

# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

VOLUME XXIX

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## ARTHUR LINK DISCUSSES FARM TENANCY PROBLEM

Says Public Domain Of the United States Was Alienated Into Hands Of Private Ownership

In North Dakota Union Farmer Arthur Link has been, and is today, one of private ownership of property and development has been along that line.

Following is a list of the approximate periods of time and manners in which the Public Domain of the United States was alienated (transferred into the hands of private ownership).

1. 1785-1800 sales in large tracts
2. 1800-1820 cash sales
3. 1820-1841 cash sales
4. 1841-1871 pre-emption law (in U. S. right given by Federal public land laws to citizens of claiming and buying under certain conditions portion not exceeding a quarter section (160A) of public land). Repealed in 1891.
5. 1841-1871 large land grants.
6. 1862 to the present time—homestead law.
7. 1880 to the present time—reform and conservation.

### Effects of Tenancy

From the foregoing can be seen that most of the land was formerly owned by either large holders or farmers who lived upon the land they tilled. Tenancy has come along with all the many other practices and customs through past centuries. Basically there are three forms:

1. The tenant pays a fixed sum in cash for renting a farm.
2. Pays a portion or percent of crop for rent.
3. Pays nothing, furnishes nothing, and gets only credit in the form of immediate necessities for work he does.

Tenancy in the South usually carried out under the last named plan known as Share-cropping, the idea at first being that a share of the crop would go for rent, but it usually resulted in the poor Whites and Negroes not having enough to live on from one harvest to the next, so the credit or allowance system took its place.

Prior to this the first two forms of tenancy were not practiced extensively in the South. They were more prevalent in the North, West, and Middle-West.

The Share-cropper, renter, and wage hand of the cotton country are headed for economic slavery and absentee landlordism rules over the South.

### Portion of Tenancy and Increase

The total number of farms in the United States is 6,288,648. Of this number 2,664,365, or 42.4 per cent are tenant owned. The remaining 3,624,283 are owned by farmers. In many instances mortgages are held against the farm in excess of its present value and the farmer being unable to meet interest payments merely has the name title. Latest figures (Jan. 1, 1934) estimate that 60 per cent of farms are tenant owned and are in the hands of the banks, insurance companies, mortgage companies, other firms, and absentee owners.

The increase in numbers of tenant farmers and per cent of total is given in the following:

No. of farmers: 1880, 1,025,000; 1900, 2,025,000; 1920, 2,455,000; 1930, 2,664,000.

Per cent of total: 1880, 26.5; 1900, 35.3; 1920, 38.1; 1930, 42.4.

From 1929 to 1933 an average of 203,377 farmers per year have been forced down to tenancy.

### Reasons of Tenancy

The tenancy situation, as it is today, is an inevitable outcome of economic evolution, and of the process which is termed "climbing the agricultural ladder." The idea has been that forward that if a young farmer starts as a tenant, he can eventually become an owner of a farm. This is not true in most cases and less so in the south.

Our profit seeking economic system itself is the main factor which has brought most of this about. Were it not for this, then the thousands of farms which were formerly and in the early days of our country owned by the farmer himself, would still be owned by him.

This condition arose in the South more rapidly because of the intensive one-crop farming which quickly depleted the soil, making farming expensive where fertilizer had to be bought. Also, keen competition of labor which brought about a very low standard of living resulted in mortgages being placed against farms.

In the North, West, and Middle-West the land is also becoming less productive, due to erosion and constant productivity. But beneath all these visible external causes lies the profit motive which is the hand that actually transfers ownership from the farmer to the money lender upon default of the farmer, which is sometimes due to former reasons and sometimes to climatic conditions, but more than all, due to exorbitant prices for purchased products, low prices for farm products, and high interest rates levied against mortgages.

The World War had its effect upon tenancy, too. Farmers borrowed money during the boom period of the War in order to expand. Interest rates and commodities were high in price, and while farm products were also high, they immediately dropped after the War. On the other hand, interest rates and war time prices on products the farmer had to buy did

not come down. Farm values dropped tremendously. The farmer was left stranded with a heavy mortgage on his farm which was made when its value was high, left with a high rate of interest to pay, left with low prices for his produce, left with a farm that did not have its original value and last, but not least, left as he always has been) to the mercy of nature in regard to harvesting a crop.

One mortgage foreclosure after another steadily added to the list of tenant occupied, and subtracted from farmer owned farms. This process did not only take place during the war, but at that time it was at its peak, the effect coming later, of course.

Two things which have checked increased tenancy are: (1) reduced taxes on farms and homes owned by farmers, and (2) mortgage moratorium laws.

### Effects of Tenancy

Economic Effects—It is generally considered that if a farmer owns his farm, it will insure its most effective economic use. This is true in many cases but many owners likewise are more careless than if a landlord were to oversee the farm. The conclusion is that while conditions of tenancy may have considerable influence on the economic use of land, they cannot be regarded as decisive.

Physical effect upon land—in many cases the tenancy system has led to destruction of land until it is no longer productive. The greed for profit has caused the owner to exploit (for tenancy is a system of exploitation) the land in such a manner that it has lost much of its productive value and greater expense is entailed if crops are to be grown on it again.

Since American Idealism is based on private property ownership, then tenancy surely has had its effect in destroying that ideal.

### Remedies

1. In an effort to help take care of one part of the farmers' problem, insurance have been proposed. As far back as 1899 private insurance companies have tried to insure crops but high selling costs and lack of adequate data for actual calculation resulted in failures. Therefore, it seems that government is the only agency capable of handling this problem and action along this line is already under way. This would greatly help to save present owners.
2. Resettlement Administration has scaled down debts on 41,479 farms so far. This together with lower interest rates has resulted in farmers' paying back taxes in the amount of \$2,350,969.
3. Submarginal land purchases amounted to 9,100,000 acres. Rexford G. Tugwell, former assistant secretary of agriculture, said this was only one-tenth of what should be bought.

Government buying of homes and selling them to farmers on a 40-year plan at 3 per cent rate of interest. Tugwell proposed the expenditure of \$50,000,000 annually over ten year period to carry out such a program.

5. Loans have been made to 383,870 farm families for the purchase of supplies, equipment, rent and taxes, and subsistence needs. This is to be done over two five year periods at 5 per cent rate of interest.

6. Bankhead Farm Home Act—This bill succeeded in passing only the Senate in 1936 and is therefore not yet a law. However, it proposes to purchase all the land from the present non-occupant holders (they would be glad to sell as unproductive land is a liability rather than an asset) and encourage ownership and residence by the farmers in three ways: (1) Individual ownership through the purchase of small parcels over a long time period; (2) Renting from government hands; (3) Group ownership or producers cooperatives. Neither would this be a cure-all for it would affect only one-twentieth of the tenants in ten years, to say nothing of the thousands on the verge of tenancy.

7. What might be called a "Federal Sharecropping System" is also a remedy. The Federal government provides land, equipment, mules and fertilizer, and a small weekly cash allowance to tide the tenant over periods of unemployment. The worker may continue as long as he makes payments to the government. But out of every one who is thus situated there are five who are not.

### Summary

In summarizing this report, I quote Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, when he presided at the opening session in Washington recently of the President's committee on farm tenancy:

"There must be either an increased ownership or an increased security of tenure, or both. Apparently the American people are ready to get behind any reasonable program to check and reverse the growth of tenancy. The American Institute of Public Opinion has reported, on the basis of a typical cross-section of the voting public, that 83 per cent of the people would approve a government program to enable tenants to buy the farms they now rent."

"This indication of support is encouraging, but unfortunately the problem is not as simple as that vote suggests. Throughout our history we have tried to help our people settle and stay settled on the land. Public land has not merely been sold at nominal prices; it has been given away, millions and millions of acres of it, and still tenancy has increased, farming by owners has decreased, and the debt burden has mounted. If gifts of land did not seem to check tenancy and promote ownership by the operators, can we be any more confident that the sale of land, even

(continued on page 4)

## JOHN FROST COMMENTS ON THE SALES TAX

Corporations And Rich Men Unload On the Weak Backs Of the Poor

In a county seat newspaper in Kansas recently, under the heading, "Why a Sales Tax?" was the following explanation of the reason why the tax. "The voters in the 1936 general election indicated by three to one majority that they desired social security in Kansas. In many school districts the taxes were so high that educational advantages were being denied to pupils. There was a popular clamor for relief from the ruinous effects of property taxes. The Legislature after considering numerous tax resources, decided that the sales tax was the only tax which would produce sufficient revenue to provide social security, guarantee equal school opportunity to all grade school children in Kansas, and to reduce the tax burden on farmers and laborers. This FALSE PROPAGANDA that the sales tax was the ONLY TAX that would produce needed revenue, is being circulated all over Kansas in the hope that people will believe this cunning fib, and become reconciled to the sales tax which is so much unfair, general tax ever known to our people."

Five years ago, at the general election in 1932, the people of Kansas after a debate and contest, adopted the income tax amendment to the Kansas Constitution by a smashing majority of 106,000 votes. The farm organizations, who sponsored the amendment, demanded a \$10,000-000 income tax as a starter to reduce the property tax. The 106,000 majority was a mandate to the Legislature to enact some such income tax. But the powerful lobby of the Associated Industries, the big and wealthy corporations of Kansas, has been able at every session of the Legislature since 1932 to control the Kansas Senate, and through the Senate to defeat any but very low income tax rates in the Legislative session of 1935, on to continue the same tax of about 65 million dollars to the present time. And now, without any mandate from the people, but in opposition to farm and labor and merchant organizations representing at least 90 per cent of the people, the Legislature has, at the behest of the greedy, tax-dodging corporations of Kansas, enacted a \$10,000,000 sales tax. The corporations did not dare to take their unjust sales tax proposition to the people for approval.

The National Farmers Union has long declared for raising all the general taxes of states by the income tax. That would mean in Kansas an income tax of about 65 million dollars. The present Kansas 2 per cent sales tax is expected to raise about \$10,000,000. Those responsible for this troublesome and iniquitous sales tax are now broadcasting the FALSE PROPAGANDA that \$10,000,000 could not be raised by an income tax as there is very little net income in Kansas.

The published Report of the Kansas Income Tax Department, as to the total net income of Kansas and the total state net income tax paid, shows as follows:

1933 Business Net Income: Persons \$122,116,092 Corporations \$16,129,800 Tax Paid: Persons \$540,281 Corporations \$322,596

1934 Business Net Income: Persons \$144,485,752 Corporations \$19,541,400 Tax Paid: Persons \$835,517 Corporations \$90,828

1935 Business Net Income: Persons \$167,570,335 Corporations \$32,400,000 Total: 1933 Business Net Income: \$138,245,891 Tax Paid \$662,877

1934 Business Net Income: \$164,027,400 Tax Paid \$1,226,345

1935 Business Net Income: \$199,970,336

The tax paid on 1935 business is not given in the published report. Of the total net income of 164 million dollars for 1934, only 9 million dollars, or 1-18 part, was net income of farmers, whose property tax assessments were 1-2 of the total property tax assessments of the state. That is, farmers' property was 1-2 the total assessment of the state, but the farmers net income was 1-18 the total net income of the state.

These official figures show that even in the depression years of 1933 there was net income on Kansas business of 138 million dollars, or more than twice enough to pay the total property taxes for all purposes in Kansas of about 65 million dollars.

For the year of 1934 there was net income of 164 million dollars, or 2-1-2 times enough to pay the total property taxes. For the year 1935 there was net income of 200 million dollars, or 3-1-2 times enough to pay the total property taxes.

ENOUGH TO PAY THE TOTAL PROPERTY TAXES. And yet the falsifying advocates of the sales tax have the effrontery to claim there is not enough net income in Kansas to raise even THREE TIMES ENOUGH TO PAY THE TOTAL PROPERTY TAXES. And yet the falsifying advocates of the sales tax have the effrontery to claim there is not enough net income in Kansas to raise even THREE TIMES ENOUGH TO PAY THE TOTAL PROPERTY TAXES.

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## NO ONE LIKES A QUITTER

Editorial From The Cooperative Farmer

Recently I drove into a town and up to the building that had always been the home of the Farmers Exchange. Upon getting out of my car and going into the building I failed to see any familiar faces among those who were waiting on the trade, so I walked up to a man who seemed to be most active in answering questions and supplying information about the business and said, "Are you the manager here?" He spoke up and said, "Yes I am."

I told him who I was and that I did not know there had been a change in the management. He further stated, "I am the manager here. I have been in charge since last March, that this was a completely new company with headquarters in another town and that he was just the local manager. His company had bought a farm fifteen years ago, stated, "If you want to sell anything you will have to go to headquarters for I am not authorized to do any buying."

I took a look around and noticed that the new company had the place better stocked and in much better order and cleaner than was the old Farmers Exchange. The place also looked more attractive and prosperous.

As I drove on to the next town I could not help but feel sad and sympathetic for the farmers of this community. Some fifteen years or more ago the farmers of this community had very enthusiastically subscribed and paid into the capital stock fund of their new cooperative several thousand dollars to finance the handling of their own business. During the period of their operation they had experienced ups and downs, success and failure. The company had been organized in the so-called horse and buggy days when commodities were shipped out and merchandise shipped in by rail. Since that time a great change has taken place in the methods of handling business. Motor transportation and good roads have changed the method of distribution and naturally brought never and keener competition.

The farmers' company did not have in the board of directors and manager a progressive enough leadership to keep pace with the changing times. The result was that they could not operate successfully and, instead of making the necessary changes to improve their service in order to operate successfully, they gave up and sold out to a more progressive organization that will operate for the profit they can make off of handling these farmers business for them.

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## GREAT PLAINS PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE

State Legislature Could Pass Laws Enabling Counties To Zone Land Against Unwise Use

By CAL A. WARD  
Regional Director of Resettlement Administration

This is the last of a series of articles based on the report of the President's Great Plains Committee after a survey made of this region last summer. It outlines events leading to present conditions and the resulting effect on land and people as well as the recommendations of the Committee for corrective measures.

The future of the Great Plains is in your hands and mine. In 1820 Major Stephen Long wrote of this section, "I do not hesitate in giving the opinion that it is almost wholly unfit for cultivation and, of course, uninhabitable by a people depending on agriculture for their subsistence."

We can make his picture come true at least in future generations if we continue to let our soil, water, and grass resources get away from us. Or we can make agriculture and life in the Plains secure, stable and permanent.

We who live in the Great Plains have the most to lose if we repeat the history of China, and the most to gain if we build a rugged agricultural future for the nation's welfare is linked to our answer.

Last week we discussed some recommendations of the Great Plains committee for federal action to build a stronger agriculture in this section. The Resettlement Administration and other federal agencies are already at work on some of these programs. But the real responsibility must rest with the states and communities most vitally concerned. The committee suggests that each state in the Plains should study the possibility of improving and strengthening laws that deal with use and conservation of land and water, and laws concerning tenancy, leasing, taxing, and tax delinquency.

Cities and towns have zoning laws to prevent ruin of their residence sections and other unpleasant developments. The committee suggests it is just as logical for the state legislatures to pass laws enabling the counties to zone land against unwise use that may waste soil and grass resources or increase relief burdens and other public costs.

Farm and ranch units that are too small, and checkerboarded lands owned by many different landlords make ranching very unprofitable in many sections which are not suited for cash crops. Cooperative grazing associations can help to solve these problems and make it possible to operate large tracts as units. Such organizations reduce destructive competition for leases, and help eliminate overgrazing, inflated land value, and other evils.

Since the Great Plains report was published the Resettlement Administration has announced that cooperative grazing associations are being organized on some of its land use projects in this region to demonstrate how they can help solve the region's land problems.

The committee suggests that legislation (continued on page 4)

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## COOPERATIVE PROGRESS ABROAD

Harold V. Knight, Brookwood Labor College

(Editor's note: This is the ninth of a series of articles on European Cooperatives based on the findings of the President's Cooperative Commission.)

Nine Sweden Since the publication of Marquis Child's popular book, "Sweden, the Middle Way," Americans have become very much interested in this Scandinavian country whose workers have a higher standard of living than anywhere else in Europe. Sweden has a higher per capita consumption of milk, creamery products, meat and eggs than the United States.

While the "middle way" includes more than consumer cooperatives, the Cooperative Union (K.F.) and the Konsum shops have exerted a profound social influence not told by the statistics that one-third of the families belong to consumer societies which do ten percent of the total retail trade (\$103,000,000 in turnover annually) and 15 percent of the food distribution. In other countries—France, for instance—cooperatives have as great a percentage of membership and of trade but without such profound effects. The Baker commission summarizes those effects as follows:

"Its production policy has broken up several monopolies and has re-established competition; it has resulted in lower retail prices, in increased sales and consequent increased employment to the benefit of the national economy. Its merchandising policy and methods have been a leading factor in the rationalization of retail trade and in the wider distribution of purchasing power, particularly in low income groups. Its educational efforts have resulted in a greater understanding of economic problems and in a wider practice of democratic methods as well as in bringing the individual family economy more nearly to a cash basis by discouraging credit buying and stressing the benefits of thrift."

How the cooperative movement successfully broke the trusts or cartels in margarine, flour, galoshes, fertilizer, and electric light bulbs has been told in the report and in Child's book, but cannot be repeated here. The policy of K. F. has been to go into production of specific items to protect the benefits of the national economy. Recently it has built the only rayon factory in Sweden and is doing considerable experimental work seeking over a learned and a method kept secret by the international rayon cartel.

From the very beginning the active opposition of private interests has forced K. F. to move forward. K. F. was organized in 1908 as a result of cooperation by 41 of the 300 small societies in existence in 1899 after a half century of cooperative experiment and failure. By 1904 K. F. began buying for its members and in 1906 a group of retailers succeeded in getting agreements of private manufacturers with K. F. cancelled. This forced K. F. to establish its own wholesale warehouse rather than acting as an agency. When the national association of retailers, formed in 1908, attempted various boycotts against K. F., including shutting off its margarine supply, the cooperative union built its own margarine factory. It even manufactures the oil from which margarine and soap are made, so the supply of these raw materials cannot be shut off by the international cartel. K. F. does not go into production of a commodity unless it has determined beforehand that it can do so to the advantage of its members. Swedish cooperators are not so much concerned with the ideal of gradually taking over all production as with the immediate practical aspects of breaking monopoly.

In 1935 K. F. comprised 719 distributive societies with about 600,000 members and 4,144 stores which are noted throughout Sweden for their attractiveness and modern merchandising. Its production enterprises have a turnover of about \$25,000,000 annually. The tendency has been to consolidate small societies for the sake of efficiency although nearly 70 per cent of the societies are located in rural areas. To preserve democratic control in the large societies where the membership meeting is impossible a system of representation has been introduced, district meetings electing representatives to the annual meeting which chooses the central board which in turn elects the executive committee.

Swedish cooperators have given much attention to the need of educating members and have succeeded in developing a most effective system, the group system of study circles which in itself is frequently associated in the minds of the people with (continued on page 4)

## THINKS CHICAGO FARM SERVICE IS GAMBLERS TRICK

Same Old Grain Gamblers Rushing New Propaganda Out To the Farmers

The farmer seems to have more advisers and self-styled experts than any other class of our citizens. Below we are printing a release that we received from a new news service, The Midwest Farm Service, 257 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

We do not know who is back of this News Service nor do we vouch for the correctness of the advice given. We are printing it because we believe that it contains some good information that might help our farmers decide themselves how to market their wheat. We do not agree with the statement of the cause for the rapid fall in prices during the last month. The fact that cash wheat is selling at a considerable premium over even the nearby options shows that it is not the wheat and flour users that are driving down the price of wheat. It is the same old bunch of grain gamblers on the Chicago and other grain exchanges that are pushing the wheat down so as to make money for themselves on the down side. Again after the farmers have disposed of the major part of the wheat they can drive the price up and make money on the up side.

As far as we can see there is nothing in the Farm Bureau sponsored Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1937 that would protect us farmers against bear raids by the speculators.

FARMERS URGED TO HOLD WHEAT FOR HIGHER PRICES

Chicago, June 14.—From interviews with a number of experts and statisticians in the Wheat Trade, it seems as though the farmer is certain to get higher prices for wheat this year than the present level. This is bound to be the fact unless by rushing his wheat to market, the farmer spoils his own market.

While it is true that farmers have a fair crop this year, there will be an unusually big demand for same a little later on. Wheat prices have gone down approximately 25c in the past month, not because there is too much wheat, but because wheat users are holding back, hoping that the wheat farmer will rush his wheat to market as soon as it is harvested.

As a matter of fact, this year more than many years in the past, the need and demand for the farmer's wheat will be great. The United States carry-over of wheat is the smallest that it has been since the war. The Food Research Institute of Stanford University estimates that the United States carry-over is 30,000,000 bushels as against 320,000,000 bushels in 1934. The Canadian carry-over of wheat this year is estimated at 39,000,000 bushels as against 129,000,000 bushels last year. The United States carry-over in 1934 was 286,000,000 bushels in 1934. The Food Research Institute also estimates the world carry-over of wheat in 1937 as 480,000,000 bushels as against 1,158,000,000 bushels in 1934.

According to Nat. C. Murray, a prominent wheat statistician, the European crops this year will be 75,000,000 bushels to 100,000,000 bushels less than last year.

This amazing change in the United States, Canadian and European supplies has taken place in the last few years and is well recognized in world wheat markets. Last year on June 10, Liverpool-July wheat sold at the same price as Chicago July wheat. On June 10, 1936, Winnipeg July wheat sold 7c lower than Chicago July wheat. On June 10 of this year, Winnipeg July wheat sold 10c higher than Chicago July wheat. In other words, it seems as though everyone but our United States farmers recognize that we have passed from a period of burdensome supplies to a period of very close adjustment. Our farmers will recognize these facts and not rush their wheat to market as soon as harvested, they should get much higher prices for their product.

SALES TAX INFORMATION

Rule No. 22. Segregation of Charges for Feed and Seed Sales

Exempt sales of feeds include all sales for feeding livestock or poultry which is to be sold, or the products from which are to be sold at market, and all sales of feed for work animals. Sales of seeds in plantings are exempt if the plants or products are being produced for resale.

The sellers of feeds and seeds who make some tax-exempt sales and some taxable sales, must secure exemption certificates from each purchaser making exempt purchases. In case the purchaser intends to use part of the feeds or seed to produce products for personal use or consumption, the seller must segregate the sale which is tax exempt from that portion subject to the tax; a certificate of exemption must be obtained for the tax exempt part of the sale. In absence of a segregation in this case, the gross receipts from the sale are subject to the tax.

For example, a farmer who has 100 chickens, 75 of which he expects to sell and 25 of which he is raising for personal consumption, will purchase three-fourths of this poultry feed tax exempt. That is, if he purchases feed for a total selling price of \$20, the seller of the feed must segregate (continued on page 4)



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 John Vesecky, Editor  
 Pauline Cowger, Associate Editor  
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When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

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

**FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION**  
 C. B. Thowe, President  
 T. C. Belden, Secretary

**FARMERS UNION LADIES AUXILIARY**  
 Mrs. M. L. Beckman, President, Clay Center  
 Mrs. B. F. Rice, Vice President, Conway Springs  
 Mrs. Everett Alquist, Secretary-Treasurer, Clay Center

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1937

## EDITORIAL

You know Brothers and Sisters of the Union I am getting to believe that there is no hardship among our Farmers Union folks in Kansas, or that they do not read the Kansas Union Farmer. On several occasions I have asked for the help of our membership in getting a true picture of the needs of our drought stricken farmers, and some plan to help them during the emergency. Up to this time I have not received a single reply. If we farmers do not take enough interest in our own affairs to make a report on our needs and on the way we ourselves think those needs should be taken care of, we do not need to be surprised if we either get the wrong kind of help or no help at all. While attending the National Board meeting in Oklahoma City last week I talked with Morris Erickson, Secretary of the North Dakota Farmers Union, about the needs of our farmers in the drought district. He suggested that we have a conference of the presidents and officials of the drought states to agree on what should be done and how to do it.

Before attending such a conference I would like to have letters from our members setting forth the needs of our farmers and what, if anything, they think should be done to better the condition of the farmers who have again this year lost all or a large part of their crops. IF YOU OR YOUR NEIGHBOR WERE HIT BY DROUGHT THIS YEAR, OR IF BECAUSE OF SOME OTHER REASON YOU NEED HELP AND THINK THAT THE FARMERS UNION COULD BE OF SERVICE TO YOU IN GETTING HELP, WRITE TODAY, BEFORE YOU FORGET IT. YOU ARE NEVER LICKED UNTIL YOU YOURSELF SAY YOU ARE.

I am in receipt of a letter from M. W. Thatcher, secretary of the Wheat Conservancy Committee. In this letter Thatcher asks for at least 50 letters or telegrams from each wheat state to be sent to Marvin Jones, Chairman of the House Agricultural Committee, and to our congressmen from Kansas asking or rather demanding the passage of the Wheat Insurance bill which is being held in a house subcommittee after being passed without a record vote in the Senate. Mr. Thatcher believes, and I agree with him, that there is very little chance of getting any other farm bill through this congress except perhaps the Wheat Insurance Bill. The Insurance bill as it is now drawn, while not a solution to our farm problems, is still a decidedly good step towards that solution. Inasmuch as it had the united support of a large majority of our midwestern farmers we should do all that we possibly can to force its passage. REMEMBER EVERY TIME THAT, BY A UNITED STAND, WE WIN A VICTORY FOR THE FARMER, WE ALSO GREATLY INCREASE OUR INFLUENCE AND PRESTIGE IN CONGRESS. WRITE YOUR REPRESENTATIVE TODAY DEMANDING THAT THE WHEAT CROP INSURANCE BILL BE REPORTED OUT BY THE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE AND PASSED IN TIME TO BE EFFECTIVE FOR THE 1938 WHEAT CROP. After you have written and sent the letter to your congressman, send a copy of your letter to the state office so that we can send the copies to Speaker Bankhead and Marvin Jones.

### TRAVELOGUE

Monday afternoon June 7th I took the bus to attend a quarterly meeting of the McPherson County Union. After supper our old faithful friend and brother, Ruben Peterson came after me to McPherson and took me to the Groveland school house where the meeting was being held. We had a hard time finding parking space, there were so many cars there already. County President Myers called the meeting to order. After the business meeting was finished, including a roll of the locals represented with comments by the delegates on the activities of the local, a splendid program was rendered. The program was a credit to both the young Farmers Union folks that took part in it and to the McPherson County Farmers Union. I talked for about an hour to the fine bunch of farm folks. I was glad to see that there was a larger than usual percentage of young folks at the meeting and that they all paid close attention to the program and to the talks given by the older members. With such a nice bunch of Juniors coming on it will be hard for any other county to nose McPherson county out of the first place in Union membership which the county has held now for more than five years.

After eating a dish of fine ice cream and bidding the McPherson folks

good night, Ruben took me to McPherson just in time to catch a bus which made connection to Oklahoma City where I was called to attend a National Farmers Union board meeting on the 8th and 9th.

As soon as it got light enough I watched the crops along the way, and on the way back from Oklahoma I got to see the rest of the crops that I had missed because of darkness. About half of the wheat around Oklahoma City was already in bundle or in shock. There was very little that had been combined, perhaps because of the persistent showers that kept the wheat from drying out enough to be safe for combining. In Sumner county Kansas a large strip of country was badly hauled and in Oklahoma there was also considerable hail damage. Wednesday afternoon it rained hard and also hailed in Oklahoma City. Some of the hail were as large as walnuts. At night the papers came out with reports of several tornadoes which killed some people and did considerable property damage within a few miles of Oklahoma City.

The Oklahoma wheat ranges from fine wheat which can yield from 20 to 40 bushels per acre to a total failure in the panhandle. Most of the rivers that we crossed were running bank full of blood, or rather water that was as red as blood owing to much of the soil of northern Oklahoma being blood red. Much of the land is covered by scrub oak trees ranging from 5 to 15 feet in height and in some places so thick that a man would have a hard time getting through them. Our Oklahoma brothers are model hosts, they make every one feel at home.

## The Cloak Room

By W. P. Lambertson

June 12, 1937

While young Byron Scott, of Cal., was presiding, our jovial floor leader, walking by, glanced up and said, "Huh! a vacant chair."

Leonard Draper, who heads the Annapolis Division in the Navy Department, never asks anyone to repeat a question and never uses a superfluous word in reply.

Sen. Claude Pepper, Dem. soldier, of Fla., has gray matter. He worked his way through college, is a graduate of Harvard Law and was married for the first time last December.

The President avoided what might have been his "most embarrassing moment" by sending his greetings in writing to the International W. C. T. U. in session one block from the White House grounds. His remarks concerned peace.

We generally regard prosperity as furnishing employment. However, John Lewis claims that stimulating labor employers to purchase modern, labor-saving machinery.

A year ago Father Coughlin and Dr. Townsend exerted wide influences. Today, the outstanding influence is John L. Lewis of the C. I. O. He had a deep-seated feeling that he can whip the cockeyed capitalists. The only people he disdains in his path of triumph are Federal Judges.

If we have a physical Mussolini or Hitler in this country, since the passing of Huey Long, it is in the person of this man Lewis. His blue eyes glow, his mind concentrates, he speaks fluently but softly yet with reserve force. There is a slight resemblance to Sen. Borah. The right side of his upper lip raises a little extra when he speaks. He displays no showmanship. This coal miner is an able but dangerous man. The annual Confederate Memorial was held last Sunday in Arlington. These beautiful words by Randolph Harrison McKim adorn their monuments:

NOT FOR NAME OR REWARD  
 NOT FOR PLACE OR FOR RANK  
 NOT LURED BY AMBITION OR  
 GOADED BY NECESSITY  
 BUT IN SIMPLE OBEDIENCE TO  
 DUTY AS THEY UNDER-  
 STOOD IT  
 THESE SIMPLE MEN SUFFERED  
 ALL-SACRIFICED ALL-DARED  
 ALL-AND DIED

### WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS

(By C. W. H.)

Since we have a Mother's Day and a Father's Day, Congressmen man Merritt, of N. Y., thinks there should be a Father's Day, and accordingly has introduced a bill to observe the third Sunday in June of each year as Father's Day.

The mayor of a large eastern city telegraphed Congress to the effect that unless 1-2 billion was made available for WPA work, it would be impossible for the city to reduce its taxes. What do you make of this, Watson?

The Democratic National Committee is still in the red, but J. Farley always signs his letters with green ink.

The number of Representatives in Congress has risen from 65 in the first Congress to present day number of 96. The number of Senators has increased from 26 to 96.

The millions of names filed with the Social Security Board may yet make it easy to locate missing persons or identify deceased persons through their Social Security Number and to that end a bill has been introduced making the names accessible to the G.Men. Under existing law, all Social Security information is strictly confidential, even as it relates to other departments of government.

The annual cost of crime has been estimated to be fifteen billions of dollars in this country. 4,300,000 criminals are at the present time following their careers in this country, is shown by the records. Each individual bears, because of this, a burden of \$10 every month. For 1936 records show estimates of the number of major crimes were 1,333,526—a murder every forty minutes—a robbery every 10 minutes—a felony every twenty-four seconds.

From here on out there will be no more Federal funds for prison buildings in which prisoners produce any market. The argument is that these kind of goods and are sold in the open market, when sold in the open market, come into competition with free labor, thus depriving free labor of jobs. So no more modernizing of old prison buildings or the erection of additional buildings

with Federal loans and grants.

On May 20th, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House introduced a resolution to continue for another year the so-called nuisance taxes. They will bring in an estimated 448 million dollars. These taxes are imposed upon the manufacturer or producer of certain products. He adds the tax to the cost of doing business and passes it on to the retailer, who in turn passes it along to the consumer. All of which means that when you buy a tin of sardines, a box of matches, a pair of shoes, a pair of trousers, a radio, a camera, and a dozen and one other things, you will be paying a federal tax, but you won't see it.

### BIG DRIVE AGAINST FAKE PROTECTION

Postmaster General James A. Farley announced last night that the Postal Inspection Service has launched a nation-wide drive against the operators of "fake" mutual benefit life protection organizations which have been conducting their fraudulent schemes through the mails. Complaints reaching the Post Office Department indicate that there are approximately one hundred such fraudulent enterprises now being operated in various sections of the country, which are costing the American public hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

Added impetus has been given the drive by the eight-year Federal penitentiary sentence meted out to Angus C. Littlejohn of Springfield, Illinois, and the three-year sentence to Charles E. Hild of Lake Charles, Louisiana, both of whom were convicted for using the mails to defraud in connection with these spurious life protection organizations.

The promoters of these so-called "not for profit" mutual benefit societies, associations and clubs, in order to circumvent existing state laws, avoid the use of the word "insurance" and call their "protection." Instead of "policy" they call it "voluntary contribution." They further mislead their victims by selecting confidence inspiring names such as "National Aid Society" and "Southwestern Club of Physicians' Guaranty Union" or other names similar to well known legitimate life insurance companies.

The promoters take advantage of the fact that very few people read their certificates, particularly the fine print on the inside containing many exceptions and limitations. Members are not informed, but beneficiaries soon find out when the members die, that the exceptions in the fine print wholly nullify any liability of the society. The promoters accept persons indiscriminately up to the age of eighty-five years, and they claim the strength of the society lies in the membership because it is "so carefully selected." They stress the point that no medical examination is required, and especially appeal to "those persons who, because of advanced age or physical infirmities, can not obtain any form of life protection." Literature of these concerns contains many false representations, including statements of fraudulent increases in the price of things he sells if he is to pay taxes and interest and still have a fair income.

The most sensible way to secure this is for the administration to enact the Thomas Massingale Cost of Production Bill into law.

We commend Francis R. Kelley of Colony and W. H. Pierson of Pottawatomie County on their timely articles in the Kansas Union Farmer of April 22.

Knowing the value of the Farmers Washington service we elect E. E. Kennedy as our representative at Washington.

We wish to thank the Crooked Creek Farm Union Juniors for the excellent coffee.

Realizing the value of the Junior work and its importance in the state, we believe that those Juniors who are doing active work in the state, should be commended.

We recommend that the state officers elect one of those who are doing active voluntary work gratis, to be sent to the National Junior Camp and recommend that this representative be selected from this following list since this list comprises the more active leaders in the work.

Alexis Johnson, Leonardville.  
 Orley Johnson, Leonardville.  
 Viola Rosell, Leonardville.  
 Vincent Larson, Leonardville.  
 Joe Holley, Waterville.  
 Iva Koepf, Home.  
 Zora Zimmerman, Belle Plain.  
 Earl Valine, Leonardville.  
 Le Verne Johnson, Leonardville.  
 Vincent Oman, Leonardville.  
 Adelia Bush, Leonardville.  
 Marie Nanninga, Leonardville.  
 Winston Bush, Leonardville.  
 Audrey Veall, Wellington.  
 Frieda Maelzer, Camp Zarab, Kans.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

### DOES COOPERATION PAY?

Does cooperation pay? Well, that depends on the attitude one takes in the matter, and on the way we go about it. Just as long as we direct our efforts in the same way and work in peace and harmony with the other fellow we can accomplish more than if we all work independently. This has been demonstrated time and again in our work of production such as harvesting, threshing, etc. If, and it does pay in the productive end of farming, it surely will work in the marketing end also. It's nothing short of a common sense idea that after we have produced our crops we should market them in a way that will bring us the most money. And that means cooperative marketing. (Or collective bargaining, as the laboring man puts it).

We have a Farmers Union elevator here in Lebanon and also ship our cream in a cooperative way to the Farmers Union Creamery at Superior, Nebraska. While we haven't had any grain to ship from here during the last 3 or 4 years, we are able to save on our feeds, seeds, twine and coal shipped in here, which couldn't be done without the elevator or a cooperative business association.

Take the cream, for instance. We farmers here receive just as good a test from our cream man as do those who sell to the old line creamery men, and get as much money per pound at the time of sale as they do, (which is more than we would get per pound were there no cooperative creamery here).

I keep a record of all farm products sold here and also of all purchases made. This record also shows the amounts of cream dividends received each year and the pounds of butterfat shipped, also the rate of dividend paid. In checking up on the last five years dividend checks received I find we sold 2643.6 pounds of butterfat and received dividend checks for the same, totaling \$38.47, which means I got \$38.47 more for my cream sold than did my neighbors who sold the same number of pounds of butterfat to the old line creameries. The dividend rate during the five year period ranged from 1c to 2c per pound.

Suppose there were no cooperative creamery here during the past. In that case we would have received about 2c per pound less for our cream than we got. In my case this lower rate I would have received plus the dividends I received would mean that during the last five years I would have received some \$115.00 less for my cream.

Again I ask, does cooperation pay? Yours cooperatively, W. Kellogg, Secretary, Lebanon Farm Union.

### RILEY COUNTY UNION RESOLUTIONS

The Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

The following Resolutions were adopted by the Riley County Farmers Union No. 45, meeting in quarterly session at the Crooked Creek schoolhouse, June 3, 1937.

We are unanimously opposed and condemn the proposed "Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1937." We do not want one man to have the power which this bill would vest in the Secretary of Agriculture.

We will maintain there is no need of any change in the Supreme Court except by a vote of the people.

While we are in sympathy with organized labor in their efforts to better their conditions it seems that every successful effort to increase wages and shorten the hours of labor or to impose additional taxes on manufacturers or processors tends to increase the disparity between agriculture and industry.

Even though farm prices have receded, partly, net farm prices are still below parity. If the cost of production and marketing of farm products is increased and the farmer is compelled to pay more for the things he must buy, there must be a still further increase in the price of things he sells if he is to pay taxes and interest and still have a fair income.

The most sensible way to secure this is for the administration to enact the Thomas Massingale Cost of Production Bill into law.

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 Marie Nanninga, Leonardville.  
 Winston Bush, Leonardville.  
 Audrey Veall, Wellington.  
 Frieda Maelzer, Camp Zarab, Kans.

Mr. John Vesecky, Pres., Miss Pauline Cowger, Secy-Treas. Greetings, well wishes and everything. I have wanted to write a long letter to tell you some of the things you already know for before I have written you have something better already published.

I had it in mind to send you my dues several months ago but will enclose a check on our Co-op Oil Co. for the amount of \$2.75. Pardon delay. You are both doing a fine work and I am hoping you have joy in the doing. So sorry we have lost our gallant leader from North Dakota. Charlie Talbot was a power and agriculture had a wonderful friend. What a difference between has and had.

What a heritage is ours to carry on and carry high the banner of Cooperation and principles of our Farmers Union following such men as Barret, Simpson, Tromble and Talbot.

Yours truly, John A. Scheel, Emporia, Kans.

### GOOD MEETING OF REDMAN LOCAL

The Redman Local of the Farmers Union held their last regular meeting Friday night, June 4, at the Cieser Hall. A program of miscellaneous numbers was presented by the following persons:

Shirley Anne and Joyce Zimmerman, Lorraine Haines, Belle Pearson, Frances Robinson, Lynette Caster, Elda Mae McMillen, and Zora Zimmerman.

The highlight of the program was a splendid talk by State President Vesecky, who stressed the value of cooperation and the advantages that can come from a good organization. Short talks were also given by L. J. Alkire and Albert Vesecky.

At the close of the meeting refreshments of sandwiches, coffee and cookies were served after which the meeting was adjourned until next fall.

### RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Brantford Farmers Union Local, Washington County, Kansas.

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst a very faithful and respected Brother member in our Local, Mr. O. S. Hanson, and whereas he is sadly missed but yet remains with us in pleasant memories, be it therefore resolved that we give expression to our deep sympathy to the bereaved wife, Mrs. Hanson, and the children in their sorrow.

Blessed are the dead who died in the Lord from henceforth: thy soul, O Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, for their works follow with them.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one to the Union Farmer for publication, and one spread upon the minutes of our Local Union.

Committee: Ernest Lundquist, Albert E. Carlson, Harold Anderson.

### MARSHALL COUNTY MEETING

The second quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union was held at Bremen on June 1st, 1937. This was a very harmonious meeting. A splendid dinner was served by the ladies of the various locals over the county.

This meeting went on record opposing and protecting the auto certificate of title law passed at the recent session of the Kansas legislature. It was further resolved that we oppose the sale tax on bread and milk and other necessities of life. We approve an increase in the income tax rates in the higher brackets and a lowering of the income tax exemption.

We believe that the new law compelling each automobile driver to buy a driver's license each year at 50 cents each is outrageous. We already have a driver's license and it was to be for as long as we needed a driver's license. We are opposed to this new license tax.

Speakers on the program were Prof. H. H. Farmer, President of the Farmers Union, and John I. Tommer, H. O. Glen and C. B. Ingmann, president of the Washington county Farmers Union. The all-county picnic will be held at Blue Rapids some time in August. Blue Valley Local has charge of this picnic.

F. C. Prall, Sec.

### RE-ELECT OFFICERS AT SLIFER

Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

My dear sirs: This is a little late, but we are going to keep our Slifer Local number 431 alive for another year.

We had a meeting and quite a few paid their annual dues. If they do not pay, we will see what we can do to collect them.

The officers for the coming year are those of last year, being re-elected, as follows:

President—G. J. David  
 Vice President—Frank Hammerbacher  
 Secretary—J. A. Beeler  
 Doorkeeper—G. F. Trout  
 Conductor—F. Murnan  
 Executive Committee—L. J. O'Toole, J. A. Carpenter, A. F. Strasser.

Please send us a copy of the new constitution, for which I am adding 5 cents to our dues check.

Yours truly, J. A. Beeler.

### LETTER FROM J. C. GLASGOW

The American Federation of Labor some times lays a law maker out on the political stretch and nature of Congress has some respect for organized labor.

The Grand Army of the Republic cut a wider swath in the politics of this country during the last fifty years than the modern combine takes in the wheat fields and during that period of our history the smooth politician made a specialty of delivering eulogies and unveiling monuments in honor of the unknown soldier.

They reasonably infer that the Le-

gion and its adherents will do considerable business along political lines during the next fifty years and when these military targets that broke the Hindenburg line pointed the long bony finger at these racketeering law-makers that voted themselves a ten thousand dollar salary when abler and better men were being taxed into the bread line, and said it is time to deliver that compensation it started the cold chills to chase each other up and down their wiggly spinal columns until it was an actual relief when they turned the keys over that the unlocked the storehouse that contained the Legion jewels.

These despoilers have little regard for agriculture, about all they have to do to keep the farmers from going off the reservation is to furnish them with such opportunities as our 4-H clubs afford for discussing the best methods to produce more than they can sell under our present economic system for the cost of production, and keep the price of foodstuffs within reach of the poor and other hard pressed individuals such as J. P. Morgan and Uncle Andy Mellon.

They know that nothing makes farmers so happy as working for others and they seem to get more pure unadulterated satisfaction out of fighting their best friends in politics than their Judea Isacarites.

J. C. Glasgow.

### REPORT FROM OSAGE COUNTY

Editor Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

The quarterly meeting of the Osage County Farmers Union was held at Vassar the evening of June 10th. President Lloyd Nikolay presided at the regular business meeting and also led the group in several Farmers Union songs. Frank Chamberlain gave a reading, also.

Mr. Tom R. Wells, of Elmdale gave an interesting address on Farmers Union life and property insurance, and also touched on some of the problems confronting our organization. His talk was followed by a general discussion.

The next quarterly meeting will be held at Michigan Valley the evening of September 9th.

Refreshments of ice cream and cookies were served by the Vassar Local.

Floyd C. Butel, Sec'y. Treas.

### RESOLUTIONS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY MEETING

Resolved that the Washington County Farmers Union quarterly meeting assembled in convention in Hanover, Kansas, do resolve:

1. We declare ourselves as opposed to the certificate of title and drivers license laws as recently enacted in the 1937 session of the State Legislature.
2. Resolved that we are absolutely opposed to the sales tax. And feel that it is a tax on the people in place of the special interests who are most able to pay.
3. Further, we ask for a conference between the C. C. association and Jobbing association, to iron out their troubles and differences. If this could be done it would be a great help to the cooperative movement.
4. Resolved that we vote a resolution of thanks to the visiting Brothers from Marshall County, and extend them an invitation to our next meeting.

John Martin, Steve Stapaulas, A. H. Hein, Committee.

These resolutions were adopted unanimously by the convention.—Don H. Combow, Secretary.

### RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Clay County Sherwood Local 1158, Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America.

Whereas an allwise Father has seen fit to remove from this earthly toil and labor, Brother Member W. H. Griffiths,

Therefore be it resolved that this local join the family in this hour of bereavement.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, one to the Kansas Union Farmer, and one to be spread on the minutes of our Local.

Signed, Phillip Young Secretary.

### LETTER TO PRESIDENT VESECKY

Dear Mr. Vesecky: Well, here I am writing a letter to you immediately after talking to you on the telephone. However, right now I have some free time—being hostess in the



## Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

### "AT YOUR SERVICE"

Farmers Union Cooperative Education Service—Gladys Talbott, Director

"Education—A debt due from the Present to Future Generations."

**MOTHER GOOSE A LA MODE**  
A few days ago we received from the Educational Department of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, a small booklet of Mother Goose rhymes rewritten with a Union flavor by Olga Sword and Helmer. While all of them are clever, they are, of course, more suitable for labor groups than for our farm groups. One of them, I must pass along to you as it is so near to time when the Juniors will be thinking of this very topic. We think it is clever.

"If to speak at meetings you yearn,  
Tis well public speaking to learn.  
Lest when you take the floor  
The whole crowd should roar  
"Mr. Chairman, I move we adjourn."

**WE GO CAMPING**  
Blankets, sweaters, slacks, cameras, musical instruments, notebooks—all must be looked to and gotten ready for camp. The whole summer stretches ahead of us, with one camp following another in rapid succession. Our schedule looks like this: June 14-19—Wisconsin Junior Camp, Camp Wakanda; June 19-29—Conference of Committee on Education and Publicity, Des Moines, Iowa; June 28-July 4—Leaders Camp, Camp Kokiwan, Camp, Havre, Montana; July 28-August 1—Wisconsin Leaders' Camp, Lake Chetek; August 16-26—All-State Camp, Camp Judson, Black Hills, South Dakota; August 27—Nebraska Junior Camp, Chadron State Park, Nebraska.

When we consider the length of time which must be added to each of these dates for travel, it is easy to see that there will be little time left to get out the regular work of the Education Service, such as programs, Junior Page, Columns, letters and articles for magazines and newspapers.

### JUVENILE CAMP BULLETIN

For those who are interested in conducting a Juvenile Camp in the County, we recommend the Juvenile Camp Bulletin written by Mildred Kay Stoltz, State Junior Director of Montana. Mrs. Stoltz finds that there is considerable interest in Juvenile Camps in Montana, and her bulletin is most complete. Camp schedules, lesson outlines, programs, menus, even the amount of foodstuffs needed for a group of fifty persons, are all given in the bulletin.

### SHARE CROPPERS

Just back from the south where I spent a vacation necessitated by my health, I find most interesting a letter from the Share Croppers Union in Alabama, requesting material on Junior work and cooperatives, also requesting an article on the Junior work for the state paper. After seeing the conditions under which the share croppers live, I wish I might write in words of fire the things that would help them to improve their condition. Even in our drought stricken northwest, people do not live in such hovels as do the cotton farmers who farm on shares in the south. In a land where beauty is everywhere in abundant growth, where roses for which we would pay large sums, grow wild along the roadside, it is all the more dreadful to see shacks set in the middle of acres of plowing, where the earth is tilled right up to the door step and there is not even a spot for a garden. We saw hundreds of these. Greater also, is the comparison between such shacks and the home of the owner, beauntifully landscaped and covered with roses. And with a mortgage, took in most

### WEEK END TOGS



8986. Make This Yourself. Designed in Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, and 52. Size 38 requires 4 1/2 yards of 39 inch material. To trim requires 2 1/8 yards of lace or embroidery. Price 15c.  
8691. Young Girl's Princess Frock. Designed in Sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. Size 6 requires just 2 yards of 35 inch fabric, plus 1/2 yard contrast. Price 15c.  
Send orders to Kansas Union Farmer Salina, Kansas

### MESSAGE TO THE LOCAL

"Distance lends enchantment" is an old saying which may help to explain why we have sometimes neglected our own community. We not only think the tasks after of will be easier but we often like to get away from the responsibilities near at hand. There is never a greater opportunity than that which we have in our own community. Our Farmers Union has always contributed to make to our community life and each of us has a responsibility. Our community will be just what we make it. The great leaders of history came from communities of working people. The world's great music, art, and literature have come from communities of plain people.

In our unions and in our cooperatives we are learning to work and to live as a community. Our "common" interest in the welfare of all, in the protection of the weak, and in the guidance of youth into clean living, all bind us together in our community.

Youth are appreciative of provisions in our community for life work, for good recreation, and for the chance to have a part in the activities of the community. However, they are not satisfied with achievements of the past. They want to find some challenge to new achievements in our community. There actually are rural communities in which the youth do not want to leave for work in the cities "because they do not want to miss the many interesting activities in their home community."

In recreation alone we can do much more than we are now doing. Good recreation in our community will not come without attention to and without the expenditure of time and money and the training of our leadership. We demand cost of production for farm products in order that we may live a happier and better life in our homes and in our community.

### OUR CAMP DIRECTOR

Bernard M. Joy, Director of Education for the Colorado Farmers Union has been appointed Camp Director for 1937.

Mr. Joy was born on a Michigan farm and came to Colorado when ten years of age. He graduated from the Y. M. C. A. College, Springfield, Mass., he served in various educational and recreational capacities in Eastern and Western United States and Canada. He has taught in summer schools, planned and directed municipal recreation systems, was director on Community Centers in Denver and is a member of the National Recreation Association and other professional organizations. He is a member of Farmers Union Local 254, Fort Morgan Colorado.

### COOP MARKETING HAS PROGRESSED ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Wichita, Kan. (Special)—A study of farm marketing practices of the Pacific coast states discloses emphatically that cooperative handling of agricultural products has progressed considerably farther in that section than in the Middle West, declares Ralph Snyder, president of the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives.

Mr. Snyder has just returned from an extended tour of California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho, made in company with S. D. Sanders, cooperative Bank Commissioner of Washington D. C. and the presidents of the other 11 Banks for Cooperatives in the United States. The bank was formed by the Berkeley Bank for Cooperatives at their annual conference.

Following the conference a detailed inspection tour was made of the irrigated valleys beginning in the citrus area in Southern California and extending to the famous Yakima district of Washington state.

Mr. Snyder points out the business of the egg marketing association in Washington as an example of the magnitude of cooperative marketing in that territory. The organization handled over \$21,000,000 worth of business in 1936.

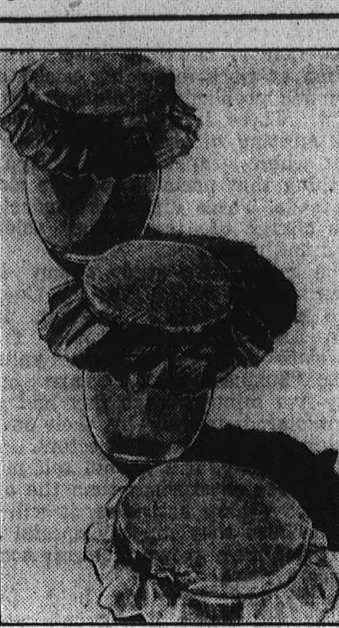
Chief cause for the farmers of the Pacific coast territory outstripping those of the Middle West in the cooperative movement, in the opinion of Mr. Snyder, is the distance from market. Higher marketing costs due to long hauls of products has hastened the development of collective action to reduce handling costs.

Amount of outstanding loans of the Berkeley Bank for Cooperatives as compared to the average for all 12 is another indication of the volume of cooperative organization business. The Berkeley bank had approximately \$7,800,000 of outstanding loans on April 30, compared to \$2,890,000 average for the 12 banks.

According to the American Petroleum Industries Committee.

Last year, explains the committee, the typical motorist used 641 gallons of gasoline, on which he paid \$30.93 in state and federal taxes. At 15 miles to the gallon, that gasoline provided 9,615 miles of travel. Figuring an average of 30 miles an hour, that mileage is equivalent to 320 hours, or about 40 eight-hour days. However, more than half of the motorist's time in the United States earn less than \$1,500 a year, and the committee estimates that the typical American motorist must therefore work seven or more days to earn enough money to pay his gasoline taxes.

### JELLY CORONATION!



"UNEASY lies the head that wears a crown" is an ancient superstition that never yet applied to the firm halo of paraffin that must adorn each glass of perfect jelly. And in this year of gala doings and regal splendor, the smartest glasses of them all wear a smart paper bonnet to top the paraffin. . . . a crown held in place as snugly as can be by that utilitarian gem, a rubber band!

All jelly is not worthy of a coronation—only perfect jelly only may be admitted to the royal family of the pantry shelf. It's modern, short-bolt recipes like these that, followed exactly, crown your cooking efforts with success.

**Red Raspberry Jelly**  
3 1/2 cups (1 1/2 lbs.) juice  
4 1/2 cups (2 lbs.) sugar  
1 box powered fruit pectin  
To prepare juice, grind or crush thoroughly about 2 1/2 quarts fully ripe berries. Place fruit in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice. (If there is a slight shortage of juice, add a 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 3- to 4-quart saucepan and place over hottest fire. Add powdered fruit pectin, 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 3/4 minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about 8 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

### NATIONAL JELLY MAKING JUBILEE TO BE CELEBRATED THIS SUMMER

By Alice Blake  
Housewives . . . shop girl . . . professional women . . . school lasses . . . They're all joining this summer's National Jelly Making Jubilee. That the gala event being celebrated, under the sponsorship of the National Jelly Making Institute from June 15 to July 15 with Kate Smith, popular radio songstress, as its Queen.

Miss Smith and the Institute, together with millions of American women from 6 to 60 are celebrating the peak of the fresh fruit season when feminine fancy turns to thoughts of making jellies, jams and marmalade. The air song-bird is well-known for her culinary talents and no small part of this reputation was won by the contents of her jam cupboard.

### Club Women Participate

Participating in the nation-wide jelly making bee will be such prominent leaders of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Girl Scouts and the Camp Fire Girls. Many local groups, in communities throughout the country, unofficially tie up with the event. Gleaming jellies, delicious jams and tempting marmalades made during the Jubilee will be stored away, in many instances, to be sold at club sales and bazaars in the fall. And others will be placed in the home jam cupboard for the family to enjoy the fall and winter through.

"What's more, folks," cites Queen Kate, "many newspapers throughout the nation are planning jelly contests during Jubilee month. They're parading jelly to cooperate, because the peak of the fresh fruit season comes to almost every section of the country between June 15 and July 15. Magazines, too, will be writing articles to encourage jelly making. And that's just all, many merchants will be placing cut prices on low priced fruits and allied jelly making products at that time!"

### Record Jelly Season

In a number of districts, one special week during the Jubilee period will be given special attention but, in others, the four will be noted equally. With such a spotlight turned on the activity, a record amount of jellies and jams will be turned out by women everywhere, according to the National Jelly Making Institute.

### STRAWBERRY AND BLACKBERRY JAM

4 cups (2 lbs.) prepared fruit  
7 cups (3 lbs.) sugar  
1-2 bottle fruit pectin  
To prepare fruit, grind about 1 quart each fully ripe strawberries and blackberries, or crush completely one layer at a time so that each berry is reduced to a pulp. Combine fruits.

Measure sugar and prepared fruit into large kettle, mix well and bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard 1 minute. Remove from fire and stir in fruit pectin. Then stir and skim by turns for just 5 minutes to cool slightly, to prevent floating fruit. Pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. Makes about 10 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

### :-: Of Interest To Women :-:

#### HOMEMAKERS' HELPFUL HINTS

Mothers Know That Simply Designed Children's Clothes Lighten Work

Hot-weather clothes that are easy for the child to get into and out of are enjoyed by both mother and child, Christine Wiggins, clothing and textiles specialist, Kansas State College extension service, Manhattan, says. Such clothes have as few fastenings as practicable, and low-cut necklines and armholes. For this active season, too, it is an advantage for garments to have plenty of room in the seat to allow for playing such games as leap frog and for climbing.

Commenting on the popular one-piece sun-suits with matching dresses or blouses, Miss Wiggins suggested that the simplest type of overdress or blouse is most satisfactory. Such blouses are cooler, not so easily mussed and not so troublesome to launder with garments with fussy little collars and sashes.

Many mothers are finding that their children appear at their best in simply designed clothes made of soft, smooth and durable materials. It is advisable to be sure the fabric has been fully shrunk before the garments are made and that the colors are fast to both sun and washing. Gay colors are easily seen by motorists, which is a protection for the child.

#### FILL UP THE COOKIE JAR NOW

**Brown Sugar Cookies (three dozen)**  
1 cup fat  
1-2 cups brown sugar  
2 eggs, beaten  
1-4 cup cream  
1-2 teaspoons cinnamon  
1 teaspoon cloves  
1-2 teaspoon salt  
1 cup chopped raisins  
1-2 cup chopped figs  
1-2 cup nuts  
1 teaspoon vanilla  
1-2 cups rolled oats  
2 cups flour  
1 teaspoon soda  
1-2 teaspoon baking powder  
Cream fat and sugar. Add rest of ingredients. Chill dough. Break off bits of it and flatten down 3 inches apart on greased baking sheets. Bake 12 minutes in moderate oven.

#### Chocolate Cookies

2-3 cup fat  
2 cups sugar  
3 eggs  
1-4 cup cream  
3 squares chocolate, melted  
1 teaspoon vanilla  
1-4 teaspoon salt  
2-3 cup broken nuts  
4 cups flour  
1 teaspoon baking powder  
1 teaspoon soda  
Cream fat and sugar. Add eggs and cream, beat well. Add rest of ingredients. Chill dough. Break off bits and flatten down 3 inches apart on greased baking sheet. Bake 12 minutes in moderate oven.

#### Ground Beef Loaf

(serves four to six)  
One pound ground beef  
One egg yolk  
Two tablespoons chopped green pepper  
One tablespoon butter  
One tablespoon bread crumbs  
One tablespoon lemon juice  
One teaspoon salt  
Quarter teaspoon pepper  
Half teaspoon onion juice  
Quarter cup butter  
One cup hot water  
Combine all but last two ingredients and shape into a loaf. Pour the hot water and butter over it and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees) for one hour. Baste frequently so that it does not dry out.

#### GINGERBREAD APRICOT TURNOVER

1 Cup Brown Sugar  
1 Cup Sour Milk  
3 cups Flour  
3-4 Cup Molasses  
3-4 Cup Malted Shortening  
2 eggs, well beaten  
1 Teaspoon Baking Soda  
1 Teaspoon Ginger  
1 Teaspoon Cinnamon  
2-1-2 Cups Canned Apricots  
4 Teaspoon Salt  
Combine eggs, sugar, shortening, and molasses. Sift flour, measure and sift with baking soda, salt and spices. Add alternately with milk to first mixture. Beat until well blended. In rain apricots. Place fruit in bottom of well-oiled cake pan. Pour gingerbread over fruit. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) about 45 minutes. Remove from pan by inverting cake pan on a round plate. Cut in sections and serve with whipped cream.

#### Sweet Potatoes, Louisiana

4 cups sweet potatoes  
2 tablespoons butter  
1-4 teaspoon paprika  
1-4 teaspoon salt  
2 tablespoons cream  
1 tablespoon grated orange rind  
1-2 cup orange juice  
1-4 cup brown sugar  
Add butter, seasonings, spice and cream to potatoes. Add rind and beat well. Pour into buttered shallow baking dish and sprinkle with juice and sugar. Bake fifteen minutes in hot oven or until top has become well browned.

#### GRIDDLE CAKES

1 cup sifted Swans Down Cake Flour  
1-2 teaspoon soda  
1-2 teaspoon salt  
1 egg well beaten  
1 cup thick sour milk or buttermilk

#### 1 teaspoon melted butter or other shortening.

Sift flour once, measure, add soda and salt, and sift again. Combine egg and milk and add to flour gradually, stirring constantly. Beat until smooth. Add shortening. Bake on hot, well-greased griddle. Serve hot with butter and Log Cabin Syrup. Makes 12 griddle cakes.

#### POTATO SOUP

4 small potatoes  
2 tablespoons Minute Tapioca  
1-2 teaspoons salt  
Dash of Cayenne  
Dash of black pepper  
1 quart milk  
1 butter, finely chopped  
4 tablespoons butter  
Cook potatoes in boiling, salted water until tender. Drain and mash. Add Minute Tapioca, salt, Cayenne, and black pepper to milk, and cook in double boiler 15 minutes on until mixture is clear, stirring frequently. Add potatoes, onion, and butter. Reheat. Serves 4.

#### BREAKFAST MUFFINS

2 cups sifted Swans Down Cake Flour  
2 teaspoons baking powder  
1-2 teaspoon salt  
1 egg well beaten  
3/4 cup milk  
4 tablespoons butter or other shortening, melted.  
Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift again. Combine egg and milk and add to the flour, beating until smooth. Add the shortening. Bake in greased muffin pans in hot oven (400 degrees F.) 25 minutes. Makes 10 muffins.

#### SAUSAGE AND RICE CAKES

2 cups cooked Rice  
1 egg  
1 pound sausage (cold)  
Mince the sausage, add rice and egg unbeaten. Mix well together and form into flat cakes. Brown lightly in butter or drippings, being careful to have fat well heated before adding the cakes. Cook slowly.  
Yield: 8 servings—1-2 cup. Temperature: Simmering. Time: 30 minutes.

#### DELICIOUS SANDWICH COMBINATIONS

Banana butter, mayonnaise—and chopped nuts; cream cheese and raspberry, strawberry or fig jam; peanut butter and currant jelly; minced ham and pepper relish; cream cheese and pepper relish.  
Other suggested sandwich spreads are: Tomato relish, orange marmalade, peach, grape, pineapple, raspberry, or dried apricot jam. Chopped nuts may be added to any of these spreads.

#### THE GARDEN COLUMN

by James H. Burdett  
Director of National Garden Bureau

If perennial flower seeds have not been started, no time should be lost in sowing them. The climate is not always favorable to the often advised practice of sowing perennial in mid-summer and it should never be followed if there is any way to avoid it.  
A seed bed in a shaded place, but not directly under the leaves of trees, is the place for perennials. They must be grown all this year for flowers next season, so that there is advantage in sowing them in the open border, and heads are substantial reduced by growing them in a seed bed, somewhat elevated from the surrounding surface and protected by a wooden curb around it.

To prepare a seed bed select a location sheltered from the wind, the force of both wind and sun if possible. Spade up the soil thoroughly and see that the top soil is pulverized as fine as in a good box. Use a sieve if necessary. A seed bed can be made by covering a frame with screen window wire.

If the soil is heavy lighten it by mixing in torpedo sand. Heavy soil which crusts easily is a poor medium for seed which is sown in it. It should be easily firmed over the seeds, to enable the tiny roots to penetrate downward without resistance, while the sprouts emerge to the surface without struggling with a hard crust or heavy clod.

Plant food may be applied not exceeding 1 pint to a bushel of soil. If there is no sheltered spot available for the seed bed to protect from the full sun and sweep of wind, it will pay to erect a shelter fence on the side from which the prevailing winds come, far enough away not to cast a shadow. By erecting posts at the corners of the seed bed, 2 or 3 feet high, you can lay on the post a canopy of cheesecloth, which will keep off the heavy rains.

As protection from the sun a lath screen is excellent. It may be kept on the post above the seed bed throughout the hot summer months, and will provide sufficient shade to lower the temperature of the beds several degrees. This is especially important to late sown seed.

When seeds are sown in the summer it is good practice to cover the seed bed with a piece of wet burlap to keep the bed moist until the seeds germinate. In sowing, take care not to sow too thickly. Fine seed may be mixed with sand to sow of the seed evenly in the row, using 2 or 3 times as much sand as there is seed. Large seed may be placed individually to avoid crowding plants.

Seedlings must be transplanted as soon as they have reached 2 or 3 inches in height and in midsummer the nursery row to which they are moved should be slightly shaded in a location where water may be supplied when needed. Many of the annual flowers which are wanted in the garden can be moved there directly from the seed bed.

A seed bed can be kept busily throughout most of the garden year. As soon as spring sown annuals have been moved, perennial flowers can be sown. It is possible to grow many perennials from seed sown in the fall

and the seed bed is the best place to do fall sowing, since it they are covered with a protecting mulch after the ground has been thoroughly frozen.

Some gardeners know that when vegetables are carried from the garden to the kitchen they have tenderness and flavor which sets them apart from market vegetables.

The reason for this is being developed by experiments. Vegetables are marketed with much less attention and care than is given to meats. Seemingly they do not deteriorate as rapidly as meat and so they are not kept in refrigerators or frozen to keep them fresh.

Experiments have proven, however, that after they are picked rapid changes take place if they are subjected to high temperatures. In the case of sweetcorn loss of sugar is doubled with each rise of 18 degrees in temperature. The sugar begins to change to starch immediately the ear is picked, and at 86 degrees its disappearance is twice as rapid as at 68 degrees.

Market growers are beginning to discuss the possibility of freezing vegetables immediately after they are picked to preserve their flavor and tenderness. The home gardener has no such problem. He has learned that the best place to keep vegetables is in the garden until he is ready to eat them, and then they should be harvested with as little delay as possible before they are served.  
If necessary the place to store them is in the refrigerator.

### A CULINARY TRIBUTE TO "DAD" ON FATHER'S DAY

Father's Day, the third Sunday in June, is the day we pay tribute to all Fathers. For those who may be interested in the origin of Father's Day, the movement was first prompted by Mrs. John Bruce Dodd of Spokane, Washington, some twenty years ago as a tribute to her father, William J. Smart, who raised his motherless brood alone. Although for a time people did not treat the observance of Father's Day seriously, it is now Father's main duty in life was to pay the bills—constructive teaching through the press and pulpit has made it a day with a place of importance along with other national holidays.  
It has been said that fathers, like sons, have hearts to be won by way of their stomachs. No day in their honor then, would be complete without a feast fit for a king. In planning the dinner in his honor, let there be no slips in the preparation of foods that are his favorites. People for years past and years to come have and will enjoy the potato in alliance with meat as the backbone of American eating. A food that is served so often can easily slide into a rut and lose its glamor, yet through all these possible hazards the potato has survived and still remains one of the best liked vegetables of all.

Of the almost countless ways in which potatoes may be prepared, there is no doubt that most men prefer them mashed, and therefore this is certainly the fitting way to serve them on Father's Day. To prepare all the potatoes, wash them, peel them, see that no stone is left unturned to make them as they should be made. The preparation of this dish is easy, and for this reason it is often slightly out of favor but when you taste and see mashed potatoes as they should be prepared you will agree that the correct way is the only way.

It is difficult to make firm rules about the seasonings for mashed potatoes, as tastes vary so much and most persons are not apt to stop to measure the potatoes to be mashed. Here are approximate amounts to use as a guide and let your taste be the final judge of the flavor, but follow the method suggested carefully and good results will be insured. Allow 1 tablespoon of milk, 1-4 teaspoon of salt, a dash of pepper and from 1 to 2 teaspoons of butter to each cup of mashed potatoes. To prepare potatoes for mashing, wash them, cook until tender in boiling water. Do not over-cook, as they absorb moisture and do not mash as well. If undercooked they will be grainy. After draining of the water, replace on heat to dry out slightly. This removes excess moisture. Put potatoes through a ricer or mash thoroughly. (A ricer does a better job with greater ease.) Add all the seasonings and place over heat and whip with wooden spoon or automatic mixer, until light and fluffy. Serve immediately and top with a small piece of butter and a dash of paprika. The milk and butter may be warmed before adding to the potatoes, but it is not necessary for the combined mixture is re-heated while whipping.

The use of left-over mashed potatoes offers many appetizing possibilities and some you will wish to try are listed below.

#### Potato Meat Cakes

Combine one pound beef with one cup potatoes. Add one teaspoon of salt and dash of pepper. Form into patties, roll in wheat flour and fry until the patties are crusty and golden brown. They may be served this way, or you may care to add a can of onion or mushroom soup and allow the patties to simmer for about a half hour before serving.

#### Salmon and Potato Casserole

Combine equal parts of flaked salmon and mashed potatoes. Fill a well buttered casserole, top with thin pieces of American cheese and dot with butter. Bake in moderate oven for thirty minutes.

#### Mashed Potato Canapes

Spread strips of dried beef with prepared mustard, place a spoonful of mashed potatoes at one end and roll. Secure with a toothpick and broil. Serve hot as appetizers.

#### Potato Omelet

1 cup mashed potatoes  
1-4 teaspoon pepper  
1 teaspoon salt  
3 eggs  
3 tablespoons cream or milk  
Separate the whites and yolks of the eggs. Add the yolks to the potatoes and beat until there are no lumps. Season to taste with onion juice and chopped parsley. Beat the white until stiff. Fold into potato mixture. Place in well oiled frying pan and bake in oven (350 degrees) until golden brown. Turn and fold on hot platter. Serve at once. Serves 4.



GREAT PLAINS, PRESENT  
PAST AND FUTURE

(continued from page 1)

atures of the Great Plains states should consider laws to permit property-tax-paying voters of a county or other division to form a soil conservation district. Such action should help check erosion on plowed lands.

The states should avoid reselling tax-delinquent range lands to private individuals. They might better make them available for coordinated use through cooperative grazing districts or other similar means.

The states should consider measures permitting consolidation of local governments and other changes in organization which would reduce public costs now borne largely by the land.

Other suggestions of the Great Plains committee for state action include:

Some revision of land taxes so they will be more fairly distributed by taking account of current or average income from the land.

Aid for farmers in developing local stock water supplies through tax reductions as in Kansas; provision of additional technical advice to farmers and stockmen regarding water resources; and other measures to save and make the best use of available water supplies.

Efforts to promote farm operator ownership and permanent occupancy on the one hand, and better arrangements between landlord and tenant on the other.

In addition to its suggestions for federal and state action, the Great Plains committee suggests the following steps by communities and individuals.

(1) Enlargement of farms or ranches when necessary to support a family adequately, or establishment of cooperative grazing range.

(2) Balanced, long-term farming.

(3) Cropping plans based on the amount of soil moisture at planting time.

(4) Creation of individual feed and seed reserves against dry years.

(5) Conservation of soil moisture through up-to-date farming methods.

(6) Supplemental irrigation where practicable at low cost.

(7) Utilization of springs, wells, and other local sources of water supply where stock is to be pastured.

(8) Planting wherever practical of trees and shrubs as windbreaks on borders of fields and around houses.

The resettlement administration is one of about 50 federal agencies which touch the life of the Great Plains at some point. Many state, county, and municipal agencies are concerned as well.

The committee proposes establishment of a continuing agency to help carry on a thorough, long-time study of the problems of the Great Plains, and to help all agencies and all individuals concerned get the best results from their efforts by pulling together toward a common goal.

Egypt's pyramids are a monument to the ages of the fact that men working together can achieve what is impossible for all of them singly. If we whose future is staked on the Great Plains can work together we shall leave a far more valuable monument for future ages—a prosperous land, and a secure, rugged agriculture.

## NO ONE LIKES A QUITTER

(continued from page 1)

The new company has a number of retail stores with headquarters office where all purchasing and marketing are done. By pooling the volume from all the stores they are able to effect a saving through volume purchasing. This volume is shipped to central points and distributed by truck to the various stores at low cost. The produce and farm commodities purchased are assembled and sold in volume at better prices. This new and modern method of handling the business enables this company not only to be competitive but to also make money.

It is sad to think that those whom the members of the community placed at the head of the association failed them. We don't know whether those who failed should be condemned or pitied and whether these men were not smart or were disinterested. Anyway, these men will carry the brand of failures in their community the rest of their lives. They will feel the sting that failure brings and especially so when other leaders in other communities, entrusted with responsibility that is similar, are making good.

Other communities are meeting the competition of modern competitors, such as chain stores, by affiliating and pooling their marketing and purchasing with other like cooperative organizations through regional or state-wide cooperative associations and, thereby, getting the advantage of volume purchasing and marketing. They are practicing cooperation.

Failure of managers and boards of directors to be progressive and keep step with the times in the management of the cooperative which has been entrusted to their care amounts to a virtual betrayal of the people placing the trust with them.

The closing of a cooperative, whether local, state or national, is a reflection on the sincerity, ability and trustworthiness of the management and board.

A man who values his reputation would not want to be classed as a quitter or a failure but would fight to the bitter end to make good. Such men always win out.

ARTHUR LINK DISCUSSES  
FARM TENANCY PROBLEM

(continued from page 1)

at extremely favorable terms will be an adequate answer to our problem? "Any genuine attempt to lessen the evils of tenancy must attack a whole complex of things—our land tenure system, our traditional attitudes toward land ownership and land use, and the instability of farm income as well as the simple problem of providing credit on reasonable terms."

Unquote.

Recognizing all of the foregoing facts, we can but ask ourselves one question—Is the encouragement of private farm ownership socially progressive or not?

"PEACE" DEPARTMENTS  
NEEDED, SAYS PSYCHIATRIST  
Pittsburg—If international strife is to be abolished, then the nations of the world must establish departments of peace, and not departments of war, in the view of Dr. C. Macfie Campbell, Professor of Psychiatry at Harvard University, who spoke here recently at a convention of the American Psychiatric Association.

We have departments of health, not of disease; departments of education, not of ignorance, he pointed out. Similarly we ought to have peace departments, not war departments, he said.

TOUR OF COOPERATIVES  
IN NOVA SCOTIA TO BE

AUGUST 9 TO 20

A tour of cooperative enterprises in Nova Scotia will be conducted August 9th to 20th under the auspices of the Cooperative League of the U. S. A., in cooperation with the Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia. The director of the tour will be the Rev. J. Henry Carpenter, executive secretary of the Brooklyn Church and Mission Federation, Brooklyn, New York.

Patronage rebates will be paid the tourists from any balance remaining after the bills are paid. The total charge for the trip will cover costs of hotel accommodations, meals, transportation, classes and other necessary expenses, based on maximum costs for these services. The advance estimate for the total expense of the trip is \$60, including the initial fee for registration of \$5, which should be in the hands of Mr. Carpenter by June 1st. No registrations will be accepted after July 15th. The tour will start at Antigonish and end there, after visits to mining, fishing and farming communities, development on cooperative principles in Eastern Nova Scotia and on Cape Breton Island. The expenses include room and board on August 9th, and breakfast on August 21st. Time is to be allotted for all who wish to attend morning religious devotions so they may miss none of the conferences of the tour, and need feel no pressure on their time.

Opportunities will be given to attend group conferences with Father M. M. Coady, director of the Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University, under whose leadership the past five years, miners, solvers of their economic problems under the Rochdale principles. Many of his associates will also be heard.

Those on the tour will also be permitted to participate in the annual Rural and Industrial Conference of the Department's leaders and workers, inclusive. Study classes will be held during this period and for thirty days prior to the start of the tour of co-operatives, which will take place August 13th to 17th.

Father Coady "has developed and directed one of the most practical and interesting cooperative ventures in North America," the tour announced. "The program we worked out has changed the lives of the fishermen, miners and farmers in Nova Scotia."

DESIGNATION OF LEGUMES AS  
SOIL-CONSERVING CROPS  
UNFORTUNATE SAYS VIRGINIAN

White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9—"It is unfortunate that legumes ever were called soil-improving or soil-conserving crops, for the statements carrying those ideas have convinced many farmers that all they have to do is to plant legumes, take them off clean if they want them, and still have improved soils," said T. B. Hutcheson, Agronomist, Blacksburg, Va., in addressing the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the National Fertilizer Association here today.

"An examination of the analyses of a number of crops shows that if the plant food in crops is given the value we pay for it in fertilizers, it costs the soil more to grow a crop of legumes than a crop of non-leguminous crops," continued Mr. Hutcheson. "If legumes are not inoculated they draw heavily upon the mineral resources of the soil. If we can get our farmers to realize the truthfulness of those statements, we will have made a great stride in agricultural development."

"Practical farmers have failed to realize that we cannot continue to grow crops and improve yields unless plant food is returned to the soil in amounts at least equivalent to those removed by crops."

"When a farmer first begins to use fertilizers, he admits that there is not enough available plant food in the soil to produce profitable crops. If this is true, he cannot expect to maintain his level of crop production unless he supplies even more plant food than is removed by crops, for, of course, additional plant food is lost by ever-present erosion."

## SALES TAX INFORMATION

(continued from page 1)

the charge and obtain an exemption certificate for three-fourths of the total sale (\$15), and must collect the tax on one-fourth of the sale (\$5). If no segregation is made, the tax will apply on the total \$20 sale.

Rule No. 23. LIVESTOCK OR POULTRY, FEEDS, ETC., CONDITIONERS, APPETIZERS, ETC.

Tonics, conditioners, appetizers, salt, medicine, etc., are not "feed for livestock or poultry." Sales of such articles to livestock or poultry producers are taxable.

Rule No. 24. NATIONAL BANKS AND FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANIES.

Sales of tangible personal property to national banks or to federal savings and loan companies or associations for final use or consumption are subject to the tax.

Rule No. 25. BALING WIRE AND BINDING TWINE.

Sales for agricultural purposes of baling wire and binding twine are sales for final use or consumption and as such are taxable.

Rule No. 26. DISTRIBUTION OF FREE PUBLICATIONS BY PRINTERS OR PUBLISHERS.

Printers or publishers who produce

and distribute trade publications, journals, newspapers and the like free of charge, are regarded as purchasers for use or consumption of the publication which they distribute. For tax purposes, the printer or publisher shall charge himself a fair and reasonable price for the publication which he distributes, and the tax liability of the publisher or printer shall be determined on this fair and reasonable price.

Rule No. 27. EXCHANGES OF  
FLOUR FOR GRAIN AT THE  
MILL.

Where owners of grain take such grain to a flour mill and receive flour therefor, the application of the tax depends upon the nature of the processing involved.

(1) If the flour delivered to the grain owner has been actually ground from the grain exchanged by the grain owner, the flour mill is deemed to be rendering non-taxable services.

(2) If the conditions of processing are such that the identity of any individual trader's grain is lost in the general process, so that the individual trader does not receive flour actually ground from his own grain, the flour mill is held to be making taxable sale; the amount of the tax shall be determined by the market price of flour at the time of exchange.

COOPERATIVE PROGRESS  
ABROAD

(continued from page 1)

cooperation. In 1935 there were 3,000 active study groups with about 40,000 participants. Cultural as well as economic subjects are taken up by the groups and K. F. F. furnishes the study material and question sheets. In Stockholm and other cities the 59 housing societies comprising the Tenant's Savings Bank and Building Society have built 12,494 housing units valued at \$40,000,000 and operate them cooperatively. Sixty percent of the tenant-owners belong to the working class. Points in cooperatives which distribute electricity, largely generated by government plants, to one-third of the farm area is another important cooperative enterprise in Sweden.

JOHN FROST COMMENTS ON  
THE SALES TAX

(continued from page 1)

ever revenue needed.

The total state income tax paid on 1934 business was \$1,226,345, or less than 1 per cent of the total net income of \$164,000,000. Even with the present high personal income tax, the net income of the state is \$1,226,345, or less than 1 per cent of the total net income of \$164,000,000.

Those on the tour will also be permitted to participate in the annual Rural and Industrial Conference of the Department's leaders and workers, inclusive. Study classes will be held during this period and for thirty days prior to the start of the tour of co-operatives, which will take place August 13th to 17th.

Father Coady "has developed and directed one of the most practical and interesting cooperative ventures in North America," the tour announced. "The program we worked out has changed the lives of the fishermen, miners and farmers in Nova Scotia."

DESIGNATION OF LEGUMES AS SOIL-CONSERVING CROPS UNFORTUNATE SAYS VIRGINIAN

White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9—"It is unfortunate that legumes ever were called soil-improving or soil-conserving crops, for the statements carrying those ideas have convinced many farmers that all they have to do is to plant legumes, take them off clean if they want them, and still have improved soils," said T. B. Hutcheson, Agronomist, Blacksburg, Va., in addressing the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the National Fertilizer Association here today.

"An examination of the analyses of a number of crops shows that if the plant food in crops is given the value we pay for it in fertilizers, it costs the soil more to grow a crop of legumes than a crop of non-leguminous crops," continued Mr. Hutcheson. "If legumes are not inoculated they draw heavily upon the mineral resources of the soil. If we can get our farmers to realize the truthfulness of those statements, we will have made a great stride in agricultural development."

"Practical farmers have failed to realize that we cannot continue to grow crops and improve yields unless plant food is returned to the soil in amounts at least equivalent to those removed by crops."

"When a farmer first begins to use fertilizers, he admits that there is not enough available plant food in the soil to produce profitable crops. If this is true, he cannot expect to maintain his level of crop production unless he supplies even more plant food than is removed by crops, for, of course, additional plant food is lost by ever-present erosion."

## NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(continued from page 2)

needle craft, folk dancing, group singing, etc., breaks into the daily activities not to mention the small hikes, campfire gatherings, nature study, and other forms of amusement throughout the week. And if we have side-dining parties on the big hill this winter!

The home economics department strives to broaden a girl's knowledge in the art of home-making as a career—if she so wishes to make it as such.

The dramatically minded entertainers about one evening in every week with their well trained accomplishments.

Review English is also available for those with an urge to increase their vocabulary.

Artists will be seen diligently transferring outlines of their models on "canvases." Often a good-looking camp girl will be the subject of their concentrated gaze.

Marionettes are on the program for a show soon. The dolls are made from their papier-mache heads to every stitch of clothing by the girls.

Health classes are lead by the nurse and ever so often the camp doctor from K. C. will come out to look us over. Those who care to safeguard their future health may take inoculations and vaccinations. Each person is required to take a thorough physical exam, however. Then those needing further attention may have the privilege of going into the clinic in K. C. for examination and treatment if necessary.

Two evenings a week one will find all girls busily working at their hobbies. Saws and hammers may be heard in the workshop. That will be the woodworkers transforming pieces of scrap lumber into useful household gadgets or gifts. Leather jackets, purses, etc. take shape in leather craft, while little hammered bowls result from another group of patiently occupied workers. Linen luncheon sets are now being designed by the block-printers who use squares of linoleum in the process. The piano sounds out accompaniment for the tap dancing enthusiasts. Everyone is either busy or indisposed in the infirmary, our room equipped with first aid supplies and hospital beds.

Psychology studied by all girls interested in knowing just when to use the rod and when it should be hung in the woodshed—if they expect to raise a family.

A camp paper, "Towaco Spotlight" is our official news bearer, which rights all rumors and rumors which rights. Those wishing to gather material for newspaper work have this responsibility. The word Towaco

means "little stream at the foot of the hills," a very suitable name for the camp.

Girls struggle through class discussions of our modern trends, social security, community life, cooperatives, money, banking, and credit, women at work and other social and economic problems circulating in our midst. There is a workshop laboratory meeting of these classes once a week where graphs, charts, maps or anything that pertains to their study are made. Three different counselors have charge of the social science work and study.

The cooperative study group has organized the "NYA Variety Co-op" store and the "NYA Savings and Loan Association" originated from the class studying money values. These "business houses" are open forty-five minutes each day and are administered entirely by their membership and boards of directors.

Mr. Vesceky, if I should tell more about these enterprises than the other worthy camp activities, it will be just because they are my special interest and have grown from my social science classes.

Each camp term is held four months and then a new group comes in. Our first co-op store was organized the first week in January, 1937. It was a very slow movement in its infant stage. Our items for sale almost covered the top of a table three feet square. Class room supplies, writing materials, and cotton hose were among the first purchases from the Lee Mercantile Co. in K. C. The order was very small, for the charter members constituted the class members only, with 25c as each share. A planned advertising campaign and a membership drive soon followed. Business "picked up" and within a few weeks our place of business was transferred to a partitioned off space in the recreation room upstairs. There the shelves soon filled with candy, gum, cosmetics, wearing apparel, and many other notions. We had our trials and tribulations, of course. The board of directors met regularly and "settled" many debatable questions and disputes.

The first credit union was organized during the last week of January and functioned for one month in that same camp period, which ended February 28. This social science class became conscious of a great deal of borrowing among individuals. Why not borrow from their credit union? 30c was the price of a share. They had a savings account where many a penny was kept in safe keeping until camp closed.

When these organizations drew up their constitutions, issued certificates of stock and kept close account of their books. The monetary study class also audit books of all camp organizations. That's the story briefly.

Well, everything was cleared away when the girls left in February. The 3rd of March the new camp group began the process in a similar fashion, except that the period of incubation was much shorter, business was better, and we became acquainted with several more wholesale houses in the city. A purchase of candy was made from the CCA. One day last week I took three girls to the CCA where they saw a year's worth of the various departments by the chemist. The girls conscientiously took notes in preparation for a report to the entire camp group the next evening. This proved to be a helpful and interesting meeting, too. Then the F. U. Jobbing Association is scheduled as the next place of inspection.

The girls are not allowed to leave camp except with special permits or when on an educational trip to K. C. Therefore, we have a need for a store and bank here and this need is the explanation for most of the success of these practical experiments.

Mr. Vesceky, I am sorry that I have not written sooner, but this work has been so very interesting and keeps one right at the handle all the time if one intends to keep up with the times. So many different personalities in a residential school of this kind can be a very compelling occupation. I only hope that it will be the forerunner of adult schools patterned somewhat from the folk schools in the Scandinavian countries. All counselors have an equal share in the program, partly, and activity planning, giving good experience to the leaders and girls alike. But I would like to centralize my work more in cooperative study and organization and hope that this will lead to something in the line of work. I'm in charge of the music study and group singing here at camp also. If you should by any chance ever know of any job in this field please let me know. Since you are in contact with cooperative organizations in many parts, there might be a possibility of you running across something. We do not know yet whether a camp will follow this or not. I will appreciate your consideration very much.

We get many ideas and subject material from the Kansas Union Farmer and this has been the only way that I've kept up on our organization's news while being here. This has been such a hurried report to

make of our camp. There are many good times that we have that I would like to tell about too, for we think our biggest job is to develop a spirit of group living and consideration for others—the basis of cooperation! If you should drive to K. C. some time stop in for a visit. We are on Highway No. 10, 15 miles from K. C., 2 miles east of Zarah, and 5 miles west of Shawnee.

Now you will be twice glad,—once to receive this and once to get through it.

Afterthought: An elected student council with a representative from each cabin and a president elected from the entire group of campers is the governing body which makes the rules and regulations of camp.

Sincerely yours,  
Frieda Maelzer.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, EACH BUNCH FIFTY MOSSED, LABELED VARIETY NAME, JERSEY WAKEFIELD, CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD, SUCCESSION, COPENHAGEN, EARLY AND LATE DUTCH, WELL ROOTED, OPEN FIELD GROWN, MOSSED, LABELED WITH VARIETY NAME, LIVINGSTON GLOBE, MARGLOBE, STONY, BALTIMORE, JUNE PINK, MCGEE, EARLIANA, GULF STATE MARKET, EARLY DETROIT, POSTPAID: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, 1.00; 500, 1.50; 1,000, 2.25. PEPPER MOSSED AND LABELED, CHINESE GIANT, BULL NOSE, RUBY KING, RED CAYENNE, POSTPAID 100, 65c; 200, 1.00; 500, 1.50; 1,000, 2.50. FULL COUNT, PROMPT SHIPMENT, SAFE ARRIVAL, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARK. 6-10-c

SEEDS—Sudan-Black Amber-etc., extreme low prices to large planters in West. Write for sample—prices—STAFFORD HARDWARE & IMPLEMENT CO., STAFFORD, KANSAS. 6-10-c

AGENTS WANTED—Breechy cattle and hogs held with "Richard Electro Fence," one wire, and 6 volt car battery. Write M. L. AMOS, Salina, Kansas. 6-17-P

## FEMALES HELP WANTED

WOMEN WANTED to plait and hand stitch light leather table runners at home. Good pay. Experience unnecessary. Write Dept. 654, Leather Crafts, 414 Bay St., Toronto, Ontario. 6-24-c

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Below is a Price List of Local Supplies, printed for the convenience of all Local and County Secretaries in the Kansas Farmers Union.

Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing.	F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c
Application Cards, 20 for..... 5c	Farmers Union Song Book 20c
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Farmers Union Watch Fod 50c	Book of Poems (Kinney)..... 25c
Farmers Union Button..... 25c	Above lots 10 or more 20c
	Above lots of 100, each 15c
	Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson)..... 75c