THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Co-operation — Education — Organization

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Pres. Vesecky Discusses Progress of Legislation

Defend Favorable Farm Legislation—Farmers Union Bills Receive Wide Study and Consideration, But Not Passing This Session of Congress

Legislation promoted and forced to the attention of Congress by the National Farmers Union is discussed by John Vesecky, president of the national organization, in a special article for the Kansas Union Farmer upon invitation by the editor. The legislative program includes support and rehabilitation of dispossessed farmers and aid for tenants in becoming land owners; debt adjustment legislation to aid farmers still holding title to their mortgaged farms; and the Income Insurance bills, including the wheat Income Certificate legislation.

The artcile, written by Mr. Vesecky, follows:

By John Vesecky

Since Legislation and War are the two principal topics of discussion in the papers at the present time, I will try to tell you something about what is doing in Washington in a legislative way that we farmers are interested in. Every paper is so full of war news, propaganda, surmises and deliberate misstatements; that I do not want to add anything else to the mess.

All that I would say on that score is that, in spite of our practically unanimous opposition to dictatorships, no matter if Fascist, Nazi or Communist, and our abhorrence of the methods that they use to intimidate and subdue smaller peoples, we must not permit our sympathies to draw us into again sending our boys across the sea to die for a cause that can never be saved as long as practically all the major European nations place nationalism, trade advantages, and territorial gains above right.

As our members know, the Farmers Union has this year a rather ambitious program of farm legislation. That program was built by our farmers themselves after much study of the farmer's needs and of all the programs sponsored by other groups and the Administration.

Three General Classes

In general we found that our needs can be divided into three general classes. Support and rehabilitation of the dispossessed farmers and aid for the tenants in becoming a land owner. That part of our program we decided to effectuate through ample appropriations for the Farm Security Administration and through the pending Lee tenant purchase bill S-1836. Although there is general agreement in congress as to the good work that the FSA is, and has been doing, in helping rehabilitate our farmers, still congress has at no time to date, given the FSA even half the funds that are needed to take care of even the most pressing cases.

As to the tenant purchase part of the program, the funds are so small compared to the need, that not even a small per cent of the yearly crop of foreclosed and ousted farmers can be given a chance to again own a farm. The Lee Bill passed the Senate with flying colors but is now languishing in the House Agricultural Dungeon waiting for a rule to let it out. In connection with the appropriations for the FSA the House in a weak moment listened to the grain dealer, gambler, industrialist, combination and forbid any of the FSA funds to be loaned to farmers for the purpose of buying shares or memberships in cooperatives.

The National Farmers Union board sent a strong telegram to the Senate members asking that the restriction be removed. Senator Capper of Kansas immediately took the matter up with Senator Adams chairman of the Senate committee handling the appropriation bill, and asked that the restriction be removed. Brother Dickinson, member of the National Farmers Union Legislative Committee and now a member of the National Board is in Washington working on that proposition and others of interest to our farmers.

I am sorry to report that the second part of our legislative program seems to have bogged down in the House and Senate committees. Last year the Farmers Union wrote and had introduced a Debt Adjustment bill. That bill dealt with debts owing Federal Landing Agencies. In August of 1939 after an unsuccessful effort had been made to attach our bill to the Spending-Lending bill a short bill was written in cooperation with several senators and representatives embodying some of the features of our bill but broader in scope, as that bill took in other Mortgage debts besides those owing to Federal lending agencies. That bill passed the Senate almost unanimously but died in the house with the Spending-Lending bill, This winter soon after the opening of the session Senators Wheeler, LaFollette and Bankhead; Congressmen Jones, Hull and others together with members of the Farmers Union National Legislative committee combined the essential parts of the last year's debt adjustment bills together with some new provisions to form the present pending Wheeler-Jones Debt Adjustment bill.

Wheeler-Jones Bill

With the possible exception of the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing bill, no bill lately before congress has caused as much debate and had to stand such united assaults from the moneyed interests of this nation as has the Wheeler-Jones Bill. At both the hearing before the House and the Senate committees on the bill the Farmers Union was the only National Farm organization to back the bill.

Our Legislative committee did its best to get the bill through the committees and before congress. We had the active support of the Agricultural Department officials, and also of a large block of progressive Senators and representatives, both Republican and Democratic. Both Senator Frazier and Representative Lemke were actively supporting the bill. I did not have a chance yet to read the testimony on the bill before the Senate committee, but in the House Agricultural committee Lemke, Jones, and others did yeoman service on behalf of our farmers in trying to get a favorable report through the committee.

In one instance while Lemke was questioning Ex-Land Bank Commissioner Alfred S. Goss who appeared in opposition to the bill, Lemke said, "I noticed the other day you mentioned that the farmers will take advantage of this law who in the past could not take advantage of the Frazier-Lemke Moratorium. Well I want to say to you if this bill passes, I do not think they will need to take advantage of the Frazier-Lemke Law, because we can keep the farmer on the farm as long as he has a chance to make good. That is all that the Frazier-Lemke law attempts to do."

There does not seem to be any chance to get the Wheeler-Jones bill nor any other really effective debt adjustment and farm refinancing bill through this session of congress, Between defense appropriations and jockeying for favorable position for the presidential elections this fall, congress does not have time to give to the consideration of, nor the courage to enact effective farm legislation.

Income Insurance Bills

Our Income Insurance bills, have all been before one or both of the committees but no definite action has been taken on any of them. In my opinion there is no chance for much to be done during the present session. Our Legislative committee and our state offices have all done a fine job. They all deserve our commendation and our loyal support. The testimony of Chairman Thatcher, of Tom Cheek and Dr. M. F. Dickinson, and of the other members of the committee and others called in to testify are all worthy of being placed among the outstanding expositions of farmers legislative needs, and should be given careful reading by all our farmers.

Our committee besides working for our program, helped to keep from passing much legislation that would if passed be detrimental to our farmers and to organized labor. We have succeeded in getting some if too small, appropriations to make effective the work of the FSA, the Stamp plan, and other needed governmental farm programs.

We have done what we could to amend the hospitalization act that is now under consideration so as to include provisions for Cooperative Hospitals and Clinics. We even did a fine job helping get our wheat, cotton, and other basic commodity growers money for parity payments. The Farmers Union has always claimed that the AAA of 1938 as now written cannot be effective in getting our farmers their equitable share of the National income, but as long as it is the only law on the statute books on the subject we demand that congress make it not 75 per cent or less effective, but 100 per cent effective as congress promised when the law was passed.

Our farmers have it in their power to get any legislation passed that they need, to help them get Parity or Cost of Production. They can get their debts adjusted to the productive value of the farm and refinanced at low rate of interest. They can build sound cooperatives so as to establish a yard stick by which all industrial profits and costs can be measured and set at reasonable, fair levels. They can do all of that and more if they but wake up to the realization that first of all it is their duty to take interest in their own affairs and in their and their children's future, and that in order to be effective they must organize in their own self help organization. In Union, understanding, well organized, cooperating Union, lies the power and the way to cure our agricultural ills. We ourselves must make it our job to build up our organization and our cooperatives, so as to unitedly do the things that need to be and must be done, no one else will or can do it for us, but **we can.**

Farmers Awake. Farmers Union Members, do not seek for the Holy Grail of Christian brotherhood in far off lands. It is here, it is in united effort with our neighbor's neighbor, the power to make us whole, to give us security and contentment. So let us organize the Farmers Union and through organized effort work out our economic salvation.

FOR RAID AIRS?

"What's your opinion of the gas-masks?"

"Very good, indeed. They should provide rare aids in air raids!"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Will Hold 3rd FU Junior Camp July 28-Aug. 3

Activities Will Be Similar to Program of '38 and '39 F. U. Camps

Camp days for Farmers Union juniors are drawing near. The 1940 Camp will again be held at Tereka Park, four miles west of Manhattan on Highway 40, July 28 to August 3. Camp will open on a Sunday evening, closing on the following Saturday morning. The camp fee is again five dollars two dollars paid at time of registration and three to be paid on arrival at camp.

Activities will be similar to those of previous years, discussion classes held in the morning and leisure time activities in the afternoons and evenings. Classes will take up the study of leadership, cooperative methods, and economics. There will again be recreational classes in handicraft, sports and folk games, and tours to near-by points of interest.

The camp this summer will be the third sponsored by the Kansas Farmers Union. The success of those held in 1938 and 1939 has encouraged increasing interest in the annual camp. Counties and local Unions having difficulty preparing programs and halding interest of members in the general meeting have found that from the Junior Camp young people bring home a new load of Farmers Union pep and enthusiasm.

Faculty and staff members will be announced in a later issue of the Kansas Union Farmer. Miss Esther Ekblad, state Junior Director, will be camp director. Additional information concerning the camp may be found on page three.

MAKE FINE RECORD

Fairbury, Nebr., F. U. Creamery Operates Routes on 1.8 Cents a Pound Basis

An average of 1.8 cents a pound was the cost of producing butterfat in the year 1939 on the cream truck routes operated by the Fairbury plant of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Company, Nebraska, according to figures presented at the regional creamery meeting recently. Cream routes were started at Fairbury in the summer of 1938, so that 1939 was the first full year of operation.

On some of the routes, the cost per pound of butterfat was higher than the above figure, and on other routes it was lower. The greater the volume of cream gathered on a route, the lower the cost per pound of butterfat gathered. Thus the routes that have the best patronage show the lowest cost. The cost per pound also varies with the season of the year, depending both upon the volume of cream and the road conditions.

Sometimes the cost of procuring cream by trucks is figured on the basis of the butter made, rather than on the butterfat basis. On this basis, the cost at Fairbury last year would have been under 1.5 cents a pound. But figuring procurement costs on a butterfat basis is considered the fairer way, because it is butterfat, and not butter, that the route trucks bring in.

APPOINT NEW DIRECTORS

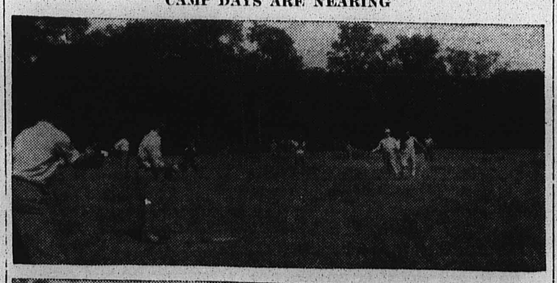
Dr. Dickinson and Glenn Talbott Replace Erickson and Loriks

Two new directors were selected for the board of the National Farmers Union at the meeting, May 28 in Salina. Glenn Talbott was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Morris Erickson, and Dr. M. F. Dickinson takes the place of Emil Loriks who resigned from the board to accept a position in the Farm Security Administration. Mr. Talbott and Dr. Dickinson are state presidents of the Farmers Union in North Dakota and Arkansas respectively.

The appointment of Dr. Dickinson is expected to please the membership of a number of smaller Farmers Union southern states. He was a close contender for a place at the Omaha national convention last November. The other three directors on the board are George Nelson, Milltown, Wis.; Tom W. Cheek, Oklahoma City, Okla.; and James G. Patton, Denver, Colo.

Officers of the National Union are John Vesecky, Salina, president; H. G. Keeney, Omaha, vice president; and J. M. Graves, Oklahoma City, secretary.

CAMP DAYS ARE NEARING



The third annual Junior Camp sponsored by the Kansas Farmers Union will be held July 28-August 3. Pictured above are Farmers Union managers playing soft ball with Junior boys, and a group of campers visiting the Fort Riley Cavalry post.

PROGRAM

Of the

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

City Hall, 5th and Ash, Salina

Note: This schedule of the program is to be considered only as the basic outline, and may not be followed to the minute nor to the specific detail.

10:00. Meeting Called to Order
Reading of Minutes, Secretary David Train, Lindsborg.
10:30. The President's Report, P. J. Nash, Ellsworth
11:00. General Discussion, "Employment Problems."

Without qualified local talent, how can a good manager be secured? Is there need to a coordinating employment service? How should it be set up?

What is the relationship of the board of directors to employees other than the manager?

What restrictions should there be, if any, on the employment of relatives of manager or a director?

How should employees be trained and developed? What general rules of conduct might be formulated?

12:00. Noon
12:15. Luncheon, Barbee Cafe, 114 West Ash, free of charge
Luncheon Speaker, H. E Witham, general manager, Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City.
1:30. Call to Order, City Hall 5th and Ash.

General Discussion, "Coordination of Activities" What are our successful cooperatives doing? What improvements are likely needed in old cooperative by-laws? What type of organizational set-up should be our goal?

How is the membership best kept informed of the cooperative philosophy, and the importance of loyalty? How are different managers doing it?

How can the local cooperative, the state-wide business institutions, and the Farmers Union perfect a better working relationship?

2:15. General Discussion, "New Products, Services and Expansions."
What and where are these?
What need of expansion has there been, and how has the cost of expansion been financed?
2:45. Talk, J. P. Fengel, president of the Kansas Farmers Union.
3:00. Election of new officers.
3:15. Talk, "The Food Stamp Plan," by Clair D. Johnson, Salina representative of the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation.
3:30 Announcement of Election vote.
3:45. Trip to Wheat Demonstration Plot and study of Wheat Improvement. Adjournment.

DISCUSS ADULT EDUCATION

Esther Ekblad Attends Conference at University of Kansas

"Assuming Our Responsibilities for Adult Education" was the theme of a conference on Adult Education held at Union Building, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Friday, May 24. Some twenty agencies which sponsor educational work of various kinds were represented at the one-day meeting. Much of the day was spent in reports and discussion of activities. The work of the Extension Services was described by George Gemmell of K. S. C. Adult Education for Trades was explained by C. M. Miller of Vocational Education: The W. P. A. Adult Education Program by Ira E. McConnell, the Program of the C. C. C. by H. H. Reimund, Regional Director, and Adult Education in the Consumers' Cooperatives by Mr. Merlin G. Miller of CCA.

Classes in approximately twenty trades were conducted in Kansas Cities during the past year, reported Mr. Miller of Vocational Education. The purpose of the night classes has been to make individuals more efficient in the trade they are practicing. Under experienced instructors new methods and the use of new equipment and tools are taught. Through the W. P. A. Adult Education program Mr. O'Connell told of nationalization classes among foreign born people in the state. Some of the classes teach men and women to read and write; others are a guidance to vocation selection.

Other brief reports brought education into the field of radio, labor unions, and farm organizations. Education in the Farmers Union was discussed by Esther Ekblad, State Junior Director.

At the close of the meeting a committee of five was appointed by Dr. Twente, of the University and Chairman of the meeting, to plan and arrange the program for the next conference which will probably be held in the fall. Members of that committee are Ruth Kenney, Extension Division, K. U. Anne Laughlin, State Director of N. Y. A., George Gemmell, Exteneions Division, K. S. C., Edward H. Mertz, Supervisor, Adult Education, W. P. A., and Esther Ekblad, Farmers Union.

Paul McManigal Married

Paul McManigal, employee in Kansas City of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association who figures accounts of sales at the grain consignment desk, has become a husband. His marriage to Miss Lily Ford, Kansas City, took place June 1, and the couple left for a motor trip through the Ozarks. Mr. McManigal has been with the Farmers Union Jobbing Association ten years.

An Ag. Society -21 Republics N.-S. Americas

To Determine Non-Competitive Farm Products—A U. S. Man Is Elected Pres.

An American Society of Agricultural Sciences which will represent all 21 of the American republics has been organized, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced. The Society was formed in response to a recommendation of the Eighth American Scientific Congress which met in Washington the third week in May.

The Society was organized by Scientific Congress delegates from 12 countries—Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Peru, Santa Domingo, Urugay, Venezuela and the United States. The other republics are Bolovia, El Salvador, Gautemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Paraguay.

The objects of the Society are: To recognize agriculture as a basic industry of the Americas—a close tie between the American republics; to advance scientific agriculture in the republics through individual and collective effort; to provide a central organization for coordination of the agricultural sciences; to hold meetings, issue publications, and otherwise disseminate agricultural information; to provide for exchange of research findings, ideas and experiences among members, and to promote friendship among workers in agricultural sciences in the American Republics.

In forming the Society it was pointed out that while there are agricultural societies in each of the American countries countries, there was no central organization for discussion of mutual agricultural problems.

Survey Competitive Products

The Congress already had recommended to the governments of the American republics that surveys be made to determine what new non-competitive tropical products may be grown in the Latin-American republics for sale in the United States. It was pointed out that these must be products that the U. S. can purchase in considerable quantities.

Among these would be rubber, quinine, hemp, and rotenone, one of the most powerful of the insecticides.

Men on the organizing committee of the Society were Roberto Alamo Ybarra, Venezuela; Jorge Ancizar-Sordo, Columbia; Manuel Elgueta Guerin, Chili; Jose M. Santos, Cuba, and J. A. B. Nolla, Puerto Rico.

Officers of the Society are president, Ernest G. Holt of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service; vice president, Alamo Ybarra of Venezuela; Secretary-General and Treasurer, J. L. Colom and Lowell Curtiss, boht of the Pan-American Union, and Delegate-at-large, Jorge Luis Sola, Argentina. The president has lived many years in South America and is well acquainted with agriculture there. As soon as each can be selected, there will be a vice president for each republic in the Society.

CUTE, WHAT?

AKRON, Ohio—When four-year-old Frankie Vance ignored his mother's plea to come to dinner, he explained: "Can't eat, momma, me got a fire upstairs."

After firemen checked the blaze, Frankie confessed: "Me got the matches from daddy's Sunday pants. Did the firemen hang up daddy's pants?"

ESPECIALLY THE LAST

"Name the solids."

"Mineral, vegetable, geometry, and comfort."

What Do Managers Know of Real Practical Problems?

Managerial Meeting Wednesday, June 12, Promises To Be Lively; Round-table Discussions Feature Full-Day Program—Opens at 10 A. M.

The program for the Farmers Union Managerial Association portends a large and spirited meeting of managers and directors of cooperative business institutions Wednesday June 12, in Salina. There will be few speeches. The rules of procedure will not necessitate too close a following of any prepared program of discussion. There is enough prepared program, however, to avoid any delay in starting studies of practical problems of cooperative management.

A general welcome is extended to all managers of cooperatives, their directors, and other leading members. In addition, wives are urged to attend; there will be a number of them present.

The discussions are listed in the prepared program under three general headings, "Employment Problems," "Coordination of Actives," and "New Products, Services and Expansions."

P. J. Nash, president of the association, and general manager of the Ellsworth Farmers Cooperative Union business, will deliver his report near the first of the program, scheduled at 10:30 a. m., and this should bring the attendance to assembly early for a full day's worth-while program. His report may likely, as at the meeting of the association in WaKeeney last fall, set the tone of the discussions throughout the day.

Most persons will be able to leave their homes early Wednesday morning, to reach Salina in time for the meeting, and to leave late in the afternoon in time for an easy return homeward. There will be no evening meeting. Taking the place of the evening banquet of former years is the noon luncheon, making a pleasant break in the heavy program.

Plan Noon Luncheon

H. E. Witham, general manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, will be the Luncheon Speaker. Well acquainted and experienced in cooperative management problems, the message by Mr. Witham would alone bring many people to the cooperative conference. The topic of his speech has not been announced.

The afternoon session will begin at 1:30 p. m. Toward the conclusion of the discussions, J. P. Fengel, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, will speak, followed by the annual election of officers, an explanation of the Food Stamp plan by Clair D. Johnson of the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation, and a trip to the Wheat Demonstration plot near Salina, and an inspection of improved varieties of wheat.

Before coming to the meeting managers should study the discussion outline, it is suggested, and analyze their own problems which they may have faced, met and solved in one fashion or another during the past year. Looking into the future, they should study the outlook and bring their opinions to the meeting as their contribution toward its success.

In addition to President Nash, officers of the association are R. G. Hewitt; Osawatomie, vice president; and David Train, Lindsborg, secretary-treasury.

Lard and Pork Markets Aided by Stamp Plan

Food Distribution to Relief Families of Surplus Foods Aids Agriculture

Purchases of lard and pork products for domestic relief distribution has reached a total of 88,600,000 pounds, with the buying May 28 of 32,000,000 pounds of lard and 15,000,000 pounds of salt pork according to the department of agriculture.

Previously under the program, which was authorized last December, 41,600,000 pounds of lard and pork products had been purchased. Commodities bought are used by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for distribution through the States to families on relief and for use in school lunch programs.

Additional purchases of smoked pork products will be made within a few days on offers which are now being received at the FSCC. Invitations for the trade to submit further offers for sale of lard and salt pork will also be sent out by the FSCC in the immediate future. It is probable that additional purchases will be made when these offers are received.

The current purchases are expected by officials of the Department to prove fo assistance to hog producers in helping to improve market conditions.

Lard and pork products are also being moved to relief families through the Department's Food Order Stamp program. Up to May 1, about $2,500,000 worth of the blue surplus stamps distributed under the program had been used for the purchase of pork products. Since December, approximately 30 percent of all the surplus stamps have been spent by participating families for lard and pork. It is anticipated that about $25,000,000 will be spent for pork products under the Stamp Plan during the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Stamp Plan Popular

The food stamp plan is just a year old.

In Rochester, where it was first tried, they are summing up that first year's accomplishments:

1. More than 40,000 families have received a million dollars' worth of food under the plan that they would not otherwise have had.

2. Their diet is better by that much. Surplus commodities have been reduced by that much—and all transactions have been through the regular channels of trade.

3. Merchants believe that because of this increased volume they have been able to sell extra amounts of surplus food to people not participating in the plan.

It is true that the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation is out the million dollars it paid to redeem the free food stamps. But there is reason to believe that

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MOVING PICTURES NEAR

Kansas Farmers Union Will Have Own Picture Machine Soon

A motion picture machine will soon be shooting pictures of Farmers Union elevators, stores, oil stations, picnics, camps, and various other schemes of activity. The purchase of motion picture equipment was voted by directors of the Kansas Farmers Union in meeting May 27, at Salina.

The reels will be shown next fall and winter at Farmers Union meetings throughout the state, helping to bring together the Kansas Farmers Union family. Miss Esther Ekblad, state Junior director, will have charge of taking the pictures. Films may be either in black and white, or color used.

An Active Local . . . .

North Dakota has drawn up a guide to be used as a measuring stick for active locals. Does your local qualify?

1. Meets at least ten times annually.
2. Is active in education, cooperation, legislation and organization.

A. Education

1. Has a Junior Leader.
2. Has regular classes for Juniors, Junior reserves and Juveniles with teachers for each.
3. Has corresponding secretary who reports to state and county.
4. Has planning committee consisting of (a) Corresponding Secretary for publicity (b) Program Chairman for social activities (c) Junior Leader for educational material.
5. Conducts forum discussions.
6. Has planned evening programs.
7. Has planned social activities.
8. Is on mailing list from State Office.
9. Actively participates in conducting county schools through delegates.
10. Participates in camps and-or Institutes.
11. Actively supports the Farmers Union Folk School.
12. Has Local Library with librarian, song books, packets, magazines, books, reference material.

B. Cooperation

1. Patronizes cooperatives.
2. Encourages close cooperation between cooperatives and local membership.
3. Promotes understanding among membership of cooperatives and how they work.

C. Legislation

1. Maintains active interest in state and national legislative program.
2. Coordinated legislative pressure through letters, resolutions and telegrams.

Solicits contributions to legislative fund.

D. Organization

1. Has an active membership committee
2. Carries responsibility for membership quota.
3. Developes closer working relations with other agencies.
4. Provides a membership card for every Juvenile, Junior Reserve, Junior, Honorary and dues-paying member.

The President's Message

By J. P. Fengel

As we tune in our radios for the news broadcasts and read the healdines of our papers bringing us the horrors of war, the fleeing of the innocent refugees from combat zones, the burning of cities going up in smoke, which have been builded and maintained by the toiling masses and representing the fruits of their labors of generations now passed on to their reward, the heritage of those peoples now living, the untold loss of lives so precious to every human being, the suffering and misery that can neither be measured by any medium of exchange, or fitting language or expression in words can express the pains, the misery or the hardships endured by those so unfortunate as at this time to be a citizen of those countries now engaged in a titanic struggle for supremacy and the domination and control of millions of peoples of neighbor nations that should live together as peaceaby as good neighbors should and usually do, now engaged in deadly combat using and employing every known device for the destruction of life and property, not because the average citizen has any particular grievance against the citizens of their neighbor country or have any desire to exterminate them.

Horrors of Warfare

The horrors of warfare never could be told so those not in the armed forces could really know of the horrors of mortal combat, the misery and suffering of the wounded upon the battlefields, the shrieking of shells, the roaring of cannons shooting shell and shrapnel, the purring of aeroplane engines high overhead, dropping deadly bombs intended to destroy human life and property, the sinking of transport ships on the high seas laden with soldiers, battle ships, the sinking of merchant ships without regard to the needs of a nation at war for food and clothing, the broken homes where father, mother or both parents have lost their lives in defense of their country or as non-combatants, children separated from their parents.

As faintly as we can express, these are the horrors of war and how happy we as citizens of this country should be that we have been spared and so far during this second world conflict are permitted to enjoy the peace, safety and tranquility of a neutral nation at peace with the rest of the world, secure in our homes without fear of invasion by any foreign army.

I am anxious to have our Farmers Union folks to be charitable to the peoples of all of the warring nations regardless of where our sympathies might be, because of the fact that this terrible catastrophe has not been brought about because of the desire of the every day citizen of any of the nations at war to exterminate and destroy their neighbors.

The world war of twenty some years ago was not brought about by the selfish and wicked desires of the masses of the peoples of any nation participating in this world holocaust and from the effects of which no nation has ever to this day wholly recovered and probably never will recover. This world war now in progress is no exception to the rule and could not be made possible without the use of skilfully prepared propaganda engendering fear and hatred, prompted by selfishness and greed.

People Desire Peace

As far as I can determine there has not been such a thing as a war in modern times that has been waged by the masses of the people and being prompted and promoted by the masses of the people because of grievances particularly affecting them and of which they were the victims and were willing and anxious to make the supreme sacrifices and endure the hardships of war for the benefit of themselves and future generations.

This second world war is not being demanded by the masses of the citizens of any country so engaged, so, let us be charitable to all of them and if we can really place the blame where the blame for this world tragedy really belongs, even then let us be charitable and at the same time neutral, which it seems to me should prompt us to be more patriotic citizens of the United States of America? Let us be determined to preserve, protect, preach and also practice the principles of Democracy; a Free Country, Preserving our cherished free institutions now enjoyed in any other nation in the world. Promote Peace by maintaining a strict neutrality, which we cannot do if we sympathize and openly support either side to the controversy, pray for peace and the perpetuation of our own America as a fitting example to the world.

HAVE IMPROVED ALLEYS

Kansas City Live Stock Organization Welcomes Visitors

Better located alleys are those now used by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission company, at the Kansas City stockyards, reports W. G. Bernhardt, general manager of the live stock organization with houses also in Parsons and Wichita.

Visitors are always welcomed at this Farmers Union company, and will enjoy an inspection trip through the Exchange building and through the yards.

Closer to Docks

"This new location is much closer to the track unloading docks and we will be able to render a much faster service to our customers," comments Mr. Bernhart. The new location of the cattle pens is in the extreme north end of the yards.

"Scale facilities and rail facilities will be just as efficient as they were in their location in the other end of the yards. In fact,

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The Kansas Union Farmer

Rex H. Troutman ..... **Editor**

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

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George Reinhart, Third District ..... Parsons, Kansas
Reuben E. Peterson, Four District ..... McPherson, Kansas
Ray Henry, Fifth District ..... Stafford, Kansas

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—719 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. H. E. Witham, General Manager; T. C. Belden, Manager Merchandise department; Roy Crawford, Head Grain Salesman; A. T. Riley, Manager Salina Grain Office; Merchandise Warehouses: 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 Ins. Bldg., Salina, Kansas, G. W. Bushby, President-Manager.

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. Acuff, Manager, Parsons Branch.

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

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

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

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.—Room 219 Farmers Union Insurance Co. Bldg., Salina, Kansas, G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1940

Direct Buying of Grain Next?

Direct buying by meat packers from live stock farmers has been a worry of the central market commission people for some little time. The commission people have said time and again, with good logic but not so good effect, that the development of numerous sales rings, or auction pavilions, breaks organization in the selling of live stock. While the buyers are well organized in the huge and few packing interests, the farmers are becoming more and more disorganized with new sales auctions, direct buying by truckers, and during a recent period less and less stock on the farm.

Attempts have been considered to revive the organization of live stock sellers, through the development of trucking associations as a substitute for the live stock shipping associations of pre-trucking days when everything went by railroad. With increasing numbers of live stock, greater interest may be forthcoming in promotion of these trucking associations. A plan may be adopted to fit the needs of the community, and need not be at all over-ambitious.

While farmers consider a defense of their selling organization in the live stock markets, direct buying has invaded the field of grain marketing. Increasing numbers of local elevators have been sold or leased to the management of old-line grain commission firms, companies closely affiliated often with milling organizations. This condition is likely to develop more apparently this summer with inland millers recognizant of a short western crop, and anxious for full use of their storage elevators. This is logical in their precaution against need of a back-haul. This condition should heighten the price of grain at local inland markets, but does not lessen the need of our cooperative selling agencies. The Farmers Union elevator is the pivot on which may be built an expanding movement of cooperative grain marketing.

Don't Need Cooperation?

There are some farmers in this country who do not need cooperation. They figure that the movement cannot benefit them. We want to get acquainted with this list of farmers.

First, these is the wise fellow who is always able to tell when the market reaches the peak, when he expects to sell. Of course, he often makes mistakes, but, at least, he believes that he knows when it is time to sell.

Then there is the farmer who has so much cash salted away in the bank and other places that he does not feel the need of joining up with his neighbors. In fact, this man has so much money that he does not need to worry about the price he will receive for his products.

Then there is the farmer who is able to do his own grading, mixing, processing and manufacturing and does not need the co-op. There is also the boy who is too selfish to go into anything that might help some of his neighbors. He does not like to see his neighbors prosper.

There is one more boy we want to get acquainted with, who does not need the Equity. He is the man who has a mighty big head on his shoulders. In fact, he has to reach out when he goes to scratch his head. He feels that he is head and shoulders above the common herd when it comes to the possession of common sense. He is one of these free-born individuals who "wears no man's collar."

These are some of the farmers who do not need to join an Equity concern.—Equity Union Exchange.

Cooperation

There is an old saying that "Cooperation begins at home." How many of us realize that cooperation begins with each one of us individually?

Some folks want others to cooperate with them, then they get "as mad as a wet hen" when they are asked to cooperate.

Fundamentally cooperation means helping one another for your mutual benefit. It means self-sacrifice if personal sacrifice is necessary in order to win in any fight.

There are folks who are so narrow in their viewpoint that they cannot see anything but what is just in frint of them. They have failed to see that there are interlocking interests in any large group. They cannot understand that it is necessary to see all around to be real cooperators.

They fail to realize that in this old world of ours we must consider the other fellow.

Real cooperation begins at home. It begins with you and me. It affects us all and we gain collectively and individually in proportion to our ability and our willingness to join with others for our mutual protection and benefit.—Ervin E. King.

Science and War

Five hundred American scientists made a plea that this country remain at peace in an open letter to President Roosevelt last week.

When there is agreement among such men as Dr. Arthur C. Comptin, University of Chicago, and Dean George H. Whipple of the school of medicine of the University of Rochester, both Nobel prize winners; Dr. Edwin G. Conklin, past president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Dr. Franz Boas, professor emeritus of authorpology of Columbia University; Dr. Christian Gauss, dean of the school of fine arts and science, Princeton University; and Dr. Raymond T. Birge, chairman of the department of physics, University of California, the American people may do well to listen and consider.

This, in part, is what the leading scientists said:

"Science is creative, not wasteful or destructive. Yet, the same scientific advances which have contributed so immensely to the well-being of humanity are made to serve also in increasing the horrors of war. The present conflict in Europe focuses attention on this perversion of science.

"The futility of war is especially clear to scientists, for war, as a method of solving problems, is out of harmony with the rational spirit and objective methods of science. Wherever objective analysis is permitted, the great advantages of peaceful procedure in the adjustment of conflict become obvious. Scientists deplore the fact that the fruits of their efforts are exploited for the ends of death and destruction and look to the future when science will be employed only in the one struggle worthy of it—in man's never-ending contest with nature.

"Scientists know that democracy and freedom of thought, which are precious to us both as citizens and as men of science, are endangered in the emotional turmoil which accompanies war. The continuance of progress now largely depends upon the scientists of the neutral nations. American scientists can best fulfill their share of this responsibility if the United States remains at peace." — The Kansas Industrialist.

THE CLOAK ROOM
W. P. Lambertson

We have been daring the world from the quarantine speech down.

There never was but one man who ever won a battle with the use of the jaw bone.

We are speeding defense and tax programs, almost recklessly, to prove that democracies are just as efficient as the other.

Gen. Hugh Johnson. The fireside chat was a third-term political document rather than a formula for immediate and effective defense.

Sending three of our cruisers to Lisbon is sticking our neck out. If seven months isn't long enough for Americans to leave, leave them.

The world has 30 billions of gold; we have over 19 billion of it or 60 per cent and we are still buying it at $35—helping to finance foreign wars.

Pauline Wenger, of Powhattan, becomes a hostess in the sky. The land of opportunity becomes aircastles realized.

The franking privilege for Congress costs only three-quarters of a million a year while the Departments absorb fifteen million.

We have promised Mrs. Joe Putt, of Topeka, when the House changes, the job watching the mace, if she will not insist on a helper to carry it out on adjournment.

Our own U. S. Guyer took us up into the clouds, and didn't let us down in parachutes or nothin', on the unveiling of the Signing of the Constitution.

Sen. Alben Barkley has a homely, happy way of meeting special out-of-Senate occasions, sublimely. His praise of the Chief Justice on the 150th birthday of the Supreme Court and his words Wednesday to Howard Chandler Christy, were grand.

TRAVELOGUE
By J. P. Fengel

I had the honor of an invitation to attend a conference in Topeka with a prospective candidate for the presidency of the United States, May 18 for a confernce with the Hon. Robert A. Taft of Ohio.

The group was small, with Agriculture very well represented and we all had the pleasure of meeting and talking to him. I was very much impressed with his position and ideas concerning the needs of the farmer and his ideas of a remedy for the farmers' unjuct situation.

I attended the conference in Manhattan with Director Palenske on the Relations of Electricity to Agriculture which was quite interesting and from which some valuable information was obtained.

I made a circle into the northwest of Kansas with a meeting with President George Blackwood and his Local in Clay County, where I was asked to explain our position on the Water Conservation program and the effects of the oil development on the water supplies, wells and springs, as a good many of their wells in that vicinity have failed since the core drilling and oil well drilling increases in that community. I had the pleasure of a visit with Clay county's Farmers Union president at this meeting, Mr. M. L. Beckman, and the manager of the big Clay Center cooperatives, Mr. Everett Alquist, after the meeting had adjourned we all enjoyed our coffee and lunch together.

To Rooks County

From Clay county to Rooks county with an all-day meeting at the Fair grounds in Stockton which was quite an affair again this year, with the parade headed by the High School band, a good crowd, another good basket dinner and then the afternoon program of speakers and ball game.

With Charley Hance we made a visiting day about the county, calling on some of the Farmers Union folks in other sections of the county, we got as far as Chas. Pywell's house near Zurich, and just could not get away until it was so near chore time the break had to be made.

Rooks county does have three cooperatives, the elevator in charge of Guy Livingston as manager and doing splendidly, a dandy store with Miss Eva Clark, as their new manager and also one of the best filling stations in Stockton with Mr. Forrest Van Horne, also a nearly new manager.

I remembered a good many of the folks at the picnic last year and was sure glad to meet them again this year and enjoyed the visits with Fred Schoeller as usual, also the Joe Griebel family.

From Rooks county to Gove county with a meeting at Grinnell, where our good friend Chas. A. Hunter is president and Mr. Carl Sites is secretary of their Local and Mr. August Geist is the manager of their cooperatives. Grinnell has just installed their new Bulk Oil station and it sure is a dandy, operated in connection with their elevator with the farmers coming to the plant themselves and saving the delivery charges.

Following the meeting at Grinnell, we stopped in at Grainfield for a visit with Manager Robert Depperschmidt and found he had just put in a small stock of groceries and had them very attractively arranged and was delighted with the patronage he was receiving from the community.

Our next meeting was at Quinter where invitations had been extended to Farmers Union folks at Grainfield, Park and Hackberry Locals to attend.

We had a good meeting at Quinter as usual with a nice little program by the Juniors and singing Farmers Union songs led by Miss Venita Inloes.

Out of community visitors at the Quinter meeting were Mr. Robert Sprenger, president, and Albert Tuttle, secretary of Hackberry Local Gove county.

There were others but am unable to recall their names now; was glad to have Vice President Norman Flora with me at the other meetings in Gove county and also appreciated and enjoyed the hospitality of his home, where it occurs to me Farmers Union folks are always more than welcome.

From Quinter towards home and a stop at Wakeeney to see how Pat is getting along with the Farmers Union elevator and found him busy as can be with business pretty good but could be improved upon.

Happened to run across and recognize George Stradal while in WaKeeney and had a nice visit with him and sure glad to meet him.

From WaKeeney on down the line with stops along the way home. Drove out into the country at Wilson to see Mrs. Roy Coffee, but found no one at home, it being Saturday afternoon and being unable to find them in. Wilson had to give it up, so, drove on over to Ellsworth to see how our Pat Nash and Mart Swinner were getting along and found them also busy, with business just splendid with them.

Fine Ellsworth Office

You would scarcely know the office at Ellsworth since Pat has worked it over with a new finished floor, new decorations, a new arrangement for the office and a real Neon interior lighting arrangement.

Congratulations, Pat, your office home is swell.

It was unfortunate for me to lose my memorandum for the week and almost forgot to mention the visit with our manager at Manhattan, Harold Westgate, some time ago and what he was telling me about the novel things he is doing and the splendid returns he is receiving from his novel advertising methods.

Manager Westgate was telling me about the 3-act play his group puts on wherever they are invited to do so within a radius of 25 to 30 miles around and then as in the-in-between-feature between the acts Harold advertises the Farmers Union and what specialties he carries and invites the general public to come in and patronize their own business.

Another feature that has in some instances increased his sales as much as 300 per cent has been a novel idea of his where he goes into the country with his camera and takes pictures of flocks he has sold and then at regular intervals returns and weighs them for growth, taking pictures of the same flocks again, posting them on a bulletin board in the office so farmers can see them and make comparisons for themselves. Want a good idea? See Westgate—he has it for you.

Our State Board had a meeting in Salina Monday May 27 and did a lot of work, also some constructive planning for the coming summer and fall.

Also with Director Reinhart, I made a trip to Topeka in the interest of the Kansas Farmers Union and also met the National Board before leaving Salina as they were holding their quarterly meeting in the office of our National president, Mr. Vesecky.

STAMP PLAN POPULAR

(Continued from page 1)

much greater good was accomplished by each dollar than if the food had simply been bought direct and distributed free. So the plan's extension even beyond the present operations in eighty communities in forty-four states seems reasonable and likely.—Topeka Capital.

HAVE IMPROVED ALLEYS

(Continued from page 1)

the Kansas City Stock Yards Company always provides scale facilities which are very efficient and give the commission companies an opportunity to get their live stock weighed in as short a time as is possible."

Eddie W. Klamm who has been in the cattle department since 1922 is now handling the order buying for the Farmers Union live stock company. His wide experience in the cattle yards has made him eligible for this job, and his judgment of cattle and prices is at the disposal of Farmers Union people at all times.

STUDENTS PAY DEBTS

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Most students are "fundamentally honest," Jimmy Morris, who manages a small store near the University of Kentucky, believes.

Morris hands out candy to students during their "broke" periods without making a note of it. When "money from home" arrives, he says, they always pay him.

Neighborhood Notes

IN COWLEY COUNTY

Kellogg Union Enjoys Varied Program—Witham is Speaker

On Wednesday night, May 15, twenty Juveniles and Juniors of the Kellogg Farmers Union Local presented a varied program of readings, songs, and two short playlets to a large audience at Kellogg. Charlie Reid, fieldman of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, was a guest and spoke briefly. He introduced the speaker of the evening. H. E. Witham, secretary and manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City. Mr. Witham in his address stressed how important it is to develop our Junior work and that we should each and everyone get behind it and do all we can to forward the work. The Juveniles and Juniors of today are the Union of tomorrow. Mr. Witham also told about the work of the Jobbing Association, of which Kellogg is a member, and also told all about the new grain terminal and feed mill at Topeka. At the conclusion of the evening refreshments of ice-cream bars were served to those present.

Monday night, May 20, the Juveniles and Juniors of Kellogg presented part of the program they had given at Kellogg to a large and appreciative audience at Beaver Hall. Raymond Groene made a five minute speech relating to the Reciprocal Trade Agreement. Raymond is working for the Minuteman Award; his speech Monday night was his fifth since January 1. Raymond is only sixteen and is to be commended for the splendid way in which he is working for the advancement of himself and the Junior work. Raymond is also president of the Junior class.

45 to Skating Party

Wednesday night, May 22, Kellogg was host to the young people of Beaver at a skating party at the Roller Skating Rink, Oxford. About 45 young people attended.

A Juvenile class has been organized at the Kellogg Local with Miss Leah Schmidt as leader. Leah attended the Farmers Union Camp in '39 and is now very much interested in the Farmers Union work. The eight Juveniles in the class are now ready to start working on notebooks and scrap books. They are expected to have many interesting meetings during the summer as they get together to study, "Banded with My Brother."

The State Junior Leader, Miss Esther Ekblad, visited Cowley county, May 31 and June 1. Two meetings, one of Juveniles and the other a joint meeting of the Kellogg and Beaver Junior classes were held during her visit.

Mrs. Merle Tribbey,
Kellogg Junior Leader

IN McPHERSON COUNTY

No. 8 Juniors Give Play to Raise Camp Money

The Juniors of the No. 8 Local, McPherson county, are determined to attend the Farmers Union Camp this year. In order to raise a camp fund they have presented a play, "Aunt Emma Sees It Through," at six rural schools in the county.

The following Juniors and Junior Reserves of the Local took part in the play: Pearl Sandahl, Margaret Carlson, Ruth Carlson, Orville Rawson, Bernard Larson, Cecil Swisher, and Junior Larson. Miss Ida Mae Carlson, Local Junior Leader, coached the play.

The play was first presented at the No. 8 Local and was later given at the following schoolhouses; Scandia, Morning Star, North Union, Beans, and Langley.

Ruth Carlson,
Reporter.

In Ellis County

Excelsior Local 606 held a dance on April 21 for the benefit of the members of the local. The local treasury pays $1.00 of a member's dues and the member pays just $1.75. This plan has helped us in increasing our membership and getting back old members. We cleared $28.50 on our dance and our Pre-Lenten dance was equally successful.

At our regular meeting on May 20, we had a good attendance. A committee was appointed to make plans for our annual picnic which we plan to have in June. Last year we all had a good time and a big crowd attended. Ice cream and cake were served at the close of the meeting as a treat for the cooperation in making the dance a success.

The Junior group also held a meeting. There were 16 Junior age members present.

Election of officers was held. The following will hold office for the second and third quarters:

John Schuster, president
Helen Weber, vice president
Norbert Neuburger, secretary-treasurer.
Rose Weber, song leader.

Plans will be made for having a program at every meeting to make it more interesting. The next meeting will be on June 2rd. Special Committee: Wenzel Neuburger, and Helen Weber, Junior Leader.

In Riley County

Upon inyitation from the Riley County Farmers Union, Rex Troutman will attend the second quarterly meeting to be held at Center Hill school house, Friday, June 7, at 11:00 a. m.

The membership is urged to be in attendance and get acquainted with our State Secretary.

In Pottawatomie County

The quarterly meeting of the Pottawatomie County Farmers Union was scheduled to meet Wednesday evening, June 5, at the Sandy Hook Local, St. Marys, according to R. D. Samuelson, Olsburg, county secretary.

In Sumner County

Members of the local Farmers Union Co-op Association and families met at the Scout Hut Monday evening, May 27, for the regular quarterly meeting. After the regular business session was conducted by the president, Roy Somers, reports were given, talks were made, and a program rendered by members and children, after which ice cream and cake were served to the group, reports the Conway Springs Star.

For Water Conservation

The Present View Local No. 1843, of St. Marys, Kansas, heartily endorses the efforts of the Kansas Farmers Union to prevent the future contamination of our streams by oil polution and salt water and suggest that every effort be made to restore our streams and underflows to their natural levels.

Signed:
John C. Hesse
C. M. Yocum
Nels Hammerlund
Committee.

PLEASANT—AND SAFE

RALEIGH, N. C.—Children at the North Carolina Institute for the Blind are taught to swim. Officials say they love it and that it is an excellent way for them to exercise, since they cannot stumble and fall.

"Our average drug bill has dropped from 60 to 75 percent since the pool was built," says Supt. G. E. Lineberry.

OUCH!

"How did you know my barber raised his price on shaves?"

"A little beard told me."

PUTTING POUNDS ON YOUR PULLETS

That's the job of every poultry raiser from now until fall—and to do that he needs to give those chicks good feed as well as good care.

Feeds that build today's powerful egg-laying machines are made with all the precision of a clock. It would be impracticable, if not impossible, for the farmer to mix into his feeds with a shovel the very small amount of manganese sulphate it takes to protect his chicks against perosis.

So it is with carotene, riboflavin, and other vitally important ingredients that mean so much to the health and growth of your flocks. They cannot be mixed in evenly at home, but with the modern feed-mixing equipment at your feed "factory" in Topeka, they are built into the feeds so that you can add pounds to your pullets as you feed them with . . .

KFU Growing Mash
KFU Growing Mash Pellets
Union Standard All Mash Starter and Grower
Union Standard All Mash Starter and Grower Pellets

These feeds, along with a complete line of poultry and live stock feeds, are manufactured for you at your own cooperatively owned feed mill. Ask for YOUR OWN FEEDS at your local Farmers Union Dealer.

Farmers Union Jobbing Association
KANSAS CITY TOPEKA WAKEENEY

PRICES ARE UNCHANGED

U. S. Marketing Service Reports Same General Level April 15-May 15

The general level of farm commodity prices quoted on local markets throughout the country, at 98 per cent of the 1910-14 level, was unchanged from April 15 to May 15, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service. Declines in grains, cotton and cottenseed, dairy products, and truck crops were offset by higher prices for fruit, meat animals, and poultry products.

The grain price index, at 92, was 4 points under the April level but remained well above the 72 noted in May last year. The cotton and cottonseed group, showing the usual seasonal decline, were off 4 points from mid-April and on May 15 averaged 106. Higher prices, partly seasonal, were reported for fruits, meat animals, and poultry products; but these groups, except for fruit, remained below the level of a year earlier.

Average prices of commodities bought by farmers, at 123 per cent of the prewar average, were also unchanged. Though the unit exchange value of farm products, at 80, was the same as a month earlier, it was 5 points higher than the May 1939 level. The index of prices paid, including interest and taxes, remained at 128.

Cotton and Wheat Prices Lower

Cotton prices at local markets averaged 9.79 cents per pound on May 15—more than two-tenths of a cent below the April average, but 1.3 cents above the average on May 15, 1939. Wheat prices, at 80.7 cents per bushel, were 8.2 cents below the April 15 average, but were 17.7 cents higher than in May [illegible] year. Corn prices, however, advanced 4.8 cents to 63.4 cents per bushel—15.1 cents higher than a year ago. Flaxseed prices, at $1.75 per 100 pounds, were 16 cents below the April average, but 15 cents higher than last year.

Hog prices advanced 45 cents to $5.35 per 100 pounds—$1.04 under the May 1939 average. The hog-corn ratio remained unchanged as corn prices advanced with hogs; and at 8.4 bushels of corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds of live hog, continued unfavorable for hog-feeding operations. Beef cattle prices advanced slightly. Lamb prices continued the rise of the past few months, and wool prices made a contra-seasonal rise of 1.5 cents to 27.6 cents per pound.

Dairy product prices continued at levels above 1939. With an increase in the number of cows milked, total milk production on May 1 was about the same as a year ago despite a smaller production per cow. Chicken prices increased more than the usual seasonal amount during the month, and egg prices also averaged slightly higher than in April.

The index of prices received by growers of commercial truck crops, at 133, was 45 points above the May 1939 index. Most of the important vegetables brought higher prices than a year ago. A heavy movement of new potatoes at lower prices, slightly more than offset the advance of old stock prices. Apple prices were higher than a month earlier.

THE TYPES OF WARS

We should not—we dare not—forget that war between nations and rivalry between classes are merely the horizontal and vertical threads of the same pattern. One cannot be dealt with to the exclusion of the other; and the readier we are to achieve harmony in our social life, the better chance we will have of avoiding war. There are constant stresses and strains as mankind seeks to achieve a large measure of wealth, health, and security. If the strain becomes too great, solution is sought in war. But, in peace as in war, each system of government is being put to the test. The merit in dictatorship is obedience; in democracies, reason. And, although it is quite true that the German people are discontented, let us not make the all too easy error of imagining that there is no discontent anywhere else.—Vernon Bartlett in the Forum Magazine.

Attend your Farmers Union local meetings.

DISCUSSION NO. 10

Co-operatives

The Types of Cooperatives In U. S. Vary With Needs

Cooperative action in broad general terms is any activity in which people are working together for their mutual benefit and for the benefit of society. That can cover many fields, including all branches of government from the national on down to the township. Also of cooperative nature are churches, schools, and civic clubs. Farm organizations and many other similar organizations all are organizations of people working together for the mutual benefit of themselves and society.

The above mentioned activities are not commonly referred to as cooperative, but fundamentally little difference exists between a church organization and a mutual insurance company which is commonly considered as a form of cooperative. In each case membership is voluntary. In each case one person has but one vote in electing persons to represent them in the management of the affairs of either the insurance company or the church. Both operate on a cost basis. The total contribution in money made by the individuals in operating either set-up. It is possible then to conslude that the fundamental principles of operating a church and a cooperative mutual insurance company are similar. Although the service which each performs is entirely different, in both cases the members are cooperating together in a democratic organization to provide themselves with a service. Services which are only possible when groups of individuals work together.

In the United States there are operated many different types of cooperatives. The cooperatives most closely associated with members of the Farmers Union are those dealing with the marketing of farm products and the purchasing of farm supplies. The United States has, according to figures gathered in 1937, approximately 10,750 cooperative business organizations engaged in the marketing of farm products and in purchasing of farm supplies.

We have in the United States approximately 1900 mutual farmer owned fire insurance companies and approximately 2500 mutual irrigation companies. We have according to figures gathered by the Farm Credit Administration a total of 15,000 farmer-owned and farmer controlled cooperative associations and mutual companies operating in the United States. On the basis of reported membership and patronage data, it is believed that more than 3 million own membership in these organizations and that at least ½ million more patronize them without accepting the responsibilities of membership. Sales of farm products and farm supplies by cooperatives now exceed 2 billion dollars annually, with 295 cooperative associations reporting sales of over one million dollars each.

While the principal function performed by farmers' cooperatives consist of marketing farm products and purchasing farm supplies, these associations also provide a wide variety of other services ranging all the way from manufacturing to farm management. These services include grading, packing, processing, warehousing, ginning, trucking; financing. advertising testing and other services related to the handling of farm products and farm supplies. Other cooperatives rendering farmers services other than those mentioned are cooperative auditing associations, cooperative credit union, cooperative medical associations, burial associations, and cooperative power and telephone companies.

The May issue of "News for Farmer Cooperatives" gives example of unique or unusual farmer cooperatives, but practical just the same—Nearly 5,000 rabbits were sold in 1939 through the Virginia Rabbit Market Cooperative of Roanoke, Va. This cooperative was organized in 1934 with 21 members. It sells rabbits for meat, as breeders, and for experimental purposes.—The Sioux Honey Association of Sioux City, Iowa, has 91 voting members. In the year ending June 1939 it did more than half million dollars business.—Twenty farmers in New York own and operate Greenhouse Flower Cooperative in the heart of New York City. Their business amounted to nearly two hundred thousand dollars in 1939—Farmers in the vicinity of Chicago ship onion sets to all parts of the country through cooperative associations.

All of these types of cooperatives, whether set-up to sell wheat or onions, are farmer owned and controlled to perform services for the farmer on a cost or non-profit cooperative basis.

Is It Possible For Farmers To Operate Cooperatives Successfully In All The Steps of Farm Production, Marketing and Purchasing?

A. Are there any of these activities which can be performed by a private company or corporation more to the farmers benefit than the same can be done by farmers' cooperatives.

B. Are community organizations such as schools and churches be considered forms of cooperatives? Who is responsible? Can community organizations such as the schools and churches be considered a part of the peoples cooperative activities?

References: Kit on Cooperative (50c) including "Cooperation—Philosophical Interpretation," "Cooperatives in the U. S.—A balance Sheet," "Cooperation, What Is it?" "Co-ops—How Far Can They Go," The story of Farmer cooperatives" and others. Also, "Cooperative Marketing of Farm Products," Federal Farm Board Bulletin (No. 10); and Cooperative Purchasing of Farm Supplies," Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C., Bulletin No. 1.)

Junior and Juvenile Department

ESTHER EKBLAD, Director

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

THE STRONG GO ON

The strong go on—such little words they are
But they are winged sandals for my feet,
And for my hand shining scimitar
To flourish at the obstacle I meet!
I bind the sandals on and think how stout
And beautiful they are, though they are plain,
And struggling with discouragement and doubt,
I never flash the scimitar in vain.

The strong go on—so quickly it is said,
But in the saying bugles often blow
Some brave majestic song above my head
That I may not go stooping, nor too slow.
A keen blade and a song and shoes with wings:
How fortified he is who has these things!
—Elaine V. Emans.

Third Annual Camp, Eureka Park, July 28 to August 3

A Camping We Will Go

Reports from here and there testify that Farmers Union youth will be on the trek to Eureka Park, Manhattan, July 28 for the third annual Kansas Farmers Union Camp. All signs point toward a fine camp with more counties represented than in either the two previous years. As the camp week closed last August 5, Juniors began planning for the next. Now as a result, many locals will be represented with an entire Junior class delegation. Plays, socials, sales and refreshment stands are a sample of the mediums which have been used to earn the necessary camp funds.

The daily schedule of the camp will again center on the principle of a pleasure outing combined with bits of lecture and discussion on questions of interest to farm youth.

To the young men and women of the Farmers Union goes a hearty invitation to attend the Farmers Union Camp, Eureka Park, Manhattan, July 28 to August 3.

Never Too Old To Learn

For years the mention of education has brought to our minds the formal training of our school system. Gradually many folks are gaining more interest in what can be termed out-of-school education. Keeping abreast of the times through home study and night classes; improving one's ability on the job; developing hobbies for the leisure time created by shorter working hours; and gaining information and understanding through study groups, such as our Junior classes provide, are growing movements.

A Visit To NYA Resident Center

While in Winfield during the past week, I visited an NYA Girls Resident Center of which there are several in the state. I have known about the Centers for some time but littl realized until this visit just what work was being done in them.

Girls who need and are eligible for NYA assistance can join a Resident Center and there under the direction of supervisors learn efficiency in the arts of homemaking. While at the house, during a twelve day period each month, the girls learn to cook, serve meals, to sew and to improve their personal appearance even with low incomes. Many of the girls come from homes in which they have never had a chance to learn the very simplist tasks of homemaking. In such a state the girls are not equipped to get any type of paying jobs. The project enthuses me very much as one which is helping girls to help themselves.

Of much interest to me in the house was the furniture. Why? Because practically all of it has been made by boys who are working on other NYA Projects. Our first thought is that such furniture would be very crude, but that is not by any means the case. It is artistic, modernistic of design, and is neatly and sturdily constructed.

These projects for both boys and girls, about twenty of them in number, are distributed over the state. Be sure to visit one of them sometime soon. The projects have been designed to help youth and one way to be assured that the standard and quality of work is maintained is for us to express interest in the work. To meet the desires and needs of citizens should be the underlying purpose of any governmental project.

Kansas in June

It isn't always necessary to go away from home to encounter beauty. A Sunday morning ride across south central Kansas recently was proof of that. The waving wheat, ready for harvest within a few weeks, and ocean blue flax fields were a gorgeous sight to behold.

Without ignoring wind swept plains and the pressing problems of debt burdened homes, we can well afford the stop to appreciate Kansas beauties. To see and appreciate can generate new energy within us to work the harder that Kansas homes may be saved for Kansas people.

With Your State Leader

The five Thursdays in May makes it necessary to dig way back in history to find the starting point of this chat about travels. Nevertheless it isn't hard to recall a hop over to Ellsworth May 14 for a meeting with the Ellsworth Local. That trip afforded Mrs. Wm. Hysell, the Local Junior Leader, and me time to become better acquainted time to iron out some of the problems that have been bobbing up between us. It was a treat to spend the night at the Hysell home which is nestled among the sandstone cliffs. A very picturesque spot in which to have a home. Before supper that evening Eva Hysell, the Juvenile member of the family, took me for a walk up on the cliffs. On up to the top of "Haystack Mound" we went, a point which gives one's vision many miles circumference.

May 16 of the same week John Vesecky, Rex Troutman and I attended the 25th Anniversary celebration of the Olsburg Local, Pottawatomie County. We enjoyed and took part in a well planned anniversary program spiced with music by the Olsburg high school glee clubs and with local history given by members.

At the University of Kansas, May 24, a Kansas Conference on Adult Education was held. Attending the conference was in my estimation a day well spent. We shall be looking forward to similar meetings at which it will be possible to go deeper into the problems of out-of-school educational training.

After keeping the mails hot for several weeks, Mrs. Merle Tribbey, Junior Leader of the Kellogg Local, Cowley county, and I finally managed to get a date between us that suited both parties. On Friday afternoon, May 31, I went to Winfield for two meetings planned for the next day.

Active at Kellogg

A brand new Juvenile class met at the park in Winfield Saturday afternoon. Eight Juvenile members were present with Leah Schmidt, Juvenile Leader, Mrs. Tribbey, Junior Leader, and myself added to the group. We spent the afternoon talking about the Farmers Union, the Juvenile and as a member, at the last in playing lively exciting games. Leah Schmidt is all enthused about the class and we know that she is going to do a grand job with the youngsters. She is an active Junior of the Kellogg Local and was a camper of last year.

Saturday evening the juniors of the Kellogg Local met at the Farmers Union Hall at Kellogg. First on the program of the evening was a session of singing and discussion on the motives of Junior work, and also of general Farmers Union activities. Gaiety then reigned with games and exciting contests. There were twenty present including the Junior Leader, Mrs. Merle Tribbey, and the Junior Leader, Nelson Bradbury, of the neighboring Beaver Local.

Busy indeed are the juniors of the Kellogg Local. All are giving four-minute speeches in order to attend camp. They are working on scrapbooks illustrating Farmers Union activities, and are now writing essays on "Why I Am Interested in the Farmers Union." One of the younger juniors is more than busy giving speeches toward earning a Minuteman Badge. He is ready now to give his sixth out of the required nine speeches.

At Your Service

Farmers Union Cooperative Educational Service

Gladys Tabott Edwards
Director

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

New Material for Summer

The Writers' Guide is a pamphlet prepared by Harold V. Knight, for use of those who are interested in the Farmers Union Writers' Project. Examples of each kind of writing specified in the Project is included in this guide, as well as many excellent tips on journalism and reporting. A supplement written by Mrs. Edwards gives all the rules and regulations on the National Project. Price of this book is ten cents each.

Bedtime Stories: The clever little stories of the farmers who wouldn't stick, written by Morris Erickson to "keep good cooperators awake" are now available in a small pocket size pamphlet attractively printed in blue on ivory. The price of these booklets is only five cents, and all proceeds above cost of printing go into a Memorial Fund in Morris Erickson's name. They make gifts that will be appreciated.

Through the Triangle: In many counties the Farmers Union is taking advantage of the opportunity offered for good publicity in putting up a booth at the fair. It is a big help to have some sort of leaflet which will be an interest getter to hand out to the people who are interested in the display at the booth. We have a small leaflet, which is most attractively made up, with pictures of Juniors and Junior activities shown through the Triangle of the Farmers Union, which will certainly arouse interest in the most listless. Price of these leaflets is one dollar per hundred.

Short Plays for Rural Folks

This book contains three plays by Lillian Lee, and one each by F. J. Weinberger and Mrs. Joe Suchy. All three of these writers are Leaders and have had experience in presenting plays. The plays are: The Jones Go Picknicking, five females, three males.

Elected as Delegates, Five Girls. New Pioneers, 2 females, three males.

The World's Your Oyster, Two females, Five males.

Ditto Co-op House, Seven females.

Easy settings and little scenery make these excellent for use in the Local. The price of the five plays is twenty-five cents.

Recommended Books for Junior Reserves

Brave Years	$1.50
Sunnyside—Hall (History of Cooperation in story form)	.50
Broken Guns (Stories of all countries and peaceful relations)	.50
Rainbow Bridge (Stories of foreign lands)	.50
Tobe (Story of the South—Cotton and a young negro lad)	1.00
Gnomobile (Story of conservation and the California Redwood trees)	1.00
October Farm (Stories of Birds and Bird Life)	2.50
Pick for Your Supper (Story of cotton)	.35
Story Without End (The story of cooperation)	.25
New Homes for Old	.25
Inventions—How they Help Us	.15
Machines That Do Man's Work	.15
Two Hundred Best Poems	.10

All-State Camp

Don't forget the All-State Camp dates are August twelfth to twenty-second. Registration deadline is August first. All applicants must register through the Director of Education in representative state. If state has no Leader, write directly to the National Department of Education in Jamestown, Nroth Dakota.

5. To qualify, applicant must be at least eighteen years of age, have attended a state camp or Institute, or be a leader or employes in the Farmers Union. Qualifications have been set by sponsoring committee.

The quota for Kansas is six. Camp fee, which includes room, board and tuition for ten days, is fifteen dollars.

Remember, August twelfth to twenty-second, at Camp Judson, in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

Sec'y Wallace Tells of Need of FSA Action

Testimony of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, on the Emergency Relief Appropriation Bill, Before the Senate Appropriations Committee, May 27, '40

Already it is apparent that the impact of the war is falling more heavily on the farmer than on any other group in this country; and that it is striking with the greatest force on that part of the farm population which is most handicapped and least able to withstand it.

For that reason, this estimate is particularly important, because the rehabilitation loan program of the Farm Security Administration constitutes a first line of defense for hundreds of thousands of needy farm families which are suffering most severely from the economic dislocations of the war.

These are families which were trying desperately to hang on to the fringe of commercial agriculture long before the present catastrophe occurred. They are the most submerged fraction of that half of our farm population which receives only about one-tenth of the gross cash income from agriculture. Three years before the outbreak of the war, there were more than 1,700,000 farm families trying to exist on an average income of less than $500 a year. This sum—which includes all of the products which they raised for their own use—means that about 8,500,000 people were struggling along on an average income of about $2 a week each.

Under such a standard of living, many thousands of these people and their children must go hungry. Their health and sanitary standards are almost unbelieveably bad.

Lost Last Foothold

Many of them have lost their last foothold on the land, and have been forced to roam the highways as migrant laborers, searching for seasonal jobs on the big, mechanized commercial farms. They have little opportunity to find a place for themselves in the healthy citizenship of the community.

It is hardly surprising, therefore, that large numbers of these people are becoming hopeless, discontented, and increasingly doubtful about our American way of life. They constitute the most fertile seedbed for those social ills which already are disrupting Europe. I am deeply convinced that unless we can help these people to climb back on the road toward security, their intolerable conditions may prove a very real threat to our democracy.

Since the outbreak of war abroad, the troubles of these low-income farm families has increased very considerably. Our exports of foodstuffs and tobacco since September have fallen about 20 percent below their levil during the corresponding period a year ago. All of you are aware of the course of the major commodity markets during the last few weeks. The pinch of these dwindling outlets has, of course, been felt most severely by those small farmers whose share of the commercial market already was precariously small.

Even if we were able somehow to boost farm income above its pre-war level, the problems of these people would not be solved. They need more than that. Their troubles have been growing for years out of certain deep-rooted maladjustments in our rural economy — unscientific and one-crop farming, unsound systems of tenure, wasteful use of the land which has ruined millions of acres of once rich soil. What these people really need is a new start on a different basis from the one which got them into their present difficulties. Moreover, unless we can help them quickly, many of them who are still holding on will soon be in our city relief lines or on the highways adding to our already grave migrant problem.

Fortunately, we have found a method for dealing with this kind of rural poverty which is both economical and highly successful. Over a period of five years, the Farm Security Administration has developed a rehabilitation program—consisting primarily of small loans combined with technical guidance in sound farming methods—which has proved extremely effective in restoring needy farm families to a self-supporting, independent status.

For Farm Security Administration

A few weeks ago I submitted the following testimony before the House Appropriations Committee:

"Since 1935, the Farm Security Administration has helped more than 800,000 families to get a new start toward independence, under sound farming conditions that tend to anchor them to the soil where they belong. There are at least that many more needy, eligible families that have not been reached because of the limited funds available. These families should be given a chance before it is too late.

"It is, of course, far cheaper for the government to help these families get re-established in farming than it is to provide relief for them in the cities or on the highways. From a social standpoint there is no comparison between the two methods.

"Work relief in the cities costs about $800 per family per year. Even rural work relief costs from $350 per year upward. Rehabilitation, counting all losses on loans, the cost of supervision and every other item of expense, costs only about $72 a year per family.

"Relief leaves the families in the end no better able to support themselves than in the beginning. Under the rehabilitation program, most families are able to work themselves into a self-suporting status within a few years.

"The Farm Security Administration has made rehabilitation loans totalling more than $370,000,000 since 1935. Although these loans are usually made for a period of five years, and much of the money is not yet due, these farmers who could not get adequate credit from any other source already have repaid more than $130,000,000 into the United States Treasury. Ultimately it is expected that at least 80 percent of these loans will be collected.

Need of Education

"Collection results depend directly upon the amount of supervision and guidance we are able to give these families. They must learn new farming methods, and new living methods. It is a process of education which not only pays direct results in collections today, but will produce even greater results in the future by making the families independent and able to take care of themselves.

"At present, Farm Security's field workers are far too heavily burdened to do this job as it should be done. They average almost 150 loan cases for each county supervisor. They must keep in constant contact with these families, advise them on farm operations, make collections on loans, and consider new applications.

"It would be a wise investment for the government to put more money into this work of training and guidance, which is the chief security for the $300,000,000 in rehabilitation loans which will be outstanding on June 30, and the chief hope for future independence for these families."

Since my testimony before the House Appropriations Committee, I have received some additional information on the results of the rehabilitation program. We have just completed a survey of the progress made by more than 360,000 typical rehabilitation borrowers in all sections of the country during the five years since the program was started. It revealed that these families had increased their average net incomes from $375 in the year before they came to FSA for help, to $538 during the 1939 crop year. This was an increase of 43 percent, or a total of $58,673,000. In addition, these same families had increased their average net worth—over and above all debts—by 26 percent, or a total of nearly $83,000,000. This growing purchasing power and increased wealth has, of course, proved of considerable benefit to the merchants and other business men in rural areas. Even more significant, however, is the fact that these families which once were on relief, or were close to the relief level, today are becoming self-supporting, taxpaying citizens. They are becoming assets, rather than liabilities, to their communities.

Because of the relatively small scale on which this program has been operated, however, many thousands of additional families which might have been rehabilitated have been unable to get such help. A large number of these—at least 350,000 families — have lost their hold upon the land and have become migrant agricultural laborers in the Far West, Texas, Florida, and other states where specialized crops offer opportunity for occasional seasonal work. I believe it is now generally recognized that these migrants constitute one of our most serious social and economic problems.

Although the chief efforts of the Farm Security Administration have been devoted to preventing this kind of needless migration, it also has attempted to relieve some of the worst conditions under which the migrant families have been forced to live. A small number of farm families labor camps has been built in the West Coast states, primarily as a sanitation measure. A few additional camps are being opened in Texas and Florida, where the migrant problem is growing increasingly urgent. These camps merely provide temporary shelter, a clean water supply, and minimum sanitary facilities for the families which find seasonal work in the surrounding area. In no sense can they be considered adequate housing; but they do prevent much suffering, and serve as a protection against epidemics for both the migrants and the communities in which they congregate.

Alternatives for Government

In the Pacific Coast states, the FSA also has provided limited cash and commodity grants for migrants, when they are in actual danger of starvation, and has helped them obtain some emergency medical service. This assistance is available to migrants generally, both in the camps and out.

We feel that this is the least the Federal government can do to help these homeless people, and to assist the Far Western states in handling the problem which has been thrown in their laps as a result of agricultural insecurity elsewhere.

Finally, I want to emphasize the fact that these migrants are merely the outcroppings of a problem that runs deep under the surface of this nation's farming economy. FSA field workers recently have reported that they knew personally of an additional half a million farm families who are at this moment potential migrants, either to the West Coast or to the relief lines in the cities. The impact of the war abroad undoubtedly is increasing the number of these needy and handicapped farm people every day.

It seems to me that the Federal government faces two alternatives. It can stand idly by, while people lose their last foothold on the land and become a relief burden which may be with us for many years. This course obviously would prove extremely costly, both in money and in the morale of these uprooted families. On the other hand, the government can rehabilitate most of these people on the land at relatively small cost, restoring them to an independent, secure, taxpaying status. In my opinion, this is the only humane, conservative, and economical solution.

The Open Forum

25 Years—Then Sawdust

Under such a heading it may be well to first diagnose the present farm ills.

The political ideas contained in the deflation "Federal" Reserve Bank system and the Farm Credit (Mortgage) act were written into the law almots simultaneously. Of course they won't put the cart in front of the horse, so the mortgage act came second.

Of the above Bank law, W. J. Bryan said, "The Federal Reserve Bank that should have been the farmer's greatest protection has become his greatest foe. The deflations of the farmer were deliberately committed."

If the F. C. A. had been designed in proportion, to care for unfortunate farmers who become victims of floods, hail, drouth, storms and other unforseen circumstances of nature, and intended for that purpose only, it could well have the blessings of the farmer.

But such is not the case. The F. C. A. set-up is for the purpose of caring for the farmers who have been intentionally wrecked by man-made devices explained by Bryan, and deprived of a fair farm income. This has been instituted through a number of means by which a low farm income has been brought about, such as we have experienced more keenly the last several years, namely, deflations, direct marketing of live stock, fool trade agreements (our live stock can be prepared for market on any of the grains which some farm leaders list as "surplus") high priced implements and last but not least, the interest load that has been permanently placed upon our necks.

Some one will say, "but we never had such low interest rates," (we never had such large amounts of mortgages either). The actual interest rate on your Federal farm mortgage can be found listed in connection with quotations on Federal Farm Mortgage bonds on the market page of your daily newspaper.

You pay that rate plus one per cent, partly direct and the balance indirect, and remember, your mortgage and the "low" interest rate have the same daddy. Anything that tends to lower farm income is a stimulant to the mortgage business. (The one per cent is to cover the servicing costs of the farm mortgage.)

Why live the life that the old cow lived? When she finally became used to living on sawdust, she died. Twenty-five years ago the Farmers Union was young, strong in backbone and a growing membership; we didn't have this "modern" interest paying yoke on our necks, but oh! What has been taking place? In starting our "second quarter," we find we are on sawdust diet. Personally I have fought it openly ever since the State Convention at Beloit, and truly, it has been mere "knocking" than what is good for anybody.

Here is our weakness. It was revealed at Olsburg, May 16, that the farm leadership knows where the ruinous infection is (private control of money) but seemingly appears too cowardly (or what else can we call it) to tackle the job of correction, suggesting instead to favor only such legislation as can be made to work and is passable in Congress (?).

The federal Reserve Bank law, the Farm Mortgage act, Foreign trade treaty and other "sawdust" legislation are such laws; do we want them? Mr. Farmer, without a battle there can be no victory. The longer we wait, the stronger our opposition, the weaker the farmer.

The Farmers Union has not always followed "the course of least resistance." A former National Farmers Union president pushed a cost-of-production clear through the U. S. Senate, both Capper (R) and McGill (D) voting for it. He possessed salesmanship and salesmanship doesn't function until the prospect has said, "no." He also persistently educated the membership on the needs of constitutional monetary reform.

The name, Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, would indicate that we have a job on hand to educate the farmers on the subject of this admitted infection, now, more so than ever before, rather than travel over the country advising the membership, "It's no use," indicating that we must continue on sawdust legislation while our opposition brings up still more powerful machinery of economic warfare.

In every session of Congress, there are serious minded congressmen who work hard on the correction of private money and credit and expose themselves to the lashes of the powerful money trust at election time.

Some Congressmen who have suffered just such punishment, have come back into the field of monetary education more powerful than ever on their own initiative, but our Farmers Union leadership, yes, our hired hands, who are immune and out of reach from the tactics of this money trust; where are they? They are laying down on the job to the entire satisfaction of the farmers' greatest foe, as Bryan listed them.

First, a victimized farmer is fed the National Farm Loan, (F. C. A.) and of course is "farmer optimistic" to believe that from there on, he would move onward and upward, but Ah! something "haywire," the farm loan didn't do anything more than it was designed to do, draw interest, create delinquencies which are stepping stones to foreclosure, then a F. S. A. contract is offered, and from there a retreat may be made to the W. P. A. trenches and that affects the mental faculties of Kansans just as seriously as California.

The files of the Kansas Union Farmer (?) carry F. C. A. propaganda, telling how the N. F. L. borrowers were paying off their loans, indicating to other farmers to get in, "the water is fine," but now the truth of the matter is, twelve to fifteen thousand foreclosures annually and no stable improvement of non-coercing farm income in sight.

So now, F. C. A. is busy through the columns of the press telling how well the F. S. A. clients are doing. Oh well, it is said, " a fool born every minute." Where does the blame fall for this condition?

It is with the membership. Of course the membership is not 100 per cent farmers, but which member can't tell the difference between sawdust and savory salads? We do have too much of that trouble at our state conventions. We can not rebuild our membership on present sawdust policies, neither can we continue to follow the course of least resistance.

Victor Hawkinson,
Riley County.

CO-OP PURCHASING GROUP FORMED

Above is part of the crowd representing over 200 Jewell county Farm Security Administration borrower families which gathered at the community building in Mankato recently to organize the Jewell county Cooperative Marketing and Purchasing Association.

Principal speaker was Cal A. Ward, Lincoln, Neb., regional FSA director and former president of the Kansas Farmers Union. Mr. Ward is shown in right center foreground, with dark hat in left hand. To his right is George L. McCarty, Kansas FSA director.

Reading from McCarty's right are Bert Winchester, state FSA cooperative specialist; Merle E. Lietzke, Osborne, county FSA supervisor; and Carl Miller, state farm management specialist.

"Money or Your Economic Life"

By Wm. C. Gehrke

Article 6

In this sixth of a series of articles, I am going to ask a favor of those who read these articles on money. It will not take much of your time to drop me a card. You should do this regardless whether you agree or disagree with what I write. I want criticism or commendation whichever best represents your reactions. It may be that you agree with the views expressed but that my presentation is too elementary, or just not interesting. If I do not receive enough replies from readers then I will conclude that it would be a waste of time for me to continue these articles. I have plenty to do without taking time to write material which may be of questionable value. Be sure and mail all correspondence to me at 1831 So. Williams, Denver, Colo.

Checks

Probably the most offensive statement anyone can make when talking to a banker is to mention the fact that bankers create money out of nothing. Any banker who is not informed in the principles which govern his business immediately is on the defensive and takes the remark as a personal insult on his honesty. The majority of bankers know little about the control of their business. Fortunately a few of the leading monetary reformists are bankers. If you will take the average banker and show him a statement made in recent years by the Chairman of the Board of Governors, Mr. Eccles, it is difficult for any banker to argue against this man's statement. Eccles is the "boss" of the money controllers in the Federal Reserve System. Just remember that this high authority in the Banker Control Group is your authority for saying that bankers create money out of nothing.

Suppose that you as a farmer own your farm but decide you want to buy 25 head of cattle. Before the purchase is made you must go to the banker to get his permission to buy and with this permission he must also give you the power to buy, namely the right to write checks. The banker must also demand a mortgage on the cattle with some other property, or your farm included in the mortgage to take care of losses if prices decline. You will notice that he cannot furnish the checkbook money unless you furnish the property as a basis for the money. In other words it is your property which gives the money value. The only part the banker performs is to hold your mortgage and charge you interest for the privilege of writing checks. It makes little difference how much gold he claims he must have back of the amount of money he allows you to have. When gold was used as the limiting factor for the banker, he could expand a gold dollar several times. Many people think that the money the banker loans through checks is the money of other depositors. This is not ture because most of the banks deposits is bookkeeping entries based on mortgages or bonds as security. There is not enough money in the United States to match all the figures the banks claim as deposits. If all who must borrow would ask for currency instead of the checking privilege the banker would have to refuse the request. When you borrow a thousand dollars, on the books of the bank must be shown that you deposited a thousand dollars which you know you were unable to do.

The position of a check in an honest money system is merely an order for the banker to transfer so much of your money in the bank to the credit of the one to whom the check is written. You would pay the banker a salary for rendering the bookkeeping service; you would not pay him interest for the privilege of using your own money. Checks should never be called money, but as they are now used they serve partly the function of money. Checks do not serve as true currency because they are limited in circulation.

A check written today causes an exchange of goods, but tomorrow it goes to the bank and is cancelled out of existence. In contrast, if we used honest money issued by Congressional Authority, it would stay in circulation as currency does and when it returned to the bank it would be available for the next person to use. The bank should be a storehouse of money for you and I to use. At one time in the history of banking this was was true until The System learned their power fo money control and private issue. The check book system is what the bankers want. If all money was taken out of existence except checks, every cent we used would need to be borrowed from the banker to whom we would pay interest. This system as you can see makes the banker our absolute master and not the

(continued on page 4)

HAVE you ever served on a program committee? Did you ever wish that new ideas would drop down from the sky?
Good news for worried program committees is the Farmers Union

PROGRAM SERVICE

It is available to Locals and individuals through the Kansas Farmers Union; the subscription price 60c yearly.

ORDER FROM THE

Kansas Farmers Union
Box 296
Salina, Kansas

DOSAGE TABLE

USING ANCHOR CONCENTRATED SERUM AND VIRUS

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

Weight of Pigs and Hogs	Amount of Serum to Use	Amount of Virus to Use
Suckling Pigs	16 to 20 cc.	2 cc.
Pigs 20 to 30 lbs.	24 cc.	2 cc.
Pigs 30 to 40 lbs.	24 to 28 cc.	2 cc.
Pigs 40 to 60 lbs.	28 to 32 cc.	2 cc.
Pigs 60 to 80 lbs.	32 to 36 cc.	3 cc.
Pigs 80 to 100 lbs.	36 to 40 cc.	3 cc.
Pigs 100 to 120 lbs.	40 to 48 cc.	4 cc.
Hogs 120 to 150 lbs.	48 to 56 cc.	4 cc.
Hogs 150 to 180 lbs.	56 to 64 cc.	4 cc.

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

Dose thin hogs according to what they would weigh in fair flesh. In case of pigs or hogs exposed to hog cholera, the above dosage should be increased ⅓ to ½.

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SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Price List of Vaccines and Serums

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

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

Clear Concentrate Serum	$0.65 per 100 cc
Simultaneous Virus	1.50 per 100 cc
Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin	.06 per dose
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum	1.80 per 100 cc
Mixed Infection Bacterin	.06 per dose
Pig Scours Bacterin	.06 per dose
Hog Worm Oil	7.00 per gal.
Worm Capsules	.02½ and .03½ each
MIXED INFECTIONS IN SWINE	
FOR CATTLE	
Blackleg Bacterin	$0.07 per dose
Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin	.06 per dose
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum	1.80 per 100 cc
Keratitis (Pink Eye) Bacterin	.06 per dose
Mixed Bacterin Bovine	.06 per dose
Abortion Vaccine	.25 per dose
FOR HORSES AND MULES	
Encephalomyelitis (Sleeping Sickness) Western Type "Chick" Vaccine. One complete treatment of two 10 cc. dose bottles (NOT RETURNABLE)	$ .60
Hemorrhagic Septisemia Bacterin	.06 per dose
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum	1.80 per 100 cc
FOR SHEEP	
Hemorrhagic Septisemia Bacterin	.06 per dose
Mixed Bacterin Ovine	.06 per dose
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum	1.80 per 100 cc
Worm 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 4.80 per 500 tests
Anchor Elastic Worm Capsules	.01½ each
Kamala-Nicotine Tabletst	.00¾ each
FOR DOGS	
Rabies Vaccine	$0.50 per dose

"We will absolutely pay Patronage Dividends on our Serum Profits to Members of the Kansas Farmers Union."—Paul Steele

ORDER FROM

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

Beckman Feels Hopeful of Hog Process Funds

Clay County FU President Advises Hog Producers to Keep '34 Sales Records

M. L. Beckman, president of the Clay County Farmers Union organization, is firmly of the opinion that hog producers may be able tocollect hog proeessing taxes which were leveled on the first domestic processing of hogs. This tax was declared unconstitutional on January 6, 1936, and $98,000,000 of hog processing taxes were impounded by the courts under restraining orders that the processing taxes were impounded by the courts under restraining orders that the processors had not paid over to the Government.

The hog producer was injured, it is argued, because this amount was collected from the producer by the processor during the time the invalid tax was being levied by the Government.

The legislation needed to result in payments to farmers is S. J. Res. 66, which passed the Senate on August 1, 1939, and is dying in the House committee of the whole.

"If farmers still have sales records, it will be to their advantage to keep them," advises Mr. Beckman, "for I feel that this legislation will come through." Even if records are not available, Mr. Beckman reasons that AAA records of hog population through the period in question should be helpful in gaining processing refunds. E. E. Kennedy, former national Farmers Union secretary, describes the present status of the legislation as follows:

A farmer would naturally expect to find his friends in the majority on the House Committee on Agriculture in Congress. Especially should this be true on a question so vital as the refund of the Hog Processing Tax to hog producers but this does not seem to be the case.

The government of the United States has refunded invadidated taxes to about everyone except the hog producers who paid the illegal Hog Processing Tax under the invalidated AAA of 1933.

Refunds Not New

From 1878 to 1927 congress has passed sixty-six appropriation acts carrying a total of more than $847,000,000 to refund taxes which were held to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. And from 1927 to the present time more than $750,000,000 has been appropriated by congress through special acts and appropriation acts to refund invalidated taxes. This amounts to the vast sum of more than one billion and a half dollars.

Yet when the proposal to refund the Hog Processing Tax to the hog producers was brought before the House Committee on Agriculture there were not enough friends of the farmer among those twenty-five members to report the bill to the House of Representatives for a vote. This notwithstanding the fact that the Senate has passed this measure (S. J. Res. 66) by unanimous vote on August 1st, 1939 after the Senate Agricultural committee had given this measure is unanimous approval and recommendation.

It is true that congress acts more promptly and more willingly in the enactment of legislation to refund invalidated taxes to large corporations representing great aggregate of wealth and power than they do in enacting legislation to right a similar wrong perpetrated on the farmer hog producer.

The farmers' friends on the agricultural committee who voted to report the hog processing tax refund bill are as follows: James G. Polk, (D), Ohio, Walter M. Pierce, (D.), Ore., Frank E. Hook, (D), Mich., Stephen Pace, (D), Ga., Fred C. Gilchrist, (R), Ia., August H. Andersen, (R), Minn., William Lemke, (R), N. D., Ralph O. Brewster, (R), Maine, Anton J. Johnson, (R), Ill., Reid F. Murray, (R., Wis., Frank Horton, (R.), Wyo., and Cliff Clevenger, (R), Ohio. The farmers' friends were thus 12 in number.

Those who voted against the farmers in the committee are as follows: Marvin Jones, (D), Tex., Hampton P. Fulmer, (D), S. C., Wall Doxey, (D), Miss., John W. Flannagan, jr., (D), Va., Harry P. Beam, (D), Ill., Richard N. Kleberg, (D), Tex., Fred Cummings, (D)., Colo., Harold D. Cooley, (D), N. C., Harry B. Coffee, (D), Neb., Orville Zimmerman, (D), Mo., Phil Ferguson, (D), Ok., Clifford R. Hope, (R), Kas., and J. Roland Kinzer, (R), Pa. The farmers thus had 13 opponents and 12 friends.

The principal argument advanced by the opponents is that the claimants are too numerous and the amount involved so great as to bar restittuion. This is the equivalent of saying that if the government steals a large enough sum from a vast number of people, hestitution is barred and the thievery is justified.

Department Is Opposed

The department of agriculture, outside the committee on agriculture, sets themselves up as the sole opponents of this refund to the hog producers primarily as a face saver in a presidential election year. While this reason was not advanced publicly certainly no other valid reason for opposing it was advanced by them. Under these circumstances it was strange to find the two ranking Republican members of the committee, Clifford Hope of Kansas and J. Roland Kinzer of Pennsylvania voting with the department against the farmers.

In 1936 when congress enacted title IV and VII of the revenue act of 1936 congress transferred funds, which had been appropriated for agricultural relief under section 32 and 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act from farm relief purposes to reimburse the processors under title VII. Yet the hog producer who bore the burden of the hog tax was denied both relife under the act and the funds intended for his help. The agricultural committee which sponsored section 32 and 12 (a) authorized the appropriations thereof for the benefit of agriculture found these funds (more than $50,000,000) transferred to reimburse the processors under an act which denied the hog producers the right to file a claim for refund. This was done without a protest from a single member of the agricultural committee who voted against S. J. Rose, 66. From the farmer viewpoint it is ironical. It is heaping insult upon injury. A miscarriage of justice. Of the original $50,000,000 some $31,000,000 is still available in this fund. S. J. Res. 66 expands title VII authorizing the filing of hog producers' claims and the payment from these funds. Congress can use this balance and more if necessary to reimburse the hog producers.

Congressman William Lemke of North Dakota has announced his intention to call for another vote in the house committee in hopes of securing a favorable vote and to give the house of representatives an opportunity to vote on and pass this legislation before the end of the present session.

The senate sponsors of S. J. Res. 66, Senators Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota and Chan Gurney of South Dakota, are preparing to include the substance of S. J. Res. 66 in one of the deficiency appropriation bills, as a rider, when the bill reaches the senate. It will be remembered by students of this type of legislation that bills for the purpose of refunding illegal taxes are almost invariably carried in deficiency appropriation bills.

It is inconceivable that the house committee on agriculture could ultimately succeed in repudiating this direct and moral obligation of the United States to the hog producers of America. It is likewise inconceivable that the congress of the United States would permit the repudiation of the obligation to refund the hog precessing tax and by doing so serve notice upon the great army of federal tax payers that if they pay an illegal tax or one that is wrongfully collected or if an overpayment of a tax is made or if the tax they pay is invalidated that they can expect no redress from the government of the United States. This question of principle and policy is just as vital to the representatives of a city district as it is to the representatives of an agricultural district. This government cannot logically repudiate one obligation unless other obligations are repudiated also. If one obligation is faithfully met by the government it must meet other similar obligations as honorably and as faithfully.

Farmers Should Recognize Fine Quality Grain Characteristics

Factors Affecting Grades

To establish dependable grain standards; means must be provided for determining precisely the correct grade of any given lot of grain on the basis of standards. Appearance of the grain has been found reliable for determining grades because all the essential factors cannot be determined by appearance alone. The requirements of each grade in any set of practical grain standards should therefore be plainly expressed and the speccnsoiaifit cmfwyp shrdla the specifications should, so far as possible, be in language that is incapable of misunderstanding or of readily yielding to more than one construction.

Some of the indexes of grain quality that producers and consumers have always considered important are soundness, plumpness, cleanliness, dryness, purity of type, and the general condition of th egrain. Because of the importance of these qualities in measuring the value of grain, specifications, for measuring each of these characteristics have been incorporated in the standards for determining grades of the different grains. In the official standards these factors are measured by test weight per bushel, damaged kernels, foreign material, moisture content, the class of grain, the mixtures of other classes.

To these factors may be added the general condition factors of grain—as to whether it is musty, or sour, or heating, or cool, or or sweet; or whether it contains odors that are not usual in grain. Other important factors in measuring the quality of grain are color—whether natural or weathered—and the presence in the grain of smut, ergot, o rgarlic bulbs, stones, and insects such as weevils.

These factors of quality and condition, with the exception of certain condition factors like mustiness and other odors, can be measured with considerable definiteness. In the official grain standards, therefore, each grading factor has definite specifications as to minimum requirement or maximum tolerance in each of the numerical grades. (See Handbook of Official Grain Standards.)

Official Grain Standards

The grades in the official standards for grain are based on the class, quality, and condition characteristics of the grain.

"Class" in general is based on (1) both kernel characteristics and color, as in the cases of Hard Red Spring Wheat and Soft Red Winter Wheat, or (2) color alone, as in the case of classes Yellow Corn or White Corn, or (3) both color and the characteristics resulting from the area of production, as in the case of classes Barley (class I) and Western Barley (class III) Many of the classes for the different kinds of grain are divided into subclasses based on various characteristics. Examples of classes and subclasses follow: Class Hard Red Winter Wheat with subclasses Dark Hard Winter, Hard Winter, and Yellow Hard Winter; class Barley (class I) with subclasses (A) Malting Barley and (B) Barley; class White Grain Sorghums with subclasses White Kafir, White Durra, and White Grain Sorghums.

"Quality" in general refers to such characteristics as plumpness, soundness, and cleanliness of the grain. These characteristics are determined by the application of the grading factors "test weight per bushel" and "damaged kernels" for some of the grains, and "sound kernels" for certain other kinds of grain, and "dackage" or "foreign material." Quality also refers to kernel texture for some of the grains such as dark, hard, and vitreous kernels in wheat.

"Condition" in general refers to moisture content, the odor of the grain, and condition of the grain with reference to whether it is in sound condition or is out of condition as the result of fermentation or mold growth. The term "condition" also refers to the freedom from or the presence in the grain of smut, garlic, live weevils, ergot, inseparable stones and cinders, to staining or weathering, and to any artificial treatment that the grain may have received by washing, scouring, liming, or bleaching.

Class of Grain

When grain inspection was first established the varieties of grain were few compared with the number now prevailing in different localities. Earlier classification of wheat was comparatively simple. Flour mills, for example, did not then make the specialty flours that the baking trade now requires. Now grain standards must provide diverse classifications to meet variations in quality arising from numerous grain varieties and production conditions as well as to meet the diverse requirements of grain users.

Hard Red Spring Wheat and Hard Red Winter Wheat are specially suited for the making of bread flour. These two wheats contain a large quantity of strong elastic glueten—an essential element in making a bread that meets the public favor in the United States.

Durum wheat is used for making semolina that is especially suited for the manufacture of macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, and other alimentary pastes. The principal use for Red Durum Wheat is for poultry and stock feed.

Soft Red Winter and White Wheat flours, both usually low in protein content, are specially suited for making pastry, crackers, biscuits, and cakes, and similar products. The suitability of new wheat varieties for various purposes is determined by milling and baking tests (fig.1). Table 1 shows the classification of all the grains.

Texture in wheat—Texture in wheat refers to the hardness or softness of the kernels, which qualities in turn are indications of the glutinous or starchy character of the kernels. In the case of the common wheats, any wheat that consists principally of hard kernels usually has a comparatively high quantity of protein and is well adapted for bread-making purposes; and any wheat that consists principally of starchy kernels usually has a comparatively low protein content and is best adapted for biscuit and pastry-making purposes. In the case of durum wheat (not red durum), any wheat that consists principally of hard and citreous kernels is well adapted for the manufacture of high-quality semolina flour.—Grain Grading Primer of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

To Preserve American Ideals

To preserve American ideals, about which we hear so much these days, we must do more than merely maintain things as they are. We must go ahead and adopt economic and political measures that will establish and preserve equality of opportunity and economic freedom.

Equality of opportunity and economic freedom have been the American ideal in the field of economics. But it is noteworthy that America has introduced nothing new in economic methods to maintain this ideal. In our economic system, we have nothing distinctive that we can call American. We have the same system of industrial monopoly that prevails in the old world wherever it has not been checkmated. We have essentially the same kind of monopoly of natural resources.

The equality of opportunity and economic freedom about which we boasted in this country down to recent times were due mainly to a large amount of free land. But free land was not a matter of ideals that could be called American. We had free land because this was a new continent. The equality of opportunity and economic freedom that accompanied free land have very largely disappeared with the disappearance of free land.

America has a great heritage of political freedom and democracy. In this country, the people elect their lawmakers and the principal governmental executives. We have freedom of speech, a considerable measure of freedom of the press, and a saving amount of freedom to buy and sell where and how we will. But history shows that civil and political freedom can endure only if accompanied by economic freedom.

To preserve the American economic ideal of equality of opportunity and economic freedom, and thus preserve the ideal of political freedom and democracy, we must use our civil and political freedom to build a cooperative system that will break the power of monopoly, and to bring about legislation that will abolish monopoly of natural resources and all other special privileges.—Nebraska Union Farmer.

Everyday Economics

By W. E. Grimes, Kansas State College.

The cooperative movement in the United States has been helped by and probably will receive further help from federal and state legislation. Some of the most effective aids have come from legislation which was not sought by those who favor cooperative efforts and the purposes of which did not include help to cooperatives.

The federal and state legislation protecting a manufacturer so that he can dictate the retail price of his product tends to aid the cooperative. By such legislation, the cooperative is protected, the cooperative is protected from price-cutting tactics of competitor concerns. The maintenance of the retail price gives the cooperative an opportunity to make savings and pass them on to the members of the cooperative in the form of patronage dividends.

The curbing of chain store activities may have a similar influence. The chain store has been a serious competitor for the independent as well as the cooperative business. If chain store activities are curbed by legislation, it seems logical to expect cooperatives to find the going somewhat easier.

Neither of these regulatory movements was intended as an aid to cooperatives. Yet it appears probable that it may work out that way.—Kansas Industrialist.

GOOD EQUITY MEET

Equity Union Grain Co. Has 24th Annual Meeting in Kansas City

The 24th annual meeting of the Equity Union Grain Company was held in Kansas City, Missouri, on Friday, May 17, at the Muehlbach Hotel. Stockholders of this cooperative were well pleased with the report of the business presented by the manager, Otto B. Pecha. The organization showed another net savings for the year, and again handled over a thousand cars of grain.

About 60 attended the banquet and evening meeting during which addresses were made by Leroy Melton, national president of the Farmers Equity Union, Greenville, Illinois; Harold Hedges, Cooperative Division of Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.; H. E. Witham, general manager of Farmers Union Jobbing Association; and H. C. Stephens, treasurer of Wichita Bank for Cooperatives.

Directors of this company which has offices with the Farmers Union Jobbing Association in Kansas City, are John M. Zimbelman, St. Francis, Kansas, president; Wilson Peters, Edison, Kansas; O. H. Hatfield, Copeland, Kansas; Frank Hoyt, McCook, Nebraska; Fred Salzman, Yuma, Colorado; Thor Asp, Holdrege, Nebraska; and Otto B. Pecha, Kansas City, Missouri.

Now Rebuilding

Despite the war, the year 1939 was a record one for the Finnish movement with regard to sales, and in all probability the trade increase would have been still greater had there been no hostilities. With that amazing doggedness which the Finnish people have displayed throughout this terrible episode in their history, the Cooperative movement is now setting itself to the task of repairing the damage it has suffered.

NO NEED FOR IT

Mrs. Newed entered the dining room and proudly placed the turkey on the table.

"There you are, my dear, my first turkey!" she exclaimed.

Mr. Newed gazed with admiration at the bird's shape.

"Wonderful, darling," he beamed, "and how beautifully you have stuffed it."

"Stuffed?" she echoed. "But, my dear, this one wasn't hollow!"—Tit-Bits.

A lesson in Political Economy in Topeka at Senate Hearings

Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Voter could have secured a liberal education in political economy by attending the Senate Investigating Committee hearings at the Hotel Jayhawk. By listening to the testimony of the precince committeemen, the state jobholders and those who pull strings, they might have been amazed at the intricacies of winning an election, a place for delegate to the National Convention, or even on how the taxpayers' money is spent by those elected and appointed to places of authority.

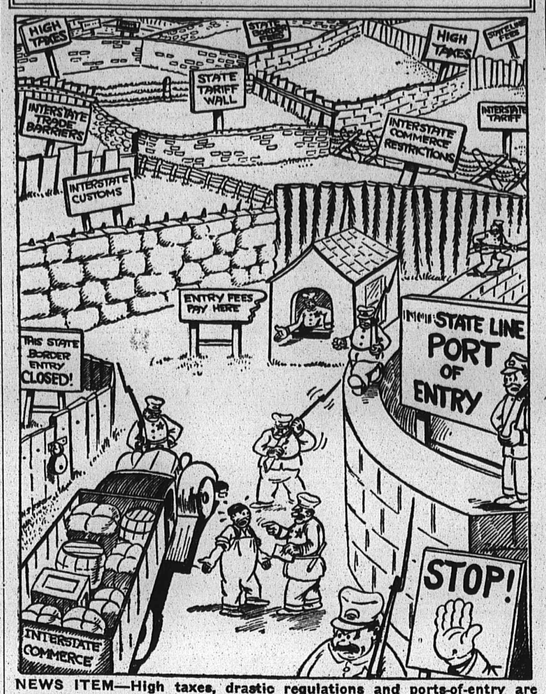
The quest for information, in this instance, was merely a continuation of the row between two factions of the Republican Party, which came to a head last February 24, when the Shawnee County Central Committee indorsed Jay Kyle for First District delegate, over Harry W. Colmery. Ordinarily, interparty rivalry ends when the votes are counted. The defeated candidates shake hands with the victors and work together for success of the party. In this instance, the losing side asked the United States Senate to send an investigating committee to inquire into the alleged use of state patronage to swing votes for Kyle.

Most voters know that in order to get a state job the approval of county chairman, precinct committeeman, and often numerous other leaders is necessary befbre the state committee approves the application. This is being illustrated, and amplified, by testimony going into the committee's records. And it is party tradition and practice, that persons landing the coveted jobs are expected to support the Administration which has control of the patronage.

Many persons believe the system does not make for the best kind of government, because of the power an Administration is able to wield. But it has been going on ever since Andrew Jackson enunciated the doctrine that "to the victor belongs the spoils." Aside from the unpleasant political implications involved in this hearing, Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Voter listening in to the testimony might find many reasons for supporting the civil service amendment submitted to popular vote by the last Legislature. If adopted, this amendment will make it possible to enact legislation taking a vast majority of state jobs completely out of politics—where no person seeking political prestige could influence those on the pay roll, except by persuasion. No whip of any kind could be cracked over their heads.

It would be one of the greatest steps forward Kansas has taken in striving for economical and efficient government. It would make such a state of affairs as now exists in three or four districts impossible. The Senate investigation now under way will not accomplish more than to show the people how their politics are operated, but it may open their eyes to the necessity of changing the manner in which their employes are selected, and kept on their jobs.—The Topeka Capital.

HIGHWAY BARRIERS



NEWS ITEM—High taxes, drastic regulations and ports-of-entry are seen as serious threats to freedom of movement on the public highways.

Finnish Co-ops Make '39 Gains Despite Bombs

Financial Loss Is High; Much Property Ceded to Russian Government

(From the Co-operative News, England)

The Finnish Cooperative movement's losses through the war and the subsequent peace are immense, reports an official of the "Progressive" movement, to our correspondent in Northern Europe.

Both the "Progressive" and the "Neutral" movements have lost a large number of their best members and employes on the battlefield, and the material losses are extensive, although the damage through the Russian bombardments is far less than that caused by the cession of territories under peace treaty.

In the areas which have been ceded to Russia there were hundreds of cooperative stores, restaurants, factories, and productive establishments of various kinds. The "Progressive" movement has lost about a dozen societies completely and the older movement even more.

100 Stores in Viipuri

The "Progressive" society in Viborg (Viipuri), which has been lost, has about 100 shops, and was the second largest society in the whole country. The "Neutral' society in the same city, which has similarly been lost, was also one of the largest in Finland. Several other large societies have been lost, notably those at Terijoki, where the Bolsheviks set up their puppet Kuusinen Government, and at Sortavala. Most of the societies had bakeries, meat factories, and other productive works, and some owned farms.

The central organizations have also suffered enormously. The older movement lost its newly-erected flour mill at Viborg, and this was not only a cooperative but also a national loss, for the mill was the largest in the country. Its big local office and warehouse buildings in Viborg were also lost.

Big Silk Factory Gone

The younger movement lost its rye mill at Jaaski, its district meat factory, and its huge, two-year-old central warehouse, both of which were in Viborg. In addition, mention must also be made of the big new artificial silk factory at Kuniitu, which cost more than 100,000,000 Finnish marks, and was owned jointly by the State, the two Cooperative movements, and private organizations. This factory, which had started to produce only just before the war broke out, remains on the Russian side of the new frontier.

In a number of places the officials of the societies in the surrendered areas appear to have been able to withdraw stocks and money before the Russians marched in. By far the greater part of the population also have fled from the ceded territories, so the Cooperative movement is not likely to suffer any perceptible loss in membership. The provision of a new livelihood for these people will, however, be an immense task.

The actual damage through war measures upon the cooperative societies in the remainder of Finland was extensive, though less in Helsingfors than in the other parts of the country. Thus in the big industrial city of Tammerfors (Tampere) the new headquarters of the big "Progressive" society, Voima, was wrecked by a direct hit during an air raid, and in the actual fighting zones cooperative premises, like most other buildings, were more or less completely destroyed.

"MONEY OR YOUR ECONOMIC LIFE"

(Continued from page 3)

servants of society like they should be if they were just custodians of the people's money. Another reason the bankers prefer the checkbook system, it gives them legal right to take possession of all property. Th ebanker cannot loan money in any quantity unless he get the right to take your property in case you cannot repay the loan. The bankers have much to do with the trend of prices over the commodities of yours on which he holds the mortgage.

The amount of money in circulation directly affects all prices. If there were a thousand eggs and a dollar to represent each egg, then eggs would be worth a dollar apiece. But if five hundred of the dollars were removed from circulation then each egg can only be priced at fifty cents. As far as society is concerned, eggs are just as valuable as before. According to their money value the eggs are worth only half as much. Today the bankers as a system, loan a million dollars and take a mortgage on property at ten dollars per acre; tomorrow the bankers decide not to loan and allow only a half million dollars to circulate, hence your property if sold can only bring five dollars per acre. This story has occurred too often in our history. It was most drastic in 1920. This deflation and inflation process forms the basis for the many booms and depressions we continually have. It should now be easier to understand why your property which keeps about the same productive value, is far below what it was valued in 1918. A bushel of wheat today is just as valuable in sustaining life as it was in 1918, but there is a vast difference in price.

MONGOL MEN TAUGHT TO FIGHT, NOT FARM

Women Tend Home and Flock—Divorce Is Easy

CHUNGKING, China—Men in Mongolia believe pretty definitely that woman's place is in the home and that man's place is out of it. They don't even tend to their flocks. They leave that to the women. But this isn't because they are lazy. It is because Mongol military law teaches them to fight instead of to farm. As a result these descendants of the great Ghengis Khan are among the world's best military people, in spite of centuries of peaceful Lamaism imposed upon them.

Their prowess has been shown during the last three years of fighting, shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese, against the Japanese invaders. The Mongol horsemen have fought some of the most colorful battles of the Sino-Japanese war. By their own Mongol law, each male between 18 and 50 is required to become a soldier when there is a war. He must report every three years with his horse and his arms, for duty. So he expects his wife to take care of the flocks as well as the tent, while he is gone. Mongol women, however, don't have too hard a time of it. They only have to cook once a day. The Mongols eat only one meal a day, at sunset. During the day when they get hungry, they sip tea and nibble at fried millet.

Mongol men prefer to marry women a few years older than themselves. Perhaps they find them more efficient breadwinners. And if a man wants a divorce from his wife, he just sends the girl back to her father and tells him the reasons why. Everything is then forgotten and forgiven. A girl can divorce her husband, without much fuss, too. But she has to return half of the present she received from his family when she married him.

ALL TOP SOIL IS SAVED

That Removed In Construction Work Transplanted Elsewhere

WASHINGTON — Sea-blockaded Germany, protecting all possible sources of home food supply, is conserving even top soil lost in large-scale private and public works. According to a recently reported reich decree, all top soil removed in the construction of highways, airports, fortifications and new industrial plants must be transported to other districts where it may serve to enrich farm soil. "In Germany proper, excluding territories acquired since June, 1938, there are more than 71,000,000 acres of land under cultivation," points out the National Geographic society. "Farms occupy nearly 48,000,000 acres of this land, pasture something over 21,000,000 acres. Orchards and gardens account for a little less than two million acres, and vineyards more than 200,000 acres. Principal German crops are rye, wheat, oats, barley, hay, potatoes and sugar beets. The grain crops were reported to be poor or medium in 1936 and 1937, but the adverse effects were somewhat balanced by a record potato production in 1937 and an excellent grain harvest in 1938."

AHMEN!

Teacher: "When I was your age I could answer any question in arithmetic."

Tommy: "Yes, miss, but you had a different teacher."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

For a true farm organization, it is Farmers Union. But there's no secret about it—if farmers don't take an interest and try to work out their problems, they don't show much use for it.

That's why YOU need to attend your next meeting, need to study Farmers Union legislation; Farmers Union business cooperatives; the Farmers Union organization.

When You Think of Farm Needs—Think of Farmers Union Action!

A DATE

"Say, Buddy, can you let me have a dime for a glass of milk?"

"I thought milk was only a nickel."

"Yeah, but I have a date."

KEEPING RECORD STRAIGHT

"Let's see," said the chatty man, "your brother went abroad on a fellowship, didn't he?"

"No," was the reply. "It was a cattleship."—Pathfinder.

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Garden Plants

FOR SALE—Good, stocky cabbage plants—Early Flat Dutch Copenhagen Market and Gold Acre, thirty cents per hundred. Marglobe, Break O' Day, Stone and Bison Tomato Plants, large pencil size, 45 per hundred, post paid. Cash with order.—F. B. ROOTS, Seneca, Kansas.

CENSOR CUT SCISSORS' COST

PARIS — As an economic measure the French censorship is now using re-sharpened scissors—actual as well as symbolic badge of its authority.

During the first months of the war scissors were replaced in the censorship offices at the rate of 10 or 15 pair a week. Now they are being done over.

Some 200 pairs of scissors have been used by the French censors since the beginning of the war.

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The Packer Interests are organized and centralized. Are you helping build a selling organization as a producer?

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company has salesmen who have your interests at heart. They're your hired men, and are always at your service.

"YOUR OWN FIRM"

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

Kansas City—Parsons—Wichita

THEY'RE UP!

The 12 additional storage tanks at your Farmers Union Terminal Elevator in North Topeka are up! Standing 110 feet from the ground, these huge tanks, together with the old ones, will be ready to take care of a million bushels of grain for our members this year.

Machinery to operate this big elevator is on its way, and work will be completed not later than June 15—in time to take care of the 1940 grain that moves to this point advantageously.

The big letters, "FARMERS UNION" on the elevator can be seen for miles. They tell the world that by STANDING TOGETHER, members of the Farmers Union have built this additional grain marketing machinery. They tell the story of accomplishment in spite of setbacks and opposition. They give an indication of the possibilities of cooperative activity.

Stop by and see this under construction if you should go through Topeka. Plant Manager George Bicknell will be glad to show you around and tell you of the many advantages in elevator ownership and operation.

IT PAYS TO COOPERATE!

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

KANSAS CITY TOPEKA SALINA