Russell amendment to that effect, as an insufficient amount but the most practical in view of the situation.

Although warning in the strongest terms against the dangers of the government entering the farm marketing business if a high loan program is adopted by the Congress, our Committee told the Senators that until we could convince the Congress of the superiority of our Income Certificate Plan, the Union would back 100 per cent parity loans, meanwhile prosecuting the certificate plan to the utmost.

The Senate Committee voted favorably for the \$450 million parity fund, with \$150 millions to be applied upon this current year and \$300 millions to apply for next year. The appearance of our Committee made a deep impression upon the Senators, especially the capable way in which our representatives answered questions.

Confusion Reins

During the last few years the confusion regarding changes in the farm program has reached a new high, with four Congressional decisions showing the lack of decision on the part of the Administration as to what should be done to gear up the programs to meet the changing national economy. The indecision of the Administration appears to hinge upon its determination to keep prices from spiraling under the impact of the defense spending, and might easily lead to freezing farm prices, if agriculture is not alert enough to resist. With a demand for \$450 millions for parity funds, and the Senate Agriculture Committee favorably reporting the Bankhead Bill for 100 per cent commodity loans, the Senate must choose which method to use, while the House Committee just voted for 75 per cent commodity loans on wheat and cotton as well as corn, and announced its intention to hold hearings on various income certificate bills.

In view of this situation the Legislative Committee called on Secretary Wickard for an hour's session, and issued a press release afterwards. In it our Committee declared that "it isn't the farmers' Committee responded by going

National President Patton On Trip to South America

Will Make a First-Hand Study of Agricultural Situation to Gain Understanding of How Better to Work Together

James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, has left for South America to study at first-hand the agricultural situation and to gain a better understanding how agricultural policies of the two Americas can work together. He is making the trip on the invitation of the Carnegie Endowment Foundation. He will return about June 16 or 17 after two months' absence.

He will be within touch of affairs by air correspondence and telegram. A good organizer in Farmers Union work, however, as well as membership, he has delegated responsibilities that the work may go ahead as usual. M. W. Thatcher is chairman of the Legislative Committee; H. D. Rolph, vice president of the National and president of the Montana Farmers Union, is in charge of organization; H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, will handle the National's work for the development of cooperatives.

The letter of April 7 Mr. Patton wrote to directors of the National Farmers Union, committee members and officers of State Unions, is full of information not only of the prospective trip, but of the workings of the National Farmers Union organization. The letter follows:

Late in the month of January, I was asked by the Carnegie Endowment Foundation for International Peace to make a trip to the countries of Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina for the purpose of seeing at first-hand the agricultural situation in South America. The Carnegie Endowment Foundation assured me that we would in no way be bound to make a joint report, nor would we be asked to accept anyone's opinions of the things we saw. The trip, I later learned, were the result of a conference between Mr. Harry E. Terrell of Des Moines, Iowa, and Glenn J. Talbot, our North Dakota president.

I immediately took up the matter of making the trip with leaders in my own state and other states, and when the National Board met in February, I brought the matter to their attention and it was unanimously agreed that I should go, providing I could see my way clear to make the trip. Realizing that there was much to be done here, I gave serious consideration to making such a trip at this time. Weighing the immediate future against the long time future of the organization, state leaders and others, as well as the board of directors, have agreed that the South American situation and the implications of hemispheric solidarity is one of the most important things which our members would be facing for the long future. There seems to be a consensus among us that expenses of the trip should have the benefit of first-hand information. Therefore, after considering all the various factors involved very carefully, I have decided to make the trip and shall leave New York City on the night of April 11. The trip will be completed on June 16 or 17. The Carnegie Endowment Foundation is paying all travel expenses during this two-months' period.

Legislation

On matters of legislation there will be no change whatsoever, because the entire National legislative program of the Farmers Union is in the hands of the Standing Legislative Committee, headed by Mr. M. W. Thatcher, chairman of the Legislative Committee, 1923 Union Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota. Requests for information regarding detailed procedure in Washington, D. C., or for bulletins or for specific information from our Washington secretary, Mr. Bob Handschin, 552 Muncie Building, Washington, D. C.

Education

The Educational program will proceed as usual under the splendid direction of our National Director, Mrs. Gladys T. Edwards. Any matters relative to the educational phase of our program should be addressed to Mrs. Edwards at Jamestown, North Dakota.

Organization

Plans are under way in a number of states on an organization of income certificate bills. In view of this situation the Legislative Committee called on Secretary Wickard for an hour's session, and issued a press release afterwards. In it our Committee declared that "it isn't the farmers' Committee responded by going

Information regarding cooperatives can be obtained by writing to Mr. Harry Witham, chairman National Farmers Union standing committee on cooperatives, care of Farmers Union Jobbing Association, board of trade building, Kansas City, Missouri.

Radio

The radio program schedule is as follows for April, May and June: April—Mr. Glenn J. Talbot, president of North Dakota Farmers Union will speak on legislation and organization. Mr. Bob Handschin will give the Farmers Union newscast from Washington. May broadcast will be handled by Mr. Tom W. Cheek, president of the Oklahoma Farmers Union and chairman of National Farmers Union board, and Mr. Bob Handschin will give the Farmers Union newscast.

June—it is planned now that a round table, headed by Jim Patton, on the South American agricultural situation will be given.

National Union Farmer

The National Union Farmer will be handled as usual. Articles for publication should be sent to our office, 1441 Welton street, Denver, Colorado. Mr. Bob Handschin will furnish news shorts from Washington, and Mr. John Andrews will furnish front-page stories on legislation as well as the Uncle Reubens column. Mr. Helen Denney, secretary to Mr. Witham, chairman of the cooperative committee, will furnish cooperative news items. Mr. A. W. Ricker will furnish stories on the National Secretariat. Editorials will be furnished by various contributors.

Contributions, technical matters, by-laws, subscriptions and all such matters should be referred, as usual, to the National Secretary, Mr. J. M. Graves, 18 North Klein street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Organization Work

It is my sincere hope that each and every state officer will make special effort to push organization work. We must win this fight for agriculture and we don't have too much time in which to do it. I am going to try to air mail releases while I am gone, which I feel may be of interest to the members.

Kindest personal regards to you all.

Fraternally yours,
Jim Patton, President.

CO-OPS ON CAMPUS

Housing Association to Hold Convention at Lawrence

Cooperation will be the talk on Mt. Oread when the Central League of Campus Housing Association will hold its annual meeting at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, April 25 to 27. E. K. Dean, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, is a speaker on the convention program. Delegates will attend from many states.

Orville Kretzmer, Clay Center, son of E. E. Kretzmer, secretary of the Sherwood Local No. 118, is treasurer of the Rock Chalk Camp House, Julius Gibson, vice president of the McPherson County Farmers Union, and his brother, Niles, are members of this same house.

John Vesceky To FSA

John Vesceky, former Kansas and National Farmers Union president, moved from Salina to Lincoln, Neb., and on April 7 started work with the Farm Security Administration. His work has to do with new development, it is reported, in a program of land-lease-purchase aid to low income farmers.

STILL A GOOD COMEDY

"Dear Dad—Wish you had come to the school concert. We did 'Hamlet.' A lot of fathers and mothers came. Some of them had seen it before but they laughed just the same."—Answers

The Kansas Union Farmer

Rex H. Troutman, Editor

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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas: We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success. When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

NATIONAL OFFICERS

James G. Patton, President, Denver, Colo.
Herbert R. H. Joplin, Vice-President, Joplin, Mo.
J. M. Graves, Secretary, Oklahoma City, Okla.

KANSAS OFFICIALS

Ernest K. Dean, President, Salina, Kansas
J. Nash, Vice-President, Ellsworth, Kansas
Rex Troutman, Secretary, Salina, Kansas
Esther Ekblad, Junior Director, Salina, Kansas
John Tommer, Conductor, Waterville, Kansas
John Scheel, Doorkeeper, Emporia, Kansas

DIRECTORS

Bert Harmon, First District, Ellsworth, Kansas
Wm. E. Roessch, Second District, Quinter, Kansas
George Reinhardt, Third District, Parsons, Kansas
Reuben E. Peterson, Fourth District, McPherson, Kansas
Ray Henry, Fifth District, Stafford, Kansas

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—719 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. H. E. Witham, General Manager; T. C. Belden, Manager Merchandise department; Roy Crawford, Head Grain Salesman; A. T. Riley, Manager Salina Grain Office; Merchandise Warehouse: Central & Water streets, Kansas City, Kan. Harry Neath, Manager; Wakeeney, Kan. M. M. Gardner, Manager; Farmers Union Terminal Elevator, Santa Fe and Union Pacific tracks, North Topeka, George Bicknell, Manager.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Room 202 Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.—Room 100 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas; Live Stock Exchange Building, Parsons, Kansas.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 311, Farmers Union Insurance Co. Building.

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION—Room 308, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO.—Room 307, Farmers Union Insurance Co. Bldg., Rex Lear, State Manager, Salina, Kansas.

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION REALTY CO.—Room 309 Farmers Union Insurance Co. Bldg., Salina, Kansas, G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

P. J. Nash, Ellsworth, President
Glenn Hewitt, Oswatimie, Vice-President
David Train, Lindsay, Secretary



SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1941

The 100 Box Socials

It couldn't have happened 25 years ago!

Think of it! Farmers in their own country schoolhouses sharing with other Farmers Union people throughout the state a radio program being broadcast from the Memorial auditorium in Salina. No, 25 years ago there was no radio. Box socials were the rage. Back in those days, but communities were individualistic. Communities and farmers too, could largely go their own way.

Speed has changed the farmer's answer to his economic enemies. With organization he can use the same weapons as are used against him. Organization develops strength. Organization produces sound results. That's the reason for the Farmers Union.

War and Futures Trading

Futures trading is the subject of this interesting letter from Dr. W. C. Wing, senior information specialist, in the Department of Agriculture.

"You may recall that the Grain Futures Act of 1902 was one of a series of agricultural acts which grew out of the depression following the World War. It was closely associated with other legislation resulting largely from efforts made by farmer cooperatives and farm organizations. Over the years, additions to regulatory legislation were sponsored by agricultural interests working in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture. Today nearly all important farm commodities in which there is futures trading are under regulations by the Commodity Exchange Administration. The act's job is closely related to the bureau of the Department having to do with warehousing, with marketing, and with the application of grades and standards for commodities.

"Pioneering work in organized agriculture has accomplished much in building effective machinery for Federal regulation of future trading. Large-scale manipulations of markets is now infrequent. Excessive speculation has been curbed. Rights and privileges of farmer cooperatives in the market have been maintained and protected. Membership of large grain marketing organizations on the exchanges has become common. There is need, of course, for continued vigilance. To think of futures trading in agricultural commodities is to think in terms of producer interests.

"J. M. Mehl, chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, has stated that possibly new legislation may be needed to meet changing conditions, and that other commodity laws have brought under regulation as time goes on. He says that 'opportunities for cheating and fraud made regulation necessary. Markets had been manipulated for the interest of both producers and consumers. Certain speculators churned the markets up and down without regard to fundamental conditions. Enforcement of the Commodity Exchange Act has effectively curbed such operations.'

"In future trading, as in other fields of agricultural marketing and distribution, the Nation's economy is much better prepared to meet the impact of the present national emergency than it was in 1914-18, according to Mr. Mehl. In that period the Federal Government had very little experience to guide it in meeting difficult marketing problems created by wartime conditions. In respect to future trading today, the Nation has time-tested regulatory machinery, established contacts with markets,

and the means of taking action promptly to help cushion the shock of wartime impacts."

About Union Labor

The American people is hearing a great deal about labor trouble and violence in strikes. The St. Louis Labor Tribune reprints an editorial by the A. F. of L. president, William Green, entitled "Two Dangerous Menaces—Communism and Minority Strikes," and goes ahead to name a third menace, the anti-union employer who deliberately invites strikes because he hopes that a propagandized public opinion can be incited to demand punitive legislation which will penalize all of organized labor, and nullify the right of hard won protection for labor which have been written into the statutes of our federal and state governments. This position of labor should receive public consideration.

The editorial by Mr. Green follows:

"The American Federation of Labor declares that the gravest dangers which menace defense production are these: Tolerance of Communist party members in positions of influence and minority strikes as a method of building up technical control to extend nominal organization.

"Communist leadership in local or national jurisdictions has been responsible for strikes that are nothing less than sabotage to our plans for national defense and has been responsible also for policies and advice that are nothing less than sabotage to the defense effort. Tolerance of differences of opinion on religion or other fundamental issues is one thing, but tolerance for revolutionary propaganda to disregard all ethical standards of gain their objectives and undermine democratic institutions is the essence of stupidity and disloyalty to our nation.

"The American Federation of Labor is following through the policy of expelling Communists wherever known. We do not tolerate them or permit them to hold office. We steadfastly charge them with a responsible union official countenances Communists in representative capacity or sanctions Communist policies or practices, he is false to the American trade union movement and unworthy of the privileges which our government affords him.

"The second menace to our defense program is the strike by a minority group to gain control by strategy that has not been earned on a basis of union membership. The picket line keeps workers out of plants so that production is stopped and the minority leaders, with the help of government friends, gain credit for negotiating a truce. Later the picket line is used to force payment of union dues. The American Federation of Labor holds that union members and unionism do not result from these methods. Strikes to right wrongs are the inalienable right of free workers. But minority strikes as organizational strategy are quite another matter and endanger the freedom we seek to defend.

REPORT OF STATE LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

—CLYDE COFFMAN

(Continued From Page One)

representative participated, those promoting this change were convinced that they could not secure the passage of the refund law in this session, and abandon that idea in favor of a bill which in a limited way tightened up the enforcement of the present exemption law. This measure was finally

passed after the objectionable features were removed and is since the session referred to in a local newspaper as "a gesture."

I call to your attention the very great need of continued attention to this matter as certain interests will continue to push the job until our gas tax exemption is taken from us.

Tax Moratorium

At the time of the passage of the 1939 law granting a moratorium on penalties and interest for delinquent taxes, there was a very emphatic expression that that was the end of the tax moratorium. However, certain sections of the state have as yet been unfavorable on crop conditions, and there is still need of giving more time in which to catch up these delinquent payments. It is this purpose an extension of time during which delinquent taxpayers can make payment until September 1, 1941, was granted, this bill being finally passed with the hope that the wheat crop now in sight might enable farmers to meet these delinquent payments with the privileges other taxpayers have had.

Wheat Variety Legislation

Under the sponsorship of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association bills were introduced for the purpose of discouraging the sowing of varieties of wheat which show a good grade test but fall down in baking tests. The bill provided for registration of varieties and designed to eliminate the sale of seed of varieties deficient in testing qualities and which did not carry the endorsement of the association. The bill was passed by the opposition of your committee failed to pass in this session. The companion bill providing for an appropriation to maintain a laboratory for baking tests at the Kansas State College, was enacted into law.

Rural Electrification

The bill providing for a code on rural electrification was sponsored by representatives of the cooperatives. On securing approval from a majority of the organizations by letter, your representative gave this measure organization support, and while it was not passed in its original form it is thought by those most interested that it will serve the needs of those desiring rural electrification under government financing and was enacted into law.

General Legislation

A new law that is probably of general interest to agriculture is the one enacted for the eradication of coyotes, carrying an appropriation whereby a bounty of \$1.00 is paid on these pests by the state.

The two measures which the farm organizations are on record as opposing, namely, the itinerant trucker bill and the loss leader bill were pushed through in the confusion of the last few days. The first bill originated in the House, and known as House Bill No. 218, and the second in the Senate, and known as Senate Bill No. 332. Your representative in the House, in committee in opposition to both of these measures, and was given an understanding that neither would be enacted into law. But in the confusion of the last few days, the measure was passed. The method used by pressure groups promoting them in both instances was that of eliminating opposition and cutting down requirements until a sufficient number of both bodies had been persuaded that they were harmless. This is what might be termed the "back method," and will call for continued vigilance on the part of the organizations to see that their requirements are not further enlarged to the extent of becoming a punitive tax, designed to eliminate competition and further widen the spread between the producer and the consumer.

The congressional redistricting measure was finally passed, bearing the very decided appearance of political design. The all-comprehensive tax code bill to certain provisions of which the Committee of Farm Organizations has voted unanimous opposition was brought to the floor by branches of the legislature, given some discussion, and put back in cold storage for future session.

Probably the most contentious of any measure introduced in the present session was the one introduced to clarify the status of the osteopathic profession. Numerous attempts were made by the sponsors of this measure to bring it up and settle it. Tolerance has been the source of more ill feeling during the last two sessions of the legislature than any other one subject which they have had under consideration. However, it was held on the House Calendar by action of the Calendar Committee.

Conclusion

Each session of the legislature held in the last 20 years and

Grain Storage Capacity At 947,000 Bushels

Agricultural Marketing Service Makes Survey of All Facilities Primarily for Use by National Defense Advisory Commission

Preliminary returns from 24 States covered in the Nation-wide grain storage capacity and stocks survey are reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The returns, as of March 1, show a total bulk storage capacity of 694 million bushels, a sacked capacity of 245 million bushels, and combined space a little over 8 million bushels—a total of 947 million bushels. New construction either under way or contemplated in these States on March 1 will have an estimated capacity of 50 million bushels.

The survey covers all commercial storage facilities, including idle facilities that could readily be placed in operation. Neither new storage nor new storage capacity of steel bins owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation is included. In previous estimates, the combined storage capacity in the States reported was 694 million bushels, and the combined storage capacity in the States reported was 694 million bushels, and the combined storage capacity in the States reported was 694 million bushels.

The survey is being made by the Agricultural Marketing Service, through its field forces and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. It was planned primarily for use by the National Defense Advisory Commission in formulating policies with respect to distribution of vital commodities and the certification of new construction, and by the Commodity Credit Corporation in determining available storage space for grain. All establishments storing wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, rice, flaxseed, soybeans, dry beans, and grain sorghums are covered by the survey. The establishments include elevators, warehouses, flour and feed mills, corn, soybean and flaxseed products mills, malting plants, breweries, distilleries, bean cleaning plants, and rice mills.

March 1 stocks of all commodities as represented by returns to date in the 24 states, are reported at 454 million bushels. When these stocks are subtracted from the reported capacity, a remainder of 493 million bushels of unoccupied space. Not all of this is available storage space, however. The Agricultural Marketing Service cautions. Allowances must be made for working space and for partially filled bins to which, for various reasons, no more grain can be added. The unoccupied space as reported on March 1 totals 454 million bushels, and the unoccupied space as reported on March 1 totals 454 million bushels.

For California, 15 million bushels of bulk storage capacity and 90 million of sacked capacity were reported. New construction was given at 2.6 million bushels. Stocks totaled 32 million bushels, and the unoccupied space on March 1 was 58 million. By June 1, it was expected that space for 67 million bushels would be available.

Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas

Practically complete returns for Texas show bulk storage capacity of 14 million bushels and sacked capacity of 23 million bushels. Construction under way or contemplated will provide about 11 million bushels of additional space. Stocks of all grains on March 1 were about 46 million and available unoccupied space was reported at 12 million bushels. Sacked storage 2 million bushels. Additional space for over 5 million bushels was contemplated in that State. On March 1, 19 million bushels of all grain were in store, and unoccupied space of 12 million was available. With the survey now virtually complete for Kansas, total bulk storage is reported at 112 million bushels and sacked storage 2 million bushels. New construction of 9 million bushels capacity was contemplated. New construction of 9 million bushels capacity was contemplated. Stocks of all grains on March 1 were 64 million bushels and the operators reported available unoccupied space of 36 million bushels. It is estimated that space for 51 million bushels will be available June 1.

The Open Forum

A Question of Definition? To the Editor:

Replying to Mr. Stewart's article in April 3 issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, wish to say I thank the gentleman for favoring us with his reactions and I am happy to direct him to Webster's New International Dictionary, 1930 edition, published by G. and C. Merriam, Springfield, Mass., page 1395, definition No. 4.

There he can find the definition I quoted for money in my previous article. It is also evident that I have not also made any clear with respect to the 100 per cent reserve system for banks as advocated by the Constitutional Money League, and others. Under this system the banks could not loan from their demand deposits, as they can do now, but only from their time deposits, therefore, if you borrowed \$1,000 from a 100 per cent reserve banking system there would be no increase in the volume of money, merely the transfer of money from the holder to the borrower, but not so under our present system, for if you borrow the \$1,000 from a bank today you increase the volume of money in circulation a like amount.

I have no occasion to criticize the gentleman's "key note article," as the information given is insufficient to get an analysis.

all grains on March 1 were about 46 million and available unoccupied space was reported at 12 million bushels. Sacked storage 2 million bushels. Additional space for over 5 million bushels was contemplated in that State. On March 1, 19 million bushels of all grain were in store, and unoccupied space of 12 million was available. With the survey now virtually complete for Kansas, total bulk storage is reported at 112 million bushels and sacked storage 2 million bushels. New construction of 9 million bushels capacity was contemplated. New construction of 9 million bushels capacity was contemplated. Stocks of all grains on March 1 were 64 million bushels and the operators reported available unoccupied space of 36 million bushels. It is estimated that space for 51 million bushels will be available June 1.

With some minor counties still incomplete, total bulk storage capacity in Oklahoma was 33 million and sacked storage 2 million bushels. Additional space for over 5 million bushels was contemplated in that State. On March 1, 19 million bushels of all grain were in store, and unoccupied space of 12 million was available. With the survey now virtually complete for Kansas, total bulk storage is reported at 112 million bushels and sacked storage 2 million bushels. New construction of 9 million bushels capacity was contemplated. New construction of 9 million bushels capacity was contemplated. Stocks of all grains on March 1 were 64 million bushels and the operators reported available unoccupied space of 36 million bushels. It is estimated that space for 51 million bushels will be available June 1.

The Dakota. In North Dakota, bulk storage capacity of 50 million bushels was reported, and space for an additional 2 million bushels was planned. Stocks of all grains in the State on March 1 were 37 million bushels, and the unoccupied space was reported at only 8 million bushels, and space to be available on June 1 at only 11 million bushels.

The Dakotas

In North Dakota, bulk storage capacity of 50 million bushels was reported, and space for an additional 2 million bushels was planned. Stocks of all grains in the State on March 1 were 37 million bushels, and the unoccupied space was reported at only 8 million bushels, and space to be available on June 1 at only 11 million bushels.

In Washington, bulk storage capacity was 37 million bushels and sacked storage capacity 42 million. New construction under way or contemplated was 13 million bushels. On March 1, stocks of all grains were 26 million bushels and there were 45 million bushels of available unoccupied space. Operators estimated that on June 1 additional storage for 53 million bushels would be available.

In Oregon, bulk storage capacity was 14 million bushels and sacked capacity 20 million. A half million bushels of new space was under way or planned. March 1 stocks of all grains totaled 12 million bushels, and unoccupied space available was 18 million. It was expected that on June 1 space for 21 million bushels would be available.

For California, 15 million bushels of bulk storage capacity and 90 million of sacked capacity were reported. New construction was given at 2.6 million bushels. Stocks totaled 32 million bushels, and the unoccupied space on March 1 was 58 million. By June 1, it was expected that space for 67 million bushels would be available.

Who are responsible for such price spiraling as is in prospect, and if the heads of the defense program will not take adequate steps it will be solely the farmers, and especially the low-income farmers in the export crop areas, who will be "the goats" for the entire national effort. If the present confusion continues the \$1-a-year crowd who have been getting their cost-plus contracts running into the billions will succeed in fixing maximum prices for farm products, freezing them so low that business will widen the present disparity with agriculture and drive hundreds of thousands of farmers further towards serfdom, or entirely off the land. That will not make for national unity or security, for you may be sure farmers will not take it lying down. It is for that reason that we now need

who are not responsible for many of the measures which have made the most expensive session on record.

The records will disclose the vote on all of these measures, and I insist you consult them before passing judgment or condemning individuals in this session. Throughout all the fights there were about 40 members in the House who kept their resistance in spite of group or political pressure and showed themselves to be worthy of praise. The session just closed has not only been liberal in passing appropriation bills, but has enacted a number of measures that will continue to operate for years, and multiply in millions of expense to the state.

Among these measures are: The merit system carrying an appropriation of \$75,000 per year for dispensing patronage, the school teachers pension bill, repeal of the recovery clause of social welfare, depletion of the fund known as residue of the sales tax set up to the reduction of property tax, and the property tax designed to raise \$6,000,000 as a building fund for state schools. The total appropriations of \$18,901,304 for the biennium is over \$2,000,000 in excess of amount appropriated in 1939.

The administration measures on which adverse action was taken are those provided for free text books for schools, school equalization for high schools, a new state finance set-up, and a four-year term for governor.

Long legislative representatives do not claim to present to you as it is something new to me, even though I have read the Congressional Record for several years, also many pages of expert (and expert) in the consideration of banking and currency committees in both House and Senate together with several books written by leading economists and monetary experts. However, there is no doubt that it is of increasing importance that the agricultural interests continue the practice of maintaining representatives for the purpose of presenting the opposition as a factor in determining the policy of future legislation.

The demands on the time of your representative from those who wished to have the support, or at least temper the opposition of the farm organizations, bears out the opinion of many that your representation is looked upon as one of, if not the most powerful influence in legislative circles in Kansas.

The courtesy and consideration shown your representative by members of the legislature, state officers, and all others interested in legislation, is further evidence of the fact that the organized far-

mers are considered the greatest influence of the state in the establishment of the policies of government.

It has been a pleasure to represent the most powerful group in the state, and I assure you that it has never been with any feeling of apology for the people I represented, and that at all times it was an inspiration to know that I had the loyal support of the membership of the organizations making up the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations.

Clyde W. Coffman,
Legislative Rep. of
Comm. of Kan. Farm Org.

Neighborhood Notes

IN CLAY COUNTY

Pleasant View Local at Miltonvale Has Good Meeting

At our March meeting Mr. La-he states that the Clay Center helped us to have a clearer idea of the wheat situation in regard to marketing quotas.

Miss Esther Ekblad gave a very interesting talk on legislation, cooperation and education. This being a very wide field her remarks included cooperation and education, education of youth principally, and cooperation for all. Leadership was a most important need. The project for juniors was discussed.

The box supper was announced. Mrs. J. E. McKelvey, Reporter.

IN STAFFORD COUNTY

Box Social Held by Corn Valley Nets \$36

Corn Valley Local No. 2201 met Friday, April 4, the first Union in Stafford county president, and at least one box and pie supper in response to the request for special funds at this time.

The committee had arranged a delightful, well-balanced musical program, with instrumental, vocal and comedy, the equal of many of our radio programs.

President Dean closed the program with a short talk on farmer's needs and the Farmers Union ideals which was well received. Auctioneer Jim Schuler of North Star local then took charge and boxes and pies were sold after spirited bidding and a good time by everyone.

We from Corn Valley appreciate the help given by State President Dean, Director Ray Henry, Irtis and the Stafford county president, members from North Star and other locals, the committee and all who helped with the program. Total receipts of \$36.00 from the box social are reported by Henry Moche, president of Corn Valley Local. Reporter.

FU LEADERS OUT IN FRONT ON FARM LEGISLATIVE WORK

(Continued From Page One)

who are responsible or such price spiraling as is in prospect, and if the heads of the defense program will not take adequate steps it will be solely the farmers, and especially the low-income farmers in the export crop areas, who will be "the goats" for the entire national effort. If the present confusion continues the \$1-a-year crowd who have been getting their cost-plus contracts running into the billions will succeed in fixing maximum prices for farm products, freezing them so low that business will widen the present disparity with agriculture and drive hundreds of thousands of farmers further towards serfdom, or entirely off the land. That will not make for national unity or security, for you may be sure farmers will not take it lying down. It is for that reason that we now need

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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 seasonable 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 WAKEENAY

REORGANIZE A LOCAL

Maple Hill Group Starts With Eight Members

The Riverside Local No. 2035 at Maple Hill, Kansas was reorganized Saturday, March 22, 1941.

The meeting was called for 8 p. m., and was held at 8 p. m. at a local home with eight new members; there were eight men present and each joined without any hard work at the time, the ground had been prepared in advance by our State President F. K. Dean and our State Junior Leader, Miss Esther Ekblad.

The good work they did at Maple Hill, at Turkey Creek and at Kaw Valley, resulted in the ease with which we were able to reorganize the local.

The farmers have a real cause to organize and good reasons to join the Farmers Union; those reasons are being made clearer each time our President E. K. Dean talks to us.

Keep up the good work Ernie and Esther and remember that we appreciate your work and in our small way we will continue to try for more and better membership.

If we don't see you before, we will be eating supper but with you, AT THE BOX SUPPER, April 28, J. L. Petty, Wabunsee Co. Pres.

GENTLE HINT

Notice in business office: Persons having no business in this office will please transact it as quickly as possible.—Milwaukee Journal.

DON'T WAIT—

to Learn by Experience!

BE PREPARED—

by

Junior and Juvenile Department

ESTHER EKLAD, Director

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

ARISE, ARISE AND CONQUER

Arise! Arise and conquer
Your selfishness and greed
And learn to work together
For every human need!

Your skill, your strength, your fortune—
A willingness to share
Till there shall be no burden
Beyond the strength to bear!

Arise! Arise for battle—
A battle for the right—
Without the sound of trumpet—
Without the use of might!

For we shall fight our battles
Upon the plains of peace:
Without the roar of cannon,
Secure our own release.

Release from sordid motives,
Release from selfish gain,
With heart and soul united
Upon a higher plane!

Our aim shall be to conquer
The selfishness of man:
That all may work together
In a united plan!

—Didrick J. Orfield.
(From North Dakota Union Farmer)

Hope and Courage Awakens

Even in the midst of dark, war-clouded days there has been a pause in reverence to Easter Day. This beautiful celebration of the Christian Church signifies to us that the right, just, and honorable can finally conquer over and above extreme adversities. May we not in this time of war let our thinking and actions be so influenced that we lose the spirit of battle as portrayed in the poem that heads this column.

This Pretty Box Sold To . . .

It is getting to the point that we can eat, sleep or talk nothing but Farmers Union Box Socials. And the strange thing is that we don't mind having the Socials occupy our thoughts. April 28 is going to be a night just leaped with fun, and really it is just a few days more than a week away.

There is beginning to be speculating done among girls as to what should go in the boxes and many mind pictures of box decorations are floating about. Just one word of warning, girls, don't be impatient if the boys aren't taking you to the movies as often as usual this month. Just remember that they are saving to bid up those boxes!

Let us use these last few weeks or days to talk Farmers Union Box Socials with our friends and school pals. April 28 is the day. All things step aside for FARMERS UNION SOCIALS.

A Roller Skating Party

At this writing we are looking forward to a gay night of roller skating at the Peterson Rink near McPherson. Mr. Reuben Peterson, State Board Member, has invited all the Juniors of McPherson county who carry membership cards to a roller skating party, Tuesday evening, April 15, at the rink located on the Peterson farm. Folks from the State Office in Salina are invited to join the fun. We can tell you about our bumps and bruises at a later date.

Let Me Forget

Juniors it still isn't too late for you to make contributions to the Farmers Union Legislative Fund, but don't put this important matter off too long. Our legislative program involves many important issues of farm income and farm ownership. As rural youth of today, the future of farming as an occupation is important to us. May we do our share in supporting the Farmers Union legislative program.

Good Advice

When our thinking becomes confused as we look at current problems and wonder about our duty toward them, it will be helpful for us to recall the advice of Harriet Elliott:

"When I am asked by the many organizations and individuals who come to me or write daily, 'What can we do for defense?' I have an answer always ready," says Commissioner Harriet Elliott, of the National Defense Advisory Commission. "To every organization which is doing that contributes to the well-being of our people, the soundness of our economy, and the effectiveness of our democracy, I can say, 'The first and most important thing which you can do for defense is to go on with what you are doing—only do it better than ever before.'"

IN McPHERSON COUNTY

A Junior Leaders' meeting was held at the home of the county Junior Leader, Mrs. Charlie Olson, near McPherson, Friday evening, April 4. The following local leaders of the county were present: Mrs. Dan Borth, McPherson; Orville Rawson, Marquette; Vernon Johnson, McPherson; Melvin Sundberg, Lindsborg; Mrs. Floyd Rawson, director of the county Junior chorus; and Paul and Lyle Stenberg, Juniors, were also present at the meeting.

Plans are going ahead for much activity in the county. The Junior Chorus is expected to be much practicing in preparation for the State Convention at Lindsborg next October, and of more immediate interest is the raising of funds for camp attendance. Toward this end the Juniors are arranging to sponsor the WIBW Kansas Round-up some Saturday evening this spring.

DOCTORS TO COURT

(continued from page 1)
to show mercy to the individual doctors in answer to the sub-pleading made by their attorneys.

The AMA officials announced immediately they would appeal the decision which obviously shocked them. The only penalty the court can impose will be comparatively small fine against the association. Officials cannot be penalized. It is possible, however, that Group Health may prove that the illegal activities of the association injured Group Health and if so, Group Health would be able to sue the medical groups for three times the amount of the financial injury.

The New York Times, in a hard-hitting editorial approving the decision said:

"Presumably an appeal will be carried to the higher courts. But so far as the decision goes, it opens the way to wider developments in the field of group medicine. A country with forty-eight States, with wide variations in climate, density of population and occupation, will need more than one type of medical practice. Experimentation with cooperative groups of physicians who practice as they would in a hospital, prepayment of medical care, voluntary health insurance, is clearly called for before we attempt to legislate either on a State or national scale. It was experimentation of this kind that the American Medical Association discouraged. The Washington decision will, if it stands, clear the way for carrying out health plans which have hitherto been frustrated."

CAMP SEASON IS HERE



The Kansas Farmers Union Junior Camp will be held August 17 to 23 at the Ponca City, Oklahoma, Recreation Camp. The above is a picture of the Farmers Union County Juvenile Camp held last year in Teton County, Montana.

NEIGHBORS TO THE SOUTH



Organizer Kenneth Adams, Louisiana Farmers Union, visits the home of Creole members. Farmers speak more French than English. Note sides of pork hanging on the walls, in preparation for curing.

The Farmer Individualist

By Frank H. Livingston

The farmer by his very training and type of life has been taught for generations to be an individualist. For centuries he has been able to pull up stakes when the "economic going" became too tough, go west by himself and start anew. A little salt and gunpowder from the "economic royalists" was all that he required.

That is changed. The farmer of today is almost as dependent upon his fellowman as is the city man. When we were boys on the farm we were inculcated with the idea that we farmers were the most independent people on earth.

Look at our crops—we raised practically all of our food—our cellar was full. Our city cousins ran to the corner grocery or starved. We farmers would never starve. How we would sit around the little wood stove in the kerosene light and chuckle at the story of the mutual visits of the "country and city mice." We were kings.

Well folks even the kings of today are a fallen people. The

supports to their thrones have given way. They are kicked from pillar to post.

Do you need to tell you of the condition of thousands of farmers? Where is their independence? They raise a load of wheat and the loan collector grabs it at the threshing machine or the elevator. They raise turkeys and the express companies may even send them a bill for the transportation. The milk skimmed check comes in but the interest on the mortgage is due.

What is wrong? The city dweller is still paying a good price for pork chops; turkeys are a luxury at any cafe; a woolen suit is only for the rich; a pair of cow hide shoes will nick any pocket book. The "spread" in price between producer and consumer would cover the cost of a multitude of desirable things that the producer cannot buy.

You, the producers of food, shelter and clothing, are doing without. That is That. Now What? Organize—Cooperate—Legislate.

HOLD CO-OP CONFERENCE

Program is Planned for Attendance of Managers and Directors

The annual Cooperative Conference held at Kansas State College sponsored by the College, Kansas Cooperatives, and the general farm organizations was held April 10 and 11. Featured topics of discussion were Federal Taxation as it Affects Cooperatives, led by J. D. Lawrence, deputy commissioner, Bank for Cooperatives, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.

"Duties and Responsibilities of Directors of Cooperatives," led by Frank Robitka, of Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.; and "The Problem of Grain Storage in 1941," led by H. C. Stephens of the Wichita

Bank for Cooperatives, the discussion including Roy C. Wilson, chairman of the Kansas ACC, Manhattan, H. E. Witham, Farmers Union Jobbing Association; Scott Bateman, Kansas Warehouse Examiner; V. M. Rucker, Wichita Bank for Cooperatives, and others.

W. E. Grimes, Kansas State College, lead the discussion on "The Impact of National Defense, the European War, and Other Developments on the Cooperative Movement." Tom Hall, head of the Membership department of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, spoke during this session.

Passenger: "Fish Hook—that's an odd name for a station! Why do they call it that?"
Conductor: "Because it's the end of the line."—Grit.

Four Minute Speech Outline

FARMERS UNION CAMPS

I Farmers Union Camps in Review

1. Camp Pioneers.

The first Farmers Union Camps were held jointly by Montana and North Dakota in 1934. One was held at Spiritwood Lake, near Jamestown, North Dakota, and the other at Loverings Grove, Sidney, Minnesota. Mrs. Gladys Edwards, now National Farmers Union Director of Education, and Mrs. Mildred K. Stoltz, Montana State Leader and Secretary of the National Junior Council, were directors of the camps.

Since that time North Dakota and Montana have held camps every year. South Dakota and Wisconsin had their first camps in 1935; Minnesota in 1936; Nebraska and Colorado in 1937. The first Kansas camp was held in 1938, and Oklahoma, Iowa and Oregon had camps in 1939.

The first All-State Camp was held in 1936 with the states of Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin as sponsors. All but for 1938 the All-State Camp has been held at Camp Judson in the Black Hills of South Dakota. The 1938 camp was held at Estes Park, Colorado.

All-State is an advanced camp and those who attend must have attended a state camp; to have received an "A" grade rating in class and conduct at a state camp, and to be at least 18 years of age.

2. All-State Camps

The three Kansas camps were held at Eureka Park, Manhattan, with an average attendance of 75. The first was a five day camp, opening on Monday morning and closing on Saturday afternoon. The other two have been six day camps with the first session on Sunday evening and the last on Saturday morning. Each of these were held early in August. (If you have attended one or more of the camps, tell the history of them as you remember it.)

The camps have been attended by Juniors, Junior Reserves and Junior Leaders.

II Purposes of Farmers Union Camps

1. Study of leadership methods and problems common to farm people. Subjects taught:

- a. Public speaking and parliamentary usage.
- b. Cooperatives—history and principles of cooperation, and information of cooperative experiences in the state.
- c. Social problems—discussions and study of everyday economic and social problems as they affect farmers, city laborer, jobs and youth, government and world peace.
- d. Leadership training—special classes in Junior Leadership. (Tell of the classes from experiences in attending camps.)

III.—Camp Plans for 1941

State Farmers Union Camp

The Kansas Farmers Union Camp will be held at Ponca City, Oklahoma, August 17 to 23. A program similar to other years is being planned. (The March 20 Kansas Union Farmer gives the camp qualifications and information of the camp.)

2. All-State Camp

All-State Camp will be held at Camp Judson, Pactola, South Dakota, in the heart of the Black Hills; the dates are August 3 to 13. Kansas has a quota of ten All-State camps.

Land Purchases for Defense Use Hit Farm Tenant

Reports From Many Territories Indicate Hardships by Displaced Families

A national problem involving widespread dislocation and migration of farm families is being caused by the taking over of farm land to make way for Army camps and defense plants, according to evidence supplied by the Farm Security Administration. Several instances of forced migration have already attracted considerable attention, but the surveys being made by the Farm Security Administration indicate that the problem is by no means limited to a few spectacular instances.

Uprooted farm families complain that they cannot find farms elsewhere and those who do, in turn displace other farm families in the area to which they move. Though legislation has been brought before Congress each year to set up a broad tenancy program of land for landless, no adequate tenancy measure has been enacted and thus the FSA is not in position to cope with the problem.

Mr. P. G. Beck, FSA director of Region 3, extending over Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Illinois, submitted a report in response to a congressional inquiry showing that thousands of families have been displaced in this area. Here are some excerpts from the official report:

Des Moines County, Iowa
"A shell-loading plant is now under construction on 20,000 acres of land located between Burlington and Fort Madison, Iowa. About 200 farmers are being displaced and forced to find a new home elsewhere. Although many of the families displaced in this area, as in other areas discussed, had sufficient cash to lease land elsewhere, their purchases or leases are displacing other families who, in turn, will displace still others."

"Here as elsewhere, it is the low-income farmers, whether displaced from the defense areas or by people who came from the defense areas, who find it most difficult to find a farm and become social and economic problems in the overcrowded labor market, on relief rolls, or as migrants."

Pulaski County, Mo.
"This is a cantonment and artillery range covering nearly 100,000 acres. It is located in a poor area, with few opportunities for the displaced families to find work. The displacement of these people will cause a secondary and subsequent displacement problem which the FSA faces."

Erle County, Ohio
"A TNT plant is being built covering 7,200 acres. Two hundred and twenty-two farmers are displaced, and must be evacuated by May 1, 1941. Two hundred and eleven are owners, 11 are tenants."

Although information on this project is meagre, FSA reports, "We have every reason to anticipate, however, that the problems here will be similar to those in other areas."

A Skating Party
Reuben E. Peterson, McPherson, the Farmers Union state director from the fourth district, has a newly built skating rink on his farm and his invitation for a Farmers Union party was quickly accepted by many. The invitation was especially to the McPherson Farmers Union Juniors, and the party was scheduled for Tuesday evening, April 15.

St. Charles County, Mo.
A TNT plant is being built covering 20,000 acres. "Two hundred and twenty-five families have been displaced, including 120 farm families and 70 non-farm families in 3 villages, and 55 rural farm-labor families. Twenty-five farmers have purchased farms. Five families have purchased small subsistence acreages in adjoining counties. Very few displaced tenants have been able to locate desirable farms. Some have made temporary arrangements and some are working on the project."

Will County, Ill.
A powder factory and shell-loading plant is being built. "Forty-one thousand acres of land have been purchased, displacing 30 farm families." Eighty-one additional families will be required to move in the near future.

"Over 100 of the affected farmers have been unable to find farms. . . . The farmers who have moved out of the project area to other farms are causing secondary and subsequent displacements, with effects that can be felt as far as a hundred miles away."

Laporte County, Ind.
A shell-loading plant covering 13,000 acres is being built, "displacing 85 farm families, 38 of whom are owners and 33 tenant operators. The remaining 15 are on relief or farm laborers."

"The FSA has found that the farmers of this area, both landowners and tenants, suffered losses in their readjustments because of the necessity of moving farm equipment and boarding of livestock, and are available."

Clark County, Ind.
Roald Peterson, secretary of the Louisiana Farmers Union, and Clinton Clark, the organizer who was jailed for organizing his fellow tenant farmers, discuss prospects for a bigger membership in Louisiana.

A power plant is being built by DuPont covering 6,000 acres. Over 40 farm families are being displaced, but "there are indications that the acreage at this plant will be expanded with many additional displacements." The FSA reports an acute housing situation. "The displacement of farmers living in the surrounding territory, far in excess of those within the defense area, by workers who are willing to pay more for a house than the rental value for agricultural purposes of the farm, is felt all around the project."

On the Hoosier ordnance project, Goodyear Rubberized Bag Co. has acquired 2,400 acres of land with the possibility that 1,000 more acres will be taken. Thirty-one bona fide farmers are displaced here and several other owners of small acreages."

Crawford County, Ind.
The Jefferson Proving Grounds covering over 60,000 acres. "Over 600 families are being displaced. This is one of the most serious displacement problems the FSA has. It is a permanent area and unlikely ever to be abandoned."

"Our displaced farmers in the area find little or no relief by employment during the construction period and no promise of permanent employment thereafter."

Portage County, Ohio
Ravenna ordnance plant covering 21,000 acres. Two hundred and ninety-four families were displaced including 240 farm families. "The displacement of these people which has already occurred illustrates the secondary and subsequent displacement problem which the FSA faces."

Now in its 19th year is showing a fine increase in new written volume for the month of March this year over March of last year shows an increase in Iowa of 83%, Kansas increased 160% and Nebraska 23%.

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RECENT

Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company

AT WICHITA

Name	County	No. Head	Weight	Price
Phillip Harold	Major, Okla.	15 steers	654	\$ 8.25
F. E. Potts	Barber, Kan.	4 steers	900	9.40
Jim Schoff	Barber, Kan.	5 steers	754	9.00
G. W. Figger	Stafford, Kan.	9 steers	432	11.25
B. W. DeWitt	Meade, Kan.	5 steers	896	9.00
Henry Abt	Barber, Kan.	3 steers	790	9.50
G. E. Zimmerman	Barber, Kan.	40 steers	524	10.25
W. C. Hassman	McPherson, Kan.	10 steers, hfs.	877	8.50
Len Cramsey	McPherson, Kan.	2 steers	525	9.00
G. E. Zimmerman	Barber, Kan.	7 steers	526	9.25
G. T. Sproul	Major, Okla.	12 heifers	671	9.75
John Benton	Reno, Kan.	2 heifers	550	9.50
R. B. Barbes	Chautauque, Kan.	2 heifers	431	9.75
Walter Bolter	Harvey, Kan.	1 heifer	694	9.50
J. O. Ewbanks	Okla.	20 heifers	356	10.50
J. O. McBride	Grant, Okla.	9 heifers	410	10.00
Chris Sauders	Greenwood	19 heifers	811	9.00
J. B. Burkes	Major, Okla.	18 calves	635	8.50
J. B. Burkes	Major, Okla.	11 calves	352	10.00
O. R. Bender	Harvey, Kan.	1 calf	190	11.00
H. D. Eck	Sedgwick, Kan.	1 calf	270	11.50
L. B. Hunt	Butler, Kan.	1 calf	240	11.75
E. C. Haines	Sumner, Kan.	1 calf	240	9.00
O. M. Baile	Cowley, Kan.	2 calves	395	8.00
H. L. Tribby	Cowley, Kan.	1 calf	230	11.85
Chris Mohr	Sedgwick, Kan.	1 cow	850	4.75
L. B. Hunt	Cowley, Kan.	2 cows	975	8.50
H. E. Gillis	Harvey, Kan.	1 cow	1120	9.00
Floyd Lehman	Harvey, Kan.	3 cows	1230	7.50
Fred Koehn	Kiowa, Kan.	1 bull	1310	7.00
J. B. Odle	Chase, Kan.	1 bull	470	9.75
J. G. Dettweiler	Cowley, Kan.	1 bull	540	8.00

HOGS

Homer Evans	Chase, Kan.	19 head	223	8.65
L. Cullison	Kay, Okla.	22 head	202	8.65
L. R. Trego	Cowley, Kan.	11 head	200	8.90
Wendell Beeks	Cowley, Kan.	24 head	210	9.00
Henry Abt	Barber, Kan.	25 head	201	9.00
Henry Abt	Barber, Kan.	13 head	113	9.00
C. A. Detweiler	Harvey, Kan.	8 head	212	8.90
Evans Bros.	Cowley, Kan.	14 head	252	8.75
Clyde Treadway	Cowley, Kan.	23 head	208	9.00
Vaits Fulk	Cowley, Kan.	7 head	223	8.55
Ralph Dick	Harvey, Kan.	9 head	267	8.65
V. V. Bossi	Cowley, Kan.	6 head	260	8.50

AT PARSONS

Name	County	No. Head	Weight	Price
Ray Roberts	Neosho	2 steers	822	\$10.00
Joe Mitchell	Neosho	1 steer	700	10.00
Albert Claussen	Crawford	3 steers	1011	9.50
Albert Claussen	Crawford	1 steer	855	9.50
George Claussen	Crawford	3 steers	745	9.50
J. C. Bredehoft	Crawford	8 steers	1046	9.50
Willard Brunann	Neosho	5 steers	903	9.50
G. R. Kennedy	Crawford	2 steers	435	9.25
Albert Claussen	Crawford	2 steers	855	9.50
Dan Smith	Crawford	7 steers	728	9.10
S. C. Hudson	Neosho	14 steers	514	9.00
H. S. Tordeson	Crawford	2 steers	587	9.00
Oral Collins	Allen	3 steers	903	9.00
A. W. Tadmstr	Allen	1 cow	675	6.75
E. H. Leary	Labette	1 bull	1220	6.75
C. F. Thayer	Wilson	1 bull	1000	6.50
C. W. Richardson	Neosho	1 calf	175	11.25
V. O. Smith	Crawford	1 calf	195	11.25
E. H. Tadmstr	Neosho	1 calf	1075	10.75
George Reinhart	Labette	1 calf	225	10.75
Joe Mitchell	Neosho	11 calves	345	10.00

HOGS

HOGS				
Trout Bros.	Labette	9 hogs	227	8.75
E. T. Pruitt	Labette	7 hogs	197	8.75
Earl Karstetter	Labette	8 hogs	255	8.75
L. A. Gervies	Allen	8 hogs	227	8.75
W. F. Mann	Montgomery	7 hogs	212	8.75
F. J. Geffer	Neosho	25 hogs	208	8.65
Wesley Whitford	Neosho	10 hogs	195	8.65
Russell Morrison	Allen	8 hogs	222	8.50
Clarence Schmidt	Labette	14 hogs	218	8.50
Geo. VanSoosten	Crawford	6 hogs	236	8.50
McConnell Bros.	Montgomery	11 hogs	219	8.50
Fred Huckle	Labette	10 hogs	199	8.50
Geo. Johnson	Allen	14 hogs	250	8.50
H. E. Phillips	Labette	6 hogs	234	8.50
Harry D. Baldwin	Neosho	13 hogs	242	8.50
Geo. Johnson	Allen	8 hogs	223	8.25
Joe Steinberger	Montgomery	31 hogs	233	7.95

REA Chief Looks to Much Greater Power Expansion

Lower Cost Rates Per Mile Will Result in Electricity to Less Populated Regions

Harry Slattery, administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, tells briefly of the accomplishments of the organization in the following article from Land Policy Review.

Electricity has become available to American farmers during the last 6 years on a wider scale than ever before. In consequence of the Federal rural electrification program, and of extensive construction by private utilities largely stimulated by the program, nearly 1 American farm in 3 has central station service today; about 1 in 10 had it on January 1, 1935.

A general modification of rates and terms of service has accompanied this development. The more progressive private utilities have either reduced materially, or, in most cases, abolished the contribution that a farmer once had to make toward the cost of the line to serve him. The monthly guarantee also has been reduced, and rates in many instances, and rate scales have been lowered.

These changes in utility policy responsive to popular pressure are largely traceable to the work of REA. The farmers' cooperatives and other nonprofit agencies that form an overwhelming majority of REA's borrowers have followed from the outset the policy of requiring no contributions from members and of basing rates on costs. The result has been to make electricity competitive with other forms of light, heat, cold, and stationary power in hundreds of farming communities.

With low-cost electricity more widely available in rural areas, manufacturers of electrical appliances and of farm equipment suited to electrical operation have adopted existing equipment and designed new items for use on electrified farms. Agricultural research workers both within and without the Department of Agriculture have given increasing attention to the problem of making electricity conserve human energy and at the same time pay its way on the farm. A widening variety of electrically operated farm equipment and home appliances is available at prices that would have seemed impossible only a few years ago.

But, while remarkable progress has been made, the United States still lags behind other important countries in the percentage of farms having central station service. Not only is the road ahead longer than the road behind; it is also more difficult. All the rural lines that have been built in America thus far, whether private or public, or cooperative, are expected to pay their own way. Private utilities require their rural lines to pay for themselves and yield a profit besides. Cooperative and public bodies, while they are free of the necessity of earning a profit, must make earnings sufficient to meet current expenses, to provide for emergencies and to pay interest on the amortize their investment over a term of years.

As long as rural electric power lines are expected to be self-liquidating, the areas that it is feasible to serve will bear a direct relationship to costs of construction, operation, and maintenance.

The development of the past 6 years would have been impossible but for continual reduction of construction costs. And this must go on without sacrificing soundness and durability. Lines requiring an initial investment of from \$1,200 to \$2,000 or more a mile, common figures during the 1920's and early 1930's, require more revenue per mile per month than the average farming area can yield. Cut the price range in half, as the Federal financed cooperatives have done, and it becomes feasible to build in territory where farms are far apart and consumer density correspondingly low.

To Lower Cost. As more and more rural lines are built, the principle of distributing loans among all the States makes it inevitable that some unserved territory becomes thinner. The REA is therefore under a continuing necessity of finding ways to cut the cost of building lines still further, and this without sacrificing economy of operation and maintenance.

Standardization is one means to this end. Another is design of new equipment that combines increased efficiency with lessened cost. Still another is group buying of materials and equipment. The average cost per mile of REA-financed systems is now well under \$750. This figure includes a service entrance equipment at members' homes, an item never before included in the cost of an electric distribution system. Research engineers are constantly seeking ways of bringing still lower the cost of lines and equipment.

During the past 2 years, a new plan for construction of rural electric power systems has been in-

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(Committee Chairman)

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roduced. Known as the self-help plan, it promises to play an increasingly important role in the Federal program.

While the plan is new its application to construction of electric power systems, the method it embodies is as old as English-speaking America. It is an adaptation to twentieth century needs of the method used by pioneers in Jamestown and Plymouth to California and Oregon for clearing farmsteads, building homes, and blazing trails that have become the highways of a continent.

The plan is simple. The members of a self-help cooperative do the nontechnical work of building their own electric-power system. They solicit easements. They clear the right-of-way. They trim trees. They dig holes for poles and anchors. They help set the poles. In wooded regions, they cut, trim, and even crosscut their own poles.

The members do these things as employees of the contractor, whose contract contains a clause requiring him to hire them for all jobs that do not require special training and experience. A committee of the cooperative apportions the work among the members in accordance with their need. The contractor pays them the prevailing local wages. They, in turn, use their wages to pay for wiring their farmsteads and to purchase a few appliances. Through a group purchase arrangement, they are able to buy these appliances at a substantial saving.

One result of the self-help plan is to widen the areas that can be served on a self-liquidating basis. It makes service feasible where many of the people, while able to pay their electric bills from month to month, would find it hard to raise the money for wiring their homes and farms.

Another effect, perhaps even more important in the long run, is to give the members of a self-help cooperative a lively sense of participation in their joint undertaking. Having largely built the lines with their own hands, they realize from the start that the system is their system, that its problems are their problems, that its welfare is their welfare.

USE FOOD STAMPS

\$7,200,000 Worth of Farm Products in February Total

Blue surplus food stamps added more than \$7,200,000 worth of farm products in February to the diets of 3,109,000 members of families eligible to receive public assistance, the Surplus Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture announces in its monthly report on the Food Stamp Plan.

During February families taking part in the Food Stamp Plan used blue stamps which increased their expenditures for agricultural products approximately 50 per cent—as follows: 14 per cent for butter; 12 per cent for eggs; 32 per cent for pork products; 16 per cent for flour and other cereals; 15 per cent for fruit; and 11 per cent for vegetables.

Purchases with blue stamps, representing new outlets for surplus farm commodities, including 2,843,000 pounds of butter; 3,988,000 dozen eggs; 25,251,000 pounds of white and Graham flour and 8,274,000 pounds of other cereals; 10,521,000 pounds of pork and 4,825,000 pounds of pork lard; 29,728,000 pounds of potatoes; 3,842,000 pounds of dry beans; 3,944,000 pounds of onions, and 340,000

pounds of fresh carrots.

Other blue stamp purchases included about 2,146,000 dozens of fresh oranges; 6,057,000 fresh grapefruit; 7,168,000 pounds of fresh apples; 543,000 pounds of fresh pears; and 1,197,000 pounds of dried prunes and 992,000 pounds of raisins.

In addition to purchases of commodities by blue surplus food stamps, the Surplus Marketing Administration continued in February to purchase farm products and to distribute them for use in free school lunches, and to needy families in areas not served by the Food Stamp Plan.

How to Develop Credit Union Use

Pooled Savings Provide Funds for Cooperating Members During Financial Hardship

Credit Unions are a subject of interest in many Farmers Union territories, and the following article by Randall Elaw, member of the District Executive Committee of the Northern States Co-op League, may answer some of the questions newly interested persons present.

What is a credit union? The idea behind a credit union is a simple one. You may both need to borrow money from time to time, but we may not need it at the same time. Perhaps I can help you when you need a loan, and you should be able to help me when I am in need of money. But, as neither of us is likely to have enough cash on hand for a substantial loan, we arrange with our friends or fellow-workers to pool our savings. Then, any of us can get a loan when we need it most.

The idea is simple enough but to make it work, careful organizing should be employed. Since other people's money is at stake, both the federal and state governments have laws governing the organization of credit unions.

The Advantages

The object of this article is to point out some of the advantages of belonging to a credit union. The chief advantage is clearly this: A credit union provides loans to those who need them at a much lower rate of interest than they could get from a personal loan company or a bank. This is an important factor because we don't usually borrow money unless we really need it. And, at a time a loan is needed, every dollar must be made to purchase its full weight in value.

A credit union usually charges 1 per cent per month on the unpaid balance. This is a remarkable saving when compared to the high rates charged by personal loan companies and industrial banks, which charge up to 36 per cent per year, not to mention the illegal

lender with whom the sky is the limit.

Adds Buying Power

This saving in interest is very important because it adds to the purchasing power of the families who spend every dollar they make for necessities. And the more purchasing power they have, the higher their standard of living.

Credit unions also provide a means for the person of low income to save money and the chance to earn from 4 to 6 per cent interest on his savings. Although the credit union is a "people's bank" and a good place to save money, the basic task of the union is to lend money and not to earn dividends.

Two jobs of the credit union have been pointed out—to provide a means of saving money, and to provide loans at low rates of interest. There is more than that to a credit union. Don't overlook the fact that the union provides valuable training in co-operation. The officers and committeemen receive training in leadership and the members at large learn how to run the organization. At every membership meeting there is opportunity for educational work. Every credit union should have an educational committee. The main job of this committee is to train members to understand and use the credit union. It should also contact outsiders and teach them about the organization so as to enlist new members. It should have charge of membership meetings, for here is an opportunity to branch out into discussion of broader related topics.

The Nova Scotia Method

A fine example of educational work of this type are the discussion groups developed in the Nova Scotia credit unions. One of these discussion groups have grown fish marketing co-ops, co-op stores, a cooperative housing venture and co-operative arrangements for the protection of health. None of these experiments was launched before thorough discussion and careful planning. And, in almost every case the credit union came first and provided the education and training for these types of co-operation.

Organize in Jewell Co.

The Jewell County Farmers Union will be organized at a meeting April 25 in Mankato, according to present organizational plans. Locals are being started in a number of communities. Paul F. Heiman, Mankato, is the newly elected secretary of one local. President of the Burr Oak local is William Decker. Other officers of this local are Louis Powell, vice president; Mrs. Healey, secretary-treasurer; and Glen Paul, Charles Fogs, Lloyd Ogleire, members of the executive board.

YANKEE WIT

A motorist, after observing a farmer tilling a rocky farm in Vermont, and remarked, "Honest, my friend, I don't see how you make a living on this farm. Looks at the rocks everywhere!" "It ain't so poor as y' think I be," replied the Yankee; "I don't own this farm."—Rays of Sunshine.

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Worm Capsules02½ and .03½ each

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Blackleg Bacterin	\$0.07 per dose
Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin06 per dose
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Keratitis (Pink Eye) Bacterin06 per dose
Mixed Bacterin Bovine06 per dose
Abortion Vaccine25 per dose

FOR HORSES AND MULES	
Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin06 per dose
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum	1.80 per 100 cc

FOR SHEEP	
Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin06 per dose
Mixed Bacterin Bovine06 per dose
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum	1.80 per 100 cc
Worm Capsules02½ and .03½ each

FOR POULTRY	
Mixed Bacterin Avian01½ per 1 cc. dose
Stained Pullorum Antigen, B. W. D. Test	\$1.50 per 100 tests
Anchor Elastic Worm Capsules	4.80 per 500 tests
Kamala-Nicotine Tablets01½ each
	.00¾ each

FOR DOGS	
Rabies Vaccine	\$0.50 per dose
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In Want of a Manager, or In Want of a Job?

DIRECTORS—Take advantage of the services offered by the Employment Department of the Kansas Farmers Union. A list of qualified managers who have applied for a better position or for a change in location for various reasons gives a selection that warrants your consideration.

MANAGERS—Assistant Managers and other Applicants—All information compiled in this office is held in strict confidence. There is no charge for the employment service until the time the applicant is placed, then a 5% fee from the first month's salary.

Kansas Farmers Union

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

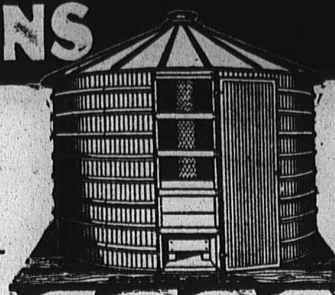
P. O. Box 296

Salina, Kansas

COLUMBIAN RED TOP GRAIN BINS

Approved by the AAA

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



Deep horizontal and vertical swedges give double strength.

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Farm storage may save the day for you this year. It will tax local and terminal elevators to store even the first few weeks' run of wheat. Play safe and buy a COLUMBIAN GRAIN BIN so you will have storage space for at least part of your wheat. Order at once through your local Farmers Union dealer to assure prompt shipment.

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Farmers Union Jobbing Association
KANSAS CITY TOPEKA

ATTEND THE FARMERS UNION BOX SOCIAL MONDAY EVENING, APR. 28

Come out and have a good time. You'll enjoy the "home talent" program. You'll want to hear the radio broadcast from the State Farmers Union Headquarters, then to discuss it with your neighbors. The Box Supper itself will bring much fun and frolic.

The funds made from the Box Social will be used to advance the Farmers Union in your community and state, and to advance the cause of needed farm legislation and the program of cooperative business development.

**See Your Local Officers
For Location**

OF YOUR LOCAL BOX SOCIAL

EVERYBODY WELCOME