



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER



Co-operation

Education

Organization

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NUMBER SEVEN

BOX SOCIALS IN ALL KANSAS COMMUNITIES

Ribbons and Fancy Wrappings Become Valuable In F.U. Homes

Farmers Union Programs Linked By Radio Speech

Glenn Talbott, President of North Dakota F. U. Will Be Featured Speaker; Reports From Local Leaders Indicate Much Enthusiasm

"Box Socials" are in the air. Boxes and ribbons and colored fancy paper wrapping are rapidly getting more difficult to find in homes of Kansas Farmers Union members. Monday, April 28, will soon come, and this is the date of the State-Wide Farmers Union box suppers.

Local organizations throughout the state will have meetings on that evening, enjoy a special program, and then members will listen to a Farmers Union radio broadcast over WIBW, Topeka, KSAL, Salina, or other Kansas stations. The broadcast will be from 9:30 to 10:00 p. m. A number of radio stations will carry the program. Auctions of boxes will follow.

Glenn Talbott, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union and chairman of the National Farmers Union Legislative Committee, will be featured on the April 28 Farmers Union radio program. Jim Patton, President of the national organization, has found it impossible to be in Kansas on this date. Other Farmers Union leaders will be briefly introduced.



GLENN TALBOTT, Pres. North Dakota F. U.

Local committees will have charge of arrangements of the different meetings of course, and programs will vary with local customs, talent of members, and size of membership.

Have Enthusiastic Response
Reports are coming into the State Office from local leaders and indicate enthusiastic response to the box social plan. McPherson and Clay counties have local spreads through the territory and many socials are planned. "We are looking forward to our box social now," writes Harold Swanson, junior leader of Lincoln Local.

Five socials are planned in Cowley county, too, at Randolph, Leonardville and Manhattan. Ellsworth county will have four socials, at Walnut Grove, Kanopolis, Black Wolf and Ellsworth. Summer county will have two socials according to present plans, at Conway Springs and Cicero.

PLAN BIG MEETING

Riley County Farmers Union Business in 25th Anniversary
The Riley County Farmers Union Co-op Association will celebrate its 25th anniversary Tuesday evening, April 15, with a community program in the Leonardville high school auditorium. A. V. Ekblad is president of the organization, P. W. Blauer, is secretary and manager. The association operates an elevator, oil station and store.

Building New Storage

New grain storage is being built in St. Marys and Scottville. The Farmers Union Cooperative Business Association, St. Marys, under Manager Clarence M. Yocum, is erecting tanks for 15,000 bushels storage. The Mitchell County Farmers Union Association is building a new 65,000 bushel elevator at Scottville. John Schulte is general manager of the latter organization.

High in Insurance Sales

Fred Muse, Pittsburg, tops the honor roll of producing agents of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company, Salina, for the month of February. Others of the top five are P. H. Heidecker, Paola, Jesse L. Swank, Mayetta, Robert E. Reed, Manhattan, and Carpenter and Rector, Scott City.

There are 32 cities in the United States with populations between 250,000 and 1,000,000.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE Farmers Union Legislative Fund

Osborne County Farmers Union	\$50.00
Fred J. Bernitter, St. Marys	32.35
Cowley Co. Farmers Union, Wilson Hahn, Sec.	10.00
Kellogg Local No. 1809, Cowley County	10.00
Webber Farmers Co-op Exchange	10.00
Locals No. 671 and No. 656, Marquette	10.00
Bennington Local No. 2169, Ottawa County	5.00
Allen Co. Farmers Union, Mrs. John Roedel, Sec.	5.00
Parsons Farmers Union Elevator	5.00
Parsons Local No. 1304	5.00
Pleasant View Local No. 1834, Mrs. P. C. Grieshaber, Sec.	3.00
Buckeye Local No. 1031, Ellis County	2.50
Sandy Hook No. 1867, Pottawatomie Co., G. Marstall, Sec.	2.00
Reuben E. Peterson, McPherson	2.00
Theo. Steinbruck, Milford	2.00
Riley Co. Farmers Union, J. A. Amnell, Sec.	2.00
Johnstown Junior Reserves, McPherson County	1.00
Clarence Bamfield, Carlton	1.00
P. W. Blauer, Leonardville	.75
John Stigleman, McLouth	.25
TOTAL TO DATE	\$158.85

Legislative Contributions Now Reach \$158.85 Total

J. C. Gregory Presents Check of \$50 From Osborne County Farmers Union Business Ass'n.; Fred J. Bernitter, St. Marys, Makes Collections of \$32.35

The Legislative Fund is growing. By nickels, dimes, quarters and dollars Kansas people are supporting the Farmers Union Legislative program. Already the Kansas fund has reached \$158.85. Every mail seems to bring another contribution or two, reports the state secretary regarding the last few days.

The largest single contribution yet received was made by the Osborne County Farmers Union Business association of which J. C. Gregory is manager. Cooperative business associations, local unions, county unions and individuals have been making contributions toward the fund. Individual amounts have ranged from a few cents to several dollars.

"People who are realistic about doing something on the legislative front are working very hard to raise legislative funds," explains Jim Patton, president of the National Farmers Union.

Calls Attention to Lsk. Services Besides Refunds

By Paul Steele, Manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission, St. Joseph, Missouri

Now that we are about to sack up our refund paying tools for 1940, we settle down to the more serious business of accumulating a profit to refund our customers. Before closing the Big Refund Book, however, it may be interesting to note that to date we have issued about 700 more refund checks than the previous year. This means, among other things, that at least 700 more of our customers were farm organization members than the year before.

For the first two months of 1941 our profits in the commission business are somewhat below that of a year ago. On February 28, our profit for the year was \$1,563.28, which is equivalent to a patronage savings of 20.22 per cent. There is a decrease in hog receipts on this market of 58,793 head for the first two months of this year, compared with the same period in 1940. Many hogs that would ordinarily have been sold during the first part of 1941 were brought in during the latter part of 1940. This doubtless has been a strong factor in higher hog prices at this time.

On February 28 our outstanding loans were \$168,205.42, an increase over the same period of 1940 of \$78,372.05. The serum business shows a two month profit of \$141.70, a considerable increase over the previous year.

During the month of March and April business on this market is always poorest. During this period we generally hibernate behind the veil of a total eclipse, to emerge during May for increased business during the balance of this year.

Many farmers are too prone to measure cooperatives from the standpoint of refund, which is probably all right, but in doing so pass up many of the more important benefits. Just to cite an instance, during the fall the St. Joseph Farmers Union placed over 9,000 range ewes in Northwest Missouri. They were laid down to our customers at a price of \$4.50 per head. Many of these ewes have changed hands several times, always at a profit to the owner, some moving as high as \$8.50. The ewes will probably shear 8 to 10 pounds of wool, which we expect to sell at 35c or more per pound. Then there is the no small matter of a thrifty lamb to sell later on, and the ewe still on hand to raise

another wool and lamb crop. With our wide cooperative hook-ups, thousands of customers, ability to loan our own money, and smart sheep men, we have made a very nice profit for many of our patrons on this one project alone. Insofar as our handling of ewes last fall is concerned, we say the refund, highly desirable though (continued on page 4)

Greatest Need of Farmers Union Now Than Ever Before in History

Kansas F. U. Membership In Wide Upward Swing

Farmers Throughout State Understand Need of Organization—Local Unions Report Larger Lists and Loyal, Determined Members

Membership in the Kansas Farmers Union is on the up! Jewell county shows the most spectacular jump. Over a hundred members are reported by Harmon Guard, Beloit, who has recently been doing organizational work in this territory. Response has been so enthusiastic in this county that Mr. Guard anticipates two hundred and more members within a very short time.

In Allen county there is Fairview Local No. 2154 which last year had 62 members. Now the local secretary already reports 98. A reception for new members was held with a banquet last Friday evening. The losing team headed by Captain S. W. Harris, Colony, served a splendid dinner to the winners headed by Mrs. Ed McVey.

But more significant are the gains of one, three and a half dozen from secretary after secretary, gains which gathered together total to a membership figure.

In Clay county Wheeler local had 32 members last year, and this year there are already 33. Four Mile had 139 members at the end of last year; it now has 130 members. Lincoln local had 60 members last year; its '41 figure has reached 62.

In Rush county Illinois local had 18 members compared to only 17 of last year. In Stafford county Corn Valley local has 22 members compared to 17 of 1940. In Wabasha county Tenshin has 9 members as last year, and Kaw valley has 12 members compared to 11 of 1940.

Interest in Farmers Union activity, both of business and legislation, is high, according to reports. Membership drives are now in progress in a number of counties, and plans are being made in others. Farmers Union leadership is generally agreed that the sooner drives can be made the better.

ELECTED A DIRECTOR

Esther Ekblad Is Elected to Adult Education Association

Esther Ekblad, state afarmers Union junior director, was elected to the three year term as director of the Kansas Adult Education Association, organized in Topeka, March 22, W. T. Markham, former state superintendent of schools, was elected president, Edward H. Mertz, WPA Workers Service Projects, vice president, and Charles Hawkes, Salina superintendent of schools, treasurer.

George Tillman, Typographical Union representative, was chosen as the one year term director of the executive committee. R. C. Hunt, dean of the Dodge City Junior College, for the two year term, and Miss Ekblad for the three year term. Ruth Kenney, of the K. U. Extension service, Lawrence, was appointed as the temporary executive secretary.

Representatives at the conference from the Farmers Union were Miss Ekblad, Mrs. Charles Olson, McPherson, and Rex Troutman, Salina.

American factories annually produce 25 million pairs of suspenders and 18 million pairs of men's and boys' garters, according to the census figures.

Defense Measures Bring New Importance To Union

National Legislative Chairman Thatcher Discusses Relationship of Agriculture With Industry and Labor Over Farm & Home Hour Radio Broadcast

The farther the nation goes into a war economy the more regimentation is required to keep unity in the national program, and the greater becomes the importance of the Farmers Union to work to keep agriculture more in balance with industry and labor, explained M. W. Thatcher, chairman of the National Farmers Union Legislative committee in a speech on the Farmers Union hour, March 22, over the National Broadcasting system.

"What can agriculture do to keep its income moving up in relative position with the other groups and what can it do to maintain security in the home on the farm?"

These are subjects discussed by Mr. Thatcher at a time when the nation appears to be going into a war economy. The address follows:

At last our nation has spoken. It seems an age since the Munich appeasement of the dictators by England and France. Weeks of torrid debate finally brought forth a program for the United States which is definite and clear, that our government is listening to the essential and energy in all-out aid of those who oppose the dictator form of government.

But the decision has been made—it has been made by our country. It demands unity; it is entitled to unity. But each group in our nation has a right to know what we are uniting behind and the kind of a new order we are seeking to make in the world and in our country. No one person should be permitted to decide that. The congress cannot decide that without knowing the will of the people. We can all agree to begin with the spirit of National unity—there is no other choice.

Spirit of National Unity
The huge financial interests of this country will make their fight to make the transportation system as well as the different business institutions. This will, likewise, be true of labor through its strong organizations. We are dependent upon finance, industry and labor to carry out the mandate of the nation and these institutions, in turn, rely upon agriculture to furnish the food and the fiber—all essential and fundamental to these enormous undertakings.

The papers and the magazines and the radio are constantly informing the nation about the bottlenecks of industry, the load that is being placed upon transportation and the need of the financial interests to provide the billions and billions of dollars to carry the war debt. We are constantly being reminded that large demands are too much—there isn't much in the papers about what the dollar-a-year boys are doing for industry. You can rest assured they'll take care of themselves.

Agriculture will support the unity of this nation, as it always has. It will give more man hours per cent received than any other group in the nation. Agriculture will be the backbone of the group in the nation and it will be the least considered of any group in the nation. Just somehow or other, everybody expects and knows that the farmer is going to get the most of the pie. The farmer goes up. Everybody seems to know that the milkman will call each morning or the milk will be available at the store, likewise with the farmer and the cheese and the bread and the other foods that we eat day by day. And likewise people expect to find in the stores cotton goods and woolen goods and hope they won't have to pay any more for things than they have been paying.

Is Much Confusion
There is now more confusion in the nation than at any time during the last twenty-five years. Who knows where we are at or what we are going to do? We are just a "hoping" group of people. We all hope we will not be in war; we all hope we can maintain present standards of living. The people in the offices hope they can hold their jobs and that their salaries will enable them to buy their food and clothes and pay their rent, doctor bills, etc. The farmer hopes that he can stay on the land and in his home. He knows he is insecure and he has no definite idea as to what is going to happen to him and his farm in the years ahead. The farmer knows what has happened to the farmers in Europe and he doesn't want that here. That's true of the other groups, who know what has happened in Europe, and they don't want that to happen here. So, we hope this and we hope that, and we don't want this and we don't want that, but the cold fact is, we don't know where we are going. There is every evidence, however, that we are going—and more and more—

into government control; more and more into regimentation. The farther we go in a war economy, the more regimentation it requires to keep unity in the program moving forward.

Of course, costs are going up—living costs are going up, and rents are going up, and taxes are going up, and labor is going up in prices—all of which means the people in the stores and the offices and the factories and on the farm are going to lay out more money for their living and their supplies, machinery, etc. The great problem the nation is struggling with, the great problem this administration is struggling with, in connection with this huge drive to make our country the greatest arsenal in the world is, in effect, to keep prices, wages, incomes in balance and in proper relation so that people can maintain without going deeper into debt. All of this effort goes on, knowing that the government is going to go deeper into debt by the billions each year.

What About Agriculture?
With this tremendous situation, with all its attendant confusion, what about agriculture? What can agriculture do to keep its income moving up in relative position with the other groups and what can it do to maintain security in the home on the farm? These are the problems that vex your chosen representatives and with which we tangle and worry day and night, and we have during the years past.

In order for you to fortify yourselves for the future, start throwing out the window all of the old notions of the past. Main street will never again be what it used to be. Individualism and state rights are going to be forfeited step by step in a program to develop the highest national unity; in a program that is world-wide; in a fight that we are going to retain what we have achieved in building a democracy in this country and in some of the others, it is no time to quarrel about how to make democracy work here and abroad—the question that was raised and passed upon by our nation is the determination to use all of our energy, wealth and resources to retain what democracy exists, by becoming the arsenal for those countries opposing the axis powers.

Now, let's get our balance on this and determine the winning results we are going to keep on keeping our place, at least as far as we have achieved it, and that we are determined not to go backwards. There are two huge battles before the American farmer—one is to keep his relative income with labor, industry, finance, etc., and the other one is, who is going to own and operate the farms? Every farmer and United States is interested in those two questions. Farmers may properly quarrel as between the choice of federal-action programs to preserve their present income and prices, but all farmers are agreed that they do not want less prices and income. Individual farmers are not quarreling about the mechanics for making farm prices and increasing farm income, but the leaders of the farm organizations are in a battle about it.

Three Farm Organizations
There are three general farm organizations that are recognized in the United States—the Farm Bureau, the Grange and the Farmers Union. The Farm Bureau has definitely made its position clear, that it wants 100 per cent parity loans, or something approximating that, together with the Soil Conservation program, with its complete payments, and anything lacking in loans to be made up by Congress appropriating parity payments.

S. O. S. CALL

From National Farmers Union

This Is a Call to Arms! Funds and Work Required

Regardless of how fine the program which we have adopted may be, it will be of no avail unless YOU AND ALL FARMERS UNION MEMBERS DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT.

We propose to raise a legislative fund of \$40,000. We have already had almost \$30,000.00 pledged. The States of Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin have pledged \$25,000.00 through the Northwest Farmers Union Legislative Fund. With this kind of cooperation and with the aid of our good members in all the other states, we should really be able to get \$40,000 into the fund. We need YOU HELP! We need to have MANPOWER in Washington during the year. YOUR representatives will be there fighting for you.

How You Can Help
You can help by taking the petition form below to your neighbors and asking them to contribute 50c or more. Don't be afraid to ask the merchants in your town to contribute. Ask your local Co-operatives to contribute to the fund. ORGANIZE A LEGISLATIVE FUND DRIVE—SET UP A COMMITTEE IN YOUR LOCAL OR YOUR COMMUNITY—Ask everybody to help.

Agriculture Shall Not Be Forgotten

This is a fight to the finish for Agriculture to have its just share of the National Income. Are you going to sit idly by while industry, finance and other groups get increasing incomes? WHY NOT GET BUSY RIGHT NOW? What you do now will have much effect on your future.

START NOW. Early action is essential. If you find you need additional supplies or information, write your State Office or the National Farmers Union for additional information.

Yours for a Better Farmers Union.
Fraternally yours,
Jim Patton, President,
NATIONAL FARMERS UNION.

P. S. Formula of a strong farm organization: Number of members (Organization) squared by intensity (Action—not lethargy) equals a mighty organization—hard hitting—fighting for people who need us.

We Must Act This Year
The National Farmers Union has adopted one of the finest legislative programs ever adopted by a farm organization. Income Certificate Plan, Debt Adjustment, Crop Insurance, Federal Old Age Pensions and many other features make this program outstanding.

The Kansas Union Farmer

Rex H. Troutman Editor
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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1941

Where Socials Needed Most

The Box Social state-wide program is going ahead straight to success, Farmers Union people in all parts of the state have welcomed the plan. But a word about those who are skeptical.

The community now lacking in Farmers Union members and enthusiasm offers the greatest opportunity for a spectacular awakening. Likely the community only sleeps, for farm people actually have an idea of the need of action in one neighborhood about as in another.

The suggestions for the Box Social offered by the State Office can be adjusted to suit best the customs, talents and needs of the particular community. The thought of failure, however, in any community is hardly comprehensible. The question is only how much good can it do? Of course the best results depend upon work by somebody.

Back of the Census Figures

When first the U. S. census was taken in 1790, the economy of the United States was largely agricultural. New York City had not yet attained a population of 50,000, and among the other big cities only Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore were above the 10,000 mark.

A trend toward urbanization continued for the next 140 years, down to 1930, according to a study made by the commercial research division of the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, based upon preliminary 1930 census data. The 1940 census returns show that the past decade was a turning point in population trends, of the entire population of the United States, 43.5 per cent was living in rural areas in 1940.

However the disturbing thing about the back to the land movement is its cause. Men were attracted to the cities by opportunities there to work. They left because they had lost their jobs,

not because of a competitive opportunity. Probably it is true that the proportion of farm people in this nation is now holding fairly steady. However, tenancy is increasing. The number of farms, because of consolidations, is decreasing. The need of the farmer for several decades has not yet been adopted and got into action, a cost-of-production program for farm products.

To High to Die

New and higher standards for Kansas funeral directors and embalmers are set up in a bulky measure of 21 pages, approved by Gov. Payne Rater the other day. New qualifications are required for embalmers, one is that they must be graduates from a mortuary school with a nine-month course of study.

High standards in any vocation are desirable, to be sure, and in certain occupations such standards are properly set by legislation for the protection of the public. Too often, however, standards are named more for the economic security of the profession than for the physical security of the people served.

Burial costs are considered high by many people, and this is a field often discussed as an open one for the growth of cooperative burial societies. It is a field already being developed in some states, and proven well worth the effort. The difficulties which must be overcome, however, are often included in such bulky legislation as recently passed in Kansas; also a difficulty is that the private supply companies sometimes are not overly anxious to serve the channels of cooperative business.

Neighborhood Notes

IN CLAY COUNTY
Lincoln Local Plans to Have Box Social
The regular meeting of the Lincoln Local was held March 25 at the Idywild schoolhouse with a large attendance. The Garfield school band and Meryl Wendell and Rudolph Velen and Leroy Carlson furnished the musical part of the program. State president, Ernest Dean was with us and gave a very interesting and informative talk.

It was decided to hold a box social at the April meeting and the funds to go to the legislative program of the Farmers Union. Mrs. Elmer Munsen, Mrs. Rudolph Velen, Walter Knitter, Jr., and Harold Swanberg were appointed as a committee to arrange for the April meeting. After the meeting lunch was

served in the basement by the committee.

IN SHAWNEE COUNTY

"Truth or Consequences" Program Provides Much Fun

Elevation local met Saturday, March 22, at the home of the President, Frank Lukert, with 38 members and friends ready for fun and excitement. After the regular business meeting and planning for the box supper which will take place of the meeting which was scheduled for April 26, everybody got ready to tell the truth or pay the consequences.

Floyd Clark had prepared a list of questions based on farm problems and Farmers Union activities. The children were given questions and all won a large luscious all-day sucker either by answering their question truthfully or performing a simple penalty.

Then the adults tackled a tougher list which was based on recent information in the Kansas Union Farmer. Those who had read their paper carefully and listened to the Farmers Union hour on their farm and home hour earned their suckers easily, but some fell from grace and failed to tell the truth about their own organization and were justly punished by having to perform various difficult feats for their own discipline and the vast amusement of the others.

Our educational leader acted as master of ceremonies with the gracious and willing cooperation of every member present a hilarious evening of fun continued as long as the questions and prizes lasted. At the end of the game everyone present had been reminded of some things he ought to know about the Farmers Union.

TRUTH AND CONSEQUENCES

Q. What were these things originally? 1. Sauerkraut? 2. Honey? 3. Dill pickles? 4. Raisins? 5. Prunes? 6. Cheese? 7. Gelatin? 8. Tapioca? 9. Karo syrup? 10. Vinegar?

A. E. Cabbage, 2. Corn, 3. Cucumbers, 4. Grapes, 5. Plums, 6. Milk, 7. Animal bones and tissues, 8. Cassava roots (a South American plant), 9. Corn, 10. Apples (elder).

Q. If this country should stop importing any food, name five things we would have to do without.

A. Coffee, tea, bananas, coconut, tapioca, cocoa, etc.
Q. What is the area where these are grown called? 1. Apples, 2. Wheat, 3. Strawberries, 4. Rice, 5. Asparagus, 6. Cranberries, 7. pecans.

A. 1. Orchard, 2. Field, 3. Patch, 4. Paddy, 5. Bed, 6. Bog, 7. Grove, 8. Pasture, 9. Pasture, 10. Pasture.

Q. What are the young of these animals called? 1. Horse, 2. Sheep, 3. Goat, 4. Bear, 5. Deer, 6. Elephant.

A. Colt, 2. Lamb, 3. Kid, 4. Cub, 5. Fawn, 6. Calf.
Q. What is the covering of these called? 1. Cow, 2. Calf, 3. Sheep, 4. Horse, 5. Pig.

A. 1. Hide, 2. Skin, 3. Pelt, 4. Fur.
Q. What are a group of these called? 1. Cows, 2. quail, 3. Ducks, 4. Hounds, 5. Lions.

A. 1. Herd, 2. Convoy, 3. Flock, 4. Pack, 5. Pride.
Q. What do we call the noise each of these makes? 1. Horse, 2. Cow, 3. Sheep, 4. Pig, 5. Cat, 6. Turkey, 7. Goose.

A. 1. Nicker or Whinney, 2. Moos, 3. Baas, 4. Grunt, or squeal, 5. Meows, 6. Gobbles, 7. Hiss.
Q. Does Kansas have more State highways north and south or east and west?

A. East and West.
Q. If a man and woman are buying the same thing in a store and the man takes size 16 and the woman takes size 32 what are they buying?
A. Shirts.
Q. What additional product is added to wheat to produce vitamin B1 flour?
A. None. It is contained in the wheat germ which is now left in some flour.
Q. Are there more or fewer farms in Kansas now than there were in 1929?
A. Fewer farms but the farms are larger.
Q. What is the Farmers Union legislative program for farm income called?
A. The Income Certificate Plan.
Q. What would the Farmers Union debt adjustment bill do for farm mortgages?
A. Reduce the mortgage to the amount the farm income could repay.
Q. Would the new grain tax bill hurt or help the Farmers Union Terminal Elevator?
A. It would aid in holding grain

without recurrent ad valorem tax assessment.

IN WABAUNSEE COUNTY

Kaw Valley Meeting Has Good Program and Attendance

The Kaw Valley Farmers Union Local held a meeting at the Greenwood schoolhouse Wednesday evening, March 28, with a splendid crowd of members and guests present.

We had the honor of having Esther Ekblad, state junior director, and Bill Bode, a junior at St. Marys, president, present for the principal speakers for the evening. Other county officials and guests were asked for brief greetings.

Bill Bode, a junior at St. Marys, who is working for a minute man award gave a four minute speech, and a grand speech it was.

Everyone present joined in the group singing for the evening. Junior Tyler played the guitar and sang several songs. A lunch consisting of pie, sandwiches and coffee was served at a late hour. —Mrs. Frank Steele.

40 Co-op Burial Societies in U. S. at Close of '40

Able to Supply Complete Funeral Service at Half Price—Now Over 30,000 Members

(Co-op League News Service) Washington, D. C.—At the close of 1940, there were 40 co-op burial societies in five midwestern states with a membership of more than 30,000, according to a survey by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics released in the November issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

The states of Minnesota and Iowa lead the rest of the country in burial cooperatives. In each of these states, federations of cooperative burial societies have been established to clear up common to burial cooperatives and to provide information to people interested in the organization of similar co-op societies.

The average cooperative burial association has a membership fee of \$5 per family. The price of funerals is set as near cost as possible because the co-ops feel that the people can pay only for general service is unduly high. If and when earnings are made they are distributed to member families on the basis of patronage. Any family residing in the territory served by an association is welcome to join. Most of the co-ops provide a complete funeral service, the price of the casket determining the cost of the funeral as charges for other services are standard.

The Open Forum

Stewart Replies to O'Brien
Searchin' the Unabridged dictionary, I fail to find anything like the definition you give for money, so unless you put the word in Webster you found it. I will have to conclude you shaped that definition yourself.

Try to buy with a check without having a money spot in the bank to your credit and LEARN if checks are money. You can buy where you are not known with money, but not with a check.

In so defining money you, Mr. O'Brien, are using very questionable methods in order to convict me of mistakes. In regard to real money, (so determined by law) my figures still stand, given from a reliable source as can be found.

In February 6 issues you claim I made a "basic error" when I said, banks loan currency. If I borrow \$1,000 from a bank, the final result is exactly the same, whether I give my note and receive the currency, then hand it to the banker and say, "Put this \$1,000 on deposit for me," or whether on receiving my note, he credited the amount to my deposit. Also if I use the money to buy cattle, the final result would be exactly the same, if I took the \$1,000 and paid it to Mr. Jones for cattle, and he deposited it in the bank, or if I left the money deposited with the banker and gave Mr. Jones a check for \$1,000 and he deposited the check.

Eye Prospect of Wheat Movement On Large Scale

Grain on Government Loans Will Be Redeemed if Market Rise Continues

Redemption and sale of wheat pledged for government loan will occur on a large scale if the present upward trend in the market continues, a letter directed "To our County Shippers" from the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, the letter continues:

Some of the lower grades of soft wheat and most protein hard wheat can be redeemed at present without loss and possibly some profit. This applies to grain grading No. 4 and higher.

Accrued charges on most terminal storage receipts at present total about 10c to 10 1/2 cents per bushel, this figure including interest on the note and commission for selling. It is assumed that producers will want some profit, in sight before redeeming. It is also assumed that producers will contact their local elevator when seeking information or when wishing to sell. Furthermore, local elevators will probably direct such selling orders to the same commission firm who placed the wheat in store inasmuch as the selling commission would then be 1/2 cent per bushel, where as the full commission would necessarily be assessed if sold by another.

Some producers' notes will mature daily, and a pretty fine time balance may be obtained as between maturity date and date of sale. Before accepting instructions from producers to sell, be sure to ascertain whether or not the warehouse receipt is still available; that is, that the note has not matured and title of the pledged wheat passed to Commodity Credit Corporation in payment of the loan. In cases where Farmers Union Jobbing Association acted as the lending agent, such information is available to us from our own records. Otherwise the producer, county committee, or lending agent must impart the necessary information. We believe all or the larger part of outstanding notes have passed from the hands of various lending agents to CCC. There fore, notes, warehouse receipts, and other attached papers must be obtained from CCC here at Kansas City.

It is necessary that the producer request in writing to CCC that they release to the designated agency (Farmers Union Jobbing Association) in cases wherein we are selling the wheat to montes gained by the principal and accrued interest. We recommend the following form of letter for such purpose:

Date _____
Commodity Credit Corporation
Kansas City, Missouri
Please release to Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, Missouri, upon payment of principal plus accrued interest my wheat note Serial number _____ secured by _____ Elevator, Warehouse Receipt number _____ covering _____ bushels of wheat.
Signed (producers name) _____ (address) _____

To expedite selling and final accounting it would be well for this letter to be sent ahead of time to be used when and if the wheat is liquidated. Many instructions will come to us to redeem and sell pledged wheat when and if the market permit a certain profit. It would facilitate matters immensely if the producer's letter of release plus the date of the note accompanied such instructions.

The Jobbing Association will cooperate with you and your producers in every way possible should prices permit liquidation.

BRAIN BREAKS INTO BAND

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—There is plenty of music and brawn in back of those trouble chiefs when the University of Minnesota band tootz the "invocation of Alberich" from Wagner's opera, "Das Rheingold." A 250-pound anvil which William (Big Bill) Zesig, ace percussionist, wraps with sledge for sound effects, is making the spring tour with the band this season, necessitating inclusion of six husky handlers in the retinue.

In Want of a Manager, or In Want of a Job?

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

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

Kansas Farmers Union

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT
P. O. Box 296 Salina, Kansas

What Just One Man

COLLECTED FOR THE FARMERS UNION LEGISLATIVE FUND

If only those "It Can't Be Don-ers" could attend a pep meeting led by Fred J. Bernritter, St. Marys Farmers Union farmer and insurance agent! The job can be done! Here are the contributions collected by Mr. Bernritter for the Farmers Union Legislative Fund:

Table with columns: Name, Occupation, Home, Amount. Lists donors and their contributions to the Farmers Union Legislative Fund.

GRAND TOTAL \$32.35

Farmers Union Legislative Program

- (1) Income Certificate Plan adopted for all commodities for which it is practicable.
(2) Extension of federal crop insurance to all possible commodities, especially to cotton.
(3) The Farmers Union Debt Adjustment Bill providing for scaling down of debts, for credit at the cost of the government, and for keeping the farmer on his farm.
(4) Adequate appropriations for a manifold expansion, and extension of the Farm Security Administration program.
(5) Old Age Pensions, paid from federal funds, on the basis of age and citizenship.
(6) Soil Conservation payments made on the basis of needed conservation practices and separated from commodity income programs.
(7) Adequate financial support to bona fide farmer cooperatives and their expansion in accordance with the intent and purpose of the Agricultural Marketing Act.
(8) Increased funds for distribution of farm surpluses to those in need, through the medium of the Stamp Plan.



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

Manufactured in both mash and pellet form by the Farmers Union Feed Mill at Topeka, KFU CHICK STARTER is a combination of well balanced nutrients that will make your chicks thrive and grow. By using the farmers' own grains and buying the other necessary ingredients for good feeds in car-load lots, we are able to manufacture and distribute KFU and UNION STANDARD feeds economically. Like any other cooperative activity, the lowering of operating costs in manufacturing feeds depends much upon the volume of business. This is your own feed mill, and any lowering in the costs of manufacturing feed will be reflected in the prices of the feeds.

In addition to KFU Chick Starter, your local dealer can secure for you many other cooperatively manufactured livestock and poultry feeds, including such reasonable items as
KFU Growing Mash and Pellets
Union Standard Starter and Grower Mash or Pellets
KFU Turkey Grower Mash and Pellets
KFU Calf Meal KFU Pig and Hog Meal
Help Lower Your Feed Costs by Using Your Own Cooperatively Manufactured Feeds
Farmers Union Jobbing Assn.
KANSAS CITY TOPEKA WAKENEY

Junior and Juvenile Department

ESTHER EKBLAD, Director

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

A PROPHECY

Years of the unperformed! Your horizon rises—I see it parting away for more august dramas...

Adult Education in Kansas

"To coordinate and encourage adult education activities in Kansas, to serve as a clearing house; to disseminate information, and to provide continuity of purpose and effort..."

Labor in the Headlines

We have been hearing and reading much from the radio and newspapers about labor strife. The appeal at this time is very pronounced in that labor is wrong and that this period of crisis in which citizens should be willing to sacrifice to speed up the defense program...

"Actually, in the first six months of the defense program there have been fewer man-days lost in strikes than in any other comparable period since the passage of the Wagner Act..."

"For your information the average weekly wage of a Harvester worker is about \$30. Government statistics show that this wage is not high enough to adequately maintain a family, the cost of living in cities being what it is..."

At Your Service

Farmers Union Cooperative Educational Service Gladys Tabott Edwards

Helps for Cooperative Marketing Course

Many high school groups are writing in asking for help with their Cooperative Marketing course. We are happy to know that so many schools are offering this course to their students...

Wisconsin and Michigan Cooperate

Mary Jo Uphoff, Director of Education for the Wisconsin Farmers Equity Union is helping the Michigan Peninsular group get their Junior work under way in their Locals...

About the National Union Farmer

Are you a subscriber to the National Union Farmer, official news organ of the National Farmers Union? If not, you are missing an excellent source of information on your organization...

Picture Sheets

Are you well enough acquainted with your National officers and members of the standing Committees on Education, Cooperation, Legislation and Organization so you recognize the persons you have chosen to lead your organization?

HOW TO FEEL AT HOME

MILLINOCKET, Mo. (AP)—John Porter, a locomotive engineer, has built a roundhouse here—not for his engine, but for himself. The seven-room dwelling, looking much like a silo, has several advantages, Porter believes...

Every farmer should be a member of the Farmers Union.

IN CLAY COUNTY

35 Juniors Attend Lincoln Local and Enjoy Program

The Lincoln Local Juniors met Thursday evening March 20 at the Idylwild schoolhouse. Thirty-five members and their leader were present. Several songs were sung at the opening of the meeting...

DEFENSE MEASURES BRING NEW IMPORTANCE TO UNION

(Continued From Page One) mers Union would be the least interference with a free movement of the products of the farm...

Security on the Land

We have given you a high-light acreage and, very likely, marketing quotas. The picture to us looks black for agriculture...

1940 Far. U. Minute Man Leads Panel Discussion

Raymond Groene, Winfield, Heads a Discussion Group Before Kellogg Local Meeting—Review Organization Principles and Types of Cooperatives

On March 19 at the regular meeting of the Kellogg Local, Cowley county, Raymond Groene, a 1940 Farmers Union Minuteman, led a group of five people in a panel discussion...

Saturday evening, March 29 the Juniors of the Kellogg Local held another of their regular parties at the hall. The group enjoyed trick games and took an entertainment break...

So on the income side of the agriculture and the prices of agricultural commodities, we will repeat that we will make the best fight that we can to persuade the Congress of the United States to give favorable consideration to the Income Certificate Plan...

There is one thing our farmers, and all farmers, should bear in mind, that a loan program at 85 per cent of parity for basic commodities is cheap price-fixing...

What type of program does your Local have at the regular meetings? Is it one which might interest outsiders in the work of the Farmers Union? Does it include numbers, Secretary, etc.?

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RECENT REPRESENTATIVE

Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Agency

AT KANSAS CITY

Table with columns: Name, County, No. Head, Weight, Price. Lists various livestock sales including cattle and hogs.

Light Butchers

Table with columns: Name, County, No. Head, Weight, Price. Lists light butchers including various breeds of cattle.

Medium and Heavy Butchers

Table with columns: Name, County, No. Head, Weight, Price. Lists medium and heavy butchers including various breeds of cattle.

SHEEP

Table with columns: Name, County, No. Head, Weight, Price. Lists sheep sales including various breeds.

AT PARSONS

CATTLE

Table with columns: Name, County, No. Head, Weight, Price. Lists cattle sales at Parsons including various breeds.

HOGS

Table with columns: Name, County, No. Head, Weight, Price. Lists hog sales at Parsons including various breeds.

Four Minute Speech Outline

THE FARM TENANT ACT

- I. What are some of the things we know about farm tenancy? Of the 6,812,350 farm families in the United States in 1935, 2,865,155 or 43 percent, were farm tenants...

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.

Table with columns: Weight of Pigs and Hogs, Amount of Serum to Use, Amount of Virus to Use. Provides dosage instructions for different animal weights.

Order From Farmers Union Live Stock Commission SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Consolidated printing and stationery co. SALINA - KANSAS

Farm Unit Organization Plan Meets With Success

Farm Security Administration Helps the Unfortunate Farmer to Regain a Sound Financial Position on His Farm

What is happening to "farms tailored to fit?" asks Lionel C. Holm in the government publication, Land Policy Review, and proceeds to analyze the position of the farmer who has been receiving counsel and financial help from governmental agencies.

Unit reorganization is an attempt to promote sound land use and establish a stable agricultural economy by assisting the individual operator to shift from a cash crop system of farming to a diversified livestock and feed crop system.

The Farm Security Administration advances the necessary funds to establish a unit, to cover operating expenses, and to purchase a foundation herd of breeding livestock on a repayment period up to 10 years. The Soil Conservation Service furnishes technical assistance in preparing a plan of conservation operations on the unit which is designed to stabilize the blow land, put into practice conservation operations, and promote good range management. The supervision and servicing of the loan are the responsibility of the FSA.

Since the inauguration of the program early in 1938 until June 30, 1940, approximately 400 loans of this nature have been made in Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas; more than 250 of them in 14 southeast Colorado counties. A survey of 71 representative units as of December 31, 1939, was made to get a fair indication of the operators' progress under this type of organization. Some of the units had been in operation for 2 years and some for only 1 year, but no case was considered that had not been in a position to produce at least one calf or lamb crop.

Errors in Averages
The consistency of any program in terms of averages is not a true index of an individual's progress; nevertheless, in this instance it is probably the best way to determine how the program has been accomplished. The average individual as here considered represents the average of the results obtained in the survey.

This average individual, before receiving a Unit Reorganization loan, was farming approximately 1,200 acres, with some 820 acres in grass and about 380 acres in cultivation. His reorganized unit consists of 2,050 acres, with 1,020 acres in grass and 430 acres in cultivation. Previously, he had 13 head of cattle, of which only 8 were cows or 2-year-old heifers.

Upon receiving his loan, he purchased additional cattle, so that he had 19 head of producing cows and heifers. By January 1, 1940, his herd had increased to 40, of which 26 head were cows and 2-year-old heifers; the rest were steer calves, heifer calves, and yearling heifers being retained to increase the breeding herd.

Increasing Net Worth
The net worth of this average client when he obtained the loan was \$428. He owed the FSA \$687; he owed other creditors \$1,507. As of January 1, 1940, his indebtedness to the Farm Security Administration, (including supplemental loans after his initial loan, less repayments he had made during that period) was \$771. The other obligations had been decreased to \$1,114. A comparison of his total obligations at the time he obtained his Unit Reorganization loan and as of January 1, 1940, shows that they have been increased from \$2,195 to \$2,886, an increase of \$691. During that period his net worth increased from \$428 to \$1,134, a gain of \$706. During the time that he has operated under the Unit Reorganization plan, he has received \$336 in supplemental loans and has repaid \$360, but it has been necessary to provide him with \$90 worth of grants.

Financially, this typical client has not made startling progress, because his increase in net worth is offset by an almost equal increase in indebtedness and the amount of his repayment is only \$134 more than the amount it has been necessary to advance in the form of supplemental loans and subsistence grants.

He has been able, however, to retire debts of \$393 to outside creditors. This is about what was anticipated, as the first repayments were expected to be low so that the borrowers could build up the carrying capacity of his range, increase his cow herd, and stabilize the land that was to be restored to grass.

A further analysis should be made to determine whether this average client's earning capacity has been increased and whether from now on he can better himself financially.

It has been noted that the productive units in his herd have increased from 19 to 26. The carrying capacity of his range has increased from 149 to 184. He has 23 tons of stacked feed on hand as on January 1, 1940, besides 412 acres of grass reserve that has not been pastured during the growing season. His farm program has been altered so that instead of devoting 69 acres to feed crop he is now devoting 112 acres. The amount of supplemental pasture has been increased from 5 acres to 20, and the acreage of hay, both tame and native, increased from 6 to 15; 172 acres of restoration land are included in this program of which 140 acres already have been stabilized.

He has contour-furrowed 170 acres of pasture and he contemplates contouring considerable acreage over a period of years. The total cost of his leased land for 1939 was \$180. The grazing cost was \$340 per cow. With increased carrying capacity and a growing herd this cost per head will be lowered over the next few years. In 1938 he had a calf crop of 82.5 per cent which was increased in 1939 to 84.7 per cent. With younger cows and better bulls, together with improved range and suffi-

when he made it. Therefore, on first contact, he has been reluctant to enter into a long-term lease in line with the actual earning capacity of the land.

In most cases where personal contact could be made with the landlord or adequate explanation made through correspondence of the aims of the program, of conservation practices that would be put into operation, and the supervision that would be given the operations of the borrower by the Farm Security Administration, satisfactory leases have been obtained. This, however, is a slow process, as the rounding out of a unit usually necessitates the leasing of land from 8 to 10 owners.

Security of Tenure
The attitude of borrowers also has varied. Many of them could readily see the advantages of operating under a lease, but there were others who could not. They had the opinion that if they could obtain security or tenure on a small tract of land to use as an operating base, they did not need to spend cash for leases on the surrounding land. In some instances, they had been using some of this land for grazing for several years without any cash cost, and therefore saw no reason why they could not continue to do this if the Farm Security Administration would merely lend them enough money to expand their operations.

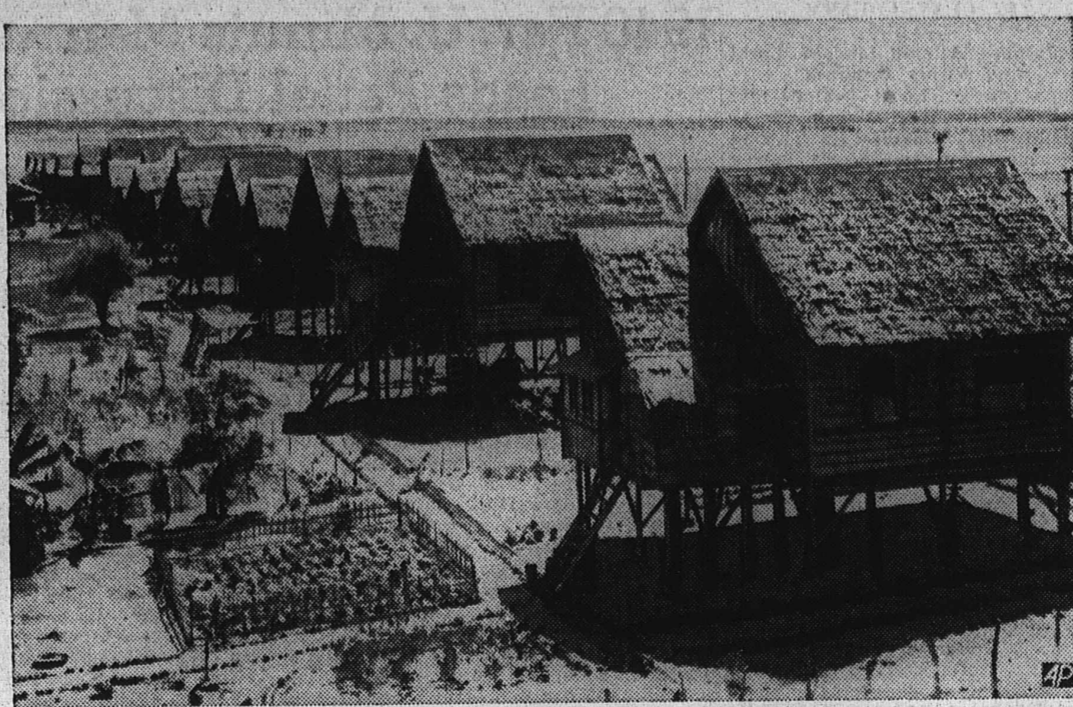
It was evident that the future success of the Unit Reorganization program depended upon equitable tenure arrangements for both the tenant and the land owner. Conservation practices and good range management could not be fostered by an arrangement which would not fit upon the individual operator the responsibility for obtaining maximum results from a given tract over a 10-year period. It was felt necessary definitely to block out the unit through leases in order to prevent encroachment by other operators and overgrazing by itinerant herds of cattle and sheep which drift from area to area where local grazing conditions are good and unfenced land is available. The land owner also had to be assured of a fair return from his land if he was expected to be a partner to a permanent organization.

Taxes have been a vital factor in developing these units. If the carrying capacity of the unit as a whole permits the operator to pay a cash lease equal to or greater than the taxes on the land, a lease can usually be obtained. In many areas, however, the tax assessment exceeds the earning capacity of the land, and difficulty is immediately experienced in attempting to lease such lands, although the owner may not have had any return from this land for many years.

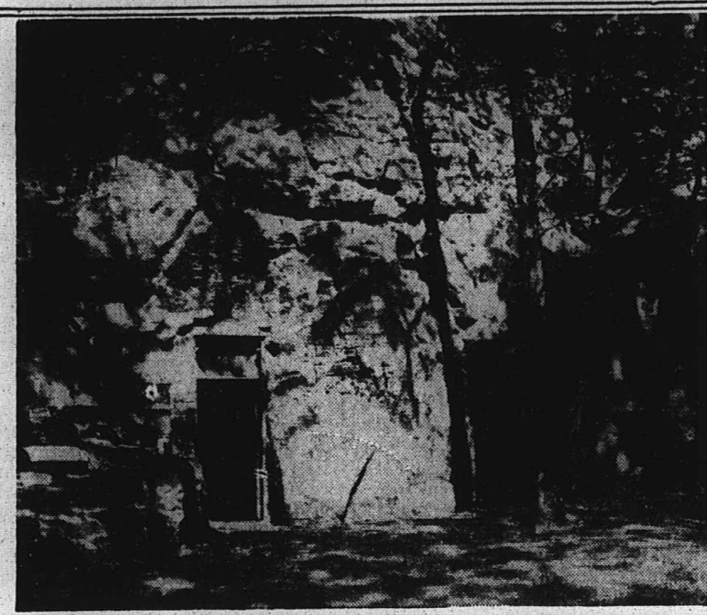
A discrepancy in taxes is particularly obvious between Colorado and Kansas. Grazing land of the type usually being organized in Colorado has a tax assessment from 4 to 10 cents an acre, while similar land across the line in Kansas will vary from 8 to 15 cents an acre. The tax structure has a profound bearing on the reorganization of an agricultural economy.

Taxes a Big Factor
This type of AAA program will aid in the expansion of the Unit Reorganization program. The development of the Unit Reorganization program has been relatively slow. There are several reasons for this. It has been interesting to note the attitude of the land owners and operators in attempting to develop this program. Many land owners in this area are non-resident and have very little knowledge of the actual condition of their own holdings. In some instances, it has been found that the owner had the impression that he owned a tract of grass land, while actually his land had been broken and farmed to wheat some years ago and had become a trow hazard.

Few of these absentee owners had been getting any income from this land for a number of years. It would seem that, having received no income for years, they would have everything to gain and nothing to lose by entering into a long-term lease contract that would give a definite cash return. This has not been the case. The average owner seems to believe that some day his investment will develop into the bonanza for which he had hoped



HOMESTEADS IN THE PHILIPPINES—Homesteaders in fertile Korondal valley on Mindanao island of the Philippines live in these simple houses and spend their time farming plots of land—part of the 213,000 acres being homesteaded under the Philippine government's supervision. The farmers are trying to raise rubber, peanuts. Some 6,000 settlers are already there.



Cliff dwellers in Kansas! You don't believe it? Well there were about 70 years ago and they were not Indians either. Here are two of the habitations, known as Farris caves, a short distance southeast of Ellsworth. One of the rooms was large enough to be used as a school room with mantles, the flues cut upward through the cliff. Both would make comfortable homes today.

owner sell the tract, even though it may have been an essential part of the unit.

The Federal land bank has never agreed to give more than a 5-year lease, subject to sale, on any of its holdings. The bank has sold several tracts and thereby wrecked a well-organized unit for an operator who could make sound use of this land.

It is doubtful whether much of this land has been sold in such a manner that it will stay sold. Certainly it is not fair to the individual operator to be deprived of the use of this land just when he is in a position to reap some of the benefits of his labor in restoring the land to a salable condition. Considerable educational work needs to be done with private land owners in this connection, and closer coordination of land use policies between various governmental agencies is definitely needed.

It is realized that during the relatively short time in which the Unit Reorganization program has been in operation comparatively high livestock prices have prevailed. The true test of whether or not this program will provide a stable agricultural economy for the Southern Great Plains will come when it faces both drought and low livestock prices. Considering the feed reserves being built

up and the flexibility of repayment arrangements, it seems reasonable to hope that the Unit Reorganization program can successfully hurdle both these hazards.

CORONADO HEADQUARTERS
National Director and Entrada Director To Lyons
LYONS — George C. Dickens, managing director of the National Coronado Cuarto Centennial Commission, has established headquarters here and will remain during the spring and summer. He will help Kansas and the state commission, headed by Paul Jones, with the Kansas festival and celebration of the 400th anniversary of Coronado's visit to the southwest. Jerome Cargill, director of the huge pageant, which was pro-

duced in New Mexico last year, also has moved headquarters here for performances over the state.

CALLS ATTENTION TO LSK SERVICES BESIDES REFUNDS
(continued from page 1)
It may be, is secondary to cooperative service, buying power and foresight. All of which leads us to the conclusion that the cooperatives are here to stay and "sinet you can't beat 'em, you had better jine 'em."

In the past, women bought a winner's potato supply at one time, but now the favorite unit of purchase is a 15-pound sack according to a study made at Ohio State university.

COLUMBIAN RED TOP GRAIN BINS

Approved by the AAA

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

Storage Problem to Be Serious in 1941

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

COLUMBIAN GRAIN BINS AND STORAGE TANKS ARE DISTRIBUTED BY

Farmers Union Jobbing Association
KANSAS CITY TOPEKA

Mark It Down

Monday Evening

April 28th

You'll Enjoy the Farmers Union

BOX Social

Be Sure to Attend THIS Meeting

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 Concentrated Cholera Serum.....	\$0.72 per 100 cc
Simultaneous Virus.....	1.60 per 100 cc
Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin.....	.06 per dose
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum.....	1.50 per 100 cc
Mixed Infection Bacterin.....	.06 per dose
Pig Scours Bacterin.....	.06 per dose
Hog Worm Oil.....	7.00 per gal.
Worm Capsules.....	.02 1/2 and .03 1/2 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

Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin.....	.06 per dose
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum.....	1.80 per 100 cc

FOR SHEEP

Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin.....	.06 per dose
Mixed Bacterin Ovine.....	.06 per dose
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum.....	1.50 per 100 cc
Worm Capsules.....	.02 1/2 and .03 1/2 each

FOR POULTRY

Mixed Bacterin Avian.....	.01 1/2 per 1 cc dose
Stained Pullorum Antigen, B. W. D. Test.....	\$1.50 per 100 tests
Anchor Elastic Worm Capsules.....	.01 1/2 each
Kamala-Nicotine Tablet.....	.00 1/2 each

FOR DOGS

Rabies Vaccine.....	\$0.50 per dose
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"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.

For the

"High" Dollar

Ship Live Stock to the Terminal Market

Consign Them to "YOUR OWN FIRM"

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

Kansas City—Parsons—Wichita