



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXX

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1938

NUMBER 37

Far. Union Membership Increases in Big Jumps

As Dust Bowl Changes to Bread Basket Again Western Kansas Farmers Pay Their Dues—Membership Moves in Accordance With Size of Farmers' Incomes

In Western Kansas, in Graham county, in what formerly was known as the Dust Bowl but now appears as America's grain basket again, there is a Farmers Union cooperative business association whose stockholders know about the Farmers Union just as they know about their local cooperative. The "Farmers Union" in the name really means something. And every stockholder in the local association is a Farmers Union member.

This cooperative is the Penokee Farmers Union business association which sent in dues for 91 memberships last week. D. C. Nicholson is manager. Stockholders want identification with the Farmers Union and its program.

Penokee is a small town, listed with a population of only 60. The Farmers Union membership is considerably greater than the town's population, as the 91 memberships are farmers who are generally heads of families. Penokee is located west of Hill City about ten miles.

Managers See Benefits

Not by any means is the Penokee Association the only Farmers Union cooperative to realize the advantages of an informed and educated membership. Lists and dues checks have been received from the Atchison Farmers Union Business Association and the Osawatomie Farmers Union Business Association. The McPherson County Farmers Union business, which includes McPherson and Lindsay, require that their stockholders present their membership card showing their dues are paid in the Kansas Farmers Union before they can receive any patronage benefits.

The Ellsworth County Farmers Union Business Association also has this same requirement in its constitution. The Rush County Farmers Union Business Association, with cooperatives at Timken, La Crosse and Bison attribute their outstanding success to the fact that stockholders are all members of the parent organization, the Kansas Farmers Union.

The Manhattan Farmers Union Business Association sees that stockholders pay their dues in order to participate in the advantages of that business association.

The understanding of an informed membership is evidenced in these counties and localities by the successful local meetings, the increased patronage to the cooperative business institutions. When cooperative members realize the benefits from affiliation in the Farmers Union, the parent organization, they have a better understanding of agriculture in the needs of agriculture. They keep informed on what their organization is doing and what additional it can do with their cooperation. The local business associations recognize the increased loyalty of the patrons and their increased patronage. Of course, this always is a direct lead to increased dividends and patronage rebates.

In addition to the membership dues which are paid directly or indirectly through the influence of the Farmers Union Business Associations, letters such as the following come to the state office, indicating the solid foundation of the Farmers Union organization.

Proud of Success

Bison, Kan., June 20, 1938
Enclosed find current dues for three members as shown on application blank. We are very glad to enlarge our local, and I am very proud of the success of the Farmers Union of Bison, Kansas.

Truly,
C. C. Hanhardt,
Sec.-Treas.

Sunflower Local No. 1257.

Union members know why they belong to the Farmers Union. In a current issue of the National Union Farmer is an article by Margaret Haugen, a North Dakota girl. She tells of her interview with J. R. Binkley, a farmer who had been a member of the Farmers Union county board. President of the local, as well as a member of the Farmers Union Oil Company and other cooperatives.

Why a Member

"Why are you a member of the Farmers Union?" was the first question asked. And, Mr. Binkley knew. "For the same reason that a business man is a member of a civic organization or a factory worker of his labor union, or that any other individual joins with a group of fellow men to secure benefits that he cannot secure working alone," he said.

"And because I believe that a farmer should have a voice in running the marketing and selling ends of his business. I realize that the only way to do this is to join with my fellow farmers in establishing cooperatives, carrying on an educational program, and supporting our legislative policies."

"Various farm movements have failed or died out. Cooperatives have been organized, and closed their doors. In spite of all this, the farmer still knows he must find some way of working with his fellow farmers to secure his right place in the economic system."

"Too many farmers believe that the Farmers Union or some other organization is going to secure everything they need, and they are content to sit back and share in the benefits without sharing in the work. In

A Call to Arms

By John Vesceky

Now is the time when all good Farmers Union members should, and must back up their State and National officers if we are to get even the little real help towards parity price and income that it is possible to get under the AAA of 1938. Your state and National Union officers have been battling almost alone for a liberal interpretation of the loan provisions in the law. We have demanded that the farmers be given the maximum benefits possible to give them under the law, but unless we get more support from the individual farmers themselves I am afraid that the loan value will be set at such a low figure that we will be kept on an export basis.

Need High Loan Rate

Last week I wrote a letter to Secretary Wallace again calling his attention to the plain intent of congress to make the loan feature plus parity payments assure cooperating farmers parity prices if not parity income. I also called his attention to the inevitable result if the loan values are set too low and then if the family sized farm is compelled to make such a drastic reduction in acreage as seems to be the intention of the administration to demand.

If the now apparent intention of the administration is carried out, if the loan values are placed so low that we will be practically in competition with the lowest income farmers of the world and if in order to qualify for even the low loan values and the entirely inadequate parity payments provided by the \$212,000,000 appropriation in the relief bill, it will be impossible for even the best farmer to operate a family sized farm and get enough income from it even to pay interest on the average mortgage with which our farmers are blessed, let alone to keep his family alive on a decent standard and keep up the necessary machinery and improvements on his farm. The inevitable result of such a shortsighted policy is bound to be the elimination of the farm as a home and the substitution of the commercial factory type farm, and finally as always follows the destruction of an independent farming class, anarchy, revolution and an end to our form of government.

For Jobs to Farmers

The Farmers Union leaders have (continued on page 4)

Justice for Farmers is Grave Need

Oklahoma Far. Union Leader Speaks Over NBC Radio Network June 25

Ton W. Cheek, president of the Oklahoma Farmers Union, called on the nation for equity and justice for its farmers in an address on National Farm and Home hour, June 25.

"We are asking that we farmers receive our share of the nation's income," he said. "About one-third of the population is living out on the farms in America. We claim that our share of the Nation's income is 30 per cent of the total of each year's crop of newly-created wealth."

"We have been denied our just share through these many years and the wasteful methods of distribution and speculation have been allowed to destroy the normal operation of the law of supply and demand. Profiteers have been permitted to take 50 per cent of the farmers' share by unethical trickery of trade practice until it has destroyed our confidence."

"A million farm families are homeless, without any legal right to live on earth another year unless they first get permission by contract from the few who own the earth to rent a little portion of God's earth, most always accepting the terms of the landlord."

Mr. Cheek explained that American farmers were not making headway out of their difficulties. They need cost-of-production for farm products; the debt problem is also causing distress.

"We must solve debt problem. We, as farmers, realize that loaning us money and getting us further in debt is not a remedy for agriculture," he said. "The mortgage and credit system is driving the farmers to bankruptcy. What we need is a just price for that which we produce and need for our home markets."

"We should not make the mistake in the future that has been made in the past by attempting to peg the price of the exportable surplus. It is foolish to attempt to raise the world's price on farm commodities up to the American cost of production, but we should and can regulate our own business and home consumption in the United States."

"In this, there are two distinct operations, one dealing in exportable surpluses, the other one is fixing the American price for America. Any person who would not be willing to pay American farmers the average cost of feeding and clothing his family is not a red-blooded American."

Mr. Cheek called for better cooperation among farmers. "The membership of the farm organization should work in teamwork, cooperatively and unselfishly, in the interest of all farmers, throwing aside all controversy of the past. We should leave 'isms' at home and work for harmony and good will above all things. I remember one time we were all agreed that we would not speak or write anything that would cast a reflection on any member of the Farmers' Union. Have we kept that promise? It might be well for the membership to take an inventory, look in the mirror and try to see ourselves as others see us."

Write Much Insurance

Honor agents for May of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company, Salina—those salesmen writing the highest volume of business are as follows: E. J. Bliss, Bloomington; L. J. Heaton, Erie; Fred Muse, Cherokee; Harry Heim, Easton; and L. H. Travelute, Marysville.

REGISTRATION BLANK

KANSAS FARMERS UNION JUNIOR & LEADERS CAMP

August 1-6, 1938

Eureka Lake Park, Manhattan, Kansas

Name of Applicant..... Local Number.....

Address.....

Parents Name.....

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

Approved..... Signature of Applicant.....

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

KANSAS FARMERS UNION
Box 51
Salina, Kansas

Extend Low Loan Rates for Farmers

Savings Total \$208,700,000—Bill Passed Over Veto of Pres. Roosevelt

Despite President Roosevelt's veto, the bill to continue low interest rates on certain federal farm loans has become law. The Senate, following similar action in the House, voted to override the President's veto of the legislation.

The law is a victory for the Farmers Union. National President John Vesceky was influential in having the bill first introduced in Congress. After its introduction he kept right on the job, working and conferring with Senators and Representatives, that it might be passed, and become a law.

The legislation, sponsored by Senator Gillette and Representative Biermann, both Iowa democrats, will continue through June 30, 1940, the 3 1/2 per cent interest rate on certain land bank loans and the 4 per cent on bank commissioner's loans.

In vetoing the bill the President said it could cost a total of \$208,700,000. The land bank interest reductions would cost the treasury \$145,500,000 by July, 1939, he said, and that if they were extended until July, 1940, the cost would be \$193,900,000. The land bank commissioner's loans, he said, would cost \$24,800,000 if the low rate was extended to July, 1940.

The measure would affect 634,373 borrowers of \$2,025,000,000 land bank loans. Such loans are made on farms. Land Bank commissioner's loans, which constitute short-term extensions of credit on livestock and crops, total \$790,771,000. The number of borrowers was reported at 453,299.

Last year President Roosevelt vetoed a similar extension of the low rate on land bank loans and a reduction of the commissioner's loan rate, but was overridden by Congress.

JUNIORS, WIN A JUNIOR CAMP VACATION

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

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

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

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

Call National Conference

Farmers Union Officials Will Meet in Estes Park July 20

A conference of Farmers Union officials to be held in Estes Park, Colo., Wednesday, July 20, at 9 a. m., has been called by John Vesceky, National Farmers Union president. National and state leaders from many states are expected at this conference.

Managers and directors of state-wide Farmers Union business associations, and those of local Farmers Union cooperatives are especially invited to attend. Lay members will be welcomed, but the conference is especially for Farmers Union officials. Mr. Vesceky asks that all who plan to come will please notify him, Salina, Kan., so that arrangements can be made for their accommodation.

A six pound son was born to Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Gardner, June 10. Mr. Gardner is manager of the Farmers Union elevator and warehouse at Wakeeney.

First Junior Camp Heads for Success

Many Business Associations and Locals Give Boost to First Farmers Union Junior Leadership Training Camp of August 1-6

The first Junior camp of the Farmers Union which will be held from August 1 to 6 at the Eureka Lake Park, about four miles west of Manhattan, is destined to be a success. The Quinter Farmers Union Business Association is paying the fees of two campers; the Salina Farmers Union Oil Company, two; the Stafford county Farmers Union organization has volunteered to pay transportation costs of all Juniors who wish to attend the camp.

FIRST NEW WHEAT

Jobbing Association Receives First 1938 Wheat On June 22

The first 1938 wheat received by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, arrived June 22. Three cars of new wheat were handled on this date, one from Osborne and two from Kellogg, Kansas.

The car from the Osborne County Farmers Union Cooperative Association graded No. 2, dark tough wheat, 59.6 pounds; moisture 14.4 per cent, protein 13.8 per cent, and sold on consignment at \$1.14, which was ten cents over the July option.

The two cars from the Kellogg Farmers Union Cooperative Association graded No. 2, hard wheat, 58 pounds; protein 12 per cent; and No. 2 hard, 58.3 pounds, and protein 11.2 per cent.

1939 Crop Insurance

The final date for the acceptance of farmers' applications for crop insurance to cover the 1939 winter wheat crop is August 15 in Kansas, according to an announcement from the department of agriculture.

The Kansas State Fair will be at Hutchinson, September 17 to 23. The Kansas Free Fair at Topeka will be held September 11 to 17.

H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, is sponsoring a letter-writing contest, giving two campers their fees. The Jobbing Association also is paying for two, and its employees another; the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, three, one for each of its houses of Kansas City, Wichita, and Parsons; the Farmers Union Auditing Association, two.

Edmund Becker is registered from Nemaha county; James Walker from McPherson county; Hermagene Palenske from Wabasha county; and a young Harmon, whose first name we have not learned, from Ellsworth county.

Generally the state-wide business associations, after donating the fees, are leaving the training of Juniors to the judgment of Miss Esther Eckblad, Kansas Farmers Union leader.

Enthusiasm is everywhere. The young people like the camp idea, of course. Officials of Farmers Union Locals are hopeful of building a strong Junior department. Farmers Union business associations promote the camp because their managers and business directors realize that Junior educational work is necessary for sound development of the farm organization, and Farmers Union cooperatives.

The program is taking its final form rapidly, with such leadership as Mrs. Gladys Talbot Edwards, Jamestown, N. D., National Junior Committee chairman; James G. Patton, Denver, Colo., National Farmers Union director and secretary of the Colorado Farmers Union; John Vesceky, Salina, president of the National Farmers Union; H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association; and many others whose arrangements are not as yet definite.

Any boy or girl, young man or young woman, between the ages of 14 and 24 whose parents are paid-up members of the Kansas Farmers Union is eligible to enroll and attend the camp. The cost of the camp is \$5.00, of which \$2.00 is to be paid to the state office at time of registration, which should be not later than July 27, and the balance, \$3.00, is paid upon reaching camp. The state director, will have charge of the young men.

Mrs. L. J. Alkire, wife of the manager of the Wichita house of the Farmers Union Live Stock Company, will have personal supervision of the young women at the camp. "Uncle John" Fengel, Lincoln, Mo., a state director, will have charge of the young men.

The evening meetings will be open to the public, and big crowds are expected of neighboring Farmers Union members and friends.

See page three of this paper for further details about the first Kansas Farmers Union Junior Camp.

BOOST YARD FEEDING

Hogs of R. H. Auld, Wakefield Gain Weight After Unloading

Another story of how yard feeding pays under the supervision of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., Kansas City, concerns the 28 hogs of R. H. Auld, Wakefield, Kan. The shipment was of June 20. The unloading weight totaled 6,930 pounds. By the time of sale the hogs had gained 200 pounds to weigh 7,130, making an increase in their value of \$17.50, at \$8.90 a hundred. The total yard expense, including feed, amounted to only \$13.90.

In addition to the regular buying and selling service, the regular receiving, yarding and handling facilities, there are numerous other services available at the Kansas City market, such as live stock branding, castrating, dehorning, horn tipping, vaccinating, dipping, spraying, feed yards, auction pavilion and garage space.

National Union Farmer

Considerable praise has been given the National Union Farmer, the publication of the National Farmers Union, edited by National President John Vesceky. The subscription price of this semi-monthly is quoted at 50c a year; but 25c a year to Farmers Union members. Kansas farmers should send their subscriptions to their state office at Salina.

Still a Booster

W. D. Crews, Murphysboro, Illinois, is the author of a recent article in the Murphysboro Journal telling of the early history of the Farmers Union, especially in that community. Mr. Crews has devoted many years to the development of the Farmers Union, and is acquainted with many Kansas veteran members.

Ask any farm boy or girl if they would enjoy a Farmers Union Junior Camp!

The Kansas Union Farmer

Rex H. Troutman Editor

Published the first and third Thursday of each month at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH of the FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION, 119 South Seventh Street, Salina, Kansas.

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1872.

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1003, Act of October 3, 1917, Authorized July 30, 1918.

Subscription Price, Per Year \$1.00

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1938

Farmers must not let the nation sell farming short.

Heavy-Weight Problems.

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of a questionnaire from the Farm Security Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Denver, Colo., office. Its purpose is to learn what the nation thinks of agriculture in the Great Plains Region. The expansiveness of both agriculture and the Great Plains Region is enough to enlist the entire Kansas Farmers Union membership for an answer. What could farmers do, we are asked, that would be of greatest good in meeting drought years? Should there be county, state and national assistance during these periods, and if so, what? Would you favor a works program for agriculture during those periods of drought—or a straight dole? If you favor a works program for agriculture what projects would you suggest, and why?

We answer that it seems reasonable that the government enter a building and development program in times of depression not only for the reason of relieving unemployment, but because at such a time costs should be low, making for an economical government. When the theoretical boom days return, let private enterprise run the show. The evil of the works progress assistance program is that the emphasis is on the "works" rather than on the "progress." Kansas farmers, we believe, are in favor of water conservation, soil conservation, public roads, and bridge building, and several other types of public improvements. But protest is voiced at mixing the giving of a job and the giving of charity.

Not that Kansas farmers are against it! It doesn't seem right that we should have starvation and times generally. Unemployment is the greatest of crop years and when the banks are full of idle money. But we do. It doesn't seem right that a protective tariff for American manufacturers should maintain high prices for things Kansas farmers need buy, and that American manufacturers can ship their products to foreign capitalists and receive payment, practically, in agricultural products, which must be sold at a loss. American consumers in competition with American agricultural products. Perhaps it is not straight thinking that makes farmers endorse huge dam projects that bring into cultivation rich farm lands when our greatest farm program is chiefly concerned with crop curtailment, and allotments. Water and soil conservation also bring greater crops, and erasing the classification "submarginal lands."

But the Kansas farmer looks the woods in view whether or not he can always see the trees separately. He can realize that these developments are good for the country and good for its citizens; or should be, and he has great faith in what "should be."

What can farmers do that would be of greatest good in meeting drought years? The answer is to join the Farmers Union and through farmer organization to secure their due place in the bright American sunlight through cooperative business activity and through legislation that will guard and retain their recovery. Certainly America must protect its citizens from privation. The straight dole would be far cheaper, but with economics as twisted as they seem today, thought in this territory is strong against labeling any farm assistance as charity. Most of us don't know which has the greater merit, the dole or work relief, but certainly are opposed to the continued need of either.

We are advised that the Farm Security Administration, at the end of

1937, had loaned funds for capital goods and operating expenses to 231,661 farm families in the United States, and according to statistics, there remain 360,226 farm families in need of assistance. Many of the 360,226 farm families have received direct grants from the FSA because their ability to repay loans due to reduced circumstances, lack of and resources or other vital factors did not justify standard farm plans. We are asked what means we would suggest for the Federal Government to use in attempting to re-establish a self-sustaining basis. We ask in return how any farmer can make a living, unless blessed with most special circumstances, when the products he grows return him only half of "parity?" When the solvent farmer is enabled to make a living we will not have such serious problems of uplifting the insolvent ones.

W. G. (Bill) Bernhardt, manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, Kansas City, is not enthusiastic over the plan for live stock concentration yards, suggested by John Vesecky, National Farmers Union president. Former manager George Hobbs said "a little about this. Mr. Vesecky advises he will be in Kansas City soon."

Occasionally we hear an obvious fact stated with stately simplicity. While taking a farmyard tour recently our daughter, nearly three, made the casual comment: "a pig has a funny face, hasn't he?" In the political campaign we are hearing more obvious facts, but without such freshness.

Every so often one comes across a fellow who makes a casual glance at the Farmers Union organization, gives his neighbor a nod of encouragement, but refrains from joining, and taking active part in the Farmers Union himself. Maybe he comments that the Farmers Union is a good organization, but isn't very active or beneficial to the farmer; that its leaders, such as they are, have pleasant personalities and are likeable fellows; but are not such good leaders. It is easy to answer such criticism. Every member should know the facts and shout them at every opportunity.

President Vesecky has offered a prize of \$5.00 for the best picture of improved and attractive Farmers Union business, judgment to be made at the annual convention this fall. Who will win it? Take note, Farmers Union members. There will be more than \$5 worth of notability for the winner.

Idle money in the nation's banks amount to 2,780 million dollars, according to an Associated Press dispatch of June 23 from Washington, D. C. Federal officials have decided to recommend liberalized bank regulations in an effort to have some of the idle money put to work in the form of loans. But Kansas farmers have enough of loans and taxes. They want possession of some of this idle money to take care of same.

Continuation of recent live stock marketing trends will result in a substantial net gain in hog receipts at

Kansas City for the full year 1938 compared with the small 1937 total. Live stock men profess not to know where the hogs are coming from, however. Rather different from the talk of the grain men a few weeks ago who thought they knew where the wheat was to come from, but later wasn't.

The President's Column

—By JOHN FROST

Farmers Union Camps

The All State Camp, or the National Farmers Union Camp, will be held at Estes Park, north of Denver, Colorado, on July 13th to 23rd. The first Kansas Farmers Union Junior Camp will be held at Eureka Lake Park, about four miles west of Manhattan on U. S. 40 Highway, from noon Monday, August 1st to Saturday noon, August 6th. County Unions and Local Unions and business associations are urged to donate \$5.00 to pay the expenses of a deserving and likely Junior to this camp. Let's make this first Junior Camp a big success.

Farmers Union Picnics

The farmers will soon be on for County and Local picnics. The real Farmers Union Picnic there must be more than a shady park where some farmers gup down ice tea, dispatch fried chickens, consume ice cream, and play some games. Of course it wouldn't be picnic without a big dinner. And horse shoe contests, running races, a ball game, and other physical stunts are needed to appeal to both old and young.

But the Farmers Union is an educational organization. It is an educational program, would be like playing Hamlet with Hamlet left out. After the dinner and races and other physical stunts is a fine time to call the crowd to order to participate in a study and discussion of our program of education. Following is a suggestion for a picnic program. All stand and sing "America" under song leader.

Recess, "The Farmers Union Creed."

Introduction of visiting Farmers Union leaders from other counties and states, limiting speeches to 3 minutes.

Quartet, "We'll All Work Together" and "She'll Be Comin' Round the Mountain."

Farmers Union Questionnaire Contest.

All stand—sing with leader, "The More We Get Together," "Smile Song," etc.

Debate on one of these questions: "Which is the most important to farmers—cooperation or legislation?"

The Boards of Trade Should Be Abolished.

Reciprocity Pacts Do More Good Than Harm.

All stand and sing with leader, "The Good Old Summer Time."

F. U. David Knocks Out Middleman Goliath (Pillow fight or else—)

Farmers Union News—State and National.

Questions answered by Chairman.

Closing, all stand and sing, "Home Sweet Home."

Charley Talbott Speaks Again to Us

The following is taken from an editorial in The North Dakota Farmer of Dec. 7, 1936 by President Chas. C. Talbott. "Reports come to me constantly that families are being required to eke out an existence on \$15.00 to \$20.00 a month. I ex-

pect to be in Washington on December 2nd, and will do everything in my power to get further relief for these stricken people. However, so few people seem to feel the necessity of belonging to an organization that has demonstrated its ability to do things for its membership. For others, that I feel our ability is very much restricted. I can only say to the farmers of North Dakota, why don't you all belong to the Farmers Union, so that we can have a united front and a strong organization with which to impress the powers that be in the capital of the United States? "Because of our lack of numbers, we show our weakness when we make demands for important laws and regulations for the benefit of our class. I sometimes feel that it is utterly hopeless to get any of the things that we so directly need, because of our refusal to join together for such a battle. Fellow farmers, if you have this matter in your hands. You will either JOIN TOGETHER OR GO DOWN SEPARATELY."

THE CROSSROADS

W. P. Lambertson

June 25, 1938

We are tiptoeing about between showers lest we jar the leaning wheat.

The first night out from the D. C., we stayed in Cincinnati. Vander Meer had that day put the old town in second place in the National League, and we felt their joy.

The next we were Kansas night in St. Louis when 10,000 people jammed the open-air stadium for a municipal opera.

The fat, funny man swore he would stay put till Dizzy Dean's \$1,000 Charley Horse leaves.

The fire-side chat said that one of the regrets of the closing Congress was the failure to provide more business-like machinery for running the executive branch. Great Heavens!

What about the unmarked billions we left in his hands?

After all, who is Progressive? Here is the difference between the Roosevelts: T. R. believed in tearing down special privileges through the Department of Justice; F. D. R., that we must keep on creating new governmental functions to regulate private enterprise.

"After many requests on my part, the Congress passed a fair labor standard act." If the President had said MUCH PRESSURE instead of "many requests," it would have been the whole truth.

It is not the floor of \$11.00 a week but the bureaucracy and the regimentation of both labor and business which makes the Wage-Hour Act regrettable. It will amount to nothing except for the political jobs it creates and the increased authority it gives the President.

All stand—sing with leader, "The More We Get Together," "Smile Song," etc.

Debate on one of these questions: "Which is the most important to farmers—cooperation or legislation?"

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pected to be in Washington on December 2nd, and will do everything in my power to get further relief for these stricken people. However, so few people seem to feel the necessity of belonging to an organization that has demonstrated its ability to do things for its membership. For others, that I feel our ability is very much restricted. I can only say to the farmers of North Dakota, why don't you all belong to the Farmers Union, so that we can have a united front and a strong organization with which to impress the powers that be in the capital of the United States? "Because of our lack of numbers, we show our weakness when we make demands for important laws and regulations for the benefit of our class. I sometimes feel that it is utterly hopeless to get any of the things that we so directly need, because of our refusal to join together for such a battle. Fellow farmers, if you have this matter in your hands. You will either JOIN TOGETHER OR GO DOWN SEPARATELY."

The first night out from the D. C., we stayed in Cincinnati. Vander Meer had that day put the old town in second place in the National League, and we felt their joy.

The next we were Kansas night in St. Louis when 10,000 people jammed the open-air stadium for a municipal opera.

The fat, funny man swore he would stay put till Dizzy Dean's \$1,000 Charley Horse leaves.

The fire-side chat said that one of the regrets of the closing Congress was the failure to provide more business-like machinery for running the executive branch. Great Heavens!

What about the unmarked billions we left in his hands?

After all, who is Progressive? Here is the difference between the Roosevelts: T. R. believed in tearing down special privileges through the Department of Justice; F. D. R., that we must keep on creating new governmental functions to regulate private enterprise.

"After many requests on my part, the Congress passed a fair labor standard act." If the President had said MUCH PRESSURE instead of "many requests," it would have been the whole truth.

It is not the floor of \$11.00 a week but the bureaucracy and the regimentation of both labor and business which makes the Wage-Hour Act regrettable. It will amount to nothing except for the political jobs it creates and the increased authority it gives the President.

All stand—sing with leader, "The More We Get Together," "Smile Song," etc.

Debate on one of these questions: "Which is the most important to farmers—cooperation or legislation?"

The Boards of Trade Should Be Abolished.

Reciprocity Pacts Do More Good Than Harm.

All stand and sing with leader, "The Good Old Summer Time."

F. U. David Knocks Out Middleman Goliath (Pillow fight or else—)

Farmers Union News—State and National.

Questions answered by Chairman.

Closing, all stand and sing, "Home Sweet Home."

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must be opened promptly at 6:00 a.m. and remain open until 9:00 p.m. the year around. Store must be swept, counters, base shelves and show cases dusted. Lamps trimmed, filled, and chimneys cleaned; pens made; doors and windows opened; a pail of water and scuttle of coal must be brought in by each clerk, before breakfast, if there is time to do so and attend to customers who call. Any employee who is in the habit of smoking Spanish cigars, getting shaved at a barber shop, going to dances and other places of amusement, will most surely give his employer reason to be suspicious of his integrity and honesty. Each employee must pay not less than \$5 per year to the church and attend Sunday School every Sunday. Men employees are given one evening a week for courting purposes, and two if they go to prayer meeting regularly. After 14 hours work in the store, leisure time must be spent in reading good literature."

If we were a barber we would try for a job in the House barber shop. The tonsorial artists are paid \$125 per month each and get to keep what they take in, including liberal tips. The barbers in the new House office building are white while those in the old building are colored.

The only Catholic priest who ever served in Congress was Rev. Gabriel Richards, a delegate from Michigan in 1823. He was elected to the Eighteenth Congress in 1823 when he was 56 years of age.

The second quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union was held at Blue Rapids on Tuesday, June 7. A splendid dinner was served by the ladies of the Blue Valley local, which was topped off with ice cream, a green time must be spent in reading good literature."

A program was rendered by Miss Iva Koepf, county Junior Leader, and her class, the numbers including a clarinet solo by Kermet Keller, a poem by Miss Myron Keller, a poem by little Miss Shinneman, and a playlet entitled Tillie and Millie by Miss Koepf and Miss Keller. This program was enjoyed by everyone present.

Speakers were H. H. Farrar, Thomas Larson, Anton Peterson and Miss Iva Koepf. Miss Koepf has 28 junior members taking part in her classes. Let the good work go on.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Be it resolved that we are opposed to the present 1938 farm program.

We would be in favor of a program that really would be of benefit to the farmer instead of the white collar class.

We believe such a program should include controlled marketing and distribution.

We are in favor of more state and federal money being spent on the roads, and less on the white collar class.

Be it resolved the Marshall County Farmers Union request the government extend to the farmer loan authority of 1938 which crop to be stored on his farm and thereby encourage more orderly marketing. It was resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to each Senator and Congressman, asking them to work for this loan.

Plans for an all-county picnic are under way which is to be held at Blue Rapids early in August. Watch for the date later. Our next meeting will be held at Wellsville.

F. C. Prall, Sec.

STAFFORD COUNTY

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Since God in His infinite wisdom has taken from among us Mrs. A. D. Gere, mother of our very loyal member and reporter, we the members of the Liberty Farmers Union extend our sincere sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Jim Heggy and family.

Committee.

Laharpe, Kan.—Fairview Local No. 2154 met June 3 for its regular monthly meeting. Charles Gerden opened the meeting, assisted by Mrs. W. McGuire. It was decided not to hold a July monthly meeting.

It also was voted to discontinue this quarterly county meeting, and meet for the regular September county meeting.

Sandwiches, cookies and ice tea were served to a fair crowd.

Opal Larson, reporter.

Good Hybrid Yield

A remarkable yield of 56.2 bushels per acre was claimed June 23 for a sturdy hybrid variety of wheat which flourished on an experimental plot near Woodward, Ok., despite freezes and late beating rains, reports the Kansas City Star.

The unnamed hybrid was a cross between Kawale and Tenmar, said E. F. Chilcote, experimental station superintendent, and produced a stiff stalk that withstood wind and rain while other varieties were damaged. Experiments were begun five years ago.

Prepare for Poultry Congress

Actual construction work was planned to start immediately after July 1 on the government exhibits at the Seventh World's Poultry Congress which will be held in Cleveland, O., July 28 to August 7, 1939. One of the principal features of the Congress will be the educational exhibits in the Hall of Nations and States. This building, measuring 600x180 feet and containing approximately 73,000 square feet of floor space, will house the Federal, State and foreign nations' exhibits.

Hutchinson State Fair Sept. 17-23

Premiums Total \$27,000 Offered as Awards of Merit—Much Entertainment

Premiums totaling approximately \$27,000,000 are being offered as awards of merit in order to secure the finest displays of Kansas products at the twenty-sixth annual Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, from September 17 to 23.

S. M. Mitchell, State Fair Secretary, announces that the 1938 Kansas State Fair Premium Lists will be ready for the mail very soon. Anyone interested in securing a copy may do so by writing Mr. Mitchell at the Kansas State Fair Office in Hutchinson.

Last year more than 2000 individuals competed for the awards at the Kansas State Fair. This year, because of improved agricultural conditions due to more abundant rainfall, a larger number is anticipated. The 4-H Encampment will again be a feature of the Kansas State Fair. The rural boys and girls of Kansas who have made outstanding records in their county 4-H Club activities this year will come to the State Fair to compete in the demonstrations and contests.

Much Interest in Livestock
The livestock departments will be better than ever this year. The increased interest shown in the district beef and dairy cattle shows this spring indicates that more district herds will be entered at the State Fair than a year ago. The best blue blood livestock from Kansas farms and pastures will compete for the prizes with the finest livestock from other states. Prize awards in the cattle departments this year include \$400 additional money for both beef and dairy breeds.

Outstanding displays of farm crops, vegetables, apples and other fruits will be shown in the big Agriculture Building, surrounded by booth exhibits in which Kansas counties will compete for large prizes for collective displays and project booths.

The latest developments in farm machinery will be assembled in a mammoth display at the Kansas State Fair. Manufacturers of this type of equipment will vie with one another to see which can have the finest and most complete exhibit. This will give the people of Kansas an opportunity to see and compare the latest types of farm tractors, combines and other implements.

Will Have Rodeo
While the Kansas State Fair is outstanding as an educational institution, it also brings to the people of Kansas the greatest entertainment attraction that the state has to offer. This year it will start on Saturday afternoon, September 17, with the first showing of the George V. Adams Rodeo. The rodeo program will be given also on Saturday night, Sunday afternoon and evening and Monday afternoon.

Spectacular fireworks displays have been added as a new feature of the night show program at the State Fair this year. The fireworks will be given each evening from Monday to Friday inclusive, together with a big night show entitled "State Fair Review." International champion dirt track auto races will compete in the two days of auto racing, Tuesday and Friday afternoons this year. Harness and running horse races will be held Wednesday and Thursday afternoons.

Registration for the Kansas F. U. Junior Camp closes July 27.

It's only been during the last administration that a needy person could get his daily bread without dough, remarks the Downs News.

Junior activities will grow lively in many communities as the Farmers Union Junior Camp, August 1 to 6, is your local developing its Junior leadership?

WEEK END TOGS



8217. A Darling Beach Ensemble. Designed for sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 14 requires 4 1/2 yards of 35 inch material for the jacket and slacks and 1 7-8 yards of 35 or 39 inch material for top and hat. Price 15c.

8796. A Tot's Delight. Designed for sizes 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 3 requires 1 5-8 yards of 35 inch material for the apron; 1 1/2 yards for the rompers and bonnet, together with 4 1/2 yards of 1 1/2 inch bias binding. Price 15c.

Send orders to Kansas Farmers Union Salina, Kansas

TO KANSAS CITY



Fred W. Seager
Mr. Seager, pictured above, is one of the oldest employees in the service of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company. Since July, 1935, when the Parsons office was opened, Mr. Seager has been located there. He returned to the Kansas City July 1. He will sell stocker and feeder cattle and also will work as an order buyer.

Mr. Seager has been in the live stock business for a good many years and while at the Farmers Union has worked in the capacity of calf and cattle salesman and solicitor. He is married and has a family.

Encourage Wild Life

Chief for New U. S. Division Appointed for Restoration Program

Appointment of Albert M. Day, biologist of the U. S. Biological Survey, as chief of the Survey's new division for administering the Federal cooperative wildlife-restoration program is announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Before being assigned last November to work out plans for the cooperative program, Mr. Day was in charge of the Section of Predator and Rodent Control of the Bureau's Division of Game Management.

Federal cooperation with States in wildlife restoration has been made possible by the Pittman-Robertson Act, approved September 2, 1937. It authorizes Congress to make appropriations equal to the revenue derived annually from Federal taxes on firearms and ammunition. These taxes total about \$3,250,000 annually. Under the act, however, such an appropriation would not have been available before June 30, 1939, and to get the work under way this year Congress appropriated \$1,000,000 with the stipulation that expenditures shall not exceed aggregate receipts from the Federal taxes.

The appropriation will be used in selecting, restoring, and developing land and water areas approved for the wildlife units, and for research into management problems. Allotments for each participating State will be announced shortly. Projects will be passed upon soon as possible. All projects will be based on the State's size and number of hunting licenses sold. Participating States will also cooperate by providing funds equal to one third of the Federal allotments, and by carrying on these projects in accordance with Federal standards.

The Survey's new Division of Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration has three sections—Land and Structures, Program Planning, and Apportionment and Statistics. Robert M. Rutherford, of the Bureau's Division of Land Acquisition, will be in charge of the Section of Land and Structures. Paul J. Miller, a biologist in the Division of Wildlife Research, has been named an assistant in the Section of Program Planning. Apportionment of a person to be in charge of this section will be made shortly. Guy W. Lane, an assistant in the Section of Apportionment and Statistics.

Mr. Day joined the Biological Survey in 1919 as a field assistant in rodent control in Wyoming. Later he was in charge of cooperative work for controlling injurious mammals in Wyoming and part time in Nebraska. After transferring to the Bureau's Washington Office in 1930, he was placed in charge of the Section of Predator and Rodent Control. In conducting this work Mr. Day became well acquainted with wildlife problems and was frequently called upon by State game officials for advice. He holds a B.S. degree from the University of Wisconsin.

Sell Co-op Fruit

Sunkist Company Increases Assessment and Pushes Sales

With the Valencia crop promising to be the peak crop in the California industry, the California Fruit Growers Exchange has approved an extra assessment of two cents a box on Valencia oranges, bringing the estimated advertising appropriation to approximately a million dollars. The Sunkist company is conducting a big sales drive during the summer.

Present estimates for this season's Valencia crop indicate a total California-Arizona supply of 25,536,126 boxes; from all areas, 27,844,925 or almost enough for one box per family for every family in the United States. The crop of the Exchange is expected to constitute about 69 per cent of this total.

Some of President Roosevelt's legislative advisers have proposed that congressional committees begin a thorough study of the railroad financial problem next fall.

TO CONSIDER FARM TOPICS AT INSTITUTE

(continued from page 2)

erative councils of Washington, Idaho and Oregon, to be held the evening of July 13. Visual educational exhibits will depict in colorful displays and in motion pictures the various agricultural products and their cooperative processing, packing and marketing. This will also be a manufacturers' display of motion picture machines—illustrative of the new trend in the use of sound pictures in cooperative education.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

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

"In this age of plenty we must devote ourselves, not to the art of getting ahead of others, but to the greater art of getting ahead with others."—Edward A. Filene.

YOUR LEADER'S MESSAGE

Esther Ekblad

More About Camp

Yes, camp is still the dictator of our thoughts and we are willing to have it so. What thoughts would be more pleasant at this time of year? REGISTRATION: The registration blanks are printed for the first time in this issue of the Union Farmer, get them filled out and sent to the State Office as soon as possible. We need to know just how many are going to be in attendance.

TRANSPORTATION: You must needs make your own transportation arrangements. Your county or local organizations will probably be glad to help with such. If any of you plan to come to Manhattan via train or bus let us know in plenty of time when you will arrive and we will arrange to meet you.

HEALTH: Be sure that you are in good health before you leave for camp. Anyone having an infectious disease or symptoms of such is endangering the health of the entire group.

CLOTHING HINTS: We will be "roughing it" in camp so dress accordingly. Old clothes will be more apt to assure you of a good time than anything else. Girls, you will want dresses of washable materials, skirts and sweaters, slacks or breeches, and comfortable sport shoes. Formal dresses and shorts will not be worn at camp. Hints for you boys, overalls, washable trousers, breeches, comfortable shoes. There will be swimming so bring bathing suits.

INCLUDE IN YOUR BAGGAGE: Be sure that you have with you notebooks and pencils; and make that supply generous. Take your own pillow, sheets, blankets, bath towels, wash cloths, soap, and personal toilet articles. You can look forward to shower baths on the hot August days. If you have a small folding table, include it in your baggage; there are no tables furnished for the rooms and a table would add comfort and convenience.

TO ADD PLEASURE: Musical instruments, songs, and program numbers that you can do are all welcome at camp. If enough instruments arrive, we will organize a camp orchestra. Bring baseball bats, balls, gloves and other game equipment. Kodaks and autograph albums will also add to your pleasure. And I almost forgot, if you have any sort of a costume even though it may be only a shawl or an apron, tuck it in. We might find occasion to use such in plays and pageants.

Send in your registration to attend the Farmers Union Junior and Leaders Camp, August 1-6, Eureka Lake Park, Manhattan, Kansas.

WILL YOU BE LISTENING?

The July National Farmers Union radio program which is presented the fourth Saturday of every month over the NBC Farm & Home Hour will be broadcast from the All-State Camp at Estes Park, Colorado. The date is Saturday, July 23rd, the last day of the All-State Camp; the Juniors and Leaders present at Estes Park will be responsible for the program. It is going to be a good one and it will give you something of the scope and of the ideals of the Junior Movement of the Farmers Union. Be sure to hear this broadcast; you will not regret stopping your work for just one hour to hear this interesting and worthwhile program. Again, the Farmers Union Broadcast on the NBC Farm & Home Hour, the Blue Network, 10:30 to 11:30.

Don't be ashamed of your Farmers' Union. Let's put forth every effort into making it a success. The word union has a definite statistical meaning, which is—the act of joining together two or more. So it is up to our brother farmers to make of our union a success, by joining together and following the rules of cooperation. This is also a reason for teaching our F. U. Juniors to cooperate.

Midway Local No. 857 has one of the finest, enthusiastic groups of F. U. Juniors, Reserve and Juveniles. The class president is Sylvester Pitsch; Kenneth Keller, secretary. Classes are held twice each month the first on the second Thursday, the second on the third Sunday of the month. Sunday, June 19, a picnic was held in the G. Stucki grove after study. This class also meets with the local once a month on each second Tuesday. Those with the most perfect attendance at the end of the year will receive awards and a penny put in the treasury each time by those who are absent. A penny grab is sponsored at the local meeting by the class, giving a prize to the one holding the lucky number.

Records are kept of each member on the work he is doing. Those achieving high scores at the end of the year will be awarded by the state office.

Don't forget the state Junior camp at Manhattan. If any of you go, please let me know.

Let's hear from your Local Juniors.

IVA KOEPP, Junior Leader.
—Marysville Advocate-Democrat.

CENTER HILL JUNIORS MEET

The Juniors of the Center Hill Local held their second meeting Monday evening, June 20th. Fifteen members and four visitors were present. The program for the evening included the singing of a number of peppy Farmers Union songs and a discussion on Junior Camp. Games were played outdoors and refreshments of ice-cream and cookies were served. The boys certainly believe in being on time with their celebrations—there were squeals and jumps when firecrackers would bomb a few feet away. It was decided to have a picnic supper at the July meeting.

ICE CREAM IS FAVORED FOR REDUCING DIETS

If you were on a reducing diet, which dessert would you choose—a dish of vanilla ice cream, a mold of lemon gelatin, raspberry ice, apple pie or angel food cake?

Strangely enough, the average person selects the gelatin as the dessert which will "add the fewest pounds." But is this correct? According to the National Dairy Council, gelatin actually is placed second, while raspberry sherbet, usual yields 200 calories, takes third place. What is first? What has the lowest caloric value? Ice cream.

An average serving of vanilla ice cream, about one-sixth of a quart, yields 200 calories. The proteins present in significant amounts are the proteins of milk and therefore of high quality.

This serving of ice cream furnishes nearly one-fifth of the calcium

needed by an adult daily and generous quantities of other minerals found in milk. It yields one-fifth of the day's vitamin A requirement and approximately one-tenth of the relatively scarce vitamin G. Proteins, carbohydrates and fats are in better balanced proportions in ice cream than in many other desserts.

A normal serving of lemon gelatin yields 218 calories, raspberry sherbet 255, apple pie 300, angel food cake 300; lemon pie 450, compared with 200 calories for ice cream.

Since it is not an overly rich sweet food, simple ice creams may be included early in the diets for pre-school ages. For adolescents, ice cream is a most acceptable way of providing elements of growth and energy. And yet, with all its qualities as a food, ice cream will not upset a reducing diet.

To the familiar costs of war one more would be added; we should have to sign away our liberties while the war lasted, and we might never get them back.—Elmer Davis, in Harpers.

Dandruff is believed to be responsible for 90 per cent of the cases of baldness but what is responsible for the dandruff? Inquires the Louisiana Press-Journal.

CAMP SCHEDULE Kansas Farmers Union Camp August 1-6, 1938 Eureka Lake Park

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 6:30 | Rising |
| 7:00 | Flag Salute |
| | Devotionals & Assembly |
| 7:45 | Breakfast |
| 9:00-9:50 (2 classes) | World Problems |
| | Leadership Methods |
| 10:00-10:50 (2 classes) | Cooperative Activity |
| | Leadership Methods |
| 11:00-11:50 (2 classes) | World Problems |
| | Cooperative Activity |
| 12:00 | Dinner |
| 12:45-1:30 p. m. | Rest |
| 1:30-3:00 | Handicraft Classes |
| 3:15 | Recreation, Tours, Hiking, Sports, Swimming, etc. |
| 6:00 | Supper |
| 7:30 | Evening Program & Entertainment |
| 10:30 | Lights Out |

The evening programs will be open to the public and any Farmers Union member will be welcomed. We hope many will drop in for the evening.

The Bigger the Better

Thumping a watermelon isn't a dependable way of telling whether it is a good buy, warns the Consumer's Guide, publication of the Consumer's Counsel Division of the AAA. "To be sure of a crispy, juicy melon, your best key is to plug the melon so that you can taste and see the flesh for yourself."

"If you can't make this test, then look first at the skin and shape of the melon and then at its size. Ripe melons of good quality are usually firm, symmetrical, and of a good color—varying according to variety from gray to dark green. The fruit should have a bloom over the surface that gives the rind a velvety appearance. One that is fully ripe is yellowish white where it rested upon the ground. Decay can be spotted by discoloration and softening at either end, or by healed-over punctures which often extend into the flesh."

"The biggest melon is usually the best buy. Smaller ones give proportionately more rind than meat, and are likely to have a streak of white heart in them."

Issue Storage Bulletin

"Wheat Storage in the Ever-Normal Granary" is the title of a new bulletin issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in a commodity information series. The bulletin includes information on the structural requirements of bins if the farmer would have a wheat loan in the 1938 AAA program.

Aid To Consumer

Government Issues Manual Describing Work of Its Various Agencies
The Consumers' Counsel Division of the AAA, Washington, D. C., has just published a pocket manual of consumer information, entitled "Consumer Services of Government Agencies."

Designed to help consumers find their way among the various federal agencies which have services of special interest to them, the booklet is an enlarged revision of a similar manual, "Sources of Information on Consumer Education and Organization," issued two years ago.

Within its pages are references to publications and activities of all federal agencies whose work touches on consumers' interests. Thirty-two government departments, agencies, and bureaus are mentioned in the pamphlet, ranging from the National Youth Administration to the Bureau of Animal Industry in the Department of Agriculture. It is free for the asking.

Bread At a Nickel
The 5-cent loaf of bread has returned to Emporia, for the first time in many years. The baker of the nickel loaf says it is possible because the cost of flour is down. He also has increased the size of the 10-cent loaf to 24 ounces. Other bakeries have been content to increase the size of their 10-cent loaves, without going to the nickel loaf.

Girl—Are chickens two weeks old, old enough to eat?
Boy friend—Why, of course not! They're far too small.

Girl—Then how do they live?

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

This is the season when rhubarb is at its best. Most frequently it finds its way to the family table as sauce or pie, but there are other uses for this versatile vegetable. Baked rhubarb is a welcome variation of rhubarb sauce. Oil a baking dish, a glass one is preferable as it shows up the pretty pink color. Place a layer of rhubarb in the bottom of the dish, sprinkle with sugar and continue putting the layers of sugar and rhubarb on until the dish is filled. Sprinkle the top with sugar and dot with butter. Favorite spices and lemon juice and grated rind may be added if desired. Cover the dish closely and bake in a slow oven. It is not necessary to add water because the rhubarb is so juicy. The long slow baking gives the rhubarb a beautiful pink color.

Rhubarb makes a delicious ice to serve either as a dessert or with the meat course of a meal.

Rhubarb Ice
1 cup rhubarb pulp
1 cup sugar
1 cup water
2 T. lemon juice

Choose young, pink rhubarb; cook with skin on to insure a pink color. Boil sugar and water 5 minutes. Cool. Combine mixtures and freeze. 5 to 6 servings, 1/4 cup each.

Mary Fletcher, foods and nutrition specialist, Kansas State College extension service, suggests that the rhubarb season may be extended by making conserve. The product of this recipe may be enjoyed equally well now or next December.

Rhubarb Conserve
2 lbs. rhubarb
1 to 1 1/2 lbs. sugar
2 lemons, sliced thin
1 cup chopped nuts

Cut young, tender rhubarb into 1/2-inch lengths without peeling. Place with sugar in a kettle. Heat very slowly until juice is drawn out. Add lemon. Cook until thick and clear adding nuts for last 5 minutes of cooking. Pour into hot, sterilized glasses. Cool cover with melted paraffin, and seal. 2 pints.

Cook Meat Slowly
Meats—nutritious, palatable, and appetizing—are much better when cooked slowly at low temperatures than when they are fried, boiled, or roasted too rapidly. Cooking at low temperatures conserves the juices and therefore the fine flavor. It also softens the fibres, making the meat tender. Meats cooked too rapidly are less easily digested because the fibres are hardened and the juices and flavor are lost, according to leading nutritionists.

Dressing Up Leftovers
Leftover meats are tempting and appetizing when used in these recipes.

Meat Pinwheels: Grind leftover meat. Add chopped onion, carrot and parsley to taste, and mix well. Make your favorite biscuit dough and roll out fairly thick. Spread the meat

mixture over the surface, leaving an inch margin of dough uncovered. Then roll up dough and meat together, and slice off pinwheels. Grease a shallow pan and lay in the pinwheels. Bake in moderately hot oven until done, about 30 minutes. Serve with spiced tomato gravy.

Homemakers who must provide their families with nutritious foods to protect and maintain health, and those who can spend only a limited amount of money, should fill their market baskets with meat, potatoes, and beans. No other foods now excel these three as the basis for delicious, nourishing meals at low cost. All three are "concentrated" foods. Meat provides body-building protein. Potatoes are rich in carbohydrates.

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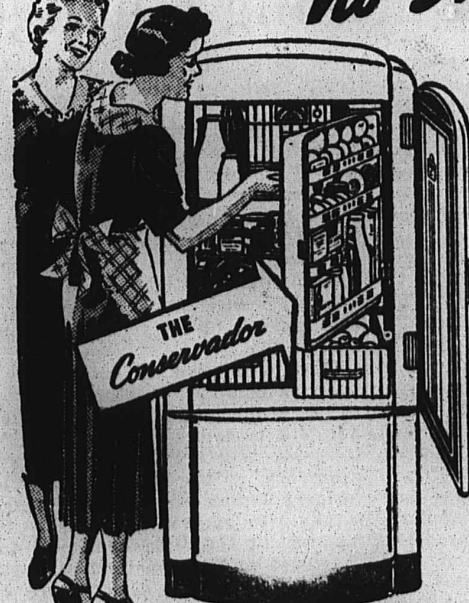
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Plan Loan Meetings

Production Credit Associations to Have Membership Conferences. Wichita.—Leading farmers and ranchmen who direct the affairs of Kansas' 14 farmer-owned production credit associations, will gather to view the past season's progress and make plans for further expansion, at their annual mid-year conferences to be held this month, according to D. L. Mullendore, president of the Production Credit Corporation of Wichita.

The Kingman and Howard PCA's will be joined by the Woodward, Enid and Ponca City associations of northern Oklahoma, in a meeting at Wichita, July 19 and 20. Members of the Garden City, Greensburg, Northwest Kansas (Colby), and Guyton (Okla.) associations will gather in Dodge City, July 22 and 23. The Stockton, Larned, Salina and North Central Kansas (Concordia) PCA's will meet in Hays, July 25 and 26; and members of the Atchison, Manhattan, Council Grove, Ottawa and Chanute associations will assemble in Topeka, July 28 and 29.

Production credit associations, formed as part of the Farm Credit Administration system, are local district organizations of farmers and ranchmen set up for the purpose of supplying short term credit. Each association is governed by a board of directors elected from members within the district. This board consists of five members in each organization in Kansas, with the exception of Howard, Atchison, and Stockton, which have four, seven and nine members, respectively.

Outstanding loans of the 14 Kansas associations total over \$2,275,000. Since organization—early in 1934—the 41 associations in the Ninth Farm Credit district have made loans of approximately \$83,000,000.

Officers of the Production Credit Corporation of Wichita—the supervising agent of the production credit associations—who have accepted invitations to attend these meetings, are D. L. Mullendore, president; W. J. McMillin, secretary and Paul James, assistant secretary. Raymond Wright and Glen L. Dark, farm representatives, will also attend these conferences.

IS EDUCATIONAL

Ohio Leader Emphasizes Need of Building F. U. Business Cooperatives

Farmers should keep in mind that the Farmers Union is not a political organization, but it is an economic and educational organization, said F. R. Lenox, executive secretary of the Farmers Union of Ohio, during the Farmers Union hour of the Farm and Home program, June 25. The supreme function of the Farmers Union, he said, is education and organization for the Cooperative Movement.

Mr. Lenox is secretary of the Ohio Farmers Union. "It has had a legislative program for years, however," he said. "Therefore, it has recognized the fact that certain economic and social advantages are gained by legal enactment; and laws are made by legislative bodies which are composed of successful political candidates. So, politics has and will continue to affect the Farmers Union seeking legislation to supplement its economic activities."

Mr. Lenox spoke in concern over the international situation. Today the cooperative movement is threatened by the black scourge of political fascism—a high-sounding title for the dictatorship of monopoly capitalism," he said. "Under it both trades unions and cooperatives are simply wiped out—obscured in the name of a resurrected feudalistic state. You all know what this menace means—you have seen the devastating aggression of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis. Undeclared war and invasion against helpless democracies.

"You have even seen these fascist elements at work in the major liberal democracies. Ninety per cent of the American people are against this sort of thing; yet our law-makers break a National treaty to adopt a Neutrality law that in reality works in favor of aggressor nations and which its sponsor, Senator Nye, himself, desires to repeal, it is so unfair."

General Purpose Tractor Brings Farming Changes

The present trend of improvement in farm machinery is toward durability, simplicity, speed, and convenience of operation, says W. M. Hurst of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Engineering in an article, "New Tools for Agriculture," in The Agricultural Situation, a publication of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

As a good example of this, Hurst cites the general-purpose tractor, the development of which has affected American agriculture as much as, if not more than, the development of the reaper and steel plow of a century ago. The gas tractor has been on the market for nearly 40 years, but only during the past 10 or 12 years has a unit suitable for planting and cultivating row crops, for plowing, disking, and belt work, been available. Of all general-purpose tractors manufactured in 1937 nearly 50 per cent were on rubber tires. Pneumatic tires not only permit higher speed in field operations but make possible road hauling with trailers.

Of Greater Strength "Adapting field machinery to use with tractors," says Hurst, "constitutes the major recent development in what is generally known as farm implements. A new plow, for instance, may look about the same as its predecessor but on examination it will be found to be made of better material, to have greater beam clearance for turning under trash, the shape of the moldboard or furrower, and attachments are available for increasing effectiveness in turning under cover crops."

The article brings out that production of wheat and potato crops has become highly mechanized, while the mechanization of certain other crops

Purposes of Farmers Union

The following is from Article II of the Constitution of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, listing the purposes of the organization:

To secure equity, establish justice and apply the Golden Rule.
To discourage the credit and mortgage system.
To assist our members in buying and selling.
To educate the agricultural classes in scientific farming.
To teach farmers the classification of crops, domestic economy and the process of marketing.

To systematize methods of production and distribution.
To eliminate gambling in farm products by Boards of Trade, Cotton Exchanges and other speculators.

To bring farming up to the standard of other industries and business enterprises.

To secure and maintain profitable and uniform prices for cotton.
To strive for harmony and good will among all mankind and brotherly love among ourselves.

To garner the tears of the distressed, the blood of the martyrs, the laugh of innocent childhood, the sweat of honest labor, and the virtue of a happy home as brightest jewels known.

To obtain the above, we recognize the necessity of the producer to carry business operations, on the Co-operative plan, into the distributing as well as the productive field, whereby we shall be able, by taking our own production to the consumer, to eliminate all unnecessary labor and profits.

A TRANSPORTATION DEPT.

Will Handle Complaints of Farmers to Interstate Commerce Commission

The establishment of a Division of Transportation in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, with Dr. Ralph L. Dewey acting in charge, has been announced. Dr. Dewey, who assumed his duties on July 1, was formerly in charge of transportation studies in Ohio State University and has been associated with transportation activities in various Government agencies.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has been designated by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace as the agency to administer Section 201 of Title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 relating to transportation of farm products. The Division of Transportation has been created to enable the Bureau to carry out this responsibility.

Section 201 of the Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture "to make complaint to the Interstate Commerce Commission, with respect to rates, charges, tariffs, and practices relating to the transportation of farm products," and to appear before the Commission at hearings held upon complaint filed by others. The Section provides also, that the Secretary may be made a party to proceedings affecting the public interest, and may have the right to invoke and pursue original and appellate judicial proceedings involving the Commission's determination. The Secretary is authorized to cooperate with and assist cooperative associations of farmers making complaint to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Secretary Wallace has announced that the work of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics will include the assembling of basic data on transportation rates by rail and truck, volume and movement of traffic in agricultural commodities, transportation charges and practices and their effect upon agriculture, preparation of economic briefs and other specific documents necessary in connection with appearance by the Secretary before the Commission, and any other work that may be necessary to the effective administration of the transportation section of the Act.

Oil Men Sell Tires Oil stations sold 4.2 per cent more tires in 1937 than in 1936, according to a survey of tire sales for 1936 and 1937 by Dr. W. W. Leigh, chief of the commerce department, University of Akron, reports Tire Review. Total tire replacement sales were 29,600,000 in 1937, a drop of 200,000 from the 1936 total. Oil companies last year sold approximately 4,800,000 units or 16.5 per cent of the replacement tires sold through all distributive outlets.

such as cotton, corn, sugar beets, fruits and vegetables, for various reasons, has not gone so far. "Grain harvesting machinery such as the 'baby combine,' a recent improvement," the writer says, "is being used successfully on a variety of crops other than small grain—on soybeans, peas, alfalfa, and clovers." Regarding potatoes, he says they "usually are planted, cultivated, and dug with mechanical equipment, but the 'picking up' is yet a hand operation."

The production of cotton has not been mechanized extensively, "because a mechanical cotton picker is not yet commercially available." As to corn, "further improvements are necessary in the design of picker huskers before this type of machine comes into general farm use. Hand husking in the field continues to be the most common method of harvesting corn." Hurst says "more complete mechanization of sugar beet production appears near as favorable results have been obtained with a mechanical harvester which lifts and tops the beets at one operation. Improvements in sugar-beet planters, now under way, for more accurate hill spacing, should reduce hand labor in thinning and cultivating, and reduce the seed bill." He also says that "much hand work is of course required for fruits and vegetables, but mechanical sorting, packing and refrigeration, bring these crops to market in better condition."

The article calls attention to "a trend toward the production of machinery suitable for the small or family-size farm," mentioning specifically general-purpose tractors, the "baby combine" harvesters and other farm machinery adapted for light tractor power.

1914 Production Costs

Cost-of-Production Is Figured By Hiring Work Done

How much does it cost to produce a bushel of wheat? How much does it profit a farmer to farm an acre of Kansas land? Here is an estimate published in the Kansas Union Farmer of July 16, 1914, before the use of tractors and combines.

| | | |
|--|-------|---------|
| Plowing | ..... | \$1.75 |
| Disking | ..... | .40 |
| Harrowing twice | ..... | .40 |
| Drilling | ..... | 1.00 |
| Seed | ..... | .40 |
| Cutting with binder | ..... | 1.50 |
| Shocking | ..... | .35 |
| Twine | ..... | .30 |
| Stacking | ..... | 1.25 |
| Thrashing and hauling to market, 17 bushels | ..... | 1.87 |
| Interest on an average value of \$50 an acre, 6% | ..... | 3.00 |
| Total | ..... | \$12.22 |

The above estimate was based on hiring the work done. Granting a wheat yield of 17 bushels to the acre, the farmer would need 71 cents a bushel to break even, following the figures above.

Headline in the Kansas City Times: "Whitney Loses His Seat." The Times is so conservative, Whitney lost his whole pants.—Jack Harris.

A CALL TO ARMS

(continued from page 1)

always contended that proper administration is more important than the wording of the law. We have the Farmers Union member who may have accepted service in any of the farm administration setups a Payroll and reading him out of the Union. The important administrative offices are filled by actual farmers or at least those who have grown up on a farm, and are in sympathy with the efforts of organized farmers to get a square deal.

It is almost wholly due to the officials that we have the reductions in the interest rate on both Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioners loans. It is because of the work of this same group that we have been able to obtain an even to make more effective the Farm Security Administration, the only part of the new deal set-up that reaches the lower third of our farm population. It is largely because of the work of this same group that there has been quite an easing up in the intolerable collection methods of the FCA.

Credit to Farmers Union The achievements of the Farmers Union have conclusively proven that it is far better to work quietly for the proper administration of the laws we do have and to see that we get the maximum benefits possible under them, than it is to set up and howl at the moon and rant for laws that we know under existing conditions it is impossible to get passed and which if even passed and then left to an untried set of officials to administer would not possibly be able to do us much if any good.

It is up to you farmers now to back up your elected officials, call meetings immediately, and pass resolutions demanding that Secretary Wallace set the loan value at as high a figure as is possible under the law, and that parity be figured at \$1.10 per bushel on wheat and a comparable figure on the other crops, and not basis the terminal market as is now the intention of the department. Also ask that as far as is possible under the law, the soil conservation allotments and the marketing quotas if and when established be designed to conserve the home owning, family sized farmer, by giving him a large enough allotment or marketing quota to enable him to meet his overhead and production costs.

Write to your representatives and senators demanding that they help you get the maximum benefits possible under the law, and to promise you now that they will help the Farmers Union membership get necessary amendments passed through the next congress so as to make the law really work as it should for the benefit of the farmers. I do not think that the agricultural department is deliberately trying to make the law ineffective. I am sure that both Secretary Wallace and those under him think that they were taking the proper course to help Agriculture.

larger with mounting subsidy costs until the program collapses, or on the other hand, widespread non-cooperation because of drastic acreage cuts, which also would cause collapse. Indications are that three steps, at least, may be taken: (1) lower wheat loans, (2) foreign dumping or trade agreements, (3) less extreme acreage reduction.

(1) By law, the minimum wheat loans have to be 52% of parity (\$60 at present), but U. S. D. A. officials are hoping to interpret this broadly, by saying that 52% will be for No. 1 grade at the market with deductions for lower grades and distance from the market, thereby setting most loans under 52%. This will move a larger part of the crop on the market at lower prices and thereby cut down the carryover and fall plantings.

(2) The government is making a rapid survey to discover additional markets which may open up with continued European drought, but since the present American price is too high, it may be necessary to subsidize exports or to make emergency trade agreements.

Cut to Be Decided (3) The Farm Act required an automatic lowering of acreage and production to the amount of surplus over the ever-normal granary supply. This would call for a reduction from the 79 million acres of this year to 45-50 million acres, about a 40% cut. The AAA got the acreage cut to 55 million acres (an increase of 3 million acres from their first proposal) thus making the acceptance of the cut somewhat easier and also abating the AAA from 100% blame for another surplus next year. The cut has to be decided upon by July 15th and will undoubtedly be at 55 million acres. It should be kept in mind that the 10-year average wheat planted is 60 million acres for 1923-37 and 65 million acres 1920-29.

Although some papers have rumored that there may be marketing quotas this year, there is absolutely no truth to this, as they are prohibited for this year since there were no parity payments provided for by May 15th. These measures indicate a most serious problem of maintaining wheat prices and of getting farmer cooperation and may raise the whole question of long-time agricultural policy as far as wheat is concerned.

Probe Promised The President's proposal to investigate the effect of monopolies upon the welfare of the country and prepare legislation for next year was passed satisfactorily in the O'Mahoney Resolution. This will involve the food and farm machinery trusts, as well as other monopolies which have been living off the farmers and general public and setting farm and city people against each other.

The extension of reduced interest rates on Land Bank loans finally passed on June 9th, several days after we wrote you about it. It was vetoed by the President but was passed over the President's veto on the last day of this session.

Other important bills were the extension of the Frazier-Lenke Mortgage; \$50,000,000 for crop production loans; and \$25,000,000 for the Bankhead-Jones Tenancy Act. Administrative Problems Most important matters soon to be decided are the 1938 wheat loan rate and the 1939 acreage for wheat. With the largest wheat crop in American history on hand (7% over 1914 when we exported more) and a better than "normal" carry-over from last year, wheat prices are going to be hard to maintain. Predictions are for a surplus above ever-normal granary of over 300 million bushels on July 1, 1939, which would nearly equal the record carry-over of 1932, which depressed farm prices to 35c. AAA officials and USDA officials are trying to find a middle-of-the-road policy in order to prevent, on the one hand, surpluses growing larger and

Since the Farmers' Union has its main strength among wheat farmers, and since it is one of the leading, if not the leading farm organization in the principal wheat states, it will be most vitally concerned with the direction and steps taken now, and should prepare to use its influence in the coming months to protect the working wheat farmer.

The Senate Agriculture Committee has released its report on the investigation of the American Cotton Co-operative Association. It declares various charges against the ACOA to be unfounded and recommends government grading of every bale of cotton. Charges had been made that the ACOA was not a real cooperative, that "under-rating of cotton had resulted in big losses by cotton growers, that it had engaged in speculation, and that it had not been operated on sound business principles.

A "Farm" Organization In recent months, especially on the West Coast, a new "farm" organization, the Associated Farmers, has been attracting public attention. Our information tends to show that it has been formed as a big-business, big-farmer, set-up to oppose the interests of labor, especially in small towns and farm employment, and to line up the small farmer behind the program of packers, canners and wealthy farmers. Since the Associated Farmers have recently begun organizing drives in states other than the West coast, it may become a nation-wide organization.

TO YOUR CO-OPERATIVE FOR THERE LIES YOUR BEST CHANCE OF PERMANENT EMANCIPATION FROM MONOPOLY DOMINATION.

INTO MAIN RESULTS OF NAT'L CONGRESS

(continued from page 1)

The Milk Producers Cooperative Association and other farm groups here in Washington opposed this bill (on the grounds that it would increase the prices of things farmers buy), thereby finding themselves lined-up with the Wall Street-Liberty League big business opposition. They succeeded in amending the bill to exclude farm labor altogether and to exclude most workers processing farm products (canning etc.) from the hours requirements.

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| Farmers Union Button..... | 25c |
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| Business Manual..... | 5c |
| Delinquency Notices (100) 25c | |
| Secretary's Minute Book..... | 50c |
| Book of Poems, (Kinney)..... | 25c |
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