



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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New Record for F. U. Jobbing Ass'n

One Day's Receipts are 6 Miles of Wheat Box Cars

OFFICE A BEE-HIVE OF ACTIVITY

Union Association Receives 570 Cars July 5, and 1,463 for Week Ending July 9—Tops All Records Made In Big Year of 1937

The golden grain goes to market! Old records in volume are broken by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, and new ones are set! Nearly six miles of box cars full of wheat arrived to this Association in one day, July 5, with its receipts of 570 cars, greater by 53 cars than the last record set in 1937! The volume for the week ending July 9 marked a new record with 1,463 cars, topping last year's high week by 232 cars!

The moment the late spring rains stopped pouring over Kansas, winter wheat started pouring into the Kansas City market at an almost unbelievable rate. On July 5, receipts in Kansas City were 3,579 cars, and on that same day the Farmers Union Jobbing Association handled for its members and patrons 570 cars of wheat—breaking an all-time record for one day's business! During that week 1,463 cars of grain were handled through the Association. Last year's heaviest day was on July 6, when 517 cars were handled, and the largest week's business was that same week with a total of 1,231 cars.

New records, however, are made but to be broken, for on Monday, July 11, 440 cars of grain were handled by Farmers Union Jobbing Association which was a new record day's business for a two-day accumulation of arrivals in the Kansas City market, and each day continues to average about 200 cars. The month of July will be, beyond a doubt, the largest business month in the history of the Association. The daily record of cars handled by the Association since the movement got under way on July 6, is as follows:

July 5	570 Cars
July 6	185 Cars
July 7	219 Cars
July 8	213 Cars
July 9	283 Cars
July 10	440 Cars
July 11	237 Cars
July 12	200 Cars
July 13	197 Cars
July 14	187 Cars
July 15	187 Cars
July 16	186 Cars

Are Three Organizations

In spite of the fact that receipts were somewhat larger than expected during these first two weeks in July, after the early rain scare, there has been a very good demand for wheat. The wheat is more varied than usual this year, with samples coming in to Kansas City of light and heavy, low and high protein, good and bad, mixed, dark and hard, and soft. The protein content was somewhat of a surprise to the trade, being considerably higher than was expected. Much of the wheat arriving now is going into store—possibly as high as 40 per cent of the wheat.

As was the case last year, the Equity Union Grain Co., of which O. B. Pecha is manager, has offices with the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and its grain is handled by the same employees. This year, the Missouri Grain Growers Association, of which M. R. Miller is secretary, is also marketing its grain through Farmers Union Jobbing Association. These three Kansas City farmers' cooperative marketing associations make a combination that can't be beat. As originators of grain, they are absolutely "tops!"

Finance Plan Is Popular

From July 1 to 14, the 77 elevators operating under the finance plan of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association have shipped 1,170 cars to Kansas City. The Farmers Cooperative Elevator Association of Greenleaf, Kansas, ranks highest, with 55 cars in, and the Farmers Union Cooperative Shipping Association of operation, Kan., is a close second, having had 54 cars in during that time. Other financed stations which have been able to ship out over thirty cars since the first of the month are:

Farmers Union Coop. Business Association, Mayetta, Kan.; Lebanon Farmers Union Coop. Association, Lebanon, Kan.; Farmers Union Cooperative Association, Maple Hill, Kan.; Cooperative Grain Association, Green, Kan.; Ray-Carroll County Grain Growers Assn., Carrollton, Mo.; Wheeler Equity Exchange, Wheeler, Kan.; Udall Farmers Union Coop. Assn., Udall, Kan.; Bird City Equity Exchange, Bird City, Kan.

The entire group of the Crawford County Farmers Union Cooperative Association is operating under the finance plan—the highest shipper from this county group is Girard, with 25 cars shipped in to Kansas City during the first 14 days of July. The total cars shipped by this Association during this period is 110 cars.

The elevators which have been leased by Farmers Union Jobbing Association this year also have been making very good showings, having had a total of 173 cars in during this month up to July 14. The Phillipsburg elevator is leading this group, having shipped 54 cars in that time.

cars in during the ten-day period, is managed by Louis Vernon, a capable, aggressive manager of a cooperative organization that has a membership of loyal supporters who are truly cooperative-minded. Mr. Vernon has made a very good record during the seven or eight years he has been manager at this station. He came there when the organization had a deficit, and it now has a very valuable surplus. Several improvements in the facilities have been made during this time, the latest of which is the installation of a 34 foot cement deck scale with an automatic weighograph.

Lynon Fox is the manager of the Logan Farmers Union, of Logan, Kansas, which is close behind the Pauline organization in rank during this ten day period, having had 97 cars in to the Association. This Logan Farmers Union is also a very successful organization and for many years has been a loyal supporter of Farmers Union Jobbing Association. The Atwood Equity Exchange has shipped 79 cars in to Equity Grain Co. during this period. This Association is managed by J. A. Bowles. The wheat coming from this station has been running No. 1 dark hard, and the protein content running from 13 to 15 per cent.

Office Force At Top Speed
The office of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association is a regular hive both by day and night during this rush season. And while the speed and hard work necessary to get this large volume of business handled promptly and expertly may look somewhat "helter-skelter" on the surface, there is an undercurrent of rhythm to it.

This rhythm is based on the careful planning and forethought on the part of General Manager H. E. Witham, and Office Manager Fred Stultz, and a complete understanding of the grain business by those in the responsible "regular" positions in the office. Nine additions have been made to the office force in the last three weeks. One of these young men who helps out during his vacations from College, thinks harvesting is "child's play" compared to his present job of paying freight on the cars of grain that come in. He has been in his job for a year and a half, and at the office this year, so felt he was an authority on the subject.

Roy D. Crawford, in charge of the sales, has taken this volume of business in his usual manner. With a quick, clear mind, a thorough knowledge of the value of all grades of wheat, and the respect of every buyer in this market, he has been able to make excellent sales at a high rate of speed. Mr. Witham, of course, has also been on the trading floor, whenever his other duties permitted, and his wide acquaintance and years of experience in salesmanship as well as management, are assets the Association could not duplicate. Young Larry Witham has been wading "waist-deep" in wheat in an attempt to follow in his father's footsteps. He has had charge of the grain since this season, and has been chief assistant to Mr. Crawford and Mr. Witham on the trading floor.

Jat Newberry, Don McManigal, Charlie Reid, and Tom Hall all have been doing excellent work in their respective territories. They have been getting consignments of grain and considerable grain for storage along with orders for merchandise.

(continued on page 3)



H. E. WITHAM

Grain From Four States
Shipments of grain handled by Farmers Union Jobbing Association during the last two weeks have come from various parts of Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, and Missouri. The following is a list of stations having had 20 or more cars arrive on the Kansas City market to be handled through the Association between July 5 and July 15:

Pauline Farmers Cooperative Elevator, Pauline, Kan.; Logan Farmers Union, Logan, Kan.; Atwood Equity Exchange, Atwood, Kan.; Farmers Union Cooperative Elevator, Wray, Colo.; McDonald Equity Exchange, McDonald, Kan.; Osborne County Farmers Union Coop. Assn., Alton, Kan.; Farmers Union Elevator, Stockton, Kan.; Logan Farmers Union, Speed, Kan.; Farmers Union Coop. Elevator, Manhattan, Kan.; St. Francis Equity Exchange, St. Francis, Kan.; Farmers Union Coop. Assn., Overbrook, Kan.; Mitchell County Farmers Union Coop. Assn., Cawker City, Kan.; Osborne County Farmers Union Coop. Assn., Fortis, Kan.

Louis Vernon at Pauline Elevator, which had over a hundred

National President's Message

By John Vesecky

On April 12 the National Industrial Conference Board issued a bulletin purporting to be an analysis of the Farm Control Law of 1938. In this bulletin they very severely criticized the Farm Control Act of 1938 and endeavor to show that it is autocratic and brings agriculture under regimentation to the degree.

May 27, Mr. H. R. Tolley, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, issued a release discussing this bulletin issued by the National Industrial Conference Board and showing up the inaccuracies appearing in the bulletin. I agree with Mr. Tolley that there were many inaccuracies in this bulletin and that it very likely was written for the purpose of discrediting not only the Farm Act but also the Agricultural Department of the United States.

Because of his deliberate misstatements I hope that this bulletin will help to open the eyes of Secretary Wallace, Mr. Tolley and others in the Department charged with the administration of the Farm Act, to the fact that they cannot expect either cooperation or friendly criticism from the group which is backing the National Industrial Conference Board, namely, the big industrialists, and the different trade organizations, which make money out of processing and handling and gambling in farm products.

Crop Control Legislation
Last winter when I was discussing with Secretary Wallace the relative merits or demerits of the present crop

Juniors on Radio

Broadcast from Estes Park Camp Will Be July 23
Members of the Junior Department of the Farmers Union will discuss their summer camp activities during the regular monthly Farmers Union program, Saturday, July 23. The broadcast will originate in the studios of KOA, Denver, at 10:30 a. m. over the NBC-Blue network.
Mrs. Gladys Talbot Edwards, director of the Junior Department, will interview a group of the members who are attending the Farmers Union Junior Camp in Estes Park, Colo. The executive committee of the group also will be heard in a discussion of the work carried on during the year.
Musical portions of the broadcast will come from the NBC Chicago studios with Rex Maupin conducting the orchestra.

Salina Co-op Has Contest For Juniors

Contestants Tell Why Their Fathers Should Patronize Oil Association

Salina—A contest is being sponsored by the Farmers Union Cooperative Oil Company here among junior Farmers Union people. There will be two winners, and their fees will be paid to the Farmers Union Junior Camp at Eureka Lake Park, August 1 to 6.

The contest is to complete the sentence which follows in not more than 25 additional words: "I think my father should patronize the Farmers Union Cooperative Oil Company because..."

R. T. Flory is manager of this association, and reports a 15 per cent increase in refined petroleum business in the first five months of this year over the same period of 1937. The cooperative membership has increased by 24, and there are 33 new stockholders.

Sales of refined products amounted to 450,000 gallons in 1937. From since the organization of the association in June, 1930 until last year, profits totaled over \$20,000, and refund and interest payments have been made of over \$15,000.

Operate Four Stations
Service stations are operated at Salina, Minneapolis, Culver and Bennington. Four tank wagons are also operated. The trade territory extends 70 miles north and south, and 40 miles east and west.

Mr. Flory reports real satisfaction in dealing with Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City. The KFU twine sales this season were the best in the association's history. Fencing and steel products were in good demand.

Rec. Len, Kansas manager of the Farmers Union Life Insurance Company, is president of the Oil Association. Other officers are J. F. Korinek, vice president; J. E. Sewell, secretary-treasurer; W. W. Newrick, Frank Tromble, Chas. Arey, Jess Neely, M. J. Werhan and Ira McCall.

BUSY AT SALINA

Exceptionally Good Wheat From Western Elevators

The wheat crop in Central Kansas was not nearly as good this year as last, but the business in the Salina office dealing with the Farmers Union Jobbing Association was about the same, reports Art Riley, manager, because of better receipts from western points.

Exceptionally good quality wheat came in from the Thomas and western Graham counties, he said. About 50 per cent of the wheat has been going into storage until recently. Now more is being sold, he said.

Elevator associations from which 20 or more cars of grain have been received by the Salina office of the Jobbing Association are located at: Bennington, Brewster, Corinth, Delphos, Ellis, Ellsworth, Forney, Hilton, Kanopolis, Menlo, Waldo and Luray.

Indicating the reduced shipments from north central Kansas is the Union Pacific report for the first 20 days of the wheat movement, when in 1937 on the Beloit branch shipments totaled 1,377 cars, while in 1938 there were only 664.

TO SCOTLAND

T. B. Dunn Leaves On Vacation Across Atlantic

T. B. Dunn, manager of the Farmers Union Auditing Association, Salt Lake City, is leaving July 20 with his wife and Miss Maude Dunn, their daughter, for Scotland on a vacation for six weeks or two months.

They will leave from Montreal, Canada, on the ship Montclare, and in 1919, joined the Auditing Association in September, 1920, and became its manager in 1923.

Mr. Dunn plans to visit the offices of the Scottish Cooperative Wholesale Society in Glasgow, and the factories at Shieldhall during his visit, and expects to renew many friendships.

(continued on page 4)

Plan Great Program at Junior Camp

Enthusiasm Is High for the First Kansas F. U. Camp to Open August 1

Plans are practically completed for the first Junior camp of the Kansas Farmers Union, which will be held from August 1 to 6 at Eureka Lake Park about four miles west of Manhattan. Enthusiasm is abundant, and a successful camp in every respect is assured. Miss Esther Eckblad is the state Junior leader of the Farmers Union. At the camp Mrs. L. J. Alkire, wife of the manager of the Wichita house of the Farmers Union Live Stock Company, will have personal supervision of the young women. "Uncle John" Fengel, Lincolnville, a state director, will have charge of the young men.

The All-State Junior Camp of the National Farmers Union is now in session in Estes Park, Colo. Miss Pauline Cowger, secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union writes:

"One is kept busy going from one most important thing to another. There are three most interesting classes in the morning with capable and competent instructors. In the afternoon there is a most interesting assembly, and some leisure time for sports, handicraft, etc., but it usually develops that one cannot find the leisure to do the other things."

"I would say the key of the camp is 'Knowledge Is Power.' I believe there are 11 states registered in so far. Five came all the way from Oregon, and several states have 21 and 20 juniors. Some are well over 1,000 miles from home. There are about 25 local junior leaders in the camp at this time. Registration is about 200."

"One leader from South Dakota said at their first camp last year they had only twenty juniors, but there were 112 at the camp this year. I feel sure we are going to have many more than 20 at our first Kansas camp, but am hoping the enthusiasm they take back home will develop the Farmers Union interest that our next year's Kansas camp will be multiplied in proportion to that of South Dakota."

Flowers From Texas

"One county in North Dakota has sent 23 juniors to different camps this year. They don't all go to the same one and can take back home the many fine things they hear and learn at each of the different camps."

"The first evening, a Farmers Union member from Texas presented to the National Junior Advisory Board, of which all five members are present at this camp, a large bouquet of Texas rose bushes. These grew in the very south of Texas, and had been picked and brought here by him. They are so very fragrant, and their white beauty leads us to wonder. They are kept in the Assembly hall where we may all enjoy them. Such a thoughtful gesture, but I was interested and gave us all something to think about. He had told of the part which youth has played in the affairs of the world in the past, and the place which will be theirs in the shaping of the world of the future."

"John Vesecky, national president, made a most outstanding talk to the camp last Thursday evening. Mr. Harry Terrell, chairman of the World Economic Conference, commented that 'President Vesecky has made one of the best short talks I have ever been privileged to hear. It was interesting and gave us all something to think about.' He had told of the part which youth has played in the affairs of the world in the past, and the place which will be theirs in the shaping of the world of the future."

ESTIMATES ARE CUT

Report Nearly 30 Million Fewer Bushels of Wheat for Kansas

A 1938 winter wheat yield of 163,576,000 bushels was in prospect for Kansas on the basis of the condition of the crop on July 1, the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture reported July 11.

This is a decline of 29,201,000 bushels from the 1927,777,000 bushels forecast for the state on June 1. The full effect of the many detrimental factors that reduced yields and quality of wheat below earlier expectations is becoming known," the report said. "These include the extreme lack of soil moisture at seeding time, the shallow rooting of wheat plants, severe April and May frosts, excessive May and June rainfall, hail, widespread infestation of orange leaf rust and black stem rust, and more recently heavy losses from grasshoppers."

The 1938 crop, however, is being reaped from a record seeded area of 14,224,000 acres, compared with 13,170,000 acres in 1937.

The farm carry-over of old wheat on July 1 totaled 9,483,000 bushels, the report said, compared with 1,200,000 bushels last year, and 8,076,000 bushels for the five year 1933-32 average.

Wallace Sets Loan of 59 to 60 Cents

Regards New Program As Aid to Marketing Rather Than Price Peg—Loans Eligible Only to Growers Who Abide By Acreage Allotments

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 provides that loans shall be made available to cooperating farmers when the farm price on June 15 is less than 52 per cent of the parity price or when the July crop estimate indicates a production larger than a normal year's domestic consumption and exports.

Announcement of loans on 1938 wheat came from Secretary of Agriculture Wallace July 14. The rates at farms or local elevators, where most of the loan wheat probably will be stored, will average between 59 and 60 cents a bushel, the secretary said. This is the minimum permitted under provisions of the new farm law which requires the loan. Parity price is figured at \$1.14.

Farmers may calculate their net loan rates at interior points by deducting the all-rail interstate freight rate from the country storage point to the designated terminal market, and deducting 4 cents for handling charges. Wheat stored on farms will take the rate at the country loading point, with 7 cents added for storage if not delivered until after the end of next May.

72c At Kansas City

The basic rate for Kansas City will be 72 cents on No. 2 hard winter wheat, and 70 cents on No. 2 red winter. In Chicago for comparable grades the rate will be 77 and 75 cents.

Department officials said loans on No. 2 hard winter wheat stored on Kansas farms probably would bring the farmer from 53 to 67 cents a bushel. This compares with the Kansas City terminal rate of 72 cents.

Loans will be extended only to wheat producers who did not exceed their 1938 soil-depleting acreage allotments by more than 5 per cent.

The loan program set up a scale of base loan rates for principal terminal grain markets. Better grades will be eligible for higher loans, and lower grades, likewise, rates on grain stored distances from these terminals will decrease as the distance increases. In a few minor wheat areas flat loan rates were established.

Loans will mature in seven months on wheat stored in elevators and May 31, 1939, when stored on the farm. The government will make advances to farmers through next December 31. On farm-stored wheat the growers will receive an additional 7 cents a bushel on wheat delivered after next May 31, if of proper grade and in good condition.

May Surrender Wheat

Farmers obtaining loans may surrender their wheat to the government when the loans mature as full payment of their obligation. The government would assume the storage charges which will be 7 cents a bushel in commercial storage.

Producers of farm-stored wheat would receive a payment of 7 cents a bushel for storage if they delivered the wheat to the government as payment for loans.

Borrowers may withdraw their wheat as collateral at any time by paying interest and storage charges. Officially said that the amount of wheat that may be put under loan was uncertain. Secretary Wallace estimated, however, that it might be 130 million bushels or more.

"There is an important difference between this loan program and the farm board operations," Sec. Wallace explained. "This difference is that wheat loans are a part of an integrated, national farm policy, and loans are only one part of this program."

The loans are intended to aid AAA cooperators to withhold temporarily a part of this year's large surplus, he explained, which will make necessary the exportation of about 250 million bushels. The loans are not intended nor expected to fix the price of wheat, he said, "but only to promote the orderly handling of an especially large crop."

Surplus Problem

The secretary pointed out that the income which growers would receive from sale of wheat or from loans would be supplanted by Government subsidy payments, which AAA officials have estimated may total between \$125,000,000 and \$150,000,000 before the next harvesting season.

H. R. Tolley, AAA administrator, supplemented Sec. Wallace's statement by saying the loan program merely supplemented other government measures, such as the 1939 acreage allotments, to bring the wheat surplus into "manageable proportions." The carry-over from last year he estimated at 200 million

bushels and adding to this the present crop of 967 million bushels, brought the total supply this year to 1,167 million bushels.

Mr. Tolley estimated domestic consumption would account for 675 million bushels; payments of crop insurance premiums in kind 25 to 30 million bushels; leaving 465 million bushels free for next year's carry-over and for export.

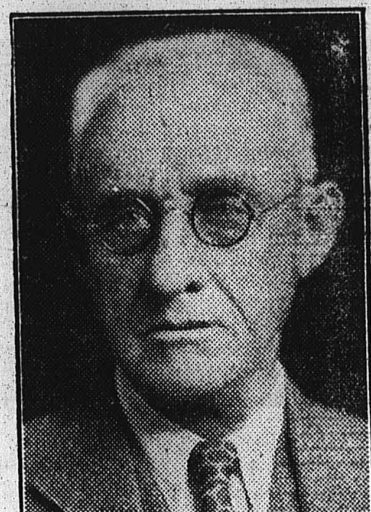
The AAA administrator was unable to predict the volume of wheat loans to be made, that depending largely on world price and supply conditions in other countries, not yet fully known.

A. M. Kinney Is Dead

Past State Secretary Dies in Huron, July 7

A. M. Kinney, past secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union and having friends throughout the state, died July 7 at his home in Huron, Kansas. Funeral services were held the next day at Huron.

Mr. Kinney had been a resident of Kansas early 35 years, coming to this state from Nebraska. For nine years he was the successful manager of the Farmers Union Elevator at Huron. He resigned this position to take up work with the Farmers Union Elevator at Huron. He resigned this position to take up work with the Farmers Union Jobbing Association as a field representative. This work gave him a wide acquaintance and made for him many friends.



A. M. KINNEY

Mr. Kinney was an active figure in state and national Farmers Union affairs. He was appointed Secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union August 1, 1929, when C. E. Brasted resigned from the office on account of failing health. Mr. Kinney was elected to the office at the State convention held in Parsons in November, 1929. He resigned in 1931 to work with Farmers National Grain Corporation.

Indicating the affection with which Mr. Kinney was regarded by his fellow workers is the following letter received by Mrs. Kinney:

"We are deeply grieved to hear of the passing of Mr. Kinney who was so much a friend to all of us. We extend our wholehearted sympathy to you, the members of the family, in this time of your sorrow."

Lincoln, Nebr.

"We hope you may be able to find some comfort in the knowledge that your loved one had a wealth of friends not equaled by many men. His sincere leadership in affairs that concerned all of us was highly respected, and his friendship was eagerly sought and was as freely given."

"He will always live in our memories as 'Mike' for that is the name his countless friends so affectionately called him. His place in our lives, as in yours, can never be taken by any other. But we can all take comfort in the thought that his life, now ended, enriched our own lives. He lived a full life, and his reward here was his host of friends. We are glad to have been numbered among those friends."

Sincerely,
E. E. Greene
Floyd H. Lynn
B. E. Winchester
L. E. Webb

P.S.—Although Mr. Ward is in Washington, we are sure he joins us in this expression of sympathy."

On sales totaling \$281,864, the Farmers Union Cooperative Association of Ceresco, Nebr., which handles grain, machinery, and merchandise, made a net saving of \$1,652 in 1937.

Don't worry if your idea is foolish, says the Atchison Globe. You'll be able to get quite a few recruits.

Freeze candles before using them and they will not run and will burn twice as long.

AT YOUR SERVICE

Farmers Union Cooperative Education Service, Gladys Talbott Edwards, Director

"Education—A debt due from present to future generations."

At a recent conference held at Green Lake, Wisconsin for the purpose of discussing "What is Education?" one of those present asked this question: "What is the difference between an education and knowledge?" Try to answer that one without stopping to think for a moment.

We should say that Education is the method by which we gain knowledge. Education is a training process. Knowledge is what remains to us after we have gone through the training process.

It is for this reason that the Farmers Union endeavors to give a training process which will leave worthwhile knowledge with those who study the lessons in Junior work and in the Juveniles and Junior Reserve classes.

We heard the well-known writer and lecturer, Oscar Ameringer, make this statement: "Numbers are nothing. Knowledge is power." A mob has numbers, but without knowledge it becomes a mass beast and often perpetrates horrible crimes. We want numbers in the Farmers Union, but we want most, knowledge.

Study Plan For Juveniles, Reserves and Juniors
(Leaders clip this for your note book.)

Juveniles: A series to acquaint them with their organization and with conservation of natural resources. Also something to do with their hands, since this is more interesting to young people than study alone.

Unit I. Through Play to Understanding. This book is now out of print. A new text, giving the story of the Farmers Union in an interesting manner will be ready by January, 1939. Substitute Unit II or Unit III now.

Unit II. "Destroy Weeds—In Our Fields—In Ourselves—In Our Country." A study in weed eradication and in the weeds which grow up in a country unless people are educated to see them.

Unit III. "Birds Are Good Neighbors." A beginning in the study to conserve natural resources, with birds and their value to the farmer stressed.

Unit V. (Not yet prepared) Little Lessons in Citizenship. A study of the public schools, the post-office, highways, railroads, telephone and telegraph systems. Their growth from early days, their ownership, etc.

Awards are given for the completion of each unit. A Juvenile pin is given for the first year's work. Other suitable awards are given for the succeeding years.

Junior Reserves: Many of these young folks are in High School and do not relish being put in the Juvenile Class. Neither are they, as a group ready to do the work of the Juniors, and they are not yet eligible to vote or hold office. A special course is prepared for them.

Unit I. "Story Without End." An interesting story of the way people have lived in the past and how that has influenced our lives. A teaching outline accompanies this book.

Unit II. "The Farmers Union Triangle" has been used for this text since the Northwest states were first to conduct juvenile classes. A new text, a more general history of the Farmers Union and of other farm organizations will be substituted for this book in 1939.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHION BOOK

Each of these patterns is 15c. The new 32 page Spring and Summer Pattern Book which shows photographs of the dresses being worn is now out. (One pattern and the Spring and Summer Pattern Book—25c.) You can order the book separately for 15c. Address Pattern Department, Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

GAY AND CRISP



8210. Simple and Flattering. Designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 40 and 42. Size 16 requires 3 yards of 39 inch material, plus 24 yards ribbon 6 inches wide for facing of tie belt. If sash of two-toned fabric is used 3-8 yard each (cut crosswise) 39 inches wide is required. Price 15c.

8224. House Frock and Apron. Designed for sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 34 requires 4-3-8 yards of 35 inch material for the ensemble. Plus 1 yard contrasting 35 inches wide. Price 15c.

Send orders to
Kansas Farmers Union
Salina, Kansas

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

Junior Motto: "He loves his country best who strives to make it best"

JUNIORS STAND TOGETHER

Juniors, stand together,
Don't give up the fight,
Fair or stormy weather,
We won't give up
We won't give up the fight.

Friends and pals forever,
Battle for the right,
We can build a better nation,
If we teach cooperation.
Don't give up the fight!

—F. U. Camp Song.

YOUR LEADER'S MESSAGE

Esther Ekblad

Greetings From the Mountains

Ring in my ears as I sit down to write to you back in Kansas are the sounds that are a definite part of All-State Camp here at Estes Park—voices gaily singing folk songs of many lands, the laughter and chatting of small groups here and there, the rattle of dishes as the campers on K. P. duty energetically get them washed for the next meal, and the sounds of whistles calling us to classes, meals, and to tell us it is time to be getting in bed.

Folks, I can't tell you how much I wish you were here with us enjoying the beauty of the Colorado mountains and receiving with us the inspiration that can only come from an All-State Farmers Union Camp. You are no doubt interested in knowing just how many Kansans are here at Estes Park, so here's the who's-who: Mr. Vesceky, our National President; Paul Cowger, our State Secretary; Marie Vesceky, Mr. Vesceky's daughter; Thelma Wempe, a Junior from Seneca, Nemaha county; Howard Oman, a member from Leonardville, Riley county; and myself, your Junior Leader.

Our first greeting at the Park came in the form of a cool, drizzling, mountain rain. Don't think the hot chili of our first meal here didn't taste plenty good. We had to pinch ourselves ever so often that first evening before we could really believe that we were just a few hours away from home.

Including students, visitors, and the faculty there are in the neighborhood of 175 present at camp. Although we are forgetting boundary lines while we are here, it is interesting to note that we have in camp folks from such far away points as Oregon, Texas, and Washington, D. C.

Our classes are an extremely interesting and thought-provoking combination of opinions from every section of the country and on all problems so vital to all of us—World Peace, farm problems, and in general, what the future holds for the youth of today.

More about All-State next time, and now turn our thought to our own camp for awhile.

We'll Meet You At Camp

How can I help but become a little more thrilled every day when I realize that I am going to meet so many of our Kansas Juniors at our first Junior and Leaders Camp. As we learn to know each other and begin to work together in building the Junior membership in Kansas, we are going to have some wonderful experiences. Do you know, I talked to a young man here at Estes Park who works with youth organizations of all kinds, and he told me that the Farmers Union youth work is the most outstanding of them all. That the Farmers Union offers through its Junior Department a program that doesn't lean way over on one side by just giving us one thing, but it is balanced. We do not only study our farm problems alone economic lines but we are given an opportunity to develop our lives culturally as well. We learn the folk games and songs of other countries and through handicraft activities get ideas of how we can spread our leisure hours.

We have much of our lives before us. Wherever we are, in school, on the farm, looking for a job or whatever it may be, we are facing the same troubled world and have before us problems that differ so very little. We realize that whenever we desire to accomplish anything in our communities or elsewhere we must work in groups. Here is our opportunity to put our strength into the Farmers Union and there with many other young folks join hands and work together for our common good. If the Farmers Union is going to continue to be an organ through which the farmers may speak, from among us must need come the future leaders and the membership. How much better we can do the job if we get into the buggy now and get acquainted and learn all we can, so that we will be ready to do our best when our turn comes. And besides, there is so much that we can do right away.

We'll be seeing you at Eureka Lake park for a grand time together. Get your registrations sent to the State Office right away. When we receive your registration, we will send you full instructions about what you will need to take with you to camp. We are going to make Kansas history the first week of August; I can hardly wait, but for now it must be so-a-long.

Unit III. "Cooperation, A Friend-ship Bracelet Round the World." A study of cooperation in more than 30 countries of the world; a study in world friendship and world peace. A teaching outline accompanies this Unit.

Awards for the completion of these Units are lithographed poems suitable for framing.

The Juniors study an annual topic, chosen each year by the Leaders in states where Junior work is carried on. 1937-38 the topic is "The Cooperative Movement." The text is "The Cooperative Movement—Yours and Mine."

In addition to this there are six sub-topics, which may be studied with a view of putting them into practice. These sub-topics outline and a bit of reference material sell for .50 each. The titles are: Cooperative Medicine; Cooperative Recreation; Cooperative Credit Unions; Cooperative Stores; Cooperative Petroleum Companies; and Soil Conservation and Farm Tenancy. Many locals are using these kits in, adult discussion groups.

Favorable comment on all of the texts has reached us from all parts of the United States. Letters from Leaders tell us that they find the teaching outlines most helpful.

To Snare the Fly

Turn to the old-fashioned swatter if flies get inside, and try these two home-made remedies, too, suggests Consumers' Guide:

(1) To lure the fly: Mix 3 teaspoonsful of commercial formalin with a pint of milk or water and sweeten it with a little brown sugar. Or soak a piece of bread in a formalin milk solution for just as effective results. Either of these can be placed around the room in saucers after all other liquids have been removed. Darkening the room except for the one window on which the sa-

cer is placed will attract the flies.

(2) To spary the fly: Make a spary preparation by soaking 1-2 pounds pyrethrum flowers in a gallon of kerosene for 2 days, then straining off the liquid. Care should be taken not to use any spray containing kerosene near the flames. Before spraying, close all doors and windows for 5 or 10 minutes while the room is filled with a fine mist of the insecticide. Remember that flies are not killed unless they are actually hit with the spray.

Botulism—Home Canning

With gardens bearing an abundant crop of vegetables—there is a vast amount of home-canning going on at the present time. Thrifty housewives are storing up food supplies for the fall and winter months. They should be very careful to use correct methods, as, if home-canning is improperly done, food poisoning may result. Although fatalities from this cause are not numerous, there were four deaths attributed to food poisoning in Kansas last year—many distressing illnesses occur.

"Most instances of food poisoning are from food that is fussed over and fingered, inadequately processed or imperfectly preserved," according to Dr. Milton J. Roseman, noted health authority. There are two well-recognized classes of food poisoning—bacterial and toxic. The illnesses caused differ widely. Food infection is an acute disease characterized by nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, cramps and fever. Food toxemia, of which botulism is the only known example, is characterized by nervous symptoms, paralysis, constipation and no fever. The case fatality in food infection is rarely more than two per cent; botulism is often fatal in from 50 to 100 per cent of cases, according to Dr. Roseman. In botulism, the paralysis usually starts in the intestines, resulting from gradual paralysis of the respiratory center, ends in death.

It is noteworthy that home-canned foods are usually the cause of botulism. There has not been a recognized case of commercially canned foods since 1925.

It has been found that the botulism is not formed in brine containing more than 8 per cent of salt, nor in syrup containing more than fifty per cent of sugar. This is important information for the woman who is pickling or preserving foods. Thorough cooking is a safeguard against botulism. Cold-packing is a botulism hazard, if not properly done. Cans should be thoroughly washed and sealed; tops and insides of the jars should not be touched with the hands, but should be sterilized by boiling. Clean, fresh food, free from only slight spoilage, process at high temperatures long enough to render the contents of the cans sterile. The heat of ordinary cooking will detoxicate the botulism spore, but will not kill it. Food allowed to stand around a refrigerator, is susceptible to bacterial growth. The importance of refrigeration, as well as thorough, recent cooking, are evident means of preventing botulism. Home-canned foods should be cooked again before serving, if there is any doubt that they are free from botulism.

Botulism cannot be detected by odor. A safe rule is not to eat canned food that shows gas formation, spoilage, or shows other evidence of spoilage. A very small amount of food containing botulism is sufficient to cause illness and death. When a case of botulism occurs, other persons who have eaten the suspected food should be given the prophylactic antitoxin. To be effective, antitoxin must be administered before symptoms appear.

Reserve some scissors for kitchen use. They're handy in salad making to shred lettuce and other greens.

Be careful when doubling a recipe not to double the seasoning. Use it sparingly at first, then add more if needed.

Raisins used in cakes, cookies and puddings should first be placed in hot water and simmered for five minutes to enlarge and soften them.

Always soak cauliflower head down for an hour in a quart of cold water to which a teaspoon of salt and one of vinegar has been added.

JUNIORS, WIN A JUNIOR CAMP VACATION

Write Letter On "Why My Father Patronizes Our Farmers Union Elevator" for Two Camp Fee Prizes

Two young people will win a free vacation to the Kansas Farmers Union Junior Camp to be held at Eureka Lake Park, Manhattan, August 1 to 6, by writing prize winning letters on the subject "Why My Father Patronizes Our Farmers Union Elevator." Letters must not be over 300 words in length. Only young people between the ages of 14 and 24 whose parents are farmers Union members can be contestants. Junior Camp fees are \$5 each.

H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, 719 Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Mo., sponsors the contest. Send entries to the office of the Jobbing Association. Here the letters will be given numbers, the names of the contestants will be clipped, and the contest letters will be forwarded to Salina for judging. There will be three judges: John Frost, Kansas Farmers Union president; Miss Pauline Cowger, state Farmers Union secretary; and Rex Troutman, editor of the Kansas Union Farmer.

Entries should be in pen and ink, or typewritten, and on one side of the sheet only. Entries should be postmarked not later than July 26. The two winners will be notified by July 30.

REGISTRATION BLANK

KANSAS FARMERS UNION JUNIOR & LEADERS CAMP

August 1-6, 1938

Eureka Lake Park, Manhattan, Kansas

Name of Applicant

Address

Parents Name

I hereby agree to the following regulations: All campers must abide by the camp rules. The camp is not responsible for any accident or injury that may occur during attendance at camp. Serious misconduct will bar any Junior from further attendance at camp.

Approved.....

Junior Leader.

Enclose the registration fee of \$2.00, and mail before July 27, to

KANSAS FARMERS UNION
Box 51
Salina, Kansas

Jelly Layer Cake for Tonight's Dessert



MMMM. Old fashioned jelly layer cake! Make it the thrifty kind for us please, with home-made spreads for the filling. Ripe fruit jellies and jams are on the friendliest possible terms with all kinds of dainty cakes and pastries—and so very easy are they to make these days that everybody's cupboard can be filled to bursting in practically no time at all.

Think of the possibilities right this minute. Gooseberries and blueberries are ripe, blackberries and currants at hand. Red and black raspberries—peaches, plums, fresh garden mint, cherries and pears are longing to be introduced to your short-bread recipes. Each and every fruit will turn into perfect spreads with every bit of real garden flavor lingering in the finished product. You get two-thirds more glasses, too!

Members of the Jelly Making Club say these recipes are extra delicious:

Ripe Blackberry and Currant Jam

4 cups (2 lbs.) prepared fruit
7 cups (3 lbs.) sugar
1/2 bottle fruit pectin

To prepare fruit, grind about 1 quart fully ripe blackberries or raspberries completely one layer at a time so that each berry is reduced to a pulp. Grind or crush thoroughly about 1 quart fully ripe currants. Combine fruits.

Measure sugar and prepared fruit

into large kettle, mix well, and bring to a full rolling boil over hot test fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard 1 minute. Remove from fire and stir in bottled fruit pectin. Skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. Makes about 10 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

Ripe Gooseberry and Red Raspberry Jelly

4 1/2 cups (2 1/4 lbs.) juice
6 1/2 cups (2 3/4 lbs.) sugar
1 box sure-jell

To prepare juice, crush thoroughly or grind about 1 quart fully ripe gooseberries. Add 1/2 cup water, bring to a boil and simmer, covered, 10 minutes. Crush thoroughly or grind about 1 quart fully ripe red raspberries. Combine fruits; place in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice. (If there is a slight shortage of juice, add small amount of water to pulp in jelly cloth and squeeze again.)

Measure sugar into dry dish and set aside until needed. Measure juice into a 5- to 6-quart saucepan and place over hottest fire. Add sure-jell, mix well, and continue stirring until mixture comes to a hard boil. At once pour in sugar, stirring constantly. Continue stirring, bring to a full rolling boil, and boil hard 1/2 minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about 11 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

FRANKFURTERS GO HIGH-PIAT IN THIS RECIPE

This is the time of the year when the succulent frankfurter and its teammates, the mustard pot, come into their own. Nobody has to be told how necessary these two pals of the food world are to informal meals, such as suppers and picnics, but it may come as a surprise that the lowly wieners can be glorified into a very elegant dinner course. Since a frankfurter would be lonely without mustard no matter when or where it is served, it is natural that

the superlative Planked Frankfurter dinner course should be served with a mustard sauce.

Planked Frankfurters
Slit longwise one end of each frankfurter as are needed to serve two to each person. Broil them 3 minutes to each side. Place them in the center of a plank, surround them with a border of hot mashed potatoes in which two egg yolks have been well beaten, and put back into the broiler just long enough to tip the potatoes with a light golden brown. Remove planked frankfurter, add a border of vegetables, such as grilled tomatoes, string beans, broccolini or peas, and pour over the frankfurters a creamy mustard sauce.

Creamy Mustard Sauce

1/2 tablespoon salt
2 teaspoons dry mustard
1 tablespoon sugar
1 egg, slightly beaten
Dash of white pepper
1/2 cup milk
3/4 cup vinegar

Mix in the order given, adding the vinegar very slowly. Cook in a double boiler, stirring constantly, until the mixture thickens.

CROSS-COUNTRY WITH HAMBURGERS

Many people feel about hamburgers much as did the young lad who returned from a coast to coast automobile trip and boasted that he had eaten them in every stopping place from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Hamburgers, essentially of course, are patties made of ground beef, but many parts of the country have different ways of preparing them. The names under which hamburgers are served are as various as the methods of making them. Meat balls, meat cakes, hamburger croquettes, chopped beef patties—there are but a few of the names.

Variations in preparation are often achieved by using different spices. In the East it is customary to shape the meat into thin cakes and to spread the top with prepared mustard before putting them under the broiler. When the meat cakes are turned, the under side is also given a thin coating of mustard. In the West chopped onion and sage are added to the raw meat before shaping it into thick cakes for broiling or frying. Tomato catsup is poured over the meat when it has been cooked.

The South has its own particular version of this popular food. It is a much fancier dish, and one well worth trying in any part of the country.

Southern Hamburg Croquettes

1 pound Hamburg steak
1 small tart apple
1-3 cup bread crumbs
1 tablespoon New Orleans molasses
1 egg yolk
1 teaspoon onion juice
2 teaspoons salt
1-8 teaspoon pepper
1-8 teaspoon nutmeg
Extra fine bread crumbs

Soak the 1-3 cup bread crumbs in milk. Chop apple fine and add it to the steak with the molasses, egg yolk, and seasonings. Next mix in the soaked bread. Form the mixture into small balls, roll them first in

milk and then in the fine dry bread crumbs. Fry the balls in deep fat until brown.

WARM WEATHER BATHS KEEP BABY BLISSFUL

Baths are always welcome to baby but never more so than in summer. An extra sponge during the mid-day heat and another before bed time, will inspire those blissful chuckles that signify complete satisfaction with life.

Baby's delicate skin chafes easily. Perspiration cannot be left in those fat creases and folds if he is to remain clean and comfortable and cool. If the skin is kept clean, chafing seldom occurs. Place a thick absorbent towel beneath his body and sponge him gently with soap and lukewarm water, using a clear lukewarm rinse to remove the suds.

Keep baby's clothing down to the minimum essentials in summer. A sultry day is no time for a frilly dress. He is just as attractive and twice as happy in a fresh diaper and shirt or slip with bare arms and legs. Above all be sure that all his equipment is immaculate—wash cloths, towels, sponges, and the sheets in his crib. And of course, that goes double measure for his food, his bottles, and the hands and clothing of the person who ministers to his needs.

The fever visitors baby has in summer the better. Unnecessary handling should be discouraged, even by his adoring family. After he is washed, patted dry, powdered, and dressed in his diaper and slip, give him a drink of cool water that has been boiled, and leave him strictly alone to kick, or play with his toes, or to doze off into pleasant dreams.

DRESSING UP SALADS

Men often scoff at salads because they taste flat. Lettuce may be full of vitamins, but it needs a dash of tangy, spicy dressing to make it appetizing. Each of these dressings has a special tangy flavor of its own and will add flavor to any salad. French Dressing (Foundation Recipe): Mix 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon sugar, and 1-8 teaspoon paprika. Add 1/4 cup pure vinegar and 1/2 cup olive oil, and beat thoroughly.

Ketchup Dressing: To foundation add 1/4 cup tomato ketchup and mix thoroughly. Especially good with asparagus salad and lettuce salad.

Mustard Dressing: To foundation recipe add 2 tablespoons prepared yellow mustard and mix until well blended. Especially good with mock chicken salad and potato and egg salad.

SCALLOPED CABBAGE

1 head cabbage.
2 tablespoons grated cheese.
Cream.
Salt, pepper.
Clean and shred cabbage finely. Cook in boiling salted water until tender, five to eight minutes. Drain and put in baking dish. Add cheese and enough cream to moisten. Season with salt and pepper. Mix well and put in a moderate oven (375 degrees F.) for brown.

NEW RECORD OF F. U. JOBBING ASS'N

(continued from page 1)
George Bicknell is the office again this year during the rush, as he was last year and is a real help there.

Gain In Financed Elevators
The financed elevator department has grown so rapidly this summer that it is about to "take over" the office. A. D. Gooley is in charge of this department, and has had to have five new assistants this season in order to assure prompt, accurate checking of all elevator reports each day.

W. C. Miller, official custodian of the loan made to Farmers Union Jobbing Association from the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives, was formerly office manager of the Kansas City branch of Farmers National. He has been in the business for more than twenty-five years, and his knowledge of accounting and thorough understanding of the financial needs of grain marketing organizations are of great value to the Association.

Much of the responsibility of keeping the identity of each car separate from its neighbor from the time the sample of grain arrives in the office for sale until it is sold, unloaded, and returns are made to the shipper, revolves around what is known in the Board of Trade at Kansas City as the "Grain Desk." W. D. (Bill) Stewart is head of this department, which includes three new employees, George Bicknell, and the able assistance of about everyone else in the office during some parts of each day. T. C. Belden, manager of the Merchandise Department, works along with this department and eleven p.m. usually finds him at the office along with most of the rest of the office force making out account of sales on consignments so that the shippers may get prompt settlement on their grain.

Enthusiastic In Work
The extra employees have helped considerably, it is true, but it has been the enthusiasm and willingness of the regular employees to put in long hard hours of work, and add new duties to their allotted tasks that has made it possible for the Association to keep abreast with the movement of wheat to market. The entire office force, and this includes every girl, too, has learned that the only way to handle this large volume of business is in the same manner in which it is accumulated and sent to the Association—through the cooperation of every member.

A continuation of this loyal support on the part of the member cooperative associations throughout the different territories, is expected to make it possible, before another wheat crop moves to market, for Farmers Union Jobbing Association to pay a cash patronage dividend to those organizations which participated in the fine grain business by the Association in 1937 from the one cent a bushel patronage dividends which have been set up to their credit. Farmers C.A.N. and D.O. market their grain advantageously and at a saving through THEIR OWN cooperative organization.

Management Problems Bring Life or Death to an Elevator

Need Producer Members, Satisfactory Equipment, Working Capital and 100 Pec Cent Co-op Principles

Farmers are not so much interested in organizing new cooperatives as they are in the problems of reorganizing old ones, according to Charles E. Wood, manager of the Farmers Cooperative Elevator Company, Albert City, Ia., in "News for Farmer Cooperatives." This is a monthly publication of the Farm Credit Administration. Many farmers' elevators are stock companies, he writes, and are getting further and further away from true cooperative principles as the days pass by. "The job of reorganization is not an easy one but is far from impossible. We now have more than 40 reorganized elevator associations as evidence that the job can be done. It is not my purpose, however, to discuss the problems of reorganization. I want to discuss a few angles of management." This discussion follows:

Let us start with the farmers' elevator that has been reorganized on a strictly cooperative basis. It has plenty of producer-members, a satisfactory place of business, plenty of working capital, and sufficient volume of business in sight. Surely every producer in the community will deal with our association since it is strictly cooperative. What savings are made are to be prorated back to the patrons on the basis of the business they have done. Why shouldn't we have a successful cooperative? We can, if we take care of that highly important thing—MANAGEMENT.

Live Board of Directors
First of all, the association needs a good live board of directors—men who believe in cooperation and in their cooperative, and are willing to stand up and fight for it. This is no place for men who are content to drift along and, when criticism comes, just sit back and apparently agree with the critic. Good directors are those who welcome criticism, dig to the bottom of it, and find out whether or not there is any basis for it. If there is none, their job is to put the critic right. If the criticism is well founded, they must see that the matter is corrected and take steps to see it won't happen again.

I doubt if there is any institution in business which gets more criticism than a good live cooperative. Yet criticism can serve a useful purpose if given and accepted in the right spirit. It can be educational and useful if it stimulates constructive thought and action.

One responsibility of the board of directors is the selection of a manager, and this is a most important one. By this, I do not mean that a good manager is the sole need in order to assume cooperative success. I am convinced, however, that nothing can wreck a cooperative more quickly than a poor manager.

Qualifications of Manager
What are the qualifications of a good cooperative elevator manager? He must be "up on his toes" at all times, neat in appearance, honest, pleasant and with a good personality—one who meets the trade well and is able to talk intelligently on most issues, particularly the farmers' problems. He needs to be the type who is always out after business.

Then there is the matter of experience. The board of directors should not go out and hire some fellow who has been a bank cashier for 20 years, or a director's son who has been to business college and whose only other qualification is that he needs a job.

Either may be a fine fellow, but what does he know about running an elevator business? How much better it would be to select an able, intelligent, young "second man"—one

who has had several years of experience in the business under a capable manager. Chances are the association is going to pay for experience—if not in a higher salary for the manager, then in a more costly way; that is, higher operating expense and greater risk of failure.

Relation of Manager to Board
Now how about the relation between the board of directors and the manager? It is the responsibility of the board to determine matters of policy, and of the manager to carry out those policies and handle the details of operation. The manager should not try to dictate policies nor should the directors attempt to handle the details of running the business.

At the outset the directors should give the manager assurance that, if he operates in a satisfactory manner, he is to have a job for some time to come. They should not expect him to make a big showing in his first year. In fact, the manager's objective in his first year may well be to operate at a close margin, build up the business, and of being the best place in the territory to market grain or purchase supplies.

Now don't take it that I mean to operate at a loss. The manager must recognize, however, that he must have business volume if he is to make any savings for his patrons.

The cooperative elevator manager—directors' and manager's—must be constantly awake to new opportunities for improving and extending the services of the association. Whenever something new comes along—new equipment or new conditions—it deserves careful investigation to determine how it may be utilized or may affect operations. A development of this nature is the recent increase in trucking of grain.

Some managers sat back and howled because they were losing the grain business. Others, however, figured how they could adjust their business to the truck and took active measures to do something about the problem.

What a good friend once told me should give cooperative managers something to think about. I had asked him to keep me in mind, if he heard of any good opening for a manager. He replied in about these words: "Build up the job where you are, instead of looking for something better all the time. In the end you won't be moving to another job, because your own will be as good as there is to be had."

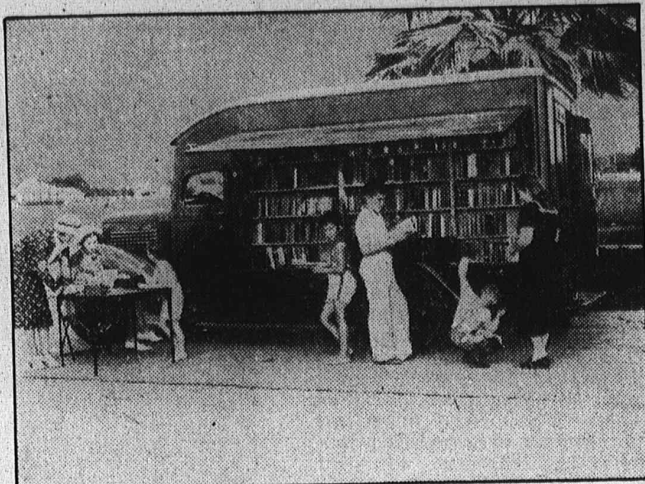
WALLACE SETS LOAN OF 59 TO 60 CENTS

(continued from page 1)
of farm products which they can handle and in their ability to change the price up and down and in that way making large speculative profits for themselves. They do not want to see stabilized prices for farm products, because it would make it impossible for them to make their gambling profits.

Advice for Secretary Wallace
In spite of their protestations of friendship for the Secretary, I am sure they will joyfully join together to ruin any program which he may propose, for the purpose of increasing farm income just the same as they joyfully joined together to ruin the possibilities for good of the Federal Farm Board stabilization operation during the Hoover administration.

It is too bad that it has not been possible for the real farmers to get some one from among their own number who is conversant with the meth-

A Trailer Library



Many state library leaders gave their solution for the extension of library service to rural areas at the sixtieth annual convention of the American Library Association, held recently in Kansas City, Missouri.

A trailer full of books was Ralph R. Shaw's solution to the problem of getting books to the outlying sections of Gary, Indiana, which covers more than forty square miles. Mr. Shaw, librarian of the Gary Public Library, told about the trailer which was obtained at a cost of \$451, and has circulated more books than thirteen of the fourteen Gary branch libraries, which cost as much as \$45,000 each. The trailer carries 2000 books, and has circulated an average of 1200 a week since it went into operation.

The average cost of circulating a book from the trailer is a half cent, while library books cost from three to five cents. Mr. Shaw said the idea had been widely copied and is in use in Hawaii and even South Africa.

The average country school has neither the facilities nor the income necessary for establishing a library. The trailer is an abundant need of access to libraries both for educational and recreational purposes. They would be of particular value to students for supplementary reading and for reference. The trailer is a volume from a branch, thirteen cents a volume. Mr. Shaw said the idea had been widely copied and is in use in Hawaii and even South Africa.

ods of the grain gamblers and who understands their ways of operation, appointed in an important administrative position in the Agricultural Department. I am sure that such a person would not only be of great service to agriculture, but would save the Department of Agriculture and especially the Secretary of Agriculture from making many mistakes which are not only detrimental to the prestige of the Administration but have great bearing upon the prosperity of both the farmers and all the common people of this nation.

I hope the Secretary will take a week off and study the experiences of previous administrations with the grain. He should study the National Industrial Conference Board, and supplement the study by conferences with farm folks who really have farmer interests at heart and are how the farm act should be administered.

July 3 I started out for Victory Springs Park, Nebraska, where I was invited to deliver a Fourth of July address to a joint picnic of the Farmers Union, the Farm Bureau and the Grange. I rode the bus as far as Grand Island, Nebraska, and the next morning Brother Fred Hegge, Manager of Farmers Union picked me up and took me along to Victory Springs Park. We arrived at the picnic just about in time for the regular Farmers Union picnic dinner.

Tells of Nebraska Picnic
After dinner we went to the platform where the program was to be given. Since this was a joint picnic Mr. Dietz, Master of the Nebraska State Grange, presided over the program. After a fine program consisting of a patriotic address by a young Grange boy, and songs and musical numbers by members of the Farmers Union, the Farm Bureau and the Grange, and some short talks by me to give the principal address of the day. After my talk, we visited for a while with the farmers and then started back for Grand Island where I took the train to Salina.

The wheat all the way from Salina to Victory Springs Park showed the results of rust damage, water damage, frost and hail damage besides considerable grasshopper damage. In looking over the damaged fields, I was led to wonder how much the land would have produced had we not had damage of any kind and wondered how it would be possible to control production sufficiently to assure us a parity price with so many different things to contend with, over which neither we nor the Department of Agriculture have any control.

The picnic at Victory Springs was very well attended. There were possibly 2,000 people there. As usual, there was a lot of much going on, such as fire crackers, cannon crackers and other things to distract the attention of the people from the speaker. But even at that, because of the installation of loud speakers, I believe that most of the people who cared to could hear what was said on the platform.

I always like to visit with the Farmers Union folks of Nebraska because they are such good cooperators and earnest. Farmers Union folks. I hope to have an opportunity some time again to meet with the bunch around Victory Springs Park.

Loan Values on Wheat
On July 15 the Department of Agriculture published a loan basis on wheat which will range from fifty nine cents, basis farm, to as high as sixty some cents, depending on distance from terminal markets and the grade of wheat.

As we feared, the Department has placed the loan value on the lowest possible basis under the law, in or-

A Policy of Resources

How is library service brought to rural patrons? The American Library Association answers this question by suggesting that where counties are small (as in this part of the country) several counties pool their resources in a regional library. From a central storehouse, usually at the county seat, books may be transported to branch stations in a 100-mile radius. There they may be "re-mailed" to rural residents. These branch stations may be in community buildings, post-offices and crossroads stores. Collections may even be sent out to factories and fillip stations, prisons, hospitals, and shelters for the jobless.

A cooperative partnership of federal, state and local governments must share the responsibility of a nationally adequate library service program is developed, according to Miss Harriet C. Long, state librarian of Oregon. "We now have the largest farm population in history. Since 1929, between 5 and 6 million persons have left the cities to return to the land in an attempt to find security in farm life."

Public library service is available to 92 per cent of the urban people, but to only 26 per cent of all rural dwellers. This means that seventy-four out of every 100 persons in rural districts or villages are without library service, contrasted with only eight in 100 persons lacking it in cities.

der to, as they say, keep us on an export basis so that we can export wheat to foreign countries. It looks like bad economics to me to put 650 million bushels of domestic consumption wheat on the price basis of one-half of parity in order to enable us to export probably 50 million bushels of wheat at world prices. I am sure our farmers will realize the need of organization and education and especially cooperation when they start figuring how little they will get out of the present crop of wheat.

The wheat on my own farm was sold at 57 cents per bushel. That is just one-half of parity prices figured at \$1.14. How long will it take a man raising wheat at 57 cents a bushel to get enough money ahead to assure himself security for old age. Or, how long will it take our farmers if they are compelled to sell their crop at such a price before they will secure security for old age in some poor house or on WPA providing there is any money left to get old with which to pay WPA or relief payments.

Even as low as the loan value is, still it is several cents higher than it would have been had not the Farmers Union membership protested to the Department of Agriculture against figuring parity prices on the basis of \$1.14 terminal markets. If we had the support of the Farm Bureau and the Grange in our fight for a higher loan level, I am sure that we would have been able to exert pressure enough on the Department to place the loan value at the maximum amount of approximately 86c per bushel for number two hard wheat in place of 59c as it now is. It would have been no trouble to subsidize the 100 million bushels of wheat which we can probably export this year, even at low prices and that certainly would have been better for American agriculture than to subsidize them on the entire domestic consumption.

Junior Opportunities
This week I am attending the All-State camp in Estes Park, Colorado. I wish it were possible for all of our membership, and in fact, for all of the farmers in the United States to get at least part of the instruction and information which the Juniors and the National Farmers Union are getting at this camp. I feel sure that the Junior work is one of the best investments which the National Farmers Union has made of the money received as national dues. It will bring better and more lasting results for the good of the Farmers Union and of the farmers in general, than anything which we could possibly do.

These Juniors going home to their several states will disseminate the information which they have received here, will discuss it with their elders, and because of this discussion will increase the understanding among the farming class of our economic needs far beyond the possibilities of increasing it by just writings in newspapers or holding meetings.

I sincerely hope that the Juniors will appreciate the opportunity given them to acquire this information and will try to repay their obligations to the local, state and national unions by helping us build a stronger and better organization in every state of the Union and by increasing the understanding of cooperation and what we expect to accomplish by the local and the loyalty of the farmers to their own cooperatives to such an extent so that we can eliminate part of the enormous spread which is now prevalent between the consumer and the producer.

To remedy furniture drawers which stick, sandpaper and wax their edges.

Railroad Representative Favors 15% Wage Cut

Farmers are interested not only in reasonable freight rates that affect their marketing costs but are also generally interested in the maintenance of a financially sound transportation system. The June 16 number of The Kansas Union Farmer was published a reprint of an editorial in "Labor," a newspaper owned by 15 standard railway labor organizations and is their official Washington weekly. We are publishing a letter received in reply, from a railroad representative.

July 15, 1938
Editor,
The Kansas Union Farmer,
Salina, Kansas,
Dear Sir:

Railroad profits, as you suggest in your editorial, are not the result of recent editorial from "Labor," the railway labor publication, do concern the Kansas Farmer. For that reason I am writing you about some facts relative to the present railroad situation, which the "Labor" editorial ignores.

Kansas farmers are concerned with Western railroads, because they depend directly on Western roads for service. It makes little difference to Kansas farmers how well railroads in other sections of the country may be doing, if the Western lines, on which they depend for service, are suffering losses that threaten to impair railroad ability to serve Western farmers satisfactorily, with rates, revenues and expenses at present levels. In such circumstances, "profits" of railroads in the East and South, or of the railroads of the country as a whole, have little bearing on the situation of the Western railroads, with which Kansas farmers have direct contact.

The figures as to "railroad profits" through the depression years, used in the "Labor" editorial, refer to the country as a whole. Without discussion to their bearing on situations in other sections, they do not reflect the situation of Western railroads. That is what especially concerns the Kansas farmer.

There are 132,000 miles of railroad in the Western district, which comprises all territory west of the Illinois-Indiana line, north of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi rivers. Thus in 1938, these Western railroads have not taken in enough, by more than \$7,000,000 to cover their actual operating expenses and taxes.

Blame Wage Increases
Whether "Labor's" definition of "profit"—as all that remains of gross revenues above operating expenses and taxes,—be accepted; or whether the Railway Age definition of "profit" as the surplus of revenues over operating expenses, taxes, rents, and interest on debt,—be adopted, the bald and undisputed fact is that railroads in Western territory are not showing any "profit" at all. Measured by either standard, they are operating at an actual loss, and have been showing less loss since the continuous rise in the increased wage rates of railroad employees became effective last fall.

Last year was the sixth successive year in which railroads in Western territory have failed to show "profits" if rents and interest on debt are treated as elements in the cost of furnishing railroad service. In no year, since the return of railroads to their owners for operation after the war, have their "profits" been anything like as great relatively as those for the railroads of the country as a whole. Under present conditions they are showing positive losses, even on that basis. Figures for the country as a whole consequently are misleading as to the situation in the West.

If Western railroads—considering their case separately from that of the lines in other sections—are to be saved from disaster, their revenues must be increased, or their expenses and taxes must be decreased. There is no other way to correct a situation in which revenues shown under any possible method of computation. As the railroad situation in Western territory stands now, the "profit" is like the small boy's apple: "there 'aint no core."

Would Reduce Expenses
That is why the railroads are attempting to reduce their expenses by reducing the wage rates of employees. If this can not be accomplished, additional revenues must be secured either through higher rates, or enlarged traffic, if railroad service is to be continued at present standards, and utter railroad bankruptcy in the West is to be avoided.

Employee wages make up more than two-thirds of railroad operating expenses. "Labor" opposes all suggestions of wage reductions, although the increases in wage rates that became effective late last year raised the average hourly wages of railroad employees to an all time high. It attempts to distract attention from the wage question by unduly emphasizing other things.

The average hourly rates of railroad employees now are 20.3 per cent higher than they were in 1932, and 15.1 per cent higher than they were at the peak of the country's prosperity in 1929. The increases granted last year have been an important factor in causing the losses Western railroads now are experiencing. If present wages for employees are continued, Kansas farmers are sure to find them as much or more than "railroad profits," by whatever standard they are measured.

Your suggestion that "regardless of whether farmers operate at a profit or a loss, their grain must be moved to market," is altogether sound and pointed. It likewise is true that regardless of whether the railroads operate at a profit or a loss, the farmers must use them to move the bulk of their grain to market, and the railroads are under obligation to keep plugging away, doing the best they can, however adverse the circumstances.

The farmer and the railroad are in like situation in another important

Picnic Hints

On the door of many hotel rooms is a sign which picnic-packers ought to have near by. The sign reads, "Look around, have you forgotten anything?"

Such a sign, pasted on the cover of the picnic hamper, would remind us of the trifles that make for picnic success. Is there salt and pepper for the hard cooked eggs? Is there a small pot of prepared mustard for the sandwiches and the frankfurters? Have we remembered sugar for the coffee, and is there a jar of mayonnaise to moisten the potato salad?

We can do without a good many of the implements of civilization as an out-door meal, but the seasoners are vital. Fingers were used before forks, and so were spices. Picnic food needs to be savory, and it is important to include "the makings" of fine flavor in the lunch basket.

A SMILE IS QUITE A FUNNY THING

(Tune: Auld Lang Syne)
A smile is quite a funny thing, It wrinkles up your face; And when its gone you never, Find its secret hiding place. But far more wonderful it is, To see what smiles can do; You smile at one, she (he) smiles at you And so one smile makes two.

He smiles at some one since you smiled And then that one smiles back, And that one smiles until in truth, You fall in keeping track! And since a smile can do such good, By cheering hearts of care Let's smile and smile and see to it, That smiles go everywhere.

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