



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXX

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## Are Lively Discussions at Nat'l Officers Conference

### ASK FOR HIGHER AAA WHEAT LOAN RATE

Official Representatives from 11 States Gather At Estes Park—Have Research Reports—Give Kindly Farewell to "United Farmers"

By John Vesecky

Your editor has requested me to write something, for publication, about the Farmers Union officers conference which was held on July 20, the National Board meeting of July 19 and July 21 were really blended in with the conference because every one was invited to attend the board meeting and most of the state officers present and other representatives of the Farmers Union took part in the discussion of matters affecting the welfare of the Farmers Union.

Besides the National officers and directors, eleven states had official representatives at the conference, and three or four other states had unofficial representatives.

Most of the morning session was given over to the discussion of research work, Washington representation and farmer-labor relations. Quite a lively discussion took place in regard to the organization known as the Associated Farmers which has been organized in several of the Pacific states and is being organized in Minnesota and Wisconsin and some of the inter-mountain states.

#### Into Labor Discussion

Mr. M. L. Parsons of California described conditions in the West and reasons which, from his view point, led to the organization of the Associated Farmers. Kenneth Hones, president of the Wisconsin Farmers Union, told of the kind of people who were trying to organize Associated Farmers in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Then, I told what I had learned of labor conditions on the west coast during my trip there in May and early June.

The consensus of opinion was that while many honest small farmers have been induced to join the Associated Farmers because of labor troubles, brought about by the fight between the two national labor organizations, still the real backers of the organization seem to be the big canning interests and the commercial farmers such as the Bank of America, and officers.

The conference was of the opinion that the state and national Farmers Unions are the correct vehicle through which all negotiations between organized labor and the farming interests should be carried on, and that if we make use of our power as organized farmers to set around the conference table with organized labor, we will eliminate most, if not all, of the real conflicts between the two organizations.

In the afternoon, Mr. George E. Farrell, Administrator of the western division of the AAA, appeared before the conference to discuss charges of favoritism towards the extension department which had been brought against him and those working under him in the western district.

Discussion was also very frank in regard to the low loan value which was placed upon wheat by the Department of Agriculture.

The members of the conference contended that the loan value was not fair and that the AAA administration could do for the farmer was to give him all the advantage possible under the Adjustment Act of 1938, because even then it would fall far below the promised price for wheat, parity income for agriculture.

Realizing that, after all, Mr. Farrell is only the regional director, the Conference and Board of Directors of the National Farmers Union passed a strong resolution urging the Secretary of Agriculture to open the question of loans on wheat so as to give an opportunity for the Farmers Union to present arguments showing that the loans should be at the highest possible level permitted under the Act.

#### The "United Farmers"

One of the things that brought out considerable discussion by the Farmers Union officials and members of the conference were the reports which had been received at the national office showing that there is a movement on foot to try to split off as many members as possible from the Farmers Union and organize them into an organization to be known as the United Farmers of America. The reports coming into the national office indicate that a tentative organization has been set up with L. Fred Wieroth as President and E. E. Kennedy as Secretary.

After some discussion the general opinion was that such members as think so little of the Farmers Union as to be led away from it because of a small difference of opinion as to the best method to pursue for the attainment of our end, which is "equality for agriculture with other industries" should not have joined the Farmers Union in the first place and most likely would not stay in the organization very long anyhow, so the best we can do is to bid them God speed and hope that when they are disillusioned and come really to understand the fundamental principles of the Farmers Union, they will then come into the Farmers Union again with a full understanding of what it stands for, and with the intention of cooperating with their fellow men for the common good of all, rather than demanding that they

### TAKES AAA JOB

John Frost, State F. U. President, Is Crop Insurance Fieldman

John Frost, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, began work July 19 as a fieldman with the AAA Crop Insurance Program. There are three such fieldmen in Kansas. The territory served by Mr. Frost lies from the Little Blue river as far west as Phillips county, being the north central districts of the state and includes 20 counties.

A strong believer especially in this part of the 1938 AAA program, Mr. Frost's work is to talk with farmers, and business men whose work brings them closely in touch with farmers, to aid them to a full understanding of the insurance program, and to encourage participation.

### TAKES FCA POST

Roy Green Is Selected to Head Wichita District

Roy M. Green who has served as manager for the federal crop insurance corporation has been selected as general agent of the farm credit administration of Wichita, effective August 1. There are 1,087 employees of the FCA in the Wichita district. Dudley Doolittle resigned this position to devote his attention to legal practice, banking and land interests at his home in Strong City.

Mr. Green was formerly a member of the agricultural economics faculty at Kansas State college. He served as vice-president of the Production Credit Corporation of Wichita in 1934-35, then resigned to enter service of the federal department of agriculture and aid in formulating the crop insurance program.

He was born in Carroll County, Missouri, and was graduated from and later served until 1920 as a member of the faculty of the University of Missouri college of agriculture at Columbia.

#### Hobbs Opens a Store

Geo. W. Hobbs, former manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, Kansas City, has opened a Western Auto Associate Store at Leavenworth, Kan. Official opening was held Saturday, July 16.

Jamestown, N. D.—The total Farmers Union membership paid for 1938 in North Dakota on July 1 was 7,472, or 72 more than for the entire year of 1937. The 1938 membership goal is 15,000.

### Deadline August 15

Applications Must Be Filed for 1939 Crop Insurance

Farmers of Kansas have only until August 15 to file their applications for crop insurance on the 1939 winter wheat crop, according to the U. S. department of agriculture.

The date which was set by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation applies to all states in the north central region and both Kansas and North Dakota in the western region. Local AAA officials have application forms.

"It is essential to the success of the crop insurance plan for winter wheat that operators apply for insurance before seeding time this fall," according to E. H. Lecker, state executive officer of the AAA in Kansas. "The closing dates for receipt of applications in the various states have been set by the corporation with this in mind, in order that the insured farmers will be on the same basis with regard to the outlook for the next year's crop."

## Amer. Institute for Creed of Self-Help

1,010 Registered Delegates from 325 States Attend National Conference on Cooperative Business Problems and Management Policies.

Pullman, Wash.—Agricultural cooperators from almost every corner of the nation reaffirmed their belief in self-help as a dominant factor toward farm prosperity at the 14th annual session of the American Institute of Cooperation, held July 11 to 15 on the campuses of the State College of Washington and the University of Idaho.

The meetings were attended by 1,010 registered delegates from 32 states, the District of Columbia, Canada and Turkey, and by several hundred additional Northwestern visitors.

The creed of self-sufficiency through cooperation was voiced by scores of the speakers who addressed the 50 separate gatherings of the week. Some 120 papers were scheduled on the program, presented by farm organization executives, state and federal officials, marketing economists, and educators. As in the past, the Institute took no stand on controversial issues; passed no resolutions.

Detailed examination was made as to the effect of the new farm bill upon the culture, and the present foreign trade policies in their relation to agricultural and industrial economy. The general theme of the sessions was "developments and current problems of agricultural production," and the commodity and group sessions were devoted to the practical application of cooperation in the solution of these problems.

Against Government Control The warning of S. D. Sanders, cooperative bank commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration, against the current tendency "to let the government do it" was reiterated throughout the program. Control programs were viewed with varying degrees of approval, and although they were termed "life savers" in many instances, their limitations in the face of continued surpluses were recognized.

In the marketing of fluid milk, their function was generally stated to be supplementary to, rather than a substitute for, cooperatives. Chris L. Christensen, dean of the University of Wisconsin's college of agriculture, was the first of speakers to attack present agricultural control programs.

"For centuries it was considered unethical, and in some instances unlawful, to forestall production of essential goods," he said. "But today that practice is elevated to a national

### RECORD MONTH, TOO!

Jobbing Association Handles 4,348 Wheat Cars In July

Last year's figures were new records for the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, but the 1938 ones are bigger still! Nearly six miles of cars loaded with wheat arrived to the Association in one day, July 5, with its receipts of 570 cars, greater by 53 cars than the record set in 1937!

The volume for the week ending July 9 marked a new record with 1,463 cars, topping last year's high week by 232 cars! July closed with a total of 4,348 cars, compared to the same month of 1937 of over a thousand less, 3,097 cars!

The July receipts of 1938 compare well with previous yearly totals:

Year	Cars
1933	2,587
1934	2,440
1935	2,067
1936	4,440
1937	5,313

Total receipts to the Kansas City market in July of 28,283 cars failed to reach the figure for July, 1937, being short about 1,700 from its total of 30,041 cars. H. E. Witham is manager of the Jobbing Association.

## Set Figures of 139 AAA Allotments

Kansas Receives Total of 11,067,349 Acres, About 73% of 10-Year Average

Allotments for 1939 wheat plantings have been set up under the 1938 agricultural adjustment act for both states and counties. County AAA committees will start figuring acreage allotments on the individual farms immediately.

Kansas has received an allotment about 73 per cent as large as the average area the state has planted to bread grain during the 1928-37 ten year period, or roughly 12 per cent less than the 1938 allotment.

The Kansas allotment is 11,067,349 acres. The allotments by counties, as approved by the state AAA committee, are as follows:

County	Acres
Allen	14,414
Anderson	16,496
Atchison	38,882
Barton	248,111
Barber	120,752
Bourbon	15,242
Brown	49,106
Butler	62,244

Chase, 13,075; Chautauque, 12,176; Cherokee, 51,332; Cheyenne, 96,846; Clark, 41,033; Clay, 86,958; Cloud, 105,980; Coffey, 27,428; Comanche, 118,298; Cowley, 66,444; Crawford, 36,661; Decatur, 114,236; Dickinson, 141,554; Doniphan, 20,428; Douglas, 29,964; Edwards, 102,895; Elk, 11,553; Ellis, 175,664; Ellsworth, 119,861; Finney, 216,528; Ford, 35,621; Franklin, 23,286; Geary, 22,175; Grove, 143,961; Graham, 120,706; Grant, 144,114; Gray, 254,441; Greeley, 114,600; Greenwood, 117,477; Hamilton, 111,371; Harper, 172,086; Harvey, 105,223; Haskell, 194,836; Hodgeman, 177,520; Jackson, 34,337; Jefferson, 29,997; Jewell, 82,807; Johnson, 26,654; Kearny, 47,620; Kingman, 173,716; Kiowa, 32,500; Labette, 48,797; Lane, 157,544; Leavenworth, 28,867; Lincoln, 118,869; Linn, 20,860; Logan, 76,765; Lyon, 28,872.

McPherson, 194,771; Marion, 121,348; Marshall, 68,419; Meade, 205,171; Miami, 26,109; Mitchell, 151,348; Montgomery, 35,747; Morris, 30,721; Morton, 122,243; Nemaha, 29,699; Neosho, 31,646; Ness, 234,900; Norton, 78,478; Osage, 23,635; Osborne, 130,124; Ottawa, 117,473; Pawnee, 235,128; Phillips, 69,955; Pottawatomie, 27,334; Pratt, 194,253; Rawlins, 166,403; Reno, 286,441; Republic, 64,207; Rice, 162,516; Riley, 28,700; Rooks, 139,074; Rush, 199,212; Russell, 132,871; Scott, 138,696; Sedgewick, 190,496; Seward, 135,881; Shawnee, 23,794; Sheridan, 157,248; Sherman, 139,423; Smith, 75,568; Stafford, 208,168; Stanton, 166,921; Stevens, 125,951; Sumner, 256,141; Thomas, 240,685; Trego, 165,295; Wabunsee, 33,879; Wallace, 33,327; Washington, 69,389; Wichita, 101,496; Wilson, 22,907; Woodson, 13,641; Wyandotte, 3,062.

The state allotments were calculated under a method set up in the new farm law designed to give "fair" treatment to all states, AAA officials explain, taking into account such factors as acreages diverted under previous farm programs, and recent trends in wheat acreage.

Weight to Records This method gave weight to the 1928-37 average acreage seeded to wheat, the acreage diverted from wheat under previous AAA programs, and upward or downward trends in wheat planting.

Under this method states which gave previous adjustment programs the greatest degree of compliance were asked to make the smallest reduction in 1939 acreages, officials explained. Likewise states which have made sharp increases in acreage in recent years were asked to make larger reductions than those with more uniform acreage.

To arrive at an individual state's allotment, the AAA first obtained the 1928-37 average acreage seeded to wheat and diverted from wheat

## Half Million Farmers Buy Oil at Co-op

FCA Survey Shows Farmers' Co-op Purchasing Totals 100 Million Annually

Over half a million farmers are buying gasoline, oil and other petroleum products through farmers' cooperative associations according to figures just released by S. D. Sanders, Cooperative Bank Commissioner, from a survey made by the 12 banks for cooperatives of the Farm Credit Administration.

One out of every three farmers' cooperative purchasing associations in the country sells gasoline and oil. Some 1,857 of these co-ops deal primarily in these products; other associations carry them as side-line. Gross business aggregates \$110,000,000 annually.

Illinois heads the list in cooperative gas and oil sales with a volume of business totaling \$11,000,000 in 1936, the year covered by the survey. Minnesota is a close second, doing a cooperative gas and oil business of around \$9,000,000. But business has been growing in other sections and totals from three to five million dollars a year in each of the twelve mid-western and mountain states.

While over a thousand cooperatives sell mainly gasoline, oil, and other petroleum products, some 750 marketing and purchasing associations sell these products as an accommodation for their members. These co-ops are popular with farmers. Farmers delivering grain and other farm products or purchasing coal or fertilizer can fill their trucks with fuel at the same stop.

Much of the gasoline and oil sold by the local associations comes from a dozen or more cooperative wholesale oil blending plants. These associations assure a uniform quality product and prompt delivery of supplies. Midland Cooperative Wholesale in Minneapolis supplies over 200 oil and gasoline co-ops in Wisconsin and Minnesota; the Farmers' Union Central Exchange operates in Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Montana. Other large wholesalers supplying local cooperatives are located in Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Virginia, New York and Seattle.

The typical cooperative filling station has a membership of several hundred farmers and does a business of \$50,000 to \$100,000 annually. The bulk of the business has developed in the past sixteen years with the increased use of automobiles, tractors and other motor-driven farm machinery. From only 36 associations in 1922 the number has increased to 1,057. Nearly half the associations now operating came into existence in the five year period 1927 to 1931.

Farmers profit by running their own filling stations. Three out of every four associations paid a 24-cent dividend in 1936. These dividends totaled \$4,294,350 and averaged about \$7 per farmer.

Statistics obtained in the recent survey show that farmers marketed farm products and purchased supplies cooperatively worth over \$2,700,000,000 through 10,752 associations in 1936. Of this amount, about \$2,500,000,000 or 84 per cent, represented products marketed and over \$400,000,000 or 15 per cent, supplies purchased.

## Junior Camp Now Is In Session

Attendance of About 50 Is Considered Splendid for First Kansas Camp of Its Kind—Visitors Are Urged to Attend Meetings

Visitors are welcome and urged to come to the First Kansas Farmers Union Junior and Leaders Camp being held this week at Eureka Lake Park, four miles west of Manhattan on Highway No. 40. Each evening program is especially planned for the interests of visitors as well as the campers. The evening program begins at 7:30 p. m.

John Frost, state president, is scheduled as the principal speaker Monday evening; Rex Lear and G. W. Bushby, managers for state Farmers Union insurance companies, Tuesday; John Vesecky, national Farmers Union president, Wednesday; G. W. Bernhardt, manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, Thursday; and H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Friday.

A special program honoring past Farmers Union leaders is planned for Wednesday evening, being "Pioneer Night." Several Union members have written to the state office, and plan to drive their automobiles from as distant points as 125 miles to attend an evening meeting.

Camp attendance is considerably over 50, a splendid turnout for the first camp of its kind in Kansas. Registration of Juniors and Youth Leaders alone is close to this mark. A significant fact is that only three of those registered were sent by local business associations, the big majority representing Farmers Union Locals, or have been sent from loyal Union families.

Enclosing the initial registration fees for two, one father wrote the state office: "Please credit to my two youngsters, as I am sending them to the Farmers Union Junior Camp. I know they will spend a week they never will forget."

"The daughter run the header when we cut our wheat, and loaded wagons for me when I went out shock threshing. I hope you will have a fine camp. I want my children to have the advantage of it. They have helped me fine on the farm and I don't know how I could reward them any better than giving them this kind of a vacation."

Another father wrote as follows: "The best thing we can go from this camp is the inspiration to build a strong Farmers Union, and to work for the cause. If we can have one Joan of Arc, or one John Tromble, or a John Simpson develop as a result of the camp, we will be more satisfied something for Kansas and for the Nation—something we need."

Days at camp begin at 6:30 a. m. After breakfast comes an assembly at 8:15 before the three class periods of an hour each through the morning. Two sessions are held running in session at the same time, allowing the young Union farmer some personal selection of study, and also breaking class attendance down to a small group for the greater benefit to the student.

The Daily Program Miss Esther Ekblad, state junior leader, will be the instructor of the class in "Leadership Methods." Mrs. Gladys Talbot Edwards, Jamestown, North Dakota, will teach the "World Problems" class, and John Vesecky, national Farmers Union president, will teach the "Cooperative Activity" class.

## Name 3 Winners of Letter Contest

Miss Myra Keller, Home, Kan., Writes Best Letter on "Why My Father Patronizes Our Farmers Union Elevator"—Then Irma Kietzman, Alta Vista, and Clara Olson, McPherson; Oliver Boys Wins Salina Contest.

Judging was close, the letters were exceptionally good from the young people to H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City. They wrote in the contest telling "Why My Father Patronizes Our Farmers Union Elevator," winning Junior Camp fees of \$5 each. Because the letters were so good, Mr. Witham gave three fees rather than two, as originally intended.

Winners were (1) Myra Keller, Home; (2) Irma Kietzman, Alta Vista; and (3) Clara Olson, McPherson. Winners of the local contest sponsored by the Salina Farmers Union Oil Company were brothers, Zales and John Oliver, Culver. They carefully told why, in less than 25 additional words, "I think my father should patronize the Farmers Union Cooperative Oil Company because . . ."

Judges of the letter contest did not know the names of the contestants at time of judging, as names were clipped from the letters by Mr. Witham in Kansas City, given a number, and forwarded to Salina for judging by John Frost, state president; Pauline Cowger, state secretary; and Rex Troutman, editor of the Kansas Union Farmer.

The winning letters follow:

Mr. H. E. Witham, Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n, Kansas City, Mo. Dear Sir: You have asked for reasons on "Why my father patronizes the Farmers Union Elevator."

First of all it is a business branch of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America. This Union teaches the farmers to cooperate and to work together in order that they may be able to battle against all wrongs that are being

done to him, unto victory. So my father is patronizing this elevator that he may be one of the many who are pulling together to make this cause a success. By this success, and also his gain financially, neighbors who are yet to be convinced in this line of business will take notice and also become members.

My father receives a higher price for his grains sold to the F. U. Elevator. Rebate is also given to shareholders at the end of the year according to the business transacted. Therefore, individually owned elevator's profits are your savings if you patronize the F. U. Elevator.

The elevator also causes his competitors to pay a fairer price on grains, and sell feed, etc., cheaper. Interest is paid so much on a share making it a good investment. It is making it a good investment. It is making it a good investment. It is making it a good investment.

Father says that he can buy feed, etc., more reasonable, for they are bought at wholesale. Adding up these financial affairs it is found to be very economical, enabling a better standard of living.

This elevator is operated for farmers' interests, through which meetings are held bringing farmers closer together to discuss and plan. In this way the farmers come to a better understanding, causing them to learn the real importance of cooperation, and be a more sociable class of people. By coming to this understanding the F. U. Elevator will become substantial, so that they may be conquerors.

My father patronizes our Farmers Union elevator because he owes it to his firm, he owes it to his fellowmen, and he owes it to himself. Each of these factors is interdependent upon each other.

The Farmers Union elevator still

After dinner and a short rest period comes an hour and a half of activities which include handicraft, the camp paper, dramatics, music and reports.

Shortly after three is the recreation period for swimming and such, but tonight there is a featured activity. On Tuesday the young people were to be conducted for an extended tour of Kansas State College, Manhattan.

A tour to Fort Riley and the First Kansas Capital was planned for Thursday. A special excursion guide have been offered for this visit to the World's Largest Cavalry school.

The Friday evening meal will be in the form of a banquet with Mr. Vesecky as toastmaster.

The campers include: Marie Krog, Thelma Hanshaw, Bob Harr, Charlie Martens and Elsie M. Clausen, Girard; Otto Bailey, Farlington;

Clara Olson, Inez Swanson, Charles Peterson, Joan Schaffer, and Elmer Hammett, Lucile Parry, Eleanor Williams, Margie Cederberg and Aubrey Williams, Manhattan;

Willis Herren, Ross Palenske and Hermagene Palenske, Alma; Veneta Enloes and Marie Starkey, Quinter; Irma Kietzman, Alta Vista;

Arlene Reist, Wilfred Sack, Leonard Osterhaus, Winifred Sack and Mrs. F. B. Roots, Seward;

Zora Zimmerman and Maxine Zimmermann, Belle Plaine; Harold Bender, Lois Erhardt and Marjorie Hooper, Ellsworth;

Mildred Hoobler and Irene Bernier, Maple Grove; Iva Kopp and Myrtle Ruth Keller, Home; Mary Wells, Elmdale;

Katherine Oman, Leonardville; and Zales and John Oliver, Culver.

Others at the camp include: Esther Ekblad, state junior leader; Leonardville; Mrs. L. J. Alkire, Wichita; Pauline Cowger, state secretary, Salina; Gladys Talbot Edwards, national Farmers Union junior leader; Freda Maezler, who is in charge of dramatics and the library; Frances Link, secretary of the North Dakota Farmers Union Educational Service; John Vesecky, national Farmers Union president; J. C. Goedert, who has charge of sports and recreation; H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association; Rex Troutman, editor of the Kansas Union Farmer;

AND, the official camp chef, is Mrs. B. F. Bayles.

retains staunch adherence to sound principles blended with prompt and friendly service. It handles a full line of quality merchandise and high prices are paid for the farmers' products.

Cooperative principles by selling his grain to his organization. For an immediate beneficial gain, he was given correct weights and grades, and a larger portion of the terminal price. This is a tangible reminder that he, with many others, is an integral part of the national grain and marketing program. It is a service beyond calculation, too, for the producer to be able to sell his grain to sell through his own organization, and then be able to buy the things he needs in his farming operations from his own cooperative.

My father is gradually learning, as other farmers are, that their individual attempts to obtain and secure justice are of no avail. Farmers are slowly coming to the realization that they are at the mercy of other classes. They find that they are repeatedly handed the "shorter end of the stick" if they do not cooperate and patronize their organization to obtain sufficient organized strength in order to demand a fair and square deal.

My father feels that in patronizing the Farmers Union elevator, which is a part of his own class organization—the Farmers Union, he is lending support to the Farmers Union cause—dedicated to look after his own interests in the market and in national affairs affecting his everyday welfare, besides receiving an immediate gain.

A part of our business and cooperative institution of the Farmers Union is the Farmers Union Elevator, and now during this busy season, the elevator will show forth its gleam of light.

(Continued on page 2)



# The Kansas Union Farmer

Rex H. Troutman, Editor

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1938

## Why Wheat Price Is Low

The Topeka Daily Capital in a recent editorial reasons why the price of wheat is low, and concludes with the sorrowful view that there seems to be no reason for hope that it will be better in future years. "In the year beginning July, 1935, according to the Department of Agriculture, the world wheat crop, exclusive of Russia and China, was 3,601,000,000 bushels. For the year beginning July 1, 1936, the world crop, exclusive of Russia and China, was 3,540,000,000 bushels.

"For the year beginning July 1, 1937, the world crop, exclusive of Russia and China, was 3,325,000,000 bushels, and the estimate for the year beginning July 1, 1938, is 4,202,000,000 bushels, an increase of about 475,000,000 bushels over the crop of last year.

"The production of wheat is increasing faster than the number of wheat consumers. A generation ago only a few countries in the world produced any considerable quantity of wheat. Now wheat is grown in more than fifty different countries in considerable quantities, enough in each case to nearly supply the needs of the people of that country.

"If the crop next year comes up to expectations, there will be enough wheat to supply each inhabitant of the world two men, women and children, with about two and a half bushels of wheat, but as many millions of the people of the world never eat any food made from wheat, it is perfectly evident that the world supply will be greater than the demand.

"Unless some unforeseen calamity blights the fields of the United States and Canada, we can see no reason to hope for higher prices of wheat next year, or for that matter, any future year."

## A Difference of Opinion

There has been a great deal of propaganda about a world surplus of wheat, but this commonly accepted belief is assailed by Professor H. C. Filley, head of the department of rural economics in the Nebraska College of Agriculture, in an article in The Nebraska Farmer for July 2.

"World wheat production for the five years ending in 1935 was materially larger than for any pre-war years," Professor Filley says, but adds: "If world wheat consumption had continued to increase in the years following 1929 at the average rate of increase for the 30 preceding years, current supplies would have proved inadequate."

Professor Filley blames tariff increases and import quotas for reduced consumption in Europe. "Demand is fully as important as supply in determining the prices of farm products," he writes. "It would seem logical therefore, that in the determination of long-range agricultural policies, demand should be given at least as much consideration as supply."

In other words, international trade barriers are bad things for the farmers and they should get their share of benefits from Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade treaties. Farmers must not sit idly by, and permit American business to sell its merchandise on practical exchange for foreign farm products.

Secondly, the sound course to pursue against underconsumption of wheat is to remove the causes, and there is plenty of world underconsumption still caused by want and bad economics.

Thirdly, the price the American farmer receives in an American market for his wheat need not have a whole lot to do with what he receives in the world wheat market. The Kansas farmer should get an American price for an American prod-

uct—a parity price and parity income. Funny, how hard it is to put this idea across!

## Need Representation With Action

We are in receipt of a letter from the wife of a Farmers Union man who regards the 1938 AAA crop control law with strong disfavor. "Every issue of the paper," she writes, "should have bold black headlines of protest against the bill, calling farmers to rally together to fight for their farms, to oust every Congressman who is in the least way favorable to the bill. Oh! that we had farmers with just a few drops of blood in their veins like those of the 'Boston Tea Party'! It is just a matter of time until we will all be 'stepping out' to our fields to work."

These are strong words of criticism. They are words of impatience and despair at the attitude of other farmers who do not share her strong feeling against the 1938 AAA program. Or perhaps she is only out spoken, and many farmers share this feeling in a smoldering stage. The Boston Tea Party would indeed be a small affair compared to a revolt by Kansas farmers.

However, the Bostonians were without representation in government; they had a definite goal which they demanded. Taxation without representation is tyranny. Farmers today have plenty of taxation, and according to law and campaign speeches, they have representation in government. Sometimes this representation, however, seems about as satisfactory as the report of Abraham Lincoln who had come to town to see the circus parade. He reported that it was great, probably, to be at the head of the parade, but that he had been a whole day ahead of it.

Representation in name only is not enough; and with due respect for the work and intentions of various farmer representations—not restricted to governmental—there is tyrannical oppression by off-balanced economists just as serious as political tyranny and dictatorship.

We think it highly admirable that the Farmers Union woman thought of her farm organization when she considered this big farm problem. May the problem's solution come soon through this organization's leadership!

## We Need Good Meetings

It is a human characteristic to feel that rules and laws are made for the other fellow, not for oneself. A man seldom easily learns anything; he too often ignores the lives of his associates and continually gathers new proof that experience is the best teacher. He thinks that no matter what has happened to other people that he will win, that he is different.

We are like that, and the temptation to live on this assumption is strong unless we meet frequently with our fellowmen and discover that our problems are pretty much the same. We must continually be reminded that we live in a Democracy, and that a strong democracy demands a thinking electorate and free expression of opinion.

It was this thought, that many heads are better than one, that Abraham Lincoln had in mind over 60 years ago when he said in one of his debates with Douglas: "Public sentiment is everything. With public sentiment nothing can fail; without it nothing can succeed."

Public sentiment regarding farm life is molded in the Farmers Union. 100-Per-Cent Age

This is an age of hundred-percenters, of whole-hog-or-nothing boys, in more fields than politics and economics. Thinking along the lines

that makes everything either snow white or jet black is in danger of becoming a national habit.

"A 100-per-center is a man whose mind is on a sitdown strike," Representative Bruce Barton observed the other day. The man whose mind is on a sitdown strike not only sees everything as black or white but always believes that there's one particular way to turn black things into white things, and no other.

Dr. Robert W. Searle, secretary of the New York Federation of Churches, recently listed these as the seven worst evils of American society; poverty, unemployment, slums, racial injustice, crime, industrial strife, and political corruption.

A Communist divides this list by seven and calls it capitalism. A hundred-per-center rugged individualist calls it sloth. An ivory-tower scholar in agogics calls it bad stock. You can even find people who blame it all on astral influences or improper dieting.

The moral is, don't be a one-hundred-per-center 100-per-center in anything.—Topeka Daily Capital.

## Governmental Advice to Farmers

is too often like that to the boy after the sneeze. As he was struggling to get into his pocket he was told that he needed a handkerchief. The farmer ordinarily has about as many problems and complications as the average youngster has things in his pockets.

Those city business men who rip, tear and snort about government interference should study the farm program and feel thankful.

## The President's Column

—By JOHN FROST

## The Wheat Loans

The wheat loans are disappointing. But, if a cooperating farmer has No. 1 or 2 wheat, the government loan is helpful. Loans by bankers are limited to about 30c per bushel, or half value. The government loan is for about 55c to 60c a bushel, or full present market value. If the price of wheat should rise above the 50c loan, the farmer gets the raise. If the price goes lower than 60c, the government will accept the wheat in full payment of the loan. No private lender will grant such liberal terms.

## Wheat Insurance Program

The Farmers Union has called for an insurance program for crop yield. Now we have it for wheat, and it is hoped farmer will take advantage of his average yield. The program is in his county seat, and ask the county crop insurance supervisor to compile a statement showing his average yield for the 10 year period, and the number of bushels each year or any year his yield dropped below 75 per cent of his average yield, and thus figure the cost in bushels of the premium to pay his insurance to guarantee him a yield of 75 per cent of his average yield.

Any good farmer, regardless of whether he is complying with the wheat allotment program, can secure a policy. There is, for farmer owners, a policy for each farm he owns, but the farmer can insure only one or more of his farms, but not all the wheat on the farm. Tenants and landlords can each insure their share of the crop regardless of whether the other takes out insurance or not.

The premium rate is half the cost of the individual farm risk, plus half the cost of the county average risk. That is, it is based on an average of the individual farm rate and the county average rate. The premium on the 75 per cent coverage is a guarantee to assure the farmer that he will get a yield or payment up to

## All-State Junior Camp Is Mile Stone In Developing Nat'l Farmers Union

By JOHN VESECKY

The all-state junior camp which came to a close July 22nd at Estes Park, Colorado, is one of the mile stones in the development of the Farmers Union in the United States.

I have attended the camp the entire 10 days and even I, an old time camper, gained much inspiration from the contacts with the teachers and the young folks in the camp that I will be able to go on with the work of building the Farmers Union and cooperatives with far more confidence and far more vision of what we can and will accomplish in the future than I have ever had before.

It seems to be the nature of human beings that after one meets so much opposition and so many doubting Thomases his faith in his own ability and sometimes even in humanity begins to wane. One begins to wonder whether it is possible to overcome the obstacles which human nature and the ingenuity of entrenched interests have placed in the way of building cooperatives and an honest-to-goodness farm organization.

## To New Economic System

But, after meeting with all the other Farmers Union leaders from all over the country, and especially after watching the young folks in action, listening to their discussions and talking to them, I became convinced again that not only is it possible to build a new economic system, a new civilization, but that because of the work of the Farmers Union and especially of the work of the Juniors of the Farmers Union, the time when we shall have advanced far enough to begin to get to our farms and all of the people of this country more security than they have ever had before is not far distant.

A word about the conference which we older folks have had during the camp time. The board meeting held on the 19th and 21st and also the conference of state Farmers Union

## A. M. Kinney

Editor's note: Mr. Kinney, past secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, died July 7 at his home in Huron, Kan. The following lines were written in his honor by Edward T. Fay, a fellow poet.

His aims were high; his noble soul  
Moved bravely to life's flight.  
He dreamed of justice for mankind  
Free from oppression's blight.

With burning zeal, in pungent verse,  
He told what should be done;  
He saw a brighter, better world  
By peaceful victories won.

He toiled to help his fellow men  
And cheer them on their way;  
To happy homes, their greatest need,  
And triumph in life's play.

75 per cent of his 10 year average yield. If his 10 year average yield has been 16 bushels, then the policy on a 75 per cent coverage will pay the farmer any deficiency in his yield below 12 bushels (75 per cent of 16 bushels). If he raises only 5 bushels, he will get 7 bushels in insurance to make his yield up to 12 bushels.

Here are reasons for crop yield insurance: (1) It gives the farmer protection, or security, against disastrous failure of wheat out of 16 bushels of an average yield; (2) It allows the farmer to pay one or two years' insurance when there is a surplus of wheat and the price of wheat is low, and secure insurance payments when there is a failure of wheat and the price of wheat is higher; (3) It gives the farmer bank credit to buy seed, gas, oil, repairs, etc. to put in and care for a new crop; (4) It will take 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels of wheat out of the wheat surplus and entirely off the market, and so help to raise the wheat price.

## A Tribute to Cooperation

"Cooperation touches no man's fortune, seeks no plunder, causes no disturbance in society, gives no trouble to statesmen, enters into no secret associations, contemplates no violence, subverts no order, envies no dignity, asks no favor, keeps no time with the idle, and will break no faith with the industrious."—George Jacob Holyoake.

## THE CROSSROADS

W. P. Lambertson  
The Al Williams group has forgiven Clyde Reed. Certainly the millennium is near.

Solid fear from every group will never liquidate the national debt. Frozen assets may become perpetual.

The profits from thirty LONG DAYS of combining wheat have largely been given to the harvesters for "SHORTER HOURS and more pay."

The farmer pins his hope now on possible thirty-cent cent to pay his taxes, interest and eats. Hope springs eternal!

Torjansen wasn't much more Hoover in his direction that Mr. Hoover in his flight to prosperity around the corner nor Franklin D. in his take-off for happy days are here again.

A small boy of my acquaintance was crying and was embarrassed to tell why. On being urged, his alibi was that he had fallen down downtown yesterday.

Each one of several 4-member Republican political committees is supporting a different candidate for Governor in the primary. The wind can blow any one of four ways on that plum tree.

Anyone who has read the facts in regard to social security knows that the working people in this country who have been taxed to establish it will have to be taxed all over again when the time comes to pay it, because the Government is spending our social security taxes as they are received, chiefly to meet current expenses.—Alf M. Landon.

## Neighborhood Notes

### Kennedy at Randolph

The annual picnic of Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 will be held at Randolph, Friday, August 5. Basket supper at 5:30 p. m. Edward E. Kennedy will speak at 8 p. m. He has been at Washington, D. C. during the present session of Congress and knows what is going on at the National Capital. Everybody welcome.

V. E. Hawkinson, Pres.  
Gust Larson, Sec'y.

### NAME THREE WINNERS OF LETTER CONTEST

(continued from page 1)

My father patronizes our Farmers Union Elevator because it is only a small way to show his loyalty to the Farmers Union. He also patronizes it because it is fairer and it handles his wheat better and he deals with it because it gives the fairest price with cheerfulness.

When the elevator is run on a co-operative basis, the money stays within the Union and is shared with the rest of the stockholders at the end of the year. This is a great benefit to the Farmers Union members.

The Farmers Union Elevator my father patronizes is located at Hilton, Kansas. It was built in 1917, at which time stock was sold to build it, and my father bought stock in it at that time. The stock which he bought has never been regretted and has repaid him many times over.

At this time two other elevators were located at Hilton and they would pay as low as five cents below market price for the wheat that was sold to them. After the Farmers Union built their elevator the other elevators have had to pay the highest market price in order to keep in step with the Union, for the Union always gives the highest possible price and price. Mr. E. H. Peden is manager of the Union Elevator now.

My father has watched the Union business grow up from its infancy and he would not sell his wheat to any other elevator and he also wants to see the elevator, be of the greatest service and benefit to its patrons.

### AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR CREDIT OF SELF HELP

(continued from page 1)

that we must have more than anything else."

"There is no principle in agricultural cooperation more basic than that of self-help," stated Charles W. Holman, secretary of the Institute. "Cooperatives offer the farmer an opportunity to improve his status, but it rests not alone with cooperatives to be alert. Agriculture itself must work, and watch, to avert economic disintegration which can, and may, follow too widespread acceptance of paternal government policies."

### Criticize Trade Agreements

The effect of the government's trade agreement policy on agriculture and industry was surveyed from the viewpoint of the farmers. That the main purpose behind the administration's program is the flat reduction of all tariff duties was the charge of F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Livestock Association.

"Agriculture," he stated, "has not maintained its relative position in this international bargaining arrangement, and to whatever extent exports have been increased in the past year, industry has been getting the benefit. Thirty-two per cent of the total exports in the fiscal year ending 1935 were agricultural exports."

On behalf of the National Farmers Union, I wish, first of all to thank the Colorado Farmers Union, and the farm people of Colorado, for their hospitality and the efforts they have put forward to make our stay so pleasant. Then, I wish to thank Mrs. Edwards, the Director, and the teachers and the management of the Junior camp for the splendid work they have done in running the camp and conducting the discussions. And, last I want to thank the Juniors for the inspiration and the hope which they have given all of us Farmers Union members through their enthusiasm, understanding, study and discussion of the problems confronting the farmers of our country. I hope they will carry this enthusiasm and their life, and assure them the full support of the National officers and directors of the Farmers Union.

and in the first nine months of the current year had dropped to less than 27 per cent. With only six per cent of the nation's farm output exported in 1936 according to preliminary estimating, the country's best market still remains the home market."

L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange warned that four safeguards to agriculture should be demanded if foreign trade treaties are to be continued:

1. Repeal of the unconditional "favored nation clause" in many treaties.
2. Ratification of all trade pacts by the Senate.
3. General amendment to the tariff act requiring that no agricultural commodity can, as a result of treaty negotiations, be imported into the United States unless the landed cost is at least above the cost of production on our own farms.

### Ask Wheat Parity

Disposal of the Northwest's wheat is a national and not a local problem, it was pointed out by A. E. Shumway, veteran Northwest farmer leader and president of the North Pacific Grain Growers. He advocated the change of only one word in the present farm laws: "The farmer shall receive parity, instead of should receive it."

Cooperative associations have come to be recognized as conservatively managed business concerns with one purpose: to return to the wheat farmer the maximum obtainable through efficient operations, and to render necessary services at the least possible cost, said C. E. Wallmark, assistant secretary, Spokane Bank for Co-Operatives.

The situation in Canada was reviewed in detail by Ben S. Plumer, Bassano, Alberta, director of the Alberta Wheat Pool. According to Mr. Plumer, Canada's far-flung and once highly active wheat pools, the Dominion's version of producers' cooperative organizations, are ready to join heartily in any "intelligent move" designed to eradicate conditions of despair and actual starvation existing in the three Prairie Provinces—the result of tremendous drops in wheat income since the beginning of the decade.

### Into Livestock Problem

New fields of cooperative activity in the livestock industry, and the extension of present services to more fully meet changing marketing conditions, formed the subjects of chief discussion among stockmen.

Looking into the future, the possibilities of merchandising meat in frozen packaged form were visualized by L. B. Mann, senior agricultural economist of the Farm Credit Administration.

"It appears possible," he stated, "that local combination freezing and locker plants might gradually expand their operations to process, freeze, and store packaged frozen meats and other perishable foods for commercial purposes. Groups of these small local plants might pool the selling of their products through large regional sales organizations similar to those used by local creameries and cheese factories. In this way, in other phases of the complex marketing problem of the livestock industry, the solutions may best come through organized, cooperative marketing channels."

Recent coordination of county livestock pools through a state marketing association was described by Ezra T. Benson, extension economist of the University of Idaho.

The state association's function, Mr. Benson stated, is mainly to provide an "effective, efficient marketing agency in a position to meet on equal grounds with organized livestock buying. Such an agency must have complete information bearing on all factors influencing prices. Only with such bargaining power can producers hope to secure for their livestock its true market value."

For Branch Agencies  
Another suggestion, by E. A. Beamer, president of the National Live Stock Marketing Association, was that livestock cooperatives should give consideration to the establishment of branch agencies at small recognized public stock yards as a means of obtaining more efficient management and marketing service for limited marketing areas.

Mr. Beamer offered a comprehensive program which he called upon cooperative livestock producers to study, declaring that "in spite of definite progress in livestock marketing, the fact remains that we have been unable to change our policies as fast as trends in economic, transportation and general conditions have changed."

The greatest need of the livestock industry is a united effort toward more stability in prices, C. B. Denman, agricultural counsel of the National Association of Good-Chain, told delegates.

"It is doubtful if many producers

made a profit at the Chicago peak price of \$19.90 a year ago, but it is certain that all the divisions of the livestock and meat industry took heavy losses in the subsequent crash," Mr. Denman stated. "When prices based on the high-priced steers, it took extra money and effort to recover the lost markets. The bright spot was that never before has the industry been better united or working in a better spirit than during the mid-winter campaign to start business back toward profitable levels."

### For Sound Business Methods

No problem concerning the operation of agricultural purchasing associations was left untouched in a symposium. Agricultural purchasing co-operatives should properly confine their activities to the furnishing of farm supplies and not encourage the development of a business in consumer goods, said Paul S. Armstrong, general manager of the California Fruit Growers Exchange.

In the final analysis, the success of a producer supply cooperative rests wholly upon the savings effected for its farmer members by the maintenance of high quality standards in products supplied, said J. E. Dougherty of San Francisco, membership relations manager of the Poultry Producers of Central California.

Despite the fact that agricultural purchasing cooperatives handled a \$500,000,000 business in 1937, a large number of the organizations, both local and large-scale, have not solved the problem of business administration, Joseph G. Knapp, principal agricultural economist of the Farm Credit Administration's cooperative division commented.

Faced with practically all of the problems and uncertainties confronting general business, agricultural purchasing cooperatives must effect savings and see that sufficient margins are maintained in spite of pressure which may come from the field, said Harry J. Beernink, general manager of the Washington Cooperative Egg and Poultry Association.

Purchasing cooperatives should "stick to the clean-cut goal of furnishing farm supplies at the lowest cost," said I. G. Davis, professor of agricultural economics at Connecticut State College.

New among the requirements for the successful cooperative purchasing of farm supplies today is an understanding of the effects of world-wide political repercussions.—H. L. McIntyre, manager of the grain department of the Washington Cooperative Egg and Poultry Association.

### IMPORT DURHAM WHEAT

Production of durum wheat in this country 10 years ago amounted to almost 100 million bushels annually. But for the past 5 years rust, drought, and shift to bread wheats have cut the average crop to 17 million bushels a year. American mills stand importing durum wheat from Canada.

Some of the country's most popular dishes—macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, noodles, and numerous other foods that differ only in size and shape—are made from semolina, the purified middlings of durum. Semolina has more gluten and less starch than flour of bread wheat.

To maintain adequate durum wheat supplies, scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture and the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station are cooperating in the breeding of durum wheats for rust resistance. From certain crosses they obtained promising rust-resistant hybrid strains, but have not as yet recovered the excellent semolina qualities, particularly a creamy yellow color, of the susceptible parent.

Discovery through research by milling specialists of the Department of a new test may speed this end of the work. Formerly about 5 pounds of wheat were required to run a test which includes milling, mixing, rolling or kneading, resting, pressing, and drying. Now, by using a specially designed small mixer, miniature roller, and a laboratory hydraulic press, the scientists can run the test on about one-fourth pound of wheat. Instead of the customary tubular shape, the semolina is processed into macaroni discs, from which an analysis is easily made.

In wheat breeding, selections are made from single heads or plants. The new test, which requires only one-twentieth of the grain formerly needed, enables testing small samples of early segregating strains. By testing large numbers of such samples it is expected that the desired semolina and macaroni making qualities may be recovered. The new laboratory method simplifies and speeds up the testing work for quality.

## FENCING

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Kansas City, Mo.

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EGG RULE NO. 1—  
KEEP THEM COOL

Eggs won't stay fresh long if you leave them on the kitchen table or if your grocery stores them in his sunny show window.

"When you buy eggs, watch where your grocer goes to get them for you," advises the Consumers' Guide, publication of the AAA. "If he gets them from the refrigerator, fine. But if he takes them from his shelves, or the counter, or the show window, beware. Highest grade eggs, kept under these conditions for only a few days, soon drop to lowest grade.

"Be wary of using eggs that haven't been kept in the refrigerator, either in the store or at home. They are a perishable delicacy and deteriorate rapidly in warm surroundings.

"Remember, too, that egg shells are not made of flint. They are porous and absorb odors and flavors easily. If left too close to your grocer's apples or onions, they are liable to acquire an apple or an onion flavor."

## VEGETABLES AND VITALITY

Gardens are luxuriant this year. The warm weather and frequent rains have given us tender lettuce, crisp little onions, excellent peas and many other delicious, vitality-producing vegetables. The humblest home, with its kitchen garden, can have a supply of healthful food at little cost. The city-dwellers can select from a wide assortment of vegetables brought to market daily—fine foods which are plentiful and inexpensive.

We can't get along without vegetables—they are essential. They provide the minerals which make us healthy. Green vegetables are rich in vitamin A, which is one of the vitamins we can store in our bodies to be used when the source is not so easily available as in summer.

For the greatest vegetable delight—be extravagant, and gather beans, peas, lettuce, cauliflower and other vegetables from your own garden, while they are very young and tender. Don't wait for large products. Market daily—fine foods which are haps sit proudly at county or state fairs, with blue ribbons around their necks. Have the pleasure of eating this green stuff while it is in its very best. Young vegetables have a natural sugar, which later changes to cellulose, causing them to become fibrous and tough.

All of the trouble of growing delicious vegetables, taking them hurriedly to the kitchen or to market, is in vain—if vegetables are improperly cooked. The old-fashioned method of cooking them long, in lots of water and pouring off the liquor, made them flavorless and unappetizing as well as robbing them of much of their mineral and vitamin content.

Vegetables of delicate flavor, such as peas, lima beans, and asparagus should be cooked in as little water as possible, and the water should not be poured off. Cook them without lids, to preserve color, and put them into boiling salted water at the very start. Fresh, uncooked vegetables should be served every day—in the raw product we obtain the maximum mineral content. Vitamin C is greatly sacrificed in the process of cooking.

This is a grand garden year in Kansas—if we are wise we will take full advantage of our gardens and markets, gaining vitality from vegetables.

## HOMEMAKERS' HELPFUL HINTS

Every par of food canned or otherwise preserved saves money. It is estimated that vegetable gardens provided more than 28 per cent of the table expense for last year. This figure includes fresh vegetables, canned, and stored products.

In 1936, 21 per cent of the food money was saved in 63 counties because homemakers had vegetable gardens. Total estimated value of all products canned or preserved in some manner in the entire state last year was \$468,256 in 54 counties. The 1936 figure was \$150,192 in 60 counties.

These home-canning figures were reported by Georgiana L. Smith, state demonstration leader, Kansas State College extension service, Manhattan.

## VACATION CLOTHES



8279. Charming Dirndl-Frock. Designed for sizes: 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20. Size 14 requires 4.18 yards of 39 inch material. For one row of trimming it requires 3 3/4 yards of ribbon braid or bias folds. Price 15c.

8737. Adorable Princess Frock. Designed in Sizes: 4, 6, 8, and 10 years. Size 6 requires (for dress) 2.18 yards, (for pants) 7.8 yard plus 1/2 yard contrasting of 53 inch material. Price 15c.

Kansas Farmers Union  
Box 51  
Salina, Kansas.

Junior and Juvenile  
Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 15

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

## MEN OF THE SOIL

Men of the soil! We have labored unending, We have fed the world upon the grain that we have grown. Now with the star of the new day ascending Giants of the earth, at last we rise to claim our own. Justice throughout the land, Happiness as God has planned. Who is there denies our right to reap where we have sown?

—Verse of favorite P. U. Junior Song.  
(Danish Folk Tune)

## YOUR LEADER'S MESSAGE

Esther Ekblad

## Camp in Full Swing

By the time this issue of the Union Farmer goes off the press we will be in the midst of the hustle and bustle of our first Junior and Leaders Camp. We will be anxiously awaiting the next issue of the Union Farmer when we can tell you all about our camp.

As we write, we are very happy to note that our campers will be coming from all parts of the state and not from just one corner. We have received registrations from east, west, north, and south. Our camp is going to help us to feel more as one; it will be a guard against Juniors in such and such a Local feeling that they are the only ones trying to do something. We will have instead a closer contact with Juniors in other parts of the state and our visions of accomplishments will be broadened.

Our camp is going to give us a better understanding of cooperation and the Farmers Union. We will be rubbing elbows with Farmers Union leaders, talking with them, and learning of their experiences. May the Juniors attending camp bring home with them a heap of genuine Farmers Union pep and enthusiasms.

## CLEANINGS—"ALL-STATE FLASHES"

All-State Camp is now a pleasant memory, but not only that, it still remains before us as an inspiration to constantly hold high the banner of cooperation. There are so many things that I want to tell you about All-State Camp but where shall I begin and where shall I stop? To simplify matters let's take the four issues of the camp publication, "All-State Flashes," and quote from some of the news items (we hope the editors won't mind).

"Mrs. Frances Butts frolicked everybody through a Get-Acquainted party Wednesday night where we came back to back with our fellows" . . . Friday afternoon the Juniors elected their Student Government Board. These five persons will decide all the weighty disciplinary matters that perplex the camp. . . . These governors are going to be firm, even though it hurts them worse than it does us." (All-State Flashes, July 16).

"Whenever the schedule permits there's a group of folk dancers learning some new fancy stepping down in the Administration Building under Mrs. Harbo's supervision." . . . The Estes Park birdies have nothing on the All-State Campers when it comes to bursting forth into harmony. At all assemblies they make the echoes ring with their vocal demonstrations. . . . They sing on K. P. duty and on the trek between class-rooms and barracks. . . ." (All-State Flashes, July 18).

"The members of the class in Social Problems will not be satisfied until its members have achieved the four fundamental objectives; abundance, security, freedom and release from drudgery; towards which mankind has been striving since the beginning of time."—Morris Erickson, Social Problem Class. . . . "A program of folk dances, folk songs and folk songs furnished the entertainment for the All-State Campers Tuesday night. Each State demonstrated the folk dance which they liked best." (All-State Flashes, July 20).

"The red roofs of the cottages and barracks, the fireplace in the lodge halls . . . the swiftly running mountain streams . . . the sudden thunder showers . . . waiting in line at the mess-hall with all the jokes and songs being tossed about, the riot of color at the International Banquet with K. P.'s in folk costume and tables decorated accordingly, the joyous participation in singing at assembly periods, will all serve as treasured reminders of new found friends working together with but one objective. These are the 1938 All-State Camp! (All-State Flashes, July 22).

We hope you have enjoyed this glimpse of All-State Camp life and I am sure you are going to enjoy reading what the other Kansans have to say about their experiences at Estes Park.

## MEETINGS OF THE GIRARD JUNIORS

The regular meeting of the Junior Farmers Union was held at the home of Thelma and Olive Hanshaw on July 5. Four new members, Mildred Guss, Lorene, Margaret and Johnny Childers were taken into the class. Roll call, "How you spent the Fourth," was answered by 15 members. It was voted to meet every two weeks in the future.

The leader discussed duties of the members and plans for camp. Mrs. Elve Smith, a sponsor, gave a very interesting talk on "The origin of the Farmers Union." Delegates were chosen to go to the camp at Eureka Lake Park at Manhattan.

The meeting adjourned and games were played. Delicious refreshments were served by the hostesses. . . . Marie Krog, Reporter.

The Junior Farmers Union meeting was held at the home of Robert Harr, July 19. The meeting was called to order by the vice-president. Roll call, "Describe a weed and tell how to kill it," was answered by nine members. One new Junior was taken into the class and four visitors were present.

Final plans were made to go to Manhattan to the Junior and Leaders Camp from the 1st to 6th of August.

The Juniors were asked to bring notebooks to class. Plans were made for a Junior picnic in the near future.

The next meeting was postponed until the 9th of August at the Marten's home, three miles north and two miles west of Girard. Roll call will be answered with "How you spend your leisure time."

The meeting adjourned and games were played and refreshments served.

—Stella Beeler, Reporter Pro tem.

## A REAL CO-OPERATOR

Willis Mehanna

The beaver is in a class by himself as a conservation co-operator. He is an industrious, interesting and harmless creature. In a wild life refuge in Iowa, along a small river, about twenty-two beavers were observed last fall working at four different points along the stream. Today there are four good-sized ponds in this refuge and they were caused by the dams the beavers made. They are strongly built and will not be easily washed away. The water in these ponds is from two to four feet deep. These make ideal places for water fowl and wading birds to nest and rear their young and the co-operation of wild animals and birds is a mighty fine thing to see. Beavers have become scarce in most of the Midwest but they are going to be more plentiful from now on since their worth has become generally known. Their habit of building dams in small streams causes water to be held that would otherwise flow to the sea. It can readily be seen that these ponds save fish, wild birds, water flowers

and many kinds of life. Beavers should be encouraged along all small streams, especially well-wooded ones.

## WASHABLE BLANKET COVERS

Protect the children's blankets with washable cotton covers and you won't be annoyed when muddy feet are thoughtlessly put on the bed. Keep a good supply on hand so that you can change them often. Soap and water will revive their freshness in far less time than it takes to launder the blankets they cover.

Japan will not be able to divide China because China can multiply faster than the Japs can subtract.—Mack Cretcher, in the Newton Journal.

## Famous Author Dies

Owen Wister, 78, author of "The Virginian" and other books, died July 21 of cerebral hemorrhage after a long illness of only one day. He was at his home in North Kingstown, R. I.

CLEANLY HOME PAYS  
DOLLAR DIVIDENDS

When the Dawsons were married they started from scratch. They had a brand new house and new equipment. Two years later, every room needed repainting, and by the time they had celebrated their fifth wedding anniversary, not only did the rooms need doing over a second time, but the refrigerator, gas stove, and toilet bowl had to be replaced.

Starting out at the same time under practically the same conditions, the young Dobbs couple next door are some \$400 ahead. They didn't have to redecorate at all for five years, and now at the end of eight years, the bathroom and kitchen fixtures still look and work like new. The Dobbs home is one that any woman might be proud of. It is an attractive and immaculate as Mrs. Dobbs herself.

"Cleanliness pays", is Mrs. Dobbs' motto. She believes in thorough every-day cleaning, supplemented by extra periodical cleaning where necessary, and instant attention to minor repairs. In the Dobbs household, kitchen and bathroom fixtures are kept immaculate and in good working order by daily applications of soap and water; accidental spots and stains are immediately removed. Walls and woodwork are washed down every spring and fall. Finger marks made by the young Dobbs twins are never left to become ingrained in the paint on walls and floors.

By spending a few cents daily for soap and a little time each day on the household tasks that need to be done, the Dobbs have saved her husband's hard-earned dollars for other things. The moral for the Dawsons and other American families is clear enough.

FLAVOR AND NUTRITION  
MUST BE CONSIDERED IN  
WELL-BALANCED MEALS

The young student in the home economics class who has learned a "well-balanced meal" as "one that is made up of calories, vitamins and nutrition—tastes like straw" was technically not very accurate, but she put her finger on a weakness that has crept into so-called scientific meal preparation. All the emphasis has gone on the nutritive contribution of food and little on the pleasure value of eating. Feeding the family has become all work and no play, and the result is that the meal is no more than the nursery maxim predicted.

Good cooks the world over appreciate what science has unfolded about food values, but they have not discarded what history and experience have taught, namely that the little seasonings which have practically no food value at all are needed to make most nutritive foods pleasant to eat. The trained home economist readily admits this, but often the amateur cook is too absorbed in building a nourishing meal to remember that she can combine tastiness with the ingredients and make them delectable, too.

The spices and herbs, which give flavor and aroma to wholesome foods are not luxuries any more than are the staples of the diet. They are needed to make food palatable and to add what history and experience have taught, namely that the little seasonings which have practically no food value at all are needed to make most nutritive foods pleasant to eat. The trained home economist readily admits this, but often the amateur cook is too absorbed in building a nourishing meal to remember that she can combine tastiness with the ingredients and make them delectable, too.

No well-balanced meal, from a simple breakfast to an elaborate dinner, need be like straw. If it does, it means that the meal is balanced only for nutrition, and not for all the factors that make up agreeable digestion. Among these are the factors of flavor, aroma, conversation, a clean and attractive table, and a spirit of happy comradeship for the others who share the same meal. With all of these to season the dish even turkey hash on the third day will be a treat.

## CANTALOUPE CONSERVE

Ingredients, 3 cantaloupes, 2 cups sugar, 1 cup water, 1 orange, 2 lemons.

Peel and cut the cantaloupe fine. Make a thick syrup of sugar and water. Dice lemons and orange fine. Cook orange, lemons and cantaloupe in syrup until clear. Then put in hot sterilized jars at once and seal. Okmulgee makes a "live" melon mix. If it does, it means that the meal is balanced only for nutrition, and not for all the factors that make up agreeable digestion. Among these are the factors of flavor, aroma, conversation, a clean and attractive table, and a spirit of happy comradeship for the others who share the same meal. With all of these to season the dish even turkey hash on the third day will be a treat.

Muskmelon Butter

Select ripe melons, cut in halves, remove rind, seeds and soft part. Place melons in preserving kettle with as little water as possible, just enough to cover melons. Boil until tender. Press through colander and measure pulp. To each quart of pulp, add 1/2 cup sugar, juice of half a lemon, and a little cinnamon, if desired. Boil until the mixture is thick enough to spread (about 6 minutes), stirring constantly to prevent burning. Pack the hot butter into jars and seal immediately.

## CANTALOUPE BUTTER

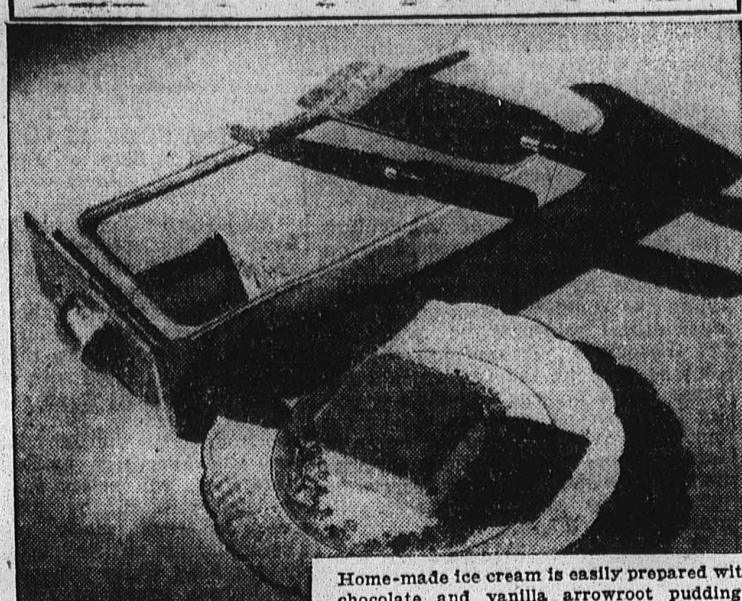
Peel and dice cantaloupe. To one cup of sugar, 1/2 lemon sliced thin, including rind, and 1/4 teaspoon ground nutmeg tied in a bag. Cook over a very slow fire, stirring frequently, until the mixture is clear, very heavy and thick. Seal at once in hot sterilized jars.

The result, according to Mrs. J. A. Mosley, who rediscovered the recipe, is a golden yellow butter with a delicious cantaloupe taste.

## With Crop Insurance

Theo. W. Morse who served as information agent with the Farm Credit Administration at Wichita for a long period has been appointed to a like position with the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation for the Kansas City district. He began work July 1.

## The Dish that Disappears



By BETTY BARCLAY

Home-made ice cream, easily prepared and at a low cost, is about as attractive a warm-weather dish as either the busy housewife or the hungry family can desire. It is a dessert that is eaten to the last bite—it always disappears. We came across just the very thing, the other day, when we learned about using the packages of either the chocolate, vanilla or butterscotch arrowroot pudding that are in every grocery. The arrowroot ingredient adds to the smooth, creamy texture and makes it especially wholesome for children, as it digests quickly and completely. Recipes are on the packages. The basic recipe below shows how easy it is. Three methods of freezing can be used.

1. In Automatic Refrigerator: Quick freezing is preferable; 3 or 4 hours is ample time to freeze delicious smooth mixtures in the freezing tray of an automatic refrigerator if the temperature is set low. However, as soon as the ice cream is frozen, the cold control should be turned back to normal for storage.

2. In Ice and Coarse Salt: Place the mixture in a covered mould or a suitable empty can, filling only two-thirds full; seal the covers tightly by blinding with cloth dipped

in melted fat; bury the mould in a mixture of ice and salt for about 4 hours. Use four parts finely cracked ice and one part coarse salt.

3. In Ice Cream Freezer: Add the heavy cream unwhipped, using with it an extra 1/2 cup milk. Freeze as usual using 6 to 8 parts ice to 1 part coarse salt and 4 parts ice to 1 part salt for packing when frozen.

## Chocolate, Vanilla or Butterscotch Ice Cream

1 package chocolate, vanilla or butterscotch arrowroot pudding  
2 cups milk  
1/2 cup granulated sugar  
1 cup cream, whipped  
Mix chocolate, vanilla or butterscotch pudding with milk; bring to boil, stirring constantly. Remove from fire; add sugar. Cool slightly; pour into refrigerator freezing tray to chill. Freeze quickly about 1 hour until thick but not hard; fold in whipped cream. Freeze quickly 3 to 4 hours. Makes about 1 quart.

## Banana Ice Cream

1 recipe vanilla ice cream  
2 bananas, or 1/2 cup pulp  
Make ice cream mixture, adding bananas rubbed through a sieve when adding the cream. Makes about 1 quart.

## OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

## TIP-TOP LEMON PIE

2 eggs, 1/4 cup honey, 1 tablespoon flour, 1/2 lemon, 1 teaspoon melted butter, 1 1/4 cups rich milk.

Combine thoroughly the yolks of the 3 eggs beaten lightly, the honey flour, the juice, flesh, and grated rind of half a lemon, and the butter. Mix thoroughly in the order given and add the milk. Pour into a pie-plate lined with a good crust, prick holes in the bottom with a fork. Bake until set. Cover with a meringue of the whites, beaten with 3 tablespoons honey and a few drops of lemon juice, and brown lightly. Many prefer to bake the meringue separately and fold it into the filling in a double boiler before putting it in the shell.

## TART SALAD BOWL

Combine 2 cups shredded cabbage, 1 cup shredded raw carrot, 1/2 cup shredded pineapple (drained), 1/2 cup cottage cheese, 1/2 cup sweet pickles (cut fine), 1/4 cup vinegar, and 1/2 cup mayonnaise (approximately) and toss lightly with a fork until well mixed. Season with salt and pepper to taste. Serves 8.

## DISH DIVINE

Cut one pound of round steak into pieces suitable for serving, drench in flour and brown in a fat (part suet and part butter). Salt and pepper as for any steak. While meat is browning, peel and slice potatoes (a medium sized one for each person to be served) and onions (one of walnut size per person) in a bowl. Stir together with salt and pepper in taste. Put half of this mixture in a casserole or baking dish, followed by a layer of canned baked beans (small sized can for three or four persons). Then place the steak on the beans; next, the remainder of the potato and onion mixture and then the remainder of the bean mixture. Pour water on fat in which meat was browned, bring to a boil and pour over all ingredients in baking dish. Add enough more boiling water to cover mixture. Top all with three or four slices of bacon. Bake in a moderate oven about an hour.

## CREAM PUFF SHELLS

Take 1 cup water, 6 tablespoons fat, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1 cup sifted flour, 4 eggs.

Add fat and salt to the water and heat to boiling point. Add the flour all at once and stir vigorously until the mixture becomes a ball in the center of the pan. Remove from the stove and add one egg at a time, beating thoroughly. When all the eggs have been added, the mixture should be very stiff. Take heaping tablespoon of mixture and drop onto oiled spoons of mixture and drop onto oiled baking sheet (about 2 inches apart). Bake in a slow oven (300 degrees F.) until brown and crisp (about 45 minutes).

## OATMEAL MACAROONS

1 cup shortening.  
2 cups brown sugar.  
2 eggs, well beaten.  
1 cup coconut.  
2 cups flour.  
3 1/2 cups oatmeal.  
2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder.  
1 teaspoon baking soda.  
1/2 teaspoon salt.

Cream shortening with sugar. Add eggs. Sift flour, measure, and sift with baking powder, baking-soda, and salt. Add 1 cup flour to first mixture. Mix thoroughly. Add coconut and oatmeal. Add remainder of

## PENOCHE FROSTING

2-3 cup brown sugar.  
1/2 cup granulated sugar.  
2 tablespoons butter.  
1/2 cup water.  
1/2 teaspoon vanilla.  
Boil gently, stirring frequently, the sugars, butter and water. When a soft ball forms if a portion is tested in cold water, remove frosting and let stand 20 minutes. Add vanilla and beat until creamy. Spread over cake.

## PEAR CONSERVE

2 lemons.  
1 orange.  
5 cups pared, chopped pears.  
5 cups sugar.  
2 cups raisins.  
Remove seeds from lemons and orange. Grind pulp and rind, using the coarse knife of food chopper. Combine fruits and sugar. Cook slowly, stirring frequently, until thick.

## WATERMELON

Watermelon Honey—Pare watermelon. Discard rind and all pink portion. Grind white portion through food chopper, using the coarse knife. Use the following proportions: 10 pounds chopped melon rind, 2 lemons, 2 quarts cold water, 1/2 pound preserved ginger or ginger root, 10 pounds sugar. Combine melon, and water. Cook slowly until melon is clear. Add sugar, sliced lemon, and ginger, cut in small pieces. Cook slowly until thick.

## GRAPE JELLY

3 cups grape juice, 4 cups sugar, 1 package powdered fruit pectin. Crush ripe grapes. Cover with cold water. Boil until soft. Drain through jelly bag. Measure juice. Add fruit pectin. Stir until pectin is dissolved. Heat to boiling. Add sugar. Stir until dissolved. Boil hard 2 to 4 minutes, or until jelly sheets from spoon.

## SPICED PICKLED PEACHES

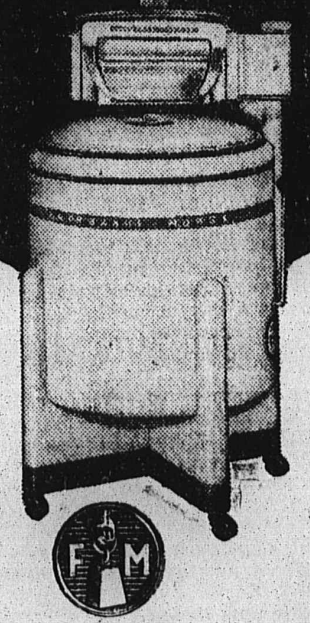
4 pounds brown sugar.  
1 stick cinnamon.  
1 cup vinegar.  
Whole cloves.  
1 teaspoon ground ginger.  
Boil sugar, ginger, vinegar and stick cinnamon. Peel small peaches. Stick four cloves (whole) into each peach. Cook peaches in syrup until tender. Pack peaches into wide-mouthed jars. Pour syrup over them to cover. Seal.

## MUSTARD PICKLE

1 quart diced cucumbers  
1 quart small white onions  
1 medium head cauliflower  
1 quart diced green tomatoes  
1 quart finely shredded cabbage  
4 green peppers, diced  
4 sweet red peppers, diced  
1 cup salt  
Boiling water  
3 cups granulated sugar  
1 cup flour  
1/2 cup dry mustard  
1 tablespoon celery seed  
1 tablespoon turmeric  
2 quarts white vinegar  
Wash and cut cucumbers in large dice; measure. Peel onions and leave whole if they are small, if not, cut in quarters. Separate cauliflower into flowerets and combine with remaining vegetables. Dissolve the salt in three quarts of boiling water, pour over vegetables and let stand twenty-four hours; drain. Again add three quarts of boiling water to vegetables and let stand thirty minutes; drain again. Mix granulated sugar thoroughly with flour and spices; add vinegar to this slowly and mix to a smooth paste. Put into a large kettle and bring to a boil, stirring constantly; add the well-drained vegetables and heat again to boiling. Fill hot sterilized jars and seal immediately. This makes 8 pints.

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## Urge More Raising of Live Stock

W. G. Bernhardt Commends Program Mapped Out at K. C. Conference

Greater production of live stock on Kansas farms was advised at the Live Stock Promotion Meeting, July 20, in Kansas City, attended by 75 representatives of various agencies interested in agriculture—from state colleges of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma, railroads, packers, live stock associations, boards of agriculture, and farmers themselves.

It was agreed that the current problems of a stabilized farm income, soil fertility and soil erosion best could be solved through the feeding of livestock on the land.

W. G. Bernhardt, manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, Kansas City, writes in comment: "It is my personal opinion that the program as mapped out is a sound one and one which would work to the advantage of every producer if followed out. Of course, I realize that there are times that weather conditions are such that it is practically impossible to carry any amount of live stock on some farms, but over a period of years it has been the rule rather than the exception that the average farmer can handle some live stock."

The program referred to by Mr. Bernhardt was that of the agricultural committee of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce.

"Live stock numbers on farms and ranches of the Southwest have been reduced sharply in recent years due to drought and other causes," reads the committee report. "With the return of normal rainfall this Chamber of Commerce thinks an effective program to aid in the restoration of numbers and improvement of quality of meat producing animals would be timely and sound."

The Chamber of Commerce recognizes the very essential place of cash crops in the agriculture of the Southwest but thinks the production of meat animals in this territory should be emphasized more than has been possible in recent years of scant feed supplies. Therefore, these specific recommendations for this region are offered:

"1. That organized forces of agricultural education be urged to emphasize the utilization of larger acreages in the production of pasture and feed crops and encourage the building up of breeding herds until live stock are sufficient to fully consume available feed supplies. In years of surplus roughages, that storage as ensilage and in other forms be stressed.

"2. That stock men be encouraged to further improve the quality and efficiency of meat animals through the more extensive use of sires of more desirable type and breeding and as rapid grading up of female herds as is economically sound.

"3. That producers of corn and other feed grains be encouraged to utilize supplies of those crops through live stock rather than hold them in inactive storage when such stored supplies are large. The storing of sufficient feed grains to meet emergencies of crop failure is recognized as a sound practice. It is hoped that this principle will be the guiding factor in determining amounts of these crops to be stored on the farm for long periods of time.

"4. That the growing of legumes, especially alfalfa, and other soil conserving and soil building crops be further encouraged, consistent with sound farming.

"5. That farmers and stock men be encouraged to produce feed stuffs in sufficient quantity to meet the needs of their live stock as nearly as economically possible. This means stock the land to its most profitable carrying capacity, allowing for such acreage of cash crops as seems best for that farm.

"6. That the feeding to live stock of corn, grain sorghums, oats, and other feed crops and the return of barnyard manure to the soil of the farms where such crops were grown be recognized by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as a soil building practice, and suitable credit toward compliance for maximum payments with respect to soil building practices be given therefor."

## NEW OIL WELLS

489 In 22 Counties for First Half of 1938

There were 489 new Kansas oil wells completed in the first half of 1938, with potentials totaling 621,333 barrels a day, according to Conservation division reports from prorated areas. 22 counties shared in the new oil.

Completion of first commercial producers added two counties—Graham and Finney—to the producing field, as the 56th and 57th of the 105 counties in Kansas to benefit from tapping the underground wealth.

Russell county, with 139,784 barrels a day potential, in 110 new wells, leads in new production, followed by Ellis, Barton, Stafford, Rice, Ellsworth and Reno.

Plan Conference with Canadians North Dakota may be host to the first international conference ever held between farm and cooperative organizations of Canada and the United States. Arrangements for the meeting were made by Morris Erickson, North Dakota Farmers Union secretary with officials of the Saskatchewan and Alberta United Farmers and provincial departments of agriculture, when he was in Saskatoon, a speaker at the Saskatchewan Cooperative Conference, June 21 and 22.

Fresh milk promotes health, helps create good teeth, supplies minerals required for strong, supple bones, gives lustre to the hair and it is not fattening. Paradoxically, milk is prescribed in reducing diets and fattening diets.

## FAVORS IRRIGATION

Board of Agriculture for Pump Projects in West

The State Board of Agriculture of Kansas is in favor of pump irrigation projects financed by Federal funds in Southwestern Kansas, according to the report of the board's Water Resources Committee, adopted unanimously at the quarterly session of the state board recently.

"The State Board of Agriculture has repeatedly gone on record as opposed to bringing new lands under cultivation by irrigation reclamation while the country is embarrassed by agricultural surpluses, but your Water Resources Committee believes that so long as the Government adheres to its present reclamation policy its generous terms should be extended to regions or areas now in farms wherever irrigation development is feasible, either by reservoirs, gravity or by pumping, as means of stabilizing land use."

The board then approved the program proposed by George S. Knapp, State Water Resources Engineer, for the development of irrigation in Western Kansas by pumping from wells.

"Western Kansas has supplies of ground water in varying quantities both in the valleys and on the upland," the extensive report by Engineer Knapp notes. "Under proper conditions this can be made available for irrigation by pumping from wells. In some instances single wells having capacities of as much as 2,000 gallons have been obtained. The area has large supplies of natural gas. This should make power comparatively cheap whether used in internal combustion engines at the pumping plants or in central electric generating stations."

Is Rather Expensive The Knapp proposal, as approved by the state board, calls first for a general investigation to map the depth to water throughout the area, the most favorable locations should then be selected for development.

Knapp says that where pump irrigation is used, the farm should definitely be developed as an irrigated farm—he says it is not economical to plan for dry farming with pump irrigation as a supplemental feature. "The development of a deep well pumping plant is relatively expensive," he notes, "costing anywhere from \$2,000 to more than \$5,000. Take one that costs \$5,000. The well cost \$1,500; pump and engine the balance. Natural gas is used. Allowing for depreciation and maintenance, figures an annual cost of \$650."

Summing it up, the board approved the suggestion that the Federal Government finance the construction of such pump irrigation plants on selected areas, and then allow farmers who use the water to pay out on a forty-year basis, without interest.

## SELL KANSAS LAND

Large Western Estate Brings Total of \$235,490

The Martin Sutor estate, consisting of 105 quarters of land, 16,800 acres, has been sold at auction recently at the courthouses in Rooks, Graham and Ellis counties, reports the Topeka Capital.

The Rooks County holdings sold for a total of \$160,490, of this \$6,365 being for town property and \$154,125 for the land, to over \$14,000 above appraised value. The average price paid for the Rooks County land was \$17.33 an acre. Graham County land averaged \$14.86 an acre. A total of \$222,348 was paid for the lands in Graham and Rooks County, or more than \$31,000 above the price set by appraisers.

Scattered holdings in Gove and other counties brought the total sale to \$235,490, or \$23,875 more than the total appraised value.

The sale, conducted by Col. Bert Powell, of Topeka, was the largest land sale ever held in the western half of Kansas.

Martin Luther and his brother, Henry, established their ranch near the town of Zurich in Rooks County in 1885. Other lands were purchased from time to time.

Henry died in 1934. Neither brother ever married and the estate was inherited by ten sons and daughters of other brothers, twelve of them in all. Earl Sutor, a nephew, purchased the home ranch of about 2,000 acres, where he will move his fine herd of registered Herefords.

Oil developments had much to do with the good prices received for the land. Fifty per cent of the sales were made to heirs and most other sales were to buyers living in the counties where the land was located.

## Buy a Farm?

Advice Is to Buy Rather Than To Rent

"If a friend of yours had a choice of buying or renting a farm today, which would you recommend?" That question was put to readers by Successful Farming, and 3 out of 4 answered "Buy." Present owners were a little more emphatic than renters, 78 per cent of the former answering "Buy" and 71 per cent of the latter. And to the question, "If you had an extra \$500 income this year, what would you do with it?" half the farmers would buy farm equipment, 28 per cent would spend it on their homes and families, and 22 per cent would invest it in some form of savings.

Interesting sidelight, as commented on by Advertising Age, is only 42 per cent of those farmers under 30 would spend the windfall for additional equipment, while 51 per cent of those between 30 and 50 would do so, and 52 per cent of those over 50 would sink their funds in extra farm equipment.

As against the average of 28 per cent who would spend the money on home and family, only 23 per cent of those over 50 would do so.

"This is a free country—or at least measurably so up to this time," writes L. S. Herron, editor of the Nebraska Union Farmer.

## Hutchinson State Fair Sept. 17-23

Will Here Select All-State Hereford Herd to Show at American Royal

An all-state Hereford Cattle Show Herd will be selected at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson this year to represent Kansas at the American Royal Livestock Exposition. The Kansas Hereford Breeders Association is sponsoring the selection of this herd to compete with other state Hereford herds at Kansas City.

T. G. Paterson, Norton, Kansas, who is to judge the Baby Beef, Hereford and Shorthorn cattle at the State Fair, will select one bull and one heifer from the county show herds for each class represented. These animals selected will make up the ten head which will be shown as the Kansas group at the American Royal Livestock Show.

In the past, Kansas has been represented by all-state football teams and all-state basketball teams, but this is the first time the state will be represented by an all-state Hereford Show Herd, according to J. J. Moxley, Manhattan, superintendent of the Beef Cattle Division at the State Fair.

## FOR BEEF PRIZES

Breeders of purebred beef cattle in twenty different Kansas counties will compete with county show herds in the beef cattle department of the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson this year, said J. J. Moxley, Kansas State Cattle Commissioner.

Mr. Moxley states that these show herds are now being fed and primped so that they will show off to the best advantage. This is the largest number to be entered in the county show herd class at head of the Department. Mr. Moxley states that judging from the interest that is being shown in the feeding and special attention given the animals, they will probably be considerably better fed than in former years. The cattle also were started on feed sooner and for this reason will carry considerably more flesh. The reasonable price of grain this year has also contributed to the better development of this year's show herds.

The five counties are to compete with county Hereford cattle herds. These counties are: Butler, Chase, Morris, Brown, Dickinson, Saline, Lincoln, Rush, Hodgeman, Comanche, Ford and Reno. Six county Short-horn herds will also compete for the prizes offered in that breed are: Chautauqua, Cowley, Butler, Reno, Clay and Chase. Geary and Dickinson counties will enter a district Aberdeen Angus herd.

## TO FIGHT FIRE

Rural Fires Average \$400 Loss Every Minute

Loss from rural fires averages \$400 every minute of the day, a loss that the village home owner or farmer might reduce by his own efforts, in the opinion of Walter G. Ward, architect and head of the Department of Rural Engineering, Kansas State College, Manhattan. The farmer in particular, he points out, must be his own building inspector, zoning officer and, in emergency, his own fireman and fire chief. He does a good job in each case. He can do much toward reducing an annual rural fire loss of about \$225,000,000.

Mr. Ward refers to a report of engineers in the United States Department of Agriculture to the National Fire Protection Association on the common causes of rural fires. Here are given some of the definite recommendations for farmers and householders as gleaned from the report by the extension architect.

Right Angle to Wind When possible, farm buildings should be in a line at right angles to prevailing winds. With this arrangement, there is less danger of sparks being carried from one building to another. Roofs of major buildings should be fire resistant.

Chimneys may be cleaned of soot with a few bricks or rocks in a sack at the end of a long rope. Furnaces, stoves, and stovepipes properly installed and inspected regularly reduce a common cause of fire.

A system of grounded conductors gives protection against lightning. Carelessness in handling lamps and lanterns, in disposing of ashes, in storing and handling gasoline and kerosene, and in allowing rubbish to accumulate where it becomes a fire hazard account for many farm fires.

In house building, closing all open spaces in hollow walls at each floor line of the home keeps a fire from spreading quickly from one story to another.

The United States engineers, relates Mr. Ward, report that many serious rural fires have been averted because ladders were at hand and water or fire extinguishers were available. The Department of Agriculture has recently revised its Farmers' Bulletin on "Fire Safety" will compete with county show herds is F. B. 1643; it is free upon request to the rural engineering department Kansas State College, Manhattan, or the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Get What's Coming "Someday, the rapacious monopolies will get what is coming to them," says an economic philosopher in the Nebraska Union Farmer. "In the meantime, they will continue to get what is coming to us."

Kinney's Poems Are Available Poems by A. M. Kinney, past secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union who died July 7, are available in booklet form from the state Farmers Union office, Salina, at 25c each.

Milk, a chief source of calcium, most important of the "protective" foods, rich in vitamins and mineral salts, supplies more nutrients to the body than any other single food.

## To ward World Crop Control

It is curious to note how the United States department of agriculture, moving through the last two decades, has been groping its way to some solution of the farm problem. It has been progressing by trial and error and it is absolutely fair to say that between the administration of Henry Wallace, the elder, who was Harding's secretary of agriculture, and his son's administration, a succession of heads of the department of agriculture have been equally sincere and all endowed with reasonable competence. It has been an honest effort, whether the effort was directed by the elder Wallace, by Jardine, or by Hyde. Each man, more or less, was a figurehead. Each secretary was guided by the experts in his department, and each man has made his mistakes because his mistakes were rooted in the ideals and demands of the American farmer. It was he who was moving by trial and error.

The latest attempt of the secretary of agriculture to solve the problem is a move toward world crop control. Apparently Secretary Wallace would seek the co-operation of all the great agricultural nations and would ask the farmers of the world to unite. The slogan of the communists, "Workers of the world unite." It is but a step from that slogan to the slogan, "Farmers of the world unite." Fertility With Blood There is something in this Wallace move. It is in the right direction. We should produce enough grain, for instance (and in the world market all grain is competitive, corn, rye, wheat, oats, barley), that for a reasonable price the world may have its daily bread. When too much grain is produced in the world and the price falls below the cost of production the world is eating bread fertilized with the farmer's blood. It is unfair.

When we produce too little grain the scarcity produces famine. We are drawn together in this world by a thousand modern chains of communication and transportation which make for good understanding.

It is possible to effect a world understanding. Not over night, not right now! But in terms of decades and generations, yes. The steam in the engine of the United States department of agriculture is the conviction of the American farmer that his problem has its roots outside our boundaries. The directing implement which is trying to weld this understanding is in the brain of young Henry Wallace, worthy son of a noble sire. But with or without Wallace, sooner or later, the farmers of the world will learn that they must unite, that the farmers of no nation can thrive without some consideration of the agricultural problems of other nations. We are bound together in one civilization and the problems of the farmers in Yugoslavia and South Africa, Australia and Hindustan are somehow approaching justice.

## INTO INSURANCE

To Study Relation of Investments and U. S. Capital Markets

Insurance companies create no wealth. That is, they grow no crops; do no manufacturing; dig no mines. Instead they redistribute wealth placed in their hands by policyholders. Thirty billions of dollars are the approximate total assets of the life insurance industry.

Securities Commission analysts are preparing a study of the industry and its relations to the capital market in the course of the SEC's monopoly investigations. At the end of 1937, forty-nine United States companies, according to the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, had total admitted assets of \$26,350,000,000, or 92 per cent of the total assets of all life companies.

To U. S. Bonds More insurance funds were placed in United States Government bonds in any other type of investment. The total, estimated at \$4,400,000,000, represented 18.2 per cent of their aggregate assets.

Other investment channels, in the order of their importance, were: real estate (other than farm mortgages), 16 per cent; railroad bonds and stocks, 12.9 per cent; policy loans and premium notes, 12.4; public utility bonds and stocks, 11.7; real estate, 8.1; and state, county and municipal bonds, 5.9 per cent.

The remaining 14.8 per cent of resources were distributed as follows, in the order of importance: "other" bonds and stocks, farm mortgages, cash, foreign bonds and collateral loans.

SEC's experts are trying to piece together a comprehensive picture of the way insurance companies act as tributaries to the capital mainstream. They hope that study will reveal possible methods by which the flow of insurance capital can be guided so as to make the capital markets function more smoothly.

## Train Rural Youth

Four Fifths of Farm Boys Is No Organization

Astonishingly, recent surveys show that four fifths of farm boys belong to no free-time organizations of any kind, had reports Wheeler McMillen in The Country Home magazine. Four out of five miss the fun, the practical training and the character-building influences of these organizations. These boys are deprived of association with the best-class men who usually are the leaders.

The Boy Scouts of America, with nearly half of its members already in the country and small towns, has determined to extend its services to take in these boys outside the fold. The Scout program, designed to supplement rather than compete with other farm-boy groups, is flexible. A farm boy can, by pursuing and studying his customary farm activities, work up to the highest Scout honors.

The Scouts can accommodate even one boy, who has no neighbors of his age, by making him a Lone Scout. Such a boy is invited to select the "finest man" of the neighborhood to be his counselor and advisor in Scout activities. Few men refuse the tribute of such a selection. Provision is also made when there are two or more boys, but not enough for a troop.

## DRIVE SAFELY

Wellington Man Gives Rules for Auto Driving

The following safety rules for automobile driving have been prepared by A. L. Potter, Wellington. "Keep your car in safe driving and stopping condition always. Obey traffic rules and signals. Keep your mind on your driving. Don't take even one drink before or while driving. Slow down in advance before reaching a curve. Look carefully while backing from a parking place. Do not pass a car when another car is approaching from the opposite direction.

"Drive slower at night. Watch for children who may run or step into your path. Don't cut back too soon after passing a car. Signal well in advance before you intend to turn or stop. Keep well back from the car in front of you.

"Be very careful at all crossings. Don't pass cars on curves or hills or near crossings. Watch for cars that may back from parking places. If a car is stopped along the highway, pass it slowly and carefully. Do not drive too fast for conditions.

"Slacken speed and watch carefully for children when passing parked cars or other obstructions. Drive cautiously and carefully always."

laws and principles do not work in a complex industrial system, but that we have allowed their operation to be thwarted by privilege and monopoly. The cure is not regulation and control and ordering by the government—which at any given time is the politicians who happen to be in power—but removal of the barriers that prevent the operation of economic laws and principles."

## SET FIGURES FOR 1939 AAA ALLOTMENTS

(continued from page 1)

under previous AAA programs. It then adjusted this to recent wheat acreage trends by giving the average seeded acreage of the years 1935, 1936 and 1937, the same weight as the 10-year average. Each state then received as its allotment 74.36 per cent of its average "adjusted" acreage for the 1928-37 period.

## The States and Averages

The allotments for major wheat states, their 10-year average seeded acreage, their 10-year average "adjusted" acreage, and the percentage the allotment is of the 10-year average seeded acreage:

Colorado, 1,314,922 acres; 1,795,000; 1,767,104, and 73.2 per cent.  
Idaho, 895,549; 1,166,000; 1,204,340, and 76 per cent.  
Kansas, 11,067,349; 13,721,000; 14,883,436, and 73 per cent.  
Montana, 3,414,642; 4,440,500; 4,592,030, and 76.8 per cent.  
North Dakota, 8,300,488; 10,528,500; 11,162,545, and 78.8 per cent.  
Oregon, 768,303; 1,106,000; 1,033,218 and 69.4 per cent.  
California, 626,306; 778,500; 842,260, and 80.4 per cent.  
New Mexico, 313,553; 416,500; 421,668, and 75 per cent.  
Washington, 1,681,159; 2,456,500; 2,260,832, and 68 per cent.  
Wyoming, 302,818; 377,500; 407,231, and 80 per cent.  
Utah, 209,724; 270,500; 282,038, and 77 per cent.  
Wisconsin, 90,203; 113,000; 121,306, and 79 per cent.  
South Dakota, 2,943,821; 3,773,000; 3,658,868, and 78 per cent.  
Ohio, 1,654,847; 2,074,500; 2,225,448, and 79 per cent.  
Oklahoma, 3,783,954; 4,735,500; 5,088,684, and 79 per cent.  
Texas, 3,684,830; 4,422,000; 4,955,426, and 81 per cent.  
Illinois, 1,769,192; 2,319,000; 2,406,116, and 77 per cent.  
Indiana, 1,481,806; 1,867,000; 1,992,747, and 79 per cent.  
Iowa, 389,177; 458,000; 523,367, and 85 per cent.  
Michigan, 669,954; 849,000; 900,958, and 79 per cent.  
Minnesota, 1,418,702; 1,678,000; 1,907,878, and 84 per cent.

## Are Same Principles

Economic Laws, If True Ones, Remain So Today

Principles do not change, points out the Nebraska Union Farmer editorially in its last number. To believe that because our industrial system has become large and complex we must have more and more governmental regulation and control and ordering of production and exchange is a great fallacy. Principles do not change, whether in economics or other fields.

The principles of physics and engineering used by the engineers who designed and built the gigantic bridges at San Francisco were not different from those employed by an engineer in building a bridge across a creek. The mechanical principles employed in a large and complicated machine are exactly the same as those employed in a simple machine.

"So it is in economics," the editorial continues. "The economic laws and principles that held when men first began to trade with each other and economic relationships were simple will hold just as truly today, if allowed to operate in our complex industrial system. If the free play of economic forces would regulate relationships then, it will do so now.

"Our trouble is not that economic

Missouri, 1,705,277; 1,933,000; 2,293,266, and 88 per cent.  
Nebraska, 3,049,982; 3,864,000; 4,101,634, and 76 per cent.  
Pennsylvania 772,659; 1,014,500; 1,039,076, and 71 per cent.

## Recommend Co-op Studies

The National Education Association in its annual convention in New York City, June 26 to July 2, accepted the report of its committee on cooperatives, which recommended that the study of cooperatives be made an "integral part" of the course of study in high schools, colleges, and universities.

Irene Dunne weans 27 quarts of milk in one gown for "The Awful Truth," in which she is currently co-starring with Cary Grant. It is made entirely of beads, which in turn are of milk casein, hardened under pressure.

## Classified Ads

PUREBRED POULTRY AND BABY CHICKS—Fine Young Cock, any breed including best Fighting Game. 10 weeks old White Leghorn large type English Pullets \$55 hundred. Small lots 75 cents each. All breeds at four weeks old. Baby Chicks, \$6.85 hundred, all breeds, postpaid, live arrival guaranteed. COD. Write for information advising needs exactly. Nichols Hatchery, Rockmart, Georgia. 7-1-8

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