



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Co-operation

Education

Organization

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ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION OF SOUTH AMERICA

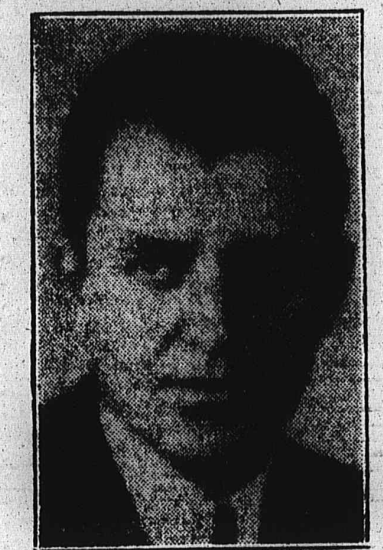
FARM AND HOME HOUR
GUESTS DISCUSS SOUTH
AMERICAN COUNTRIES

James C. Patton, President National
Farmers Union Speaks At
Round Table
Discussion

Denver, Colo., June 28—
James C. Patton, National President of the Farmers Union, led a discussion on "Impressions of Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina," on Saturday, June 28th, at 10:30 a. m., on the Farm and Home Hour program.

Members of the panel included T. W. Schultz, Head of Agricultural Economics, Iowa State Agricultural College; Harry E. Terrell, Secretary, Economic Policy Committee, Des Moines, J. Elmer Brock, President, American National Livestock Association, Wyoming, and Howard E. Hill, member of the Farm Bureau, Iowa.

Mr. Patton and these four gentlemen have just returned from an extensive tour of South America, where they have been studying the Agricultural situation. They



JAMES C. PATTON
National President Farmers Union

were guests of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. As a summary of the first half of the discussion, which explained Brazilian customs and agriculture, Mr. Schultz stated: "Brazil promises to become increasingly more important among our good neighbors. Her economy is still chiefly agricultural, with the industrial side developing rapidly. Most agriculture in Brazil is in its frontier stage, and virgin natural resources are still plentiful. Because of the dictates of climate, most farm products of Brazil are complementary to our economy. Cotton is the notable exception, and for its rapid expansion in Brazil we are largely to blame. Brazil is increasing its output of animal products. These may expand much more. However, more consumption is absorbing most of this output. In social legislation—Brazil is distinctly forward-looking. As a nation, she has become master of her own house. She is intensely nationalistic—yet always with a friendly orientation toward the United States."

The second half of the program included a discussion of Argentina and was summarized by Mr. Terrell, as follows:

"The economy of the Argentine is built on agriculture. Rich soil and excellent climate provide high acreage returns. Production is chiefly for export. The good land is divided into large estates, usually 10,000 to 75,000 acres in size. It is primarily big-scale production in all major products. Land is absentee-owned and controlled. Cattle, sheep, hog, dairy, wheat and corn estates are operated by hired managers and with peon labor. Some estates have colonies of tenants. Their opportunities are limited. There are very few of what we know as family sized farms. Rural communities are few and poorly developed. Providing these people with adequate returns of the land to improve domestic markets is yet to come. The possibilities of purchasing land or being employed are decreasing. The tendency is toward greater land holdings with fewer people needed on the land and with larger concentration of the population around Buenos Aires where one-third of the people now live. The Argentine is truly one of the great agricultural areas of the world."

A complete copy of this discussion may be obtained by writing to National Farmers Union, Denver, Colorado.

**OZIER A VISITOR AT
SALINA FJUA OFFICE**

Salina, Kas., July 1—Charles Ozier, Manager of the Farmers Union Elevator at Menlo, and his daughter, Miss Ozier, were visitors today in the Salina office of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

Mr. Ozier reports that combining is expected to begin today in his territory, and that yields will not be as good as previously expected.

Watches of railroad men, who have anything to do with transportation whatsoever, must not vary more than thirty seconds per week from perfect time under the standard rule.

BUY FARMS THROUGH FSA

Lawrence, Kas., June 24—The purchase of seven farms in Douglas County through loans from the farm security administration, have been completed, Samuel W. Kern, county FSA supervisor, said. Two of the nine loans which were considered were refused by officials upon investigation by appraisers.

The purchases range from 120 to 320 acres in size, with respective purchase prices from \$5,400 to \$8,150.

ATTENDS AMES MEETING

COURSE IN RECREATION EDUCATION GIVEN AT AMES

By ESTHER EKLAD.

One-hundred and six persons, including students and staff students from twenty-one states and Canada attended the Cooperative Society for Recreation and Education held at the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, June 14 to 27. The Farmers Union was represented at the School by Martha Chocholousek and Silvia Viterna of Nebraska, Mrs. Roald Harbo, Montana, and the writer. Another Kansan, the School was Emory Bachand, employee of the Cooperative Refinery at Phillipsburg.

Students came from many states and represented many different types of cooperative organizations, but also well represented were the city Settlement Houses that work with underprivileged children, and teachers of public schools. Four Negro students were enrolled as representatives of schools in the South.

At the Annual Business Meeting held during the school term, Merle Miller of the Consumers' Cooperative Association, North Kansas City, Mo., was elected as a new member of the Board. Wilbur Leathman of the Midland Cooperative Wholesale, Minneapolis, Minn., was named chairman of the Society for the ensuing year.

The students at the School received what might be termed a college course in community recreation. The training received was both extensive and intensive, and the foreground of every course of study was the planning for application of recreation in local community groups.

Many hours were spent each day in folk dancing under the leadership of experts in that field. Rich experiences in music designed for everyday use were received in the music classes conducted by A. D. Zanzig of the National Recreation Association.

A professional dramatics producer, James Norris, and a professional actress, Ruth Choe Grang, both of New York were in charge of dramatics. Crafts, sketching and puppetry were also in the hands of instructors well-trained in their respective fields.

Principles of the principles of organization and leadership technique were led by Neva R. Boyd, of Northwestern University, Chicago, and by Carl R. Hutchinson of the Ohio Farm Bureau. Short seminars were held each evening with discussions and reports of activities in cooperatives as a popular subject.

One evening the students visited the Granger Homestead Project, which is only thirty miles from Ames. The families in the project are coal miners many of whom never knew of home in any terms but miserable shacks. The Granger Homesteads are now providing comfortable though modest homes with enough land for lawns, gardens and a little farming. Msgr. L. G. Ligutti, Exec. Secy., Nat'l Catholic Rural Life Conference, Des Moines, Iowa, was the founder of the project.

On one evening a group of the students furnished entertainment at a big social meeting of the All-American Conference, ending in a puppet show, and several of the students directed singing games. There were about 500 people at the meeting.

The last night of the School was a joint session of the Cooperative Publicity and Education Conference and the Recreation School. Special features of the evening included dramatics by the dramatics group of the School and a talk by Howard A. Cowden, of the CCA on "How a Membership Drive Wins Members and Gets Action."

The Publicity and Education Conference held its session through Friday and Saturday, June 27 and 28. The key theme of the Conference was "Winning Members and Getting Action" leaders and editors of cooperative publications from all parts of the United States were present for the discussions. Meeting at the same time were members of the National Cooperative Women's Guild.

The National Cooperative Recreation Association has passed its sixth milestone. For a sixth time the annual School has played an important part in giving young Americans an introduction to our rich heritage of folk culture. Our songs and our dances are gifts to us from many countries. These combined with that which is typically American such as the Negro Spirituals, the square dances and cowboy songs, give us exceedingly fine outlets for social enjoyment with fellow citizens.

To sing and to play together encourages people to work together. The Farmers Union can stimulate its cooperative activities by the wholehearted introduction of cooperative recreation in local communities.

MAY AVOID A PENALTY ON EXCESS WHEAT

REDUCTION MUST BE SAME AS
OVER ACREAGE THIS YEAR

Must Place Excess Wheat in Storage
Under Escrow Until New
Acreage is Measured

Manhattan, Kan., June 25—Excess wheat produced on farms that were seeded above their acreage allotments, can be disposed of without payment of a penalty and without losing title to the wheat in only one way, Roy C. Wilson, Chairman of the Kansas state AAA committee, stated today.

This method, which for some reason is not generally known, requires placing the excess wheat in storage under escrow and then seeding as much under the 1942 allotment, as was seeded over in 1941. When the producer finishes seeding his wheat for the 1942 crop and the seeding acreage has been measured, his stored excess wheat will be released and the deposit refunded.

Part of his stored excess may be released for market if the producer plants less than his allotted acreage or if he plants his full allotment and the yield on the acreage is less than normal. The amount released to the producer depends upon the extent acreage was reduced, or the amount the yield is below normal. The placing of the amount of excess wheat in storage under escrow entitles the non-cooperator to a marketing card for the remainder of his 1941 wheat.

The wheat can be stored either in a warehouse or on the farm and this step may be taken merely to secure the marketing card. The reduction in acreage is not necessary to secure the marketing card. If no steps are taken to reduce the acreage and there is no marketing quota the following year, the stored wheat may be reclaimed without payment of a penalty.

If only a part of the excess wheat is stored in escrow, the penalty must be paid on that amount which is not stored. On the amount stored, there must be deposited with the county committee an amount of money, or an indemnity bond, equal to the number of excess bushels stored, times 49 cents per bushel. The county committee treasurer may accept negotiable or non-negotiable warehouse receipts for the amount of the wheat to be held in escrow.

Two Other Methods
There are two other ways by which excess wheat may be disposed of. The first is by payment of a penalty of 49 cents per bushel on the excess, to the treasury of the United States, through the county committee. The other way is by delivering the number of bushels of excess to the secretary of agriculture. This receipt must be delivered to the county committee treasurer, when a marketing card will be issued.

Any producer who has excess wheat must make some provision to take care of his penalty wheat, within sixty days after threshing, to be eligible for a marketing card. A producer who wishes to give a marketing card to the government, must have this bond signed with his own real property with an unencumbered value double the sum of the bond.

60 Percent Loan Available
After storing the wheat in any of these methods, the producer may, if he wishes, obtain a wheat loan on his excess wheat, for an amount of 60 percent of the loan that is available to operating producers. The loan is not without recourse, however, and the wheat may not be defaulted to the CCC without first paying the penalty of 49 cents a bushel.

Acreage already been set at 11 percent under the 1941 acre, but attempts are being made to obtain legislation for a larger reduction.

Excess Wheat Bother Non-Cooperating Farmers
Now that harvesting is in progress, non-cooperating farmers are becoming aware of the penalties attached to their excess wheat. Many have protested to members of Congress that they did not know the marketing quotas and penalties were to apply on the 1941 crop, when they voted in May. Co-operating farmers have no difficulties other than the routine step of obtaining a marketing card.

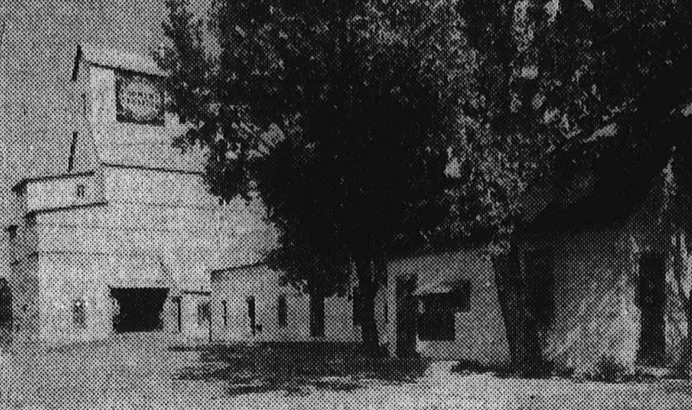
Under the marketing quota program, farmers who planted in excess of their acreage allotment last fall must attempt to get their wheat grown on the excess acreage before they can obtain the cards entitling them to sell the remainder. There is the case of a farmer who had an increased allotment of 30 acres last fall, but planted 50. He thus has 20 acres of excess wheat. If his normal yield, established by the AAA committee for his farm, is 15 bushels an acre, he has 300 bushels of surplus wheat of which he must dispose before he can sell the other 450 bushels. If his actual yield is smaller than his normal, he may use this figure.

Non-Cooperating Farmer Heavily Penalized
He may take his choice of these methods:

1. Pay the 49 cents a bushel penalty, either to the county AAA office or permit it to be deducted at the elevator by buyer.

2. Store the excess on his farm or in a warehouse, if on the farm he must give bond guaranteeing the 49-cent-a-

Shows Profit During Poor Year



A view of the highly successful Ellsworth County Coop Elevator.

F. U. COOP. OF ELLSWORTH CO. SHOWS LARGE NET SAVINGS

Although 1940 Wheat Crop Proved A Failure, Cooperative Has \$13,000 Savings for Year

Ellsworth, Kan., June 30—Although the 1940 wheat crop proved to be a failure, the Ellsworth County Farmers Union Cooperative shows for its members a net saving for the year, ending May 31st, 1941, of \$13,000.

Large Patronage Dividends Paid
A patronage dividend of one cent per bushel was paid on wheat, four per cent on feed sales, 1 1/2% on gasoline purchases, five per cent on oil, and five per cent was returned on sales at the organization's grocery store.

This organization has an elevator, grocery store, bulk oil station and filling station at Ellsworth. They also have an elevator at Kanopolis and they recently installed gasoline pumps at this elevator, to serve the farmers in this territory.

The Ellsworth organization is one that provides many services for its members. In order to take care of the present crop, a 15,000 bushel storage addition to the Ellsworth elevator has been completed recently.

Pat Nash, of Ellsworth, Vice-President of the Kansas Farmers Union, and Director of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, is manager of the county organization of the cooperative.

Gilbert Suetter is Manager of the Oil and Gas Department, and Frank Adamek is manager of the grocery store.

The elevator at Kanopolis is managed by Austin Huggins. Bert Harmon, of Ellsworth is president of the organization, Herman Kohls is secretary-treasurer, and Henry Schenck, Joe Prochaska and Emil Stroede, all of Ellsworth, are directors.

WILL VISIT JUNIOR CAMP

F. U. STATE PRESIDENT, E. K. DEAN TO ATTEND MEETINGS

Outstanding Farmers Union Leaders Will Attend Camp at Ponca City

Many outstanding Speakers and Farmers Union leaders will attend the Farmers Union Camp at Ponca City, Oklahoma, August 17-22. Mrs. Dora B. Haines, Cooperatives Education Section, Rural Electrification Administration, Washington, D. C., is expected at the camp for two days. Mrs. Haines' lectures at F. U. All-State Camps on "Youth's Place in the Nation" have been exceedingly fine. Her visit at our Kansas Camp will be a highlight of the year.

James G. Patton, National F. U. President, has been invited, and we hope to have visitors and speakers from the Oklahoma Farmers Union. E. K. Dean, Kansas State President, will be at the camp all week and State Board members will have a meeting at the camp while it is in session.

Jim Graham of Madison, Wisconsin, will come to the camp as Recreation Director. Jim's father is a nationally known recreation leader and Farmers Union worker. Jim is following in his father's footsteps.

Mrs. Helen Denney of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association will be Dean of the girls and director of the camp News Bulletin. Ray Henry, State Board member from Stafford will be Dean of the boys.

Mrs. Elma Nelson of Winfield, has been engaged as camp cook. The complete list of the members will be announced at a later date.

All local and county Farmers Union are urged to send Juniors and Leaders to the camp. Through education and only through education can the Farmers Union and cooperatives in Kansas be assured of steady growth. Introduce cooperation to the young people in your community by sending them to the Kansas Farmers Union Camp. For convenience of local groups a registration blank is printed in this issue. A camp bulletin may be gotten by writing to the State Junior Department.

Resolutions Adopted at Meeting of Wheat Growers of Jewell County, Kansas, Held at Webber, Kansas, June 24, 1941.

1. Whereas, Certain laws have been enacted and rules promulgated that have seriously affected the welfare of the wheat growers of this section of Kansas to-wit:

The Act of 1938 provided for a penalty of only 15c per bushel on the non-cooperator, but now this penalty has been raised to 49c per bushel.

2. It was understood that a non-cooperator could sell at any time all wheat raised on his allotted acres without penalty and now he finds that he is compelled to make disposition of his excess wheat before he is permitted to dispose of any wheat, either by sale, feeding, or seeding.

3. Our people received information which they had reason to believe was from reliable sources that the only penalty the non-cooperator would be subject to was 40 per cent on the loss of his excess wheat, but now we learn that this excess wheat will be further penalized, 49c per bushel.

4. The AAA officials disseminated the information that the only case where a bond would be required would be where the grower kept his wheat on the farm without seal. Now they find that a bond will be required in all cases except where a warehouse receipt is taken and this receipt deposited with the County Committee, which

DEAN CHARGES FARMERS NOT GIVEN DETAILS

COMPLETE INFORMATION NOT
GIVEN ON AAA PLAN

Jewell County Resolutions State
Wheat Quota Information Available
Only After Votes Were
Counted

By
E. K. DEAN, President
Kansas Farmers Union

Salina, Kan., June 30—This week we received a copy of resolutions adopted at a meeting of wheat growers in Jewell County. You will find these resolutions elsewhere in this paper. These resolutions express what we felt confident was the case before the marketing quota referendum was taken.

In talking to farmers all over the state I found that at no time prior to the vote of marketing quotas had they been able to get exact information as to how they would be handled and just exactly how the non-cooperator would be affected. From all of the people that I talked to there I found that the only information they had been able to get out of the meetings was that they had very little information regarding marketing quotas before the vote. This information was available immediately following the counting of the votes. We are puzzled as to why it could not have been furnished before the vote.

Call District Meeting
The board of directors of the Kansas Farmers Union have authorized me as president to call district meetings in all of the five Farmers Union districts in the state. We are inviting into these meetings all farmers regardless of whether they are paid up members in the Farmers Union or not.

These meetings are being called in an effort to get farmers to come together to consider some of their problems. The present farm program will be discussed in its entirety with the thought in mind that we want to determine from the farmers themselves what their attitude is in regard to our total program and what changes, if any, should be made in same.

These district meetings will be used as a basis of developing a program to be considered at our state convention this fall. While all farmers will be invited into these meetings, only Farmers Union members will be entitled to ballot on any resolutions or business of the meeting. Watch the columns of this paper for further information in regard to these district meetings, the places they will be held, and the program for the meetings.

Urges Farmers To Take Action
I would like to suggest that, our Farmers Union locals throughout the state discuss in their local meetings the present farm program in its entirety and forward to this office resolutions in regard to the program. These resolutions will be used in the district meetings as a basis of information regarding the attitude of farmers toward the program.

Jewell County Writes Resolutions
Webber, Kansas, June 24, 1941

Mr. N. E. Dodd, Director Western Region Agricultural Adjustment Adm. Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

We enclose resolutions and signatures of farmers in this vicinity who have taken this method of expression concerning the wheat marketing quota which is of such vital concern to this community.

We trust you will be able to give us a hearing at an early date.

Yours truly,
Lloyd Reed,
Secretary of Meeting.

FORCED TO RESIGN
BY ILL HEALTH
Salina, Kan., July 1—Bert White, for many years manager of the Osborne County Cooperative Association, at Downs, suffered a slight stroke recently. Mr. White has resigned his position at Downs according to information received from J. A. Newberry, Fieldman for the Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

will mean this wheat cannot be pledged for a loan.

5. As much of this information was withheld until after the May 31st vote, it appears to us that it is nothing short of ex post facto.

6. There has been no system of allotting wheat bases and many farmers find their bases so ruinously low that unless relief is granted for the 1941 crop it will mean ruin for them.

7. It is our belief that the only reason a cooperator cooperated was because he thought it would mean more money for his own farm set-up and by the same reasoning the non-cooperator did not cooperate and it is manifestly unfair for a class of farmers who have been using ordinary judgment to be penalized in this manner.

8. We are loath to believe that when the authorities in charge realize the facts as they are these unfair regulations will not be modified.

9. Because of grasshoppers and drought, this section of the country has been forced to turn from the raising of corn to that of wheat, in order to feed our livestock. If our government is sincere in its request for more crop, we find it difficult to understand why it will not allow this excess wheat fed to hogs at least to the amount which is raised on ground that is in its corn allotment and had been planted to wheat.

10. That when a portion of a farmer's seeded acres of wheat is destroyed by elements beyond his control, that his seeded acreage should be decreased accordingly.

11. We urge that you give immediate consideration of these all important matters to the end that the wheat farmers in this section may be saved from disaster.

A copy of these resolutions was ordered sent to N. E. Dodd, Director, Western Region Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.

Over 100 farmers in Jewell County signed the above resolutions.

"HIT JACKPOT TWICE"

THE FARMERS EQUITY CO-OP CREAMERY HAS DECLARED A DIVIDEND

Will Pay Three Percent Interest on Capital Stock

Orleans, Neb.—The following letter has been sent to patrons by Ole Hanson, general manager of the Farmers Equity Co-Op Creamery association:

"Listen to the Golden Jingle! Hitting the 'jack-pot' twice in succession is something, isn't it? Well you really did it. Our net profits for 1940, and the splendid financial condition that your creamery is in, has prompted the directors to declare a half-cent per pound butterfat proration on 1940 patronage, plus three percent interest on capital stock."

Now, don't forget that this is in addition to the proration you received in 1939, therefore, we have the right to tell the world—"we hit the jackpot twice in succession!" It is the reward for loyalty to your own organization.

We hope that you have not failed us and have sold us ALL of your cream.

We are extremely happy to be able to broadcast this good news to you. Be sure that you in turn broadcast it to your neighbors.

That extra half-cent per pound butterfat, will come in handy, we know. So, the next time you go out to milk, "Old Bessy," just whisper in her ear that it pays to market the "Co-Op Way," and that you will see that all of her cream goes that way from now on.

Sincerely yours,
Far, Equity Co-Op Crv. Co.
Ole Hanson, Gen. Mgr."

CCC TO SELL AND TRADE SPECIAL MILKING WHEAT
The Department of Agriculture announced today that pooled wheat from the 1940 crop—wheat acquired from farmers in settlement of loans—held by the Commodity Credit Corporation in mill storage in areas where small mills depend on local supplies for their needs may be purchased by such mills or exchanged for wheat in other locations.

Department officials said that since the current market price is below the 1941 loan value and a new crop is moving into the market—no general sales program on pooled wheat is contemplated at this time. Only mills in need of the special types and qualities of wheat they customarily grind for their special product will be supplied under the limited sale or exchange program.

Pooled wheat in mill storage will be offered for sale to the operators of small mills at the current market price but at not less than the loan value on the 1941 crop of the applicable class, grade quality and location, plus storage charges accrued for the 1941-42 storage year.

Pooled wheat in mill storage \$1.50 may be exchanged with the operators of such mills for wheat of equal value taking into consideration quality, warehouse charges and billing, plus a premium of three cents per bushel on pool wheat exchanged. Wheat so exchanged may be stored at any favorable location but must be in an approved warehouse.

ESTHER EKLAD APPOINTED TO NYA COMMITTEE

RECEIVES APPOINTMENT ON
NAT'L ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Kansas State Junior Leader Receives National Recognition—Represents Youth as Member of Important Committee

Salina, Kan.—The following letter was received on May 31st, from the White House, Washington, D. C., by Miss Esther Eklad, Kansas State Junior Leader:

The White House, Washington.

My dear Miss Eklad:

The National Youth Administration receives a great deal of assistance from its National Advisory Committee. I would like very much to have you serve on this Committee for one year.

The National Advisory Committee is strengthening citizenship participation in the program of the National Youth Administration and is anxious to have youth take part in this development. I believe youth's contribution will be of particular value to the work of this Committee.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed)
Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Esther is a member of the National Junior Council of the Farmers Union, a position which she



Esther Eklad, Kansas State Junior Leader, who has received an appointment to the National Advisory Committee of NYA.

has held since 1938. She has been Kansas Junior Leader since 1937. She says she was born on "Sile" (Continued on Page Four)

4 MAJOR CHANGES IN 1942

U.S. CROP INS. PROGRAM

Washington, D. C., June 26—Four major changes in the Federal crop insurance Corporation's 1942 program, including a commodity note plan for payment of premiums, were announced today by the Department of Agriculture.

"These changes in the crop insurance plan," said Leroy K. Smith, manager of the Corporation, "are a new convenience to farmers who insure their next year's wheat crop. This will make the insuring of wheat and the paying of premiums less involved by reducing the number of forms the grower generally signs in making this payment."

Other changes provide that growers who insure one farm in a county must insure all their farms in that county; an individual need make only one application regardless of how many farms he insures; and insurance will be in force until noon of October 31, instead of October 1.

In the past the farmer had to make a separate premium payment of wheat crop insurance for each insured farm by which the Corporation would deduct the amount of his premium from his AAA payment.

This year the grower will sign a commodity note when he applies for insurance. The note authorizes the Corporation to deduct the amount of the premium from any indemnity the farmer might receive, or from his AAA payment on his wheat loan, whichever is made first. These deductions would be in the cash equivalent of the premium. Such notes will mature at about the time indemnities usually are payable in each state.

The grower may pay his note or not before maturity in either wheat or the cash equivalent on the basis of the current market price of wheat. He may make payment. If he pays it after maturity, the premium must be made in the cash equivalent on the basis of the market price of wheat on day of maturity. Premium deductions from government payments will be on a cash equivalent basis.

The commodity note, the general manager pointed out, will apply to all farms on which the farmer has an interest in the wheat crop. In former years many growers did not know how many farms they would operate when the time for insuring wheat crops ended.

As a result some growers were deprived of insurance. With the note plan the grower will automatically obtain insurance on all his farms in his county even though he decides to broaden his operations after signing the note.

Date on which notes mature in 1942 in Kansas is July 30.

The Kansas Union Farmer

A. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas. Editor

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

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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 Bldg., 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. C. W. Reed, President.

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—W. G. Bernhardt, Kansas City, General Manager; L. J. Alkire, Manager, Wichita Branch; W. L. Cuff, Manager, Emporia Branch.

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 ROYALTY CO.—Room 309 Farmers Union Insurance Co. Bldg., Salina, Kansas. G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION DIRECTORS' AND MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION
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David Train, Lindsay.....Secretary

UNION LABEL

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1941

TALBOT TESTIMONY EXPLAINS FARM PROBLEM

Legislative Committee Deserves More Financial Support

Just recently the Farmers Union was given an opportunity to go before the House Agricultural Committee in Congress and make a full and complete statement as to our total agricultural problem. The major portion of this testimony was presented by Glenn Talbot, a member of the National Farmers Union Legislative Committee and the following article is a reprint of part of Mr. Talbot's testimony before the Committee:

We ask that everyone keep this copy of the Farmers Union paper and make a thorough study of the testimony made by Mr. Talbot. We intend to use this testimony as a basis of study in several meetings in Kansas. This testimony should bring to Kansas Farmers a realistic report of what our Farmers Union Legislative Committee is doing in Washington. It should make us realize the necessity of our giving all the support possible to this committee. Contributions in Kansas to the support of the Legislative Committee have been very small. Those who have contributed have done so liberally, but there are many who have not made any contributions. The Cooperative business organizations have not contributed to our Farmers Union Legislative program and should realize their responsibility of helping to support our program.

Afforded a rare opportunity to testify regarding the total farm problem, rather than upon a specific bill, before the House of Representatives Committee on Agriculture May 9, Glenn J. Talbot, member of the National Farmers Union Legislative Committee and state president of the North Dakota Farmers Union, presented an analysis of the multiple problems facing America's "dirt farmers"—the average, independent farmer—operating the historic family type farms.

In a four-hour appearance before the committee, the Farmers Union spokesman urged Congress to authorize a Joint Congressional Committee, with adequate funds, to make a thorough investigation of these and other problems affecting agriculture both as to past and present trends, and recommend to Congress a consistent agricultural policy and revision of existing laws, as well as new legislation necessary to effectuate that policy.

In addition to representing the Farmers Educational Cooperative Union, Mr. Talbot, also spoke for the National Federation of Grain Cooperatives. In the absence of M. W. Thatcher, legislative chairman of both groups.

This is a digest of the facts brought out through this hearing consisting of excerpts of the discussions by Mr. Talbot and members of the committee.

Six Major Phases of Farm Problem. Mr. Talbot, at the outset, outlined six major phases of the farm problem which he proposed to discuss:

1. Bad distribution of total agricultural income among the farm families with agriculture.

2. Inequitable distribution of agricultural income as between farm commodities.

3. Inadequate percentage of the total national income going to agriculture.

4. Lack of coordination in relationship between cost of credit, size of debt load and farm income.

5. The inadequate diet of \$45,000-

000 low income people in the United States and the problem of acreage shifts from certain surplus crops to many deficit crops, and

6. The problem of rural population pressure occasioned by continued exhaustion of new lands for homestead and the fact that our industrial structure has ceased to expand and provide jobs for farm boys and girls not needed in the operation of farm plant.

Inequitable Distribution. The first, distribution of the income agriculture gets among the 31,000,000 farmers, Mr. Talbot said was the most important of his testimony before the Committee:

"... According to the records available from the Census report of 1929 and from the agricultural year books, ten per cent of the farms in 1929 received 49 per cent of the agricultural income; 33 per cent, or one third of the farms at the bottom of the income level received only 8 per cent of the total agricultural income; the middle third received 20 per cent, and the top third, 72 per cent. That was in 1929.

"As of that date, one-half of all the farmers in the United States received 85 per cent of the gross income from the production and sale of agricultural commodities; and the other 50 per cent had a gross income of only 15 per cent of the total income. Because of the large number of individuals involved in this lower group, 4 per cent of their total production was required for living uses, leaving them only 11 per cent of the total income from the sale of farm commodities for maintenance of the land, buildings and equipment on fifty per cent of the farms."

Talbot stated that while the complete figures from the 1940 census would not be available for some time, but figures for some of the states indicate that these trends have continued since 1929.

Following is the discussion on the significance of these figures: MR. TALBOT. Our only purpose in bringing in these figures for whatever they may be worth, is to state the facts as they have been indicated to us in our state, that there is a definite trend in agriculture, and that the large farm or farmers—however we may define that term—are getting larger and smaller and going out of business at tremendously rapid rates.

MR. MURRAY. There is not any argument to that statement. MR. TALBOT. And unless we have a complete study and analysis of that situation, we will inevitably find ourselves with an entirely different type of agriculture in the United States than has been the case in the past. It is not a type in the best interests of the country, many of us believe.

MR. ANDRESEN. What you say about farmers applies with force to business. Because most of the small farmers, due to the world conditions and the additional cost they cannot absorb, are driven out of business, and big business is becoming bigger and smaller and is becoming more and more rapidly disappearing. So that is our entire economic structure.

Price Alone Not Answer. MR. TALBOT. These very brief figures I have given here indicate the basic reason why we in the Farmers Union disagree with the school of thought who feel that the total farm problem can be solved through price mechanisms. If this trend is as we believe it is, with the small farmers becoming

smaller and going out of business and the large types of operations becoming larger and taking over the field, dealing solely with the production of total agricultural income is not going down into the roots of the problem at all. That method alone does not in any way eliminate that trend, though it may speed up the trend or it may slow down the trend, but it remains at work just the same.

Certainly there is no attitude on our part to offer criticism of the administration of any of these farm programs. But we want to call attention to a number of results which probably none of us seven or eight years ago could foresee as a result of the things that were being started.

Distribution of Soil Conservation Payments.

I want to point out here the latest figures available on the distribution of soil conservation payments. In 1938 appropriations for soil conservation. These are some figures available on the 1938 distribution, but I was not able to get the complete breakdown. This table indicates the part of the Federal Aid Program to agriculture is being distributed along the lines of these trends that have been going and were going on before we had any farm program.

For illustration: 46.3 per cent of the cooperating farmers in the Triple A program of 1938, in number, 2,434,373, received 11.59 per cent of the appropriation payments, or \$44,947,000.

MR. ANDRESEN. Those payments would run \$40 and below? MR. TALBOT. That is correct; this group of payments runs up to \$40 per family.

The next group is 41.77 per cent of the cooperating farmers, in number, 2,135,372, who received 40.58 per cent of the total payments, or \$170,318,000.

MR. ANDRESEN. What group would that be? That would come between \$40 and \$60, or \$40 and \$100?

MR. TALBOT. That comes between \$40 and \$150.

MR. ANDRESEN. That is, for each acre?

MR. TALBOT. Yes. And the top group, 11.69 per cent of the cooperating farmers, in number, 611,279, received 47.83 per cent of the total payments available, under the appropriation, or \$208,000,000.

Now, I offer this, not as a criticism of Triple A or this Administration, but as a statement to illustrate that the Congress itself apparently has not yet made up its mind as to the type of agriculture which it thinks is in the public interest in the United States, and has not yet made up its mind which particular type, if any, it cares to support. And I point to this only to show that the relationship of Federal funds paid to farmers is very close to the percentage relationship of commercial income in agriculture, and that therefore, the trend, which the records reveal at least since 1900, has apparently in no way been stopped. Maybe we have slowed it up, and maybe we have speeded it up; I would not be in a position to say that. But we have slowed it up, somewhat. But nevertheless the trend is still here. And if it is in the mind of Congress that it is in the public interest to have as the type of agriculture in the United States, the large plantation, corporation, or factory-assemble-line type of production, with the manual labor done by migrants, farm laborers or tenants or sharecroppers, or whatever you want to call them, I propose this question: You are getting that kind of agriculture without congress having to do anything about it, so why appropriate to speed it up?

Illustration of Sidewalk Farmers.

MR. TALBOT. I know of a machinery dealers out in our area, men in business selling farm machinery to the farmers, who have in the last year or two lessed or put out to tax their own land. They have slowed it up, somewhat. But nevertheless the trend is still here. And if it is in the mind of Congress that it is in the public interest to have as the type of agriculture in the United States, the large plantation, corporation, or factory-assemble-line type of production, with the manual labor done by migrants, farm laborers or tenants or sharecroppers, or whatever you want to call them, I propose this question: You are getting that kind of agriculture without congress having to do anything about it, so why appropriate to speed it up?

Parity No Aid to Landless Tenant. MR. TALBOT. According to the records of the committee which the President of the United States appointed in 1935 to make an analysis of the farm tenancy problem in the United States, almost fifty per cent of the farm people in the United States were tenants. Now, their ability to have the farm and to operate it, regardless of whether they got a profit or an income or anything else, depends upon their ability to execute a contract with someone who now owns the land.

Any time you seek to deal with this whole problem from the standpoint of commodity prices and not relating that to farm income, but solely from the standpoint of commodity prices, you then have created the incentive for large mortgage owners, as they are now doing in many parts of the country, to trade their land, or to the purpose of consolidating large blocks of land and creating the type of operation under which they execute a landlord contract with the tenants.

MR. TALBOT. ... So far as we can see there are four major types of agriculture, with many possible variations within them:

FIRST, complete Government ownership of the land and some sort of system comparable with what they have in Russia. We do not want that and I dare say the Congress does not want that.

SECOND, is a type of operation, a type of ownership and operation of the land, and personally, I should like to see further experimentation carried on along that line. Maybe we could learn something from that.

THIRD, is the type of agriculture which, according to our analysis and study of history has followed the exhaustion of free lands in every country and the world and seems to be following the exhaustion of free lands in the United States and that is some sort of overlordship type, a feudalistic operation, with the labor done by servants, peons, or whatever it is.

FOURTH, is the type that historically we in the United States have always thought of as a family-farm, the American farm home. Our organization is very insistently for the

Security Administration to continue their efforts for rehabilitation.

MR. PIERCE. What a perfect setup for the banker to give money to those big operators. It is being used all over the Northwest, the very type you so ably describe.

Aid Operating Farmers.

MR. TALBOT. Personally, Mr. Chairman, I don't think there is any way that Congress can justify appropriating money or raising money in any other way to make payments to a farmer like myself. I am a farmer in the accepted sense, and I did work on my farm, but my work became so heavy in the Farmers Union I had to quit farming in 1937, and I rented my farm. Now I am one of these landless farmers, and I am making my living entirely aside from farm operations. I think Congress would have difficulty in justifying the appropriation of money to pay me as a farmer.

MR. RIZLEY. Would you advocate limiting these farm acreage benefits to persons who actually lived on the farm?

MR. TALBOT. Yes, I would. I think it would be very difficult to justify any other kind of program. MR. ANDRESEN. I would like to thank you for the very frank and honest statements you are making to this committee. I think that responsibility should be fixed where it belongs. Congress must assume this responsibility, although the legislation which we have passed, a great deal of it was written down in the Department of the Triple A. But the legislation that was passed, I think, has encouraged the system which we are now criticizing, because we have paid a premium on the size of farm operation, and have permitted parity payments or soil conservation payments to those who operated on a large scale within a state. It became a business proposition. Taking the case of our friend Tom Campbell, financed by this big democrat, Roosevelt, to come to them. But they know for sure they can get \$10,000 out of the United States Treasury, just by complying with the program, and that covers, as we have heard, their original expenses, and the rest is profit.

Under General Welfare Clause.

MR. TALBOT. As I understand it, almost all of this legislation is enacted under the general welfare clause of the Constitution. Under the general welfare clause, I doubt if the Congress can justify appropriating funds for Federal aid to a farmer who otherwise, if it is in the public interest, Federal income taxes. I do not see where that contributes to the general welfare.

MR. ANDRESEN. The theory has been this, as you will recall, and the Department of the Interior has had to have them all in the program to make it succeed, big and small. Because if you did not attempt to curtail production in the surplus commodities of the big fellow, his normal crop and, having lower costs, he will be all right. But we will still have a surplus problem, and you will not have a surplus problem on these.

MR. TALBOT. In that connection, Mr. Congressman, we were told before the Congress placed the \$10,000 limitation on conservation payments, that if the Congress were to place a \$10,000 limitation, it would drive out of the program the large operators, the big land owners, the involuntary land holders like the insurance companies who had accumulated thousands of farms through mortgage foreclosures.

Instead of that, the cooperating farmers under Triple A have substantially increased in number since the \$10,000 limitation was placed on those payments. I think the Congress might want to consider the probable effect on compliance if maximum payments were cut down to \$1,000.

On a basis of the records, and I hesitate to try to quote them from memory, the price of corn and income of the corn farmer has been substantially closer to parity prices as a result of the program, than either wheat or cotton.

MR. PIERCE. Fifty-six per cent, as compared with seventy-five per cent.

MR. COFFEY. On that point, is it not the fact that they have been receiving 75 per cent of parity price on corn, whereas on wheat and cotton they have been losing 60 per cent of parity; has not that affected those commodities?

Why Only Five Commodities. MR. TALBOT. Also, we have been unable to understand any great economic justification for limiting Federal aid to five commodities. It seems to us that many of the commodities that are sold to farmers producing them as these five. On the basis of volume, or relationship to the total agricultural income, of course, there is justification for wheat, cotton, corn, and soybeans, but for the life of us, we are unable to see why rice, beans, and peas, which are basic commodities and subject to special treatment, while other commodities like milk and poultry, fruits and vegetables have not been so rated.

Income Certificate Plan Answers Objections. MR. TALBOT. With regard to the income certificate plan—and I mention it only briefly here—the income certificate plan would answer the objections which are put forth and have been made by the longer standing school of thought. The income certificate plan, as the recent hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee where he suggested that the Congress might investigate the matter of reducing appropriations for agriculture.

The income certificate plan would raise the entire amount of funds on the commodities to make the payment to farmers under such formula as Congress will determine, to bring wheat income, as an illustration, or wheat prices up to the parity level, and will do that without costing the Federal Treasury any money at all. On what particularly we need the certificate plan to guarantee parity income. Let me explain that more fully. Some two years ago in a discussion with some of our people, the Secretary of the Treasury made the observation that he thought that if we were able to

Testifies

GLENN TALBOT

latter type, the American family-type farm home.

Now, it seems to us that the Congress is going to have to consider and in the end make up its collective mind as to which one of those general types of agriculture it thinks is most in the public interest.

Top Roots of Democracy.

We in the Farmers Union are of the school of thought that believes that the foundation stones, the very top roots of any democratic system of representative government are deeply embedded in the soil of the family-type, owned and-operated farm, and that as you destroy those foundation stones, and the soil from which those top roots spring, to that degree you destroy the very roots of democracy on democratic processes and the possibilities of a free country and a free people. We cannot analyze it in any other manner.

We see no advantage to democracy in the type of operation carried on by hired men. We do not see any protection to democracy in these large numbers of migrant farm workers who are traveling here and yon, back and forth, across the States, who do not have their roots in the soil, and for whom democracy, according to their analysis, has not very much to offer.

We do not propose that some other type of agriculture be more to offer, but do say that one of the great dangers to democracy is in the frame of mind of the many millions of people who have been dispossessed from any stake in democracy, and that the Farmers Union believe in democracy and we think it can be made to work. We think these questions can be answered within the framework of democracy, and that the answer largely depends on the degree that Congress proposes to regulate on behalf of the type of agriculture we are fighting for.

Distribution Among Commodities.

MR. TALBOT. The second of the major phases of the farm problem is the distribution of income among commodities. It seems to us—perhaps we are somewhat selfish in our belief—but on the record it seems to us corn has had a very substantial advantage in relative programs up to this date, as compared to cotton and wheat. Corn has had an advantage in its position relative to parity as compared to cotton and wheat; and it has had an advantage in relative position in regard to the loan rates.

Now certainly we do not object to corn being up pretty close to parity. We would like to see it at parity but we would like to see the other commodities given the same treatment.

On a basis of the records, and I hesitate to try to quote them from memory, the price of corn and income of the corn farmer has been substantially closer to parity prices as a result of the program, than either wheat or cotton.

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Junior and Juvenile Department

ESTHER EKBLAD, Director

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

JOY OF LIVING

Let us stride along together
In the sunny summer weather,
tra-la-lala-lala.

We are hiking, laughing, singing,
To the tune within us ringing,
Tra-la-lala-lala.
We will throw away misgiving
In the sheers of joy of living,
As we breeze along the highways
And explore forgotten by-ways,
Where the sun of joy is shining
We will seek the silver lining,
tra-la-lala-lala.

In the new-born summer day
We hike along the highway
O'er the meadow and the lea
We sing so merrily,
Sing tra-la-lala-lala-lala
Sing tra-la-lala-lala-lala
Tra-la-lala-lala—A Danish Folk Song.

A Cornerstone of Cooperation
"Recreation is the first cornerstone of cooperation," said E. R. Bowen, Secretary of the Cooperative League of U. S. A., at the National Cooperative Recreational School. Two weeks of concentration and experimentation with music, folk dancing, drama and crafts has made many of us, who have been students of the School, ready to accept the statement made by Mr. Bowen. The direction of a community's social activities has much to do with that community's success with cooperatives.

Often the best solutions to problems arise out of discussions over coffee cups. Many communities can cite instances when an evening of sociability in singing games has turned rival neighbors into good friends. We know that children who constantly play alone can often be very troublesome when they mingle with other children. They haven't learned how to get along with others. Adults who fail to meet with neighbors for social activities also so easily acquire habits of selfishness and intolerance. Is it safe then to say that a few of the rough places in the road of cooperation can be smoothed out if more attention is given to the manner in which we spend our leisure time?

At the Recreation School we dipped into the reservoir of music and found much enjoyment and sociability in singing together. In the folk dances and play party games we received an appreciation for cultures of many peoples and nations. As we learned the steps and figures of Danish, Polish and Italian dances, we found a kinship with those and many other nationalities. We completely forgot hatreds that a war period creates. It is evident that in the sharing of folk lore we add richness to life and create a cooperative spirit within us.

Perhaps we are talking in very hazy terms. Recreation really isn't something we talk about; it's something that we do.

The wise thing is for us to substitute action for words by carefully examining the social activities of our communities. If we find weak spots, it is time to get to work.

Count the Days

There are just six weeks before camp days begin, and I shall miss my guess if those days don't fly by in a hurry.

We would do very much to have registrations in by August 1, so do whatever you can, all of you, to get arrangements for camp attendance started early.

For more camp news be sure to read what is written of it elsewhere in this KUF.

ELLSWORTH FARMERS UNION JUNIORS MEET

The Ellsworth Farmers Union Juniors met at the regular meeting place in the Farmers Union hall, Tuesday, June the tenth, with fifteen members present. The meeting was called to order by the president, Frances Hark. The regular business meeting followed.

An election of officers was held. Kenneth Stroede was elected president. Faye Hysell was chosen vice

president. Henry Hysell was elected secretary.

Adeline Svoboda was presented to our club as a new member. We now have forty members.

The Juniors have decided to have a picnic for the members that will not go to camp. It will be held the second Tuesday in August at the city park.

After the meeting was adjourned, folk dances were held. The lunch was served.

Our next meeting will be held the second Tuesday in July.

Betty Soukup,
Reporter.

At Your Service Farmers Union Cooperative Educational Service

Gladys Talbot Edwards
Director

"Education—A debt due from the present for future generations."

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pages in length, and is attractively illustrated throughout with pictures of Farmers Union activities. "The Farmers Union Triangle" is an authentic history of the Farmers Union since its organization in Texas in 1902, to the present time. It has been described as a "thrilling, clear cut picture" of the three-fold Farmers Union program—Education, Cooperation and Legislation.

This book should be of special interest to all persons who have given of their time, money and talents in the building of a progressive and far reaching farm organization. It is available through this office for twenty-five cents.

Do You Want?

"Do You Want?" is the title of the latest organization leaflet to be published by the Farmers Union Education Service. This attractive leaflet, printed on quality paper, should help you to convince your unorganized neighbor. It points out in logical order, the things which all farmers may have. If they will join their neighbors in the Farmers Union, they can be rapidly expanded, because thus far they have only been able to furnish the pattern but not get it done in volume enough to do the job.

Second, on the item of equipment investment, we have the Farm Security Administration, which can't start until the farmer has fallen through the sieve, and then may provide some liberal loans in the way of equipment investment. For operating credit, we have the Farm Security Administration, with their standard loan program, and the Farm Credit Administration, which have the cooperative section of the Farm Security Administration and the Banks for Cooperatives of the Farm Credit Administration, dealing with the different kinds of loans and methods of aid in distribution and purchasing needs.

Then we have another very important aid, the Land-Use Planning Section of the Bureau of Agriculture, which is now being expanded in order to determine what is the economic family-type unit on which a family may expect to make a decent living.

Third, the income side we have the Triple A, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation—which is now applied only to wheat. Those organizations were set up by Congress to help farmers in some degree of price insurance or assurance on various commodities, and yield insurance on wheat.

I pause here to state that our organization feels very deeply that the organization ought to be extended to cotton as quickly as may be possible, and to the other major non-perishable crops just as rapidly as we can get it done. We are determined sufficient to put this program in operation and make it work.

Answering Objections to Income Certificate

It seems to us, Mr. Chairman, that immediately the Congress should provide the Income Certificate Plan, specially and specifically written and designed for each crop to which it can be made to apply. We are unable to see how a broad income certificate plan can be designed that will work equally well for wheat and cotton, tobacco, rice and other commodities, because of the different industrial structure, to some sort of a job in industry.

Young Folks Backed Up

Following the collapse in 1929, which was about the end of the era of exploring new frontiers for agricultural purposes, our country ceased to expand, but began to contract, and the surplus rural population could not move either West to new farms or East to jobs in industry. We have increased the rural population at the rate of some three to four hundred thousand people arriving at the age of 21 each year since 1929, many of them backed up, dammed up, piled up, on the farms of the country, and not needed in the operation of the farm plan.

We have technological improvement in farm operating equipment that has reduced the need for manual labor, and thus have reduced the number of people needed to produce a comparable amount of commodities, plus this increase of maturing farm boys and girls who cannot go any place else. That to me constitutes one of the most serious problems confronting the country, because unless we are able to find some method by which those young people, who feel naturally that they have a right to get married and start a home, can be given opportunities to get a job some place or have a home of some kind, our organization believes that conditions will constitute a breeding ground for various isms that may in the future endanger democracy. We do not think people are born communists; we do not think they are born Nazis; we do not think they are born Democrats or Republicans. We think it is bad conditions remaining uncorrected, which will create the breeding ground and provide an opportunity

for this thing we call "fifth columnists."

MR. TALBOTT. Now may we summarize briefly as to where we find ourselves in agriculture in relation to the Federal aid program to agriculture at the moment?

Summary of Present Federal Aids
First primarily the farmers must have a plant investment, an adequate plant. We have covered what may be done for certain classes of farmers by the Federal land bank system, and we have the Bankhead-Jones Act, with the tenant purchase provision and the only thing we can determine in regard to them is that they need to be rapidly expanded, because thus far they have only been able to furnish the pattern but not get it done in volume enough to do the job.

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it would not only wreck the co-operatives and force them out of business, but all others engaged in the storing, warehousing, and distribution of commodities.

MR. ANDRESEN. That is one reason why you do not favor loans in excess of 75 percent of parity?

MR. TALBOTT. I would say that is one of the collateral reasons. But our major reason is that high loans available to all the farmers give the greatest advantages to the large operators, as compared to the small operators, and in many instances up in our area, at least, foreclose the opportunity for a smaller farmer even to find a farm to rent—so that he does not get any loan at all, because he can't produce anything.

Whereas, by comparison, with low loans and the income certificate to make up the difference, the large operator as well as the small operator could get only the small loan; and if the Congress can't make up the difference, the benefits under the Income Certificate Plan so that the smaller fellow gets his share of the American market at full parity and the big fellow gets a share reduction in aid, then you have effected some sort of relationship that may give the little fellow an opportunity to stay in business.

Recommendations to the Committee

MR. TALBOTT. I think I can finish very quickly, Mr. Chairman. I have several very short recommendations to make:

First, we would like to have the Congress provide at once the Income Certificate Plan, separately drafted to deal specifically with each commodity for which it is provided.

Make Maximum Payment \$1,000

Second, we believe that the Congress should reduce to \$1,000 the maximum benefit payments from the soil conservation fund, and use all the money thus saved up to increase benefit payments to small farmers. I am sure my previous discussion up to this time indicated the reason for this.

Pass Debt Bill

Third, we believe that our Debt-Adjustment Bill, initiated and sponsored for the last two years by the Farmers Union and which will be introduced in the House, we understand, in another week or two after almost a year's study and analysis and work with the Farm Credit Administration, should be acted upon by Congress as soon as possible in order to relate the present debt load and debt service costs to the potential and probable income of the farmers of this country who are borrowers in the Federal Land Bank system.

Stop Aid to Non-Operators

Fourth, we believe that the time is now about here when the Congress should consider the problem of stopping all Federal aid to non-operating farmers. That seems perhaps like quite a drastic statement; but, in line with all that we have sought to present to the committee here, it seems to me a reasonable and logical conclusion.

Provide Immediate Parity

Fifth, until these first steps are taken, it seems to us that to keep good faith the administration of the Congress must be for loans or appropriations or a combination of both, sufficient to give farmers parity until they and you are prepared to do something else about it. For years we have been saying that the Federal aid to the farmer must be the goal, and the Congress has agreed that the farmers must have parity and that they can't stay in business without it. But with the exception of the nation's farm commodities have not yet received parity, and until we are willing and prepared to see that farmers get parity through some other series of devices, as long as we are only giving the appropriations route, then it seems to us that Congress in good faith ought to be willing to appropriate, not in relation to the emergency aid but in relation to the permanent deficit and not in relation to the unbalanced state of the budget, but in relation to the problem and in relation to the gap by which farmers are now below parity. We think that must be done in all good faith.

Joint Investigating Committee

Sixth, and finally, much of this legislation up to this time has been emergency legislation, designed to deal with what were considered as emergency problems. With the analysis we have had to make of the distribution of farm income among the total farm population and of the multiplicity of other problems within the total problem of agriculture, we have concluded that we have long passed the emergency stage, and that it is now a tremendous problem which will never be solved by dealing with it on an emergency basis, and that it is about time the Congress made a complete, long-range analysis to determine what general type of agriculture the Congress itself wants in the interests of the people of this country and what might be done to secure it.

We think the Congress must recognize that long-range problem and begin to deal with it fully. We think that presently we are just nibbling around the edges of the problem and that we haven't gotten into the meat of it; and that is the real reason for which I started the discussion this morning in relation to the distribution of agricultural benefit payments and other things among the 31 million people on the farms of this country.

We believe that if Congress will make that determination, after a complete study and analysis of the many factors within the total problem, the Congress will then be in a satisfactory position to re-determine and redesign the enabling legislation for all of these action agencies so as to give a consistent and unified direction for aiding that type of agriculture Congress determines to be in the public interest.

In order to do that, we urge that the Congress set up a joint committee of the House and Senate, to make a complete examination of some points

that I propose to enumerate here and which we think need further examination.

The Secretary of the Treasury has apparently made some examination of the farm problem. We understand he says the benefits of this farm program are limited solely to the amount of money appropriated. You have had the Tolson committee doing a great deal of work investigating only those farmers who have fallen clear through the sieve and who no longer operate farms. We have had a monopoly investigating committee paying some attention to agricultural needs. We should like to see the Agricultural Committees of the House and Senate set themselves up with the authority of congressional committees and with the money available to make a complete examination of these points in particular, and any collateral points that may come to light in connection with the examination.

Study Trends

First, the past and present trends in type of farming units, and, as nearly as can be determined, the reasons for these trends.

Effect of Present Program

Second, the effects of each of the present Federal farm programs on these trends, through whatever means, or retard them, or do they have a tendency to change the direction in any way at all?

Non-operating Farmers

Third, we think the Congress should investigate, in connection with the investigation of trends in type of farming units, the payments made to wealthy farmers who are otherwise able to pay Federal income taxes; also payments made to so-called "side-walk" farmers, "suitcase" farmers, and others of that type who are depriving our farmers of an opportunity to have a farm plan.

Limitation of Basic Commodities

Fourth, we think that this committee should examine the reasons, if any, for the limitation of Federal aid largely to five so-called basic commodities, to see whether or not there are justifiable economic reasons to extend aid over a greater range of farm commodities than the five heretofore designated.

Trends in Ownership

Fifth, we think that the trends in land ownership, tenancy, sharecropping, and migrant labor should be investigated in relation to this total problem, by such a committee as we suggest.

Effects of Hemisphere Solidarity

Sixth, we should like to see investigated the implications and probable effects of this thing we hear talked about so much, Western Hemisphere Solidarity, upon the United States Farmers.

It seems, Mr. Chairman, that in thinking of Western Hemisphere Solidarity as one of the devices necessary to head off economic and political penetration by the dictators into the countries of South America, the only way we can have that solidarity is to greatly increase our trade relations with the South American countries.

It is the unfortunate fact that in the United States are able to produce a surplus of both agricultural commodities and industrial goods; and it looks now, if we listen to the trial balloons constantly going up from the forums and newspaper discussions as if there is some evidence of a drive on by important people in the United States to further industrialize this country, to begin a program of trading our surplus industrial goods to South America for the surplus of agricultural commodities produced in those countries.

We should like to have the Congress investigate now, before it is too late, the probable impacts of such a program upon the 31 million inhabitants of our farms.

Examine Present Farm Aids

Seventh, we suggest that this committee we propose should investigate or examine all Federal aids, direct and indirect, to non-farm groups, and the resulting impacts and effects upon the farmers' operating costs; and should investigate the possibility of farm aid in proportion.

I am not one who thinks Congress can solve all the problems, and I don't think all problems can be solved by legislation. But I do think that Congress one day, in the interests of agriculture, is going to have to appraise the impacts on the farmer of the aids which have been given to other groups, and then provide compensating or equalizing aid to agriculture. I do believe that.

I think Mr. Chairman—and this is not a part of the National Farmers Union Program, because it is entirely unrealistic—but any time the Congress is ready to start right across the board and repeal and take back every kind of aid given to everybody, I think Agriculture will be ready to work out its own destiny, but it can't hope to do so in the face of the present aids to everybody else.

Diet Deficiencies

As the eighth item, we should like to have Congress investigate the inadequacy of diet of our citizens, with a view to devising ways and means of increasing the purchasing power of our domestic market in respect to the products of agriculture.

Land Use Planning

Ninth, we should like to have, in connection with this whole program, an examination of the work of the Land-Use planning sections of

Day by Day — with **FUJA** by HELEN DENNEY

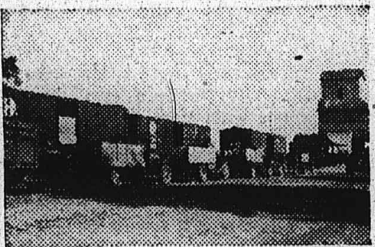
Grain On The Move
The 1941 grain rush is here—definitely! J. C. Gregory of Osborne, John Schulte of Beloit, and Dell Wallace of Delphos, and a hundred other rushed managers throughout the state will probably add a loud "Amen" to that. FUJA's first car of new wheat arrived in Salina on June 18 from the Osborne County Farmers Union Cooperative Association at Fomey, Kansas. It graded No. 1 Dark Hard Wheat, 12.5 per cent Moisture, tested 60 Pounds, protein, 13.22 per cent, and was an indication of the fine wheat that has continued to come in from that county in large volume. On June 23, which was the first big day of the movement for the Kansas City office, FUJA handled 61 cars for the big Osborne County unit—21 of them coming from the elevator at Osborne.

The Mitchell County Farmers Union Cooperative Association had 43 cars in Kansas City on June 23rd, and the Delphos Cooperative Association shipped FUJA 20 of the 216 cars had that day. Grain shipments have been unusually heavy during the whole month of June as the following comparison would indicate.

June, 1941—1,555 cars.
June, 1940—536 cars.
June, 1939—1,317 cars.
June, 1938—521 cars.
June, 1937—110 cars.

The Farmers Union Terminal Elevator has been loading grain during the first part of the movement, but probably will be ready to take in grain by the 3rd or 4th of July. The elevator is in A-1 condition, the new equipment installed there last year enables quick handling of grain, and Elevator Superintendent Arlie Musto is getting impatient to see the machinery in motion that will fill up the big bins with 1941 wheat.

A SALUTE TO THE



Pauline Farmers Elevator

This scene is not at all unusual at this season of the year—Trucks are lined up outside farmers' elevator after farmers' elevator. Getting a picture of it is what is unusual. Thanks for this photograph goes to Louis Vernon who for 13 years has been the manager of the Pauline Farmers Elevator and Supply Association at Pauline, Kansas.

Roy Crawford, in charge of grain sales for FUJA, attended their annual meeting on June 12, and reports that in 1940 that Association made a net savings of \$12,680.94, paid dividends in the amount of \$8,590.70, and added \$4,090.24 to surplus.

Organized in 1920, the total assets of this cooperative are \$45,468.95, and its net worth is \$33,837.18. Pauline is a next door neighbor of the Farmers Union Terminal Elevator at Topeka, and a member of FUJA's "100 per cent Club"—meaning the elevator ships all its grain through its own cooperative marketing organization.

"We may be your next door neighbor," grumbled manager Vernon, "but our harvest was one day late last summer and we got only one car of grain in the Terminal before it was full."

78 per cent of Pauline's business is done with members—members who are taken into the confidence of the management—members who know how the business is operated, and that it is just plain common sense to market their grain and buy their supplies cooperatively. It isn't always that farmers are fortunate enough to have both a successful demonstration of a cooperative and a board of directors and manager that make it a point to explain again and again their methods of operation and the principals of cooperative marketing.

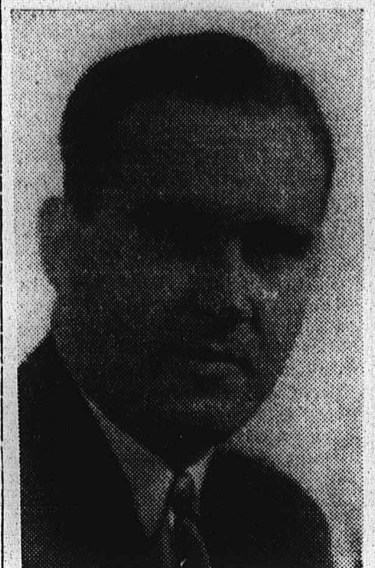
The Pauline association are A. R. Swan, F. J. Renyer, Frank Lukert, Wm. Corbett, C. C. Witwer, and Geo. E. Joss.

First Loan Wheat From Timken

Frank J. Pechance, of Timken, Kansas, made the first application for loan on 1941 wheat. It was for a whole car of wheat and was shipped through the Farmers Union

Cooperative Association where J. G. Bott is manager. If the farmers' wheat is shipped through a local cooperative to FUJA and the loan as well as the wheat is handled by FUJA, then the farmers are using the cooperatives they have built to the fullest possible extent, during a period when grain handling is changing somewhat due to the loan program.

KNOW HIM?



GEORGE BICKNELL, Manager F. U. Terminal Elevator at Topeka

You may know that he is Plant Manager of the Farmers Union Terminal and Warehouse in North Topeka, Kansas.

BUT did you know that he was born out in Osborne, Kansas, and that he went to public and high school there?

You may know that he first went to work for cooperatives and the Farmers Union at the Osborne Farmers Union elevator, and became manager of that unit, of the Osborne County Farmers Cooperative Association in 1931.

BUT did you know that he and Johnny Weissmuller have a nickname in common, though they gained it through being adept in different sports?

You may know that he first went to work for Farmers Union Jobbing Association in 1935 as a traveling representative.

BUT did you know he fell in love with the best looking girl in his home-town (Evelyn Gregory) and married her nine years ago? You may know that he was instrumental in the reorganization of FUJA's Petroleum Products department, and was manager of that department until the Terminal Elevator was purchased in 1939.

BUT did you know that in spite of having been a football "hero" at Washburn College and establishing records there in high jump, Wife Evelyn can beat him at table tennis?

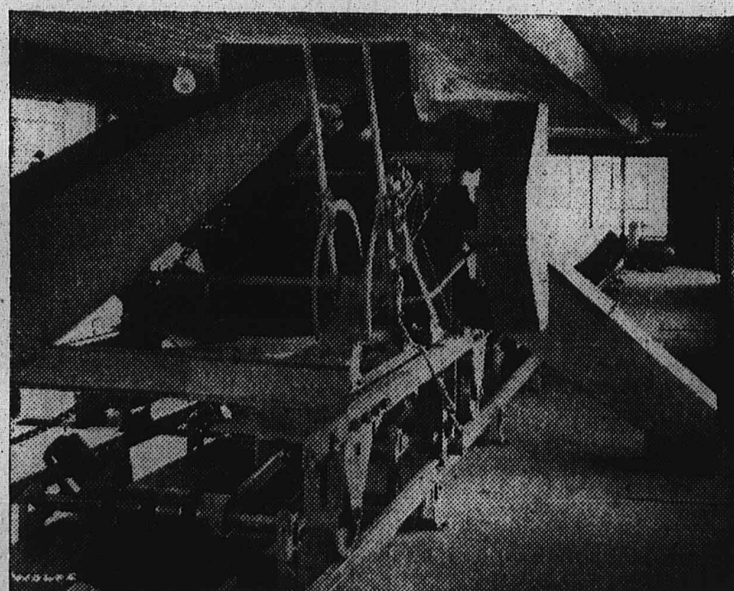
You may know that he has been plant manager at Topeka since Farmers Union members, through FUJA, purchased the 1,250,000 bushel elevator at North Topeka and built the feed mill there in the big warehouse from which truck deliveries are made.

BUT did you know that outside of petting a couple of maple trees and the lawn in the front yard of their well loved new home in Topeka, it can truly be said that he only hobbies are the Elevator, the Feed Mill, and the Warehouse?

Editor Ricker Through Kansas City
Looking hale and hearty and ready to "take on" whatever big job coming up next on the program of the ever-active northwest Farmers Union, A. W. Ricker of St. Paul, Minnesota, visited FUJA's Kansas City office recently. The Kansas Union Herald, of which Mr. Ricker is the editor, long has been one of the leading farm papers and is the medium of constant contact between the Farmers Union business activities and the Farmers Union members in the two Dakotas, Montana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

A few weeks ago a million gallons of gasoline arrived in Minneapolis by barge from the Gulf Coast for the Farmers Union Central Exchange at South St. Paul. Mr. Ricker said that 95 per cent of the members of this Exchange buy 100 per cent of their supplies through their own Cooperative. Why? Because members of those local business associations, which make up the membership of the Central Exchange, are Farmers Union members and have a common understanding of why they built the cooperatives and are enduring faith in their ability to

Over the Trip!



Here's an inside picture-story about the Farmers Union Terminal Elevator at Topeka. If it were possible to show separate kernels of grain in a picture, millions of them would show up in this photo of the big conveyor belt loaded with grain and going over the trip and into the bins for storage in an elevator owned and operated by the Farmers Union members who harvested the grain.

NATIONAL FARM AND HOME HOUR HIGHLIGHTS

The following special programs will be broadcast during the National Farm and Home Hour during July:

- July 5: National 4-H Club program; United States Army Band.
- July 8: Milo Perkins, Director of Marketing, Surplus Marketing Administration, talks on "Food to Grow On."
- July 12: American Farm Bureau Federation program.
- July 14: Future Farmers of America program; United States Army Band.
- July 16: Special broadcast from the Georgia State College for Colored Youth, Industrial College, Ga.
- July 19: National Grange program; United States Army Band.
- July 23: Broadcast of Silver Jubilee Convention of the International Baby Chick Association, Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Mo.
- July 26: Farmers Union program.

The National Farm and Home Hour is presented daily except Sundays at 10:30 a. m. CST (11:30 a. m. CDSST; 12:30 p. m. EDT) over the coast-to-coast NBC-Blue network.

accomplish whatever tasks they set for themselves.

K. C. Visitors

Frank Decker, manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Business Association is a busy man these days, as that Association operates elevators at Mayetta and Valley Falls and Dennison, Kansas. But he was not too busy to stop in at the office and say "hello" on a rush business trip to the city, and talk over grain bin problems with Merchandise Manager T. C. Belden of FUJA.

The manager of the Farmers Union Mercantile Co. of Grinnell, August Geist, also was a recent visitor. He was happy over the prospect for a good crop in that territory for the first time in eight or nine years. In spite of a series of crop failures, Mr. Geist said that during the last two or three years the Grinnell cooperative had been able to liquidate some of the old indebtedness incurred a number of years ago. He felt that with one good crop and the continued cooperation of the local members at all the elevators could be liquidated and the organization would then be able to get a fresh start.

Grinnell is one of the many stations where local cooperative elevator associations handle the grain business under FUJA's finance plan—the safe, efficient method which, through the ability to hedge even small purchases of grain, eliminates speculation from local cooperative grain marketing.

CHINA MINERALS

Gains in the output of iron and coal in Free China are reported in Chungking. Free China is expected to be self-sufficient in iron and steel supply by the end of this year, when all her modern new furnaces will be in operation. A total of 300,000 tons of iron ore was produced last year in Free China, from which 100,000 tons of pig iron was made—Atlanta Constitution.

Butte, Mont.—Climbing to the top of a pile of hay, Dan Brooks, elevator starter, pulled down a bale.

It struck him and he and the bale dropped 40 feet to the floor of the hay mow.

Both the rancher and the hay went through the floor and additional bales, weighing 7,500 pounds came tumbling after.

Brooks, prostrate on the ground floor, covered his head with his arms for protection and took everything that came his way. Ranch hands pulled the pile of hay away—a 20 minute job—and found Dan smiling and only slightly hurt.

Contributions to the

LEGISLATIVE FUND

John W. Stigleman, Brown, No. 1327—McLouth.....	\$.25
Cowley County.....	10.00
Junior Reserves, Johnstown, No. 749—McPherson.....	1.00
Carl S. O'Neill, Kellogg, No. 1809.....	10.00
Webster Farmers Co-op Exchange.....	10.00
Clarence Bamfield, Carlton, No. 1911—Carlton.....	50.00
J. C. Gregory, Osborne Co. F. U. Co-op Ass'n.....	2.50
R. A. Schmidt, Buckeye, No. 1031—Hays.....	5.00
F. P. Piesch, Bennington, No. 2169—Bennington.....	10.00
Pioneer Local No. 656 and H. R. Harmon, No. 8—Marquette.....	3.00
Mrs. F. C. Grieshaber, Pleasant View, No. 1843.....	2.00
Reuben E. Peterson, McPherson.....	5.00
Mrs. John Roedel, Allen County F. U.....	.75
P. W. Blauer, Leonardville.....	2.00
J. A. Hammel, Riley County F. U.....	32.35
Fred J. Benritter, St. Marys.....	2.00
Theo. Steinbruck, Milford.....	5.00
Elizabeth Grallapp, Bethel, No. 1969.....	5.00
R. D. Samuelson, Pottawatomie Co. F. U.....	10.00
Mrs. Melvin Tarrant, Stafford County.....	2.50
Frank Walz, Hays.....	1.00
Norma Flore, Quinter.....	3.00
LeRoy Rendell, Cargy, No. 2136.....	5.00
Fred A. Bangs, South Verdigris, No. 1498.....	10.00
Emory Train, Smoky Hill, No. 882.....	1.00
Mrs. Fannie Pickering, Ada.....	1.00
Ernest L. Swenson, Seneca Falls, N. Y.....	10.00
Randall F. U. Elevator, Randall.....	2.00
Scandia Juniors, McPherson County.....	2.50
F. U. Juniors, Kellogg-Cowley County, No. 1809.....	5.00
H. W. Knoche, Corral Valley, No. 2201.....	2.00
John D. Lang, Excelsior, No. 606—Ellis.....	5.00
A. Friend.....	5.00
Carl F. Sites, Hustler, No. 691.....	25.00
LaHarpe F. U. Co-op Ass'n, Iowa.....	10.00
Centralia F. U. Business Ass'n.....	5.00
Floyd C. Butel, Plum Creek, No. 1484.....	1.00
Wheaton Syster, Paola.....	3.00
A. C. Clavette, Kaw Valley, No. 1935.....	1.00
Fred J. Benritter, St. Marys.....	8.55
Mrs. Ralph Hornbaker, Zenor, No. 2208.....	5.00
Mrs. P. J. Kralinger, Banner, No. 995.....	6.00
Henry Reichel, Sunflower, No. 1237.....	2.00
Walter Jeffers, Liebenthal, No. 648.....	2.80
Scobie Brown, Sharon, No. 1744.....	1.00
Herman Brehm.....	
A. W. Ekblad, Leonardville.....	
TOTAL.....	\$298.20

intended eventually to shackle the destructive powers of our great river—the Mississippi. Bit by bit the army engineers, having found that mere dikes cannot solve the problem, are putting on flood brakes in the tributaries.

The entire program, when completed, will cost hundreds of millions of dollars, but the engineers say that this is one form of government expenditure which will over a period of years richly pay for itself in damage prevented and lives saved in the Mississippi basin.—K. C. Star.

Butter Consumption Low in U. S.
Other English-speaking countries use more butter per capita than the United States. The people of New Zealand eat more than twice as much butter as Americans do, and Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom are also far ahead of us.

Butter is known to be one of the best and most dependable sources of vitamin A. Recent research at the University of Wisconsin has shown that butter fat contains growth-promotion factors which are not found in any other fat test.

Don't part with your illusions. When they are gone you may still exist, but you have ceased to live.—Mark Twain.



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Kansas City, Mo.

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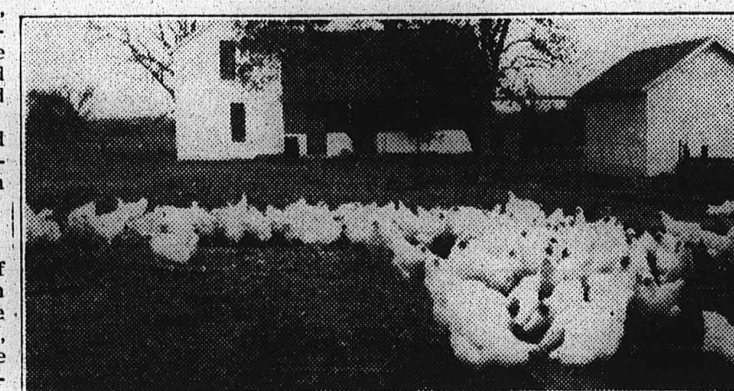
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You buy right twice when you buy KFU and UNION STANDARD FEEDS—once because only superior ingredients are used in their manufacture and again because they are manufactured cooperatively at your own Farmers Union Feed Mill. Ask your dealer for

KFU and Union Standard Feeds

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KANSAS CITY—TOPEKA

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

Clear Concentrated Cholera Serum.....	\$0.72 per 100 cc
Simultaneous Virus.....	1.60 per 100 cc
Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin.....	.06 per dose
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum.....	1.80 per 100 cc
Mixed Infection Bacterin.....	.06 per dose

FOR CATTLE	
Blackleg Bacterin.....	\$0.07 per dose
Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin.....	.06 per dose
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum.....	1.80 per 100 cc
Keratid (Pink Eye) Bacterin.....	.06 per dose
Mixed Bacterin Bovine.....	.06 per dose
Abortion Vaccine.....	.50 per dose

FOR HORSES AND MULES	
Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin.....	.06 per dose
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum.....	1.80 per 100 cc

FOR SHEEP	
Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin.....	.06 per dose
Mixed Bacterin Ovine.....	.06 per dose
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum.....	1.80 per 100 cc
Warm Capsules.....	.02½ and .03½ each

FOR POULTRY	
Mixed Bacterin Avian.....	.01½ per 1 cc dose
Stained Pullorum Antigen, B. W. D. Test.....	\$1.50 per 100 tests
Anchor Elastic Worm Capsules.....	.01½ each
Kamala-Nicotine Tablet.....	.06½ each

FOR DOGS	
Rabies Vaccine.....	\$0.50 per dose

For 1940 we refunded to our members 15% of the amount of serum and supplies purchased by them from us. Buy Cooperatively and Save the Difference.

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**FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION**
SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

FARMERS CAN'T DO IT ALL

Fred S. Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, recently said this: "Farmers cannot raise defense food at low prices in the face of shortage of help and raising costs. Farmers should be patriotic, but patriotism does not consist of letting labor leaders tie up munitions, arms and supply industries, and expect to get continually

higher wages and shorter hours." Agriculture, in short, can't be expected to make all sacrifices. They must be shared by other groups. If general price levels continue to go up, due to higher labor and other costs, the price of farm-produced goods must follow the trend.

The highly-specialized training of each naval aviation cadet costs the government about \$25,000.

RECENT REPRESENTATIVE

Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company
AT KANSAS CITY

CATTLE	
A. A. Corder, Lafayette County, Mo., 17 mixed yearlings.....	947 11.25
Howard Woodbury, Osage County, Kan., 15 steers.....	1018 11.25
J. R. Cravens, Jackson County, Mo., 16 mixed yearlings.....	912 11.00
R. Ames, Greenwood County, Kan., 9 mixed yearlings.....	924 11.00
Howard Woodbury, Osage County, Kan., 15 heifers.....	1046 10.75
Edd Shively, Osage County, Kan., 14 steers.....	1041 10.75
R. P. Ralston, Cass County, Mo., 20 heifers.....	710 10.50
Evert Fine, Osage County, Kan., 12 heifers.....	783 10.25
Peter Thowe, Wabunsee County, Kan., 25 steers.....	973 10.25
H. O. Wulfkuphle, Douglas County, Kan., 16 steers.....	1041 9.85
Carl Tillman, Henry County, Mo., 22 steers.....	954 9.25
Irvin Clubine, Montgomery County, Kan., 12 mix. yrags.....	760 9.00
S. C. Norris, Henry County, Mo., 11 mix. yearlings.....	610 9.00
J. H. Sager, Sedgewick County, Kan., 21 heifers.....	799 8.75
J. H. Vogelsmeier, Saline County, Mo., 15 heifers.....	642 8.50
J. C. Rose, Wyandotte County, Kan., 14 cows.....	1207 8.00
R. H. Hays, Coffey County, Kan., 19 cows.....	1227 8.00
H. R. Franks, Clay County, Mo., 21 cows.....	1247 7.85
G. E. Force, Clay County, Mo., 19 cows.....	1117 7.70
Charles Burton, Johnson County, Kan., 18 cows.....	990 7.50
Charles Burton, Johnson County, Kan., 18 cows.....	1029 7.35
Harry Rice, Wyandotte County, Kan., 22 cows.....	1012 7.25
H. E. Ross, Russell County, Kan., 26 cows.....	1017 6.90
Charles Burton, Johnson County, Kan., 17 cows.....	906 6.75
Harry Rice, Wyandotte County, Kan., 24 cows.....	807 6.00

HOGS—240 lbs. Up	
William Schmidt, Clay County, Mo., 31 head.....	264 10.60
Ernest Nevels, Lafayette County, Kan., 17 head.....	268 10.55
Herbert Pipes, Bates County, Mo., 23 head.....	253 10.50
C. C. Collins, Grundy County, Mo., 25 head.....	241 10.35
E. E. Davis, Saline County, Mo., 29 head.....	261 10.35
Geo. W. Yohe, Miami County, Mo., 23 calves.....	229 10.35
C. A. Pile, Grundy County, Mo., 21 head.....	241 10.10
Harry Tromerhouser, Grundy County, Mo., 20 head.....	277 9.80
W. H. Wilcox, Linn County, Kan., 27 head.....	243 9.65

HOGS—240 lbs. Down	
Producers Exchange, Linn County, Mo., 31 head.....	218 10.75
C. D. Hull, Henry County, Mo., 20 head.....	232 10.90
Alvin Brucks, Henry County, Mo., 14 head.....	230 10.60
J. W. Vardeman, Saline County, Mo., 18 head.....	240 10.60
Herman Brennenstuhl, Grundy County, Mo., 23 head.....	203 10.60
May Hill, Linn County, Mo., 15 head.....	221 10.50
Joe Pritchard, Mo., 25 head.....	220 10.50
John Buemmler, Howard County, Mo., 14 head.....	193 10.40
Producers Exchange, Linn County, Mo., 45 head.....	218 10.35
Arthur Burch, Henry County, Mo., 17 head.....	223 10.35
J. L. Nicolay, Shawnee County, Kan., 10 head.....	235 10.35
Joe Linneman, Howard County, Mo., 23 head.....	215 10.35
Henry Seimeyer, Howard County, Mo., 18 head.....	192 10.35
Fred Starke, Lafayette County, Mo., 15 head.....	234 10.35
E. O. Vaughn, Miami County, Kan., 30 head.....	194 10.35
Theo. Tempel, Lafayette County, Mo., 15 head.....	206 10.10
G. L. Marsh, Saline County, Mo., 53 head.....	202 10.10
Henry Barnett, Lafayette County, Mo., 25 head.....	228 10.00
Lloyd Jackson, Saline County, Mo., 29 head.....	180 10.00
E. A. Biggs, Cass County, Mo., 20 head.....	208 9.90
Wm. Schultz, Miami County, Kan., 16 head.....	193 9.90
Chris Rapp, Cass County, Mo., 16 head.....	191 9.90
Albert McGinn, Franklin County, Kan., 28 head.....	194 9.85
A. Blaser, Bates County, Mo., 20 head.....	216 9.85
Harrison Shobe, Sullivan County, Mo., 23 head.....	211 9.85
Oscar Leffman, Lafayette County, Mo., 34 head.....	226 9.80
H. W. Brown, Henry County, Mo., 41 head.....	213 9.75
H. L. Brummett, Bates County, Mo., 19 head.....	181 9.65
Harry Courtney, Polk County, Mo., 16 head.....	222 9.65
Mrs. U. A. Callahan, Linn County, Mo., 20 head.....	208 9.65
F. W. Elmore, Daviess County, Mo., 34 head.....	202 9.65
Wm. Tubbsing, Henry County, Mo., 17 head.....	201 9.65
Wm. Minden, Miami County, Kan., 21 head.....	222 9.65
Rufus Roehl, Lafayette County, Mo., 15 head.....	200 9.65
F. W. Barker, Lafayette County, Mo., 22 head.....	197 9.40

SHEEP	
L. Z. Smith, Johnson County, Kan., 17 head.....	79 12.
Andy Forbes, Osage County, Kan., 15 head.....	11 12.
Lytle Langston, Anderson County, Kan., 12 head.....	78 11.
T. J. Seehorn, Jackson County, Mo., 20 head.....	81 12.
Geo. F. Heidrick, Miami County, Kan., 23 head.....	80 11.
Geo. F. Heidrick, Mitchell County, Kan., 17 head.....	83 11.
Geo. W. Wyatt, Jr., Cass County, Mo., 45 head.....	72 11.
W. C. Wehrle, Shawnee County, Kan., 16 head.....	76 11.
L. E. Heywood, Bourbon County, Kan., 44 head.....	78 11.
Producers Exchange, Linn County, Mo., 12 head.....	65 11.
A. H. Hase, Norton County, Kan., 15 head.....	83 11.
W. E. Kirke, Norton County, Kan., 15 head.....	77 11.
Dickinson Co. Farm Bureau, Dickinson Co., Ks., 590 head.....	70 10.
G. E. Elliott, Superior, Neb., 27 head.....	77 10.
W. Creutzberg, Phillips County, Kan., 14 head.....	72 10.
R. S. Hewlett, Cedar County, Mo., 19 head.....	65 10.
J. C. Stryker, Marshall County, Kan., 38 head.....	71 10.
F. W. Towner, Johnson County, Kan., 16 head.....	172 10.
L. W. Silven, Osage County, Kan., 33 head.....	79 9.
Dickinson Co. Farm Bureau, Dickinson Co., Ks., 165 head.....	70 9.
L. W. Silven, Osage County, Kan., 33 head.....	83 9.
A. H. Hase, Norton County, Kan., 16 head.....	93 5.