



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER



Co-operation

Education

Organization

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Urge Young Men to Develop the Far. U. Policies

Pres. of Managerial Ass'n. Believes Economic System Is in Evolution

P. J. (Pat) Nash, Ellsworth, president of the state Farmers Union Managerial Association, urged the young men in the organization to welcome responsibilities, and to think for themselves to guide the policies and program of it, in a speech at the Stafford county Farmers Union picnic, August 21, at Stafford.

"The time is at hand for some of us younger men to accept responsibilities and to carry our share of the load in working out our destinies," he said "even to the extent of doing some things that do not appeal to us or which we are capable of doing."

Reflecting on the thought that a man is often conceded to be for nearly every scheme that might be brought forward and an old man is more often "agreed" much of the plans that are labeled progress, Mr. Nash measured himself as aging a little.

"I'm probably not what you would call a young man, but I'm considerably more skeptical than I used to be. Events in the world are happening so fast we scarcely have time to weigh the pros and cons of an event, until something of greater importance confronts us. Good and bad propaganda is flying thick and fast throughout the entire world. In spite of all this there never was a time when calm thinking on the part of all of us was more necessary."

Personally I make an effort to do my thinking. My judgment may be poor, my conclusions faulty, but nevertheless I am proud of the fact that I do not follow blindly any leadership. We are told that democracy is at stake and I believe that is true. Democracy is endangered from both sides, from her friends as well as her enemies.

In order for democracy to survive it is necessary for the people to vote intelligently and to vote intelligently it is necessary for them to be informed and to think for themselves.

About a year ago, in order to promote an educational program or perhaps I might better say a thinking program, the Ellsworth County Farmers Union organized group discussions to be carried on in their regular meetings.

"Nothing very impressive or startling have come out of these discussions. In the first place they have been too loosely organized; people hesitate to take the responsibility to make the effort to put the most into them. Yet some ideas are evident from these discussions."

Benefits of Discussion "Farmers are aware of their problems. Farmers are not actively seeking individual favors through their organizations but are desirous of protection for the weak in their class and ironing out other injustices.

"Another thing that these discussions bring out is that we probably have been too dependent on seeking out the causes of our difficulties. It is all very easy for us to fix the causes of the present chaos in a large part of the world on the acts of dictators, especially Hitler's, but it is not so easy to fix the cause of a Hitler. His power didn't just happen. Causes and conditions brought it about."

"Another thing that is evident in our open group discussions is the hesitancy of the members to advance a minority opinion. Democracy means to have minority opinions and that is where the friends of democracy are endeavoring democracy. It has become fashionable for us to deride a minority opinion, scoff it to scorn, reject it, and then to have a speaker as a fifth columnist, at an attempt to ridicule the source without answering the criticism advanced."

"Whenever we do away with the minority in democracy we follow one course of action, or one leader, isn't that dictatorship? Because this seems like true reasoning to me, I do not have to agree with Colonel Lindbergh to admire greatly his courage to speak his convictions. I also admire Mr. Gehrke for his articles of money in the Kansas Union Farmer inasmuch as he doesn't pull any punches in writing what he believes. It surely must take a great deal of courage for these men to state their position in face of a propagandized public opinion that is daily growing more intolerant. Democracy needs strong, fearless, Christian men who have the courage to fight for their convictions."

"Perhaps it is well not to arouse too much antagonism in our arguments or statements. I liked the article in the last issue of the Kansas Union Farmer on the new economic and social order to come, by Robert Hutchins, president of the Chicago University, entitled Materialism Alone Is Not Enough."

"Without mentioning any names he writes, if I can read correctly between the lines, that the old greedy English economic system no longer works and that the new German system would be worse and most unbearable; that it is up to us to develop a just and Christian system of economics."

F. U. Objectives are Sound "I agree with President Hutchins and I believe them who organized the Farmers Union had something like this in mind when they founded this organization."

Continued On Page Four

Pres. Vesecky Discusses Progress of Legislation

National F. U. President Raps Industrial Barons Who Put a Price on Patriotism; Ours Is Only Farm Organization to Criticize Conscription Bill

By John Vesecky
Editor Troutman asked me to write something for this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer on Legislation. Well, that should not be such a hard assignment if I confine myself to the bills that are now getting all the attention in Congress.

From reports in the daily press and from the confidential reports of Robert Handschin, Washington Secretary of the National Farmers Union Legislative Committee, about all the congressmen and senators think and talk about now is the Conscription Bill, and who will be the in's and who the outs after election.

The Conscription bill has at this writing passed the senate and its proponents hope to have it passed by the House yet this week. The Farmers Union has consistently fought against conscription and compulsory military service during peace times.

We have always contended that a large conscription army in peace time is a menace to our liberties and a constant temptation to the military clique to cook up some scheme that would give the army in actual war. We have been doing our best to prevent the passage of the conscription bill. It is to the shame of some of the other farm organizations that they have not been found on the firing line in opposition to the bill.

Present Opposition Statement Mr. Handschin, our Washington representative, has as far as I know been the only representative of a national farm organization to appear before both the Senate and the House committees in opposition to the conscription bill. He made an excellent statement in support of our position before both committees.

The several state Unions and our Junior departments have sent telegrams and letters to the members of congress in opposition to the passage of a compulsory conscription bill in time of peace. The position signed by the members of our Kansas Junior Camp featured the passage of the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill was made a part of the congressional record by Senator Capper, as has also my personal letter to the senator, in which I expressed my appreciation of the stand taken by Senator Capper in opposition to the bill.

Reports of Junior Camp The day's program began at 10 a. m. with the Pottawatomie county meeting. Reports of the recent Edureka Park Farmers Union camp featured the meeting, made by Francis Bernitter, Wilma Siefert, Mary Pat Immenschuh and Bob Stockman.

Mrs. B. Immenschuh talked on the development of Farmers Union for children under 14 years were held, directed by Olive Ames and Regine Lenhardt.

The crowd divided by local unions at noon, and identified by local banners prominently displayed, members of the different groups enjoyed their dinners.

Following music by the Immaculate Conception school orchestra, the afternoon program began with Julius Immenschuh, Pottawatomie county president, announcing the schedule. The mayor of St. Marys, Grover Urbansky, delivered an address of welcome.

Three Main Speakers The featured speakers of the afternoon program were Esther Ekblad, state F. U. junior director, J. P. Fengel, president of the state Farmers Union, and John Vesecky, president of the National Farmers Union.

Community singing followed the speeches, immediately followed by the entertainment provided by the talent in the various locals. The Olsburg local presented Velta Jane Fagerberg and Lavana Sauter in a vocal duet, and Nadine Knudson with a piano solo.

Turkey Creek presented a father and son team, the boy singing with the father playing guitar.

Races for Girls Girls, 8 to 12 years: Donna Leatherman, Madeline Asher and Betty Leatherman.

Girls, 13 to 14 years: Darlene Leatherman and Maxine Stone. Girls, 15 and 16 years: Barbara Slade, Doyle Burns and Mary Ellen Barnes.

Enjoy 2-County Far. Un. Picnic -St. Marys, Ks.

Nearly 500 People Attend Two County, Pott-Wabaunsee, All-Day Outing

Between four and five hundred Pottawatomie and Wabaunsee county farm people met at the Riverside park, St. Marys, Thursday, August 29, for a picnic and enjoyed a basket dinner, ice cream furnished by the Farmers Union elevator, ice tea furnished by the Pleasant View local, music by the Immaculate Conception orchestra directed by Mrs. H. Ryan, talks by Esther Ekblad, state Farmers Union Junior director, J. P. Fengel, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, and John Vesecky, president of the National Farmers Union.

The principal speaker of the program was J. P. Nash, president of the Farmers Union Managerial Association, and general manager of the Ellsworth business association. Rex Troutman, editor of the Kansas Union Farmer and state secretary, brought a brief message and urged the Stafford people to begin planning toward the state convention.

Ball Game in Morning It was an all day picnic. The ball team captained by C. L. Hartnett won a game played in the morning. At the noon hour plentiful shade protected parties from a very considerate Kansas August sun. The day was a fine one.

Band music by the Stafford band preceded the afternoon program. Before the speaking were the following musical numbers: vocal solo, Bonnie Blue Weber; piano solo, Jean Harter; and vocal solos by Norman Sultor and Jane O'Connell.

Prizes were plentiful, and there were great numbers of contests with keen competition. The contests and their winners follow: Banana eating: First, Reginald Shockley; second, Gib Brook; third, Cecil Hornbaker.

Tallest woman: Alma Algrim. Shortest woman: Mrs. John Dye. Tallest man: Herb Harrison. Shortest man: Fred Seely.

Visitor coming farthest: First, Bill O'Connell, DeKalb, Ill.; second, Ethel Moeller, Haviland; third, Dorothy Matthews, Kinsey.

Largest family: First, Emery Davis, eleven in family; second, Walter R. Stone, eight in family. Oldest people present: First, Mrs. Charney Manning; second, Charles Brownning.

Then came the sports events. Races came in a number of varieties and distances.

Married woman's race: First, Mrs. Lee Claypool; second, Mrs. Gerald Keesling; third, Mrs. Ralph Henry.

Children's contest: First, Norman Sultor; second, Gerald Keesling; third, William Melreiss.

Race for boys, ten years and under: James Garey, Gail Sanford, and Walter Keystone.

Boys, 11 and 12 years: Alvin Moeller, Darrell Sanford, and Melvin Hartnett.



Left to right are Don Minnis, Stafford, secretary, and Irlis Ward, Preston, president of the Stafford County Farmers Union. The snapshot was taken at the annual picnic, this year held in the city park at Stafford, August 21.

Stafford F. U. Enjoys Contests at Annual Picnic

Day's Program is Packed Full—Many Win Prizes in Hard Fought Competition

The Stafford County Farmers Union held its annual picnic in the city park at Stafford, Wednesday, August 21. Attendance was from 250 to 300 people and would have been larger, it was said, had there not been some confusion through the county as to the date of the affair.

The principal speaker of the program was J. P. Nash, president of the Farmers Union Managerial Association, and general manager of the Ellsworth business association. Rex Troutman, editor of the Kansas Union Farmer and state secretary, brought a brief message and urged the Stafford people to begin planning toward the state convention.

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Study Relation Oil Wells and Water Shortage

President Fengel Criticizes Oil Plugging Operations; Finds Need of Legislation

Oil well drilling has an important relationship to the agricultural supply of water in the opinion of J. P. Fengel, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, who has made a special study of this relationship during the last eight or nine months. He is anxious to hear from more farmers who have experienced water pollution or shortage and have reason to believe that such might have been caused by oil well drilling.

Legislation needed in Kansas on this subject for the protection of Kansas farms from aridity and, also, from contamination by petroleum infiltration into farming soil, he feels, needs to be strengthened in their requirement that salt water should be returned to the strata horizon from which it originated.

Plugging of wells, especially core-drilled holes, needs legislation requiring rigorous rulings, he has said. Too, the state Corporation Commission needs farmer representation in its oil well inspection department as well as strictly oil men.

Improved Laws Since 1935 The present oil well inspection laws are much improved over the laws prior to 1935. But Mr. Fengel reports that oil wells plugged because of polluted and wasteful water channels. Because the drilling company, which produces the oil, plugged hole has perhaps gone out of existence during the intervening years, action by the state is necessary to prevent further destruction of land and waste of water.

Oil companies are generally wasteful in the use of fresh water in their production operations, he reports. Generally, they believe that oil companies should be restricted in their use of fresh water for repressure operations.

Not only is a large volume of water contained by oil through such methods, but this water per se is a mean problem in disposal after being used in oil production. Real concern is felt over the pollution of ponds and water reservoirs. These are much more to be desired on a basis of health considerations than a propagation of pond construction.

Real concern is felt over the pollution of ponds and water reservoirs. These are much more to be desired on a basis of health considerations than a propagation of pond construction.

Mr. Fengel favors dammed streams rather than simply water reservoirs in the development of about water conservation planning. Looking to the need of protection of underground water supplies, however, he asks if it would not be safer, more economical and more reasonable to remove the cause of the trouble?

USE MOVIE EQUIPMENT Farmers Union and Cooperative Pictures are Liked

The movie camera of the Kansas Farmers Union has proven that it works, the Farmers Union people in a number of communities have reported. The junior wash-dish towels and playing golf games at the Edureka Park camp; have seen colorful pictures of the Juniors' bathing at the Manhattan city pool and longer picture, "The Lord Helps Those," showing the development of cooperatives in Nova Scotia.

Esther Ekblad, state junior director, is in charge of the movie equipment, and is welcoming invitations to visit Farmers Union meetings. Arrangements have not been made to show the films, however, except where electrical current is provided.

The pictures are proving very popular.

Lively Discussions Are Promised at Convention

Speakers Invited to Kansas F. U. Meeting Include Governor Rattner, Senator Reed, Editor L. S. Herron, and Oklahoma Secretary Lawyer

Less than two months away, the state convention of the Kansas Farmers Union will be held at Parsons, Wednesday through Friday, October 30 to November 1. It promises to be an important meeting. Locals are urged to send large delegations.

The state Farmers Union Managerial Association will hold its annual fall meeting the day prior to the Convention, Tuesday, October 29. Conference and discussion periods may attract chief interest through both the Convention and the Managers' meeting. Practical speakers will lead the discussion of business problems before the managers, basing opinions expressed by years of cooperative business experience. Directors and managers are urged to plan early to attend.

The Convention proper also will have lively discussion. Delegations of voting power will be solicited for and against support of the government agricultural programs; the set-price cost of production legislation; the National Farmers Union planks of a tenant purchase program, debt adjustment legislation, and income certification bills.

The National Farmers Union will receive special consideration. It is likely, when discussion comes of the National Constitutional amendment, adopted by the national 1939 convention raising the national dues from 25 to 30 cents per member.

Change in Dues Dues into the Kansas Farmers Union is now figured at \$2.75, 80 cents of which is retained by the Local secretary, and \$1.95 is forwarded to the State Secretary. Of this amount, 20 cents is mailed back to the County Secretary, 25 cents to the National Secretary, leaving \$1.50 for the state office.

Voting strength will be felt to a greater degree by the larger Locals this year after the adoption of the amendment from last year's convention giving one vote to Locals "in good standing on the books of the State Union," meaning five members; and such "shall be entitled to one delegate for all Locals up to twenty members and one delegate for each additional twenty members or major fraction thereof."

Thus, locals with a membership from five to thirty members will be entitled to one vote; those with 31 to 50 members to two votes; from 51 to 70 to three votes, and so on.

Noted Special Speakers Special speakers to the 1940 state convention will be from neighboring Farmers Union state organizations. Z. H. Lawler, secretary-treasurer of the Oklahoma Farmers Union, and L. S. Herron, editor of the Nebraska Union Farmer, have been issued invitations.

Parsons is the home town of both Governor Payne Rattner and Senator Clyde M. Reed. Both have been extended invitations to bring greetings and a short message to the Farmers Union convention. Governor Rattner writes that his acceptance is dependent upon his campaign schedule at that time which has not been worked out, but that he will try and attend.

Senator Reed writes, "That is the best chance that I will have to be home and nothing would give me more satisfaction and pleasure than to discuss matters of interest with your organization. . . . You may be sure I will make every effort to be with you on that occasion."

BOOTH AT STATE FAIR Farmers Union People are Urged to Make Booth Their Headquarters

The Kansas Farmers Union and its affiliated state-wide business institutions will have a booth at the Kansas State Fair, September 15 to 21.

Visitors to the Fair are invited to stop in and get better acquainted with those at the booth, and to make the booth their headquarters at the Fair.

A patent has been granted for a process for crimping the fibres of nylon, the new substitute for silk, that makes them resemble wool.

Shipping increases in organization of local livestock cooperative shipping associations, and expansion in cooperative membership are two of the most encouraging signs in the progress of the cooperative movement in the Northwest. This was revealed in the annual report of the Central Cooperative Association, farmer-owned livestock sales agency serving producers of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana.

This organization has its headquarters on the South St. Paul market, the second largest livestock terminal market of the country and has handled from 25 per cent to 30 per cent of the business at that point since 1921. In the year 1939 close to 1,000,000 head had received, sorted, fed and watered, driven to the scales, and accounted to owners for 2,908,003 cattle, 2,842,092 calves, 15,302,372 hogs, and 3,488,462 sheep and lambs, during its 18 full years at South St. Paul.

While the year 1939 was not a record year for this marketing cooperative, the second largest and the increase in volume reflects the successful comeback that drought-stricken stockmen have made since they were forced to liquidate so

The President's Message

By J. P. Fengel

Facts that are Thought Provoking Burdensome debt is a nationwide problem, a national calamity. During the period from 1926 to 1939 there was staggering total of 6,800,000 foreclosures on farms.

The average farm mortgage debt per owner-operated farm has increased from \$1,715 per farm in 1910 to \$2,899 in 1935, an advance of 69 per cent.

There has also been approximately 2,500,000 forced farm sales during the period from 1926 to 1939.

The percentage of forced sales per thousand farms during this period ranges from the high of 54.1 per cent in 1933 to the low of 16.8 per cent in 1939.

Although farm mortgages and farmer indebtedness is on the increase, farm income is 45 per cent below the famous parity period of 1909 to 1914.

According to a member of the National Resources Board there was during the period from 1930-40 an excess farm population between the ages of 16 and 64 years, over and above the number needed to replace the ranks of those dying or retiring, of four millions.

We are faced with an immediate problem in the coming of age of nearly 400,000 farm youth each year at a time when there are already too many people in agriculture than can be supported at a decent level of living without a perpetual subsidy.

"As long ago as 1929, half of all products going to market came from only 10 per cent of the farms. There is some evidence that the small farmers' share of the market is still shrinking, and that he is finding it increasingly difficult to do business on even terms with his big commercialized competitor."—By Secretary Wallace.

That we have 1,250,000 farm families whose annual income is less than 500 dollars per year; that 350,000 farm families are migrating continuously in search of work.

While we as a nation have condemned the policy of the sit-down strike by the organized labor groups, are we supposed to condone the virtual sit-down strike of industrial concerns who are holding at a standstill means of preparations for a national depression during these critical times, demanding exorbitant prices or no production.

That it cost an average of \$15,000 dollars to kill a man during the last world war, and that research informs us that only one-half of 1 per cent of the families in the United States receive or have an annual income of \$15,000, in fact one third of the families in the United States were living on an income of \$750 or less.

If the \$15,000 it cost us to kill one man in battle were applied to peace-time use it would be sufficient to convert three tenant families into full home owners' status. It would wipe off the mortgage debt from an average of five farms. It is also the equivalent to the average of 17 farm homes in this country.

The Cost of the last World War: Wipe out the Farm Mortgage Debt, Electrify 9,400,000 homes; Provided farms for all tenant farmers; Financed a 5 million dollar program for education; build schools at \$250,000 each for every county; Put an airport in every county; built a model hospital in every county; and afforded a 5 billion dollar housing program.

As citizens of a great Democracy, a Christian nation, that through the shedding of the blood of our forefathers who dedicated this nation after lofty ideals and purposes upon the broad plane of right, truth, justice, equality of right and opportunity for every citizen, with our cherished and precious freedoms, we as citizens bend every effort and endure every hardship to establish our original purposes maintain and establish that plane of equality for every citizen, doing our bit to preserve the peace, prosperity and perpetuation of our American ideals for the future generations.

Can we reconcile the policy of the expenditure of billions of dollars for the destruction of human life, that most valuable gift of the creator and weigh, if it were possible the value of human life sacrificed upon organized campaign on foreign soil?

Our cherished citizenship dedications us to the protection of our home and our home land. Let us be loyal to that trust, true to our vows of citizenship, reasoning together, counting the cost, using our better judgment, discarding our prejudices and with an honest and open mind lend ourselves to the cause of a real Christian Democracy.



Above is pictured the Kansas delegation to the All-State Farmers Union Camp, Camp Judson, Paetola, in the Black Hills of South Dakota. Descriptive accounts of the camp, its program, and the trip are given on page three.

Left to right are George Clausen, Girard; Helen Donney, of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City; Irma Kietzman, Alta Vista; Esther Ekblad, state junior director; and Niles Gibson, McPherson.

The Kansas Union Farmer

Rex H. Troutman, Editor

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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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Dave Train, Lindsborg, Secretary



SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1940

Bring Out a Paint Brush

The terminal elevator of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association at Topeka is offering more than grain storage facilities. Its huge bins provide a mammoth billboard for the greater publicity of the Farmers Union and the marketing machinery which the organization has developed. Travelers both by rail and by highway, both to the north and toward the business district to the south, can plainly see the great letters, FARMERS UNION, Osborne, president of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, is an active believer in this type of advertising, as well as H. E. Witham, general manager of the Osborne county Farmers Union business association which are near Highway 24, and of these there are several, have prominently displayed on their sidings.

Other business associations throughout the state deserve to be mentioned in this regard. It is true that management of Farmers Union cooperatives appears to be improving generally throughout the state, and improvements in the appearance of buildings is an evidence. But there remains room for improvement. There is a number of cooperative associations whose identity is difficult to identify is but a part of the job. Appearance means a great deal in attracting membership interest, and patronage, to an organization. Appearance is the whole job either; for a good coat of paint is a good life preserver and an economy. And the painting season is here.

THE CLOAK ROOM

W. P. Lambertson
England seems to be taking it more serenely than the U. S. A. "Parity" for West-Central industry is a fair and square demand from defense leaders.

The Midwest Defense Conference was of high caliber and comprehensive—a fine affair.

The meeting in Kansas City was the first anti-hog one this farmer ever attended there.

The desperation of the political situation goes to Wallace—Roosevelt versus Hitler. Yes, Henry, they are rivals.

Today I kiss goodbye to a calm and green velvet West to return to hysteria, collision and quarrels.

The Republican Party Council of 46 differed little from the first one of '08, dominated by the nominee for Governor, W. R. Stubbs. We have seen them all.

The Independent Grocers of Leavenworth Co., served their beneficiaries a splendid picnic. Farmers always sell their best steers and eat what is left.

The attitude of the minority in Congress on Conspiration is: That they should avoid it if at all possible. If we are going to raise an army of 1,200,000, some form of selective service is desirable; but it is not the time to decide that. When England is whipped is when our political campaign is over. Bad things for a democracy go along with conscription in peace time and too, a manufactured, war-mindedness is an unfair political campaign influence to help put over a third term. Congress should stay in session to watch, but do nothing further till the election is over, unless something drastically different happens in Europe. The most important thing before our country today is the outcome of the election. The people's indorsed leader for the next four years should have a reasonable opportunity to steer the ship of state while material preparation is coming up, the National Guard is being trained and volunteers are being received.

W. C. LANDON DEAD

Former F. U. Vice President Before Going to Tax Board
W. C. Landon, former vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union, died on a farm at Cotter, Arkansas, August 28. For several years, beginning about 1912, Mr. Landon managed the old Salina Daily Union, then went to the Farmers Union organization as vice-president, and from there to an appointment on the United States board of tax appeals.

He retired a number of years ago to the farm near Cotter, and it was there that he died. His funeral was held August 31 in Nashville, Tenn., where his son is buried.

Before coming to Salina into newspaper work, Mr. Landon had been athletic director at the University of Kansas, Lawrence.

Mr. Landon was a forceful speaker, attractive in appearance, and his Farmers Union lectures are remembered by many.

BURN THE MORTGAGE

Alta Vista Farmers Union Business Has Enthusiastic Evening
To the Alta Vista Farmers Union Cooperative Association, August 21 was a red-letter day. Over a hundred persons attended the semi-annual meeting on that date and watched with enthusiasm the burning of a mortgage note of nearly \$8,000.

Verie Moyer is manager of the business. Tom Hall of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and Glenn Fox of Consumers Cooperative Association were speakers of the evening.

Neighborhood Notes

In Ellis County
Notice Ellis County Members of the Farmers Union. We will have our next regular county meeting September 14, 1940, Time, 2 p. m. In the Court House in Hays. To transact such business as may come before the meeting. Please attend.
Frank B. Pfeiffer, Secretary.

In Mitchell County
Arrangements are being completed for the Mitchell County Farmers Union quarterly meeting to be held in Tipton, Kansas, on Wednesday, September 18. Potluck dinner at noon with the program and business meeting after dinner.

A part of the business meeting will be the election of a delegate to the State Convention. Plan now to attend this meeting.
Ernest Deschner, Secretary.

In Marshall County
The third quarterly meeting of the Marshall county Farmers Union will be held at Marysville on September 10, 1940, at the K. C. hall. Meeting starts at 11 o'clock. Basket dinner at noon. Locals are requested to send delegates.
F. C. Pralle, Secretary.

In Pottawatomie County
Resolution of Sympathy. Whereas our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst, Brother A. D. Koyser, a longtime member of the Farmers Union.

Be it resolved that we the members of Turkey Creek Farmers Union Local, extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved ones.
Committee
A. H. Strubb
Geo. Wild
John Bernritter.

In Riley County
The third quarterly meeting of the Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 will be held on September 7 beginning at 11 o'clock at the Sweden Creek camp grounds, 2 1/2 miles north of Randolph, 2 1/2 miles east of highway 77.

A good attendance of delegates and members is urged. Visitors are always welcome. Basket dinner at noon. Coffee will be served.
Henry G. Nanninga, Secretary.

TRAVELOGUE
By J. P. Fengel
Very shortly after returning home from our Junior Camp for a full week and enjoying the company of our Juniors while they worked and played with a vengeance, the meeting of our State Board, the visit at the Camp of our Farmers Union Managers, the ball game between the Managers and the Juniors, the splendid visit with our visiting Farmers Union folks from so many places who were anxious to show their appreciative interest in our younger folks and the Camp was such a pleasant and profitable experience to be remembered and the memory cherished.

Praises Junior Work
Our third Junior Camp was voted a success and are now planning for the Camp in 1941, so let us help the Juniors and the Board by entering into the spirit of the camp and the future of the

Farmers Union by giving the Board and the Junior department our whole hearted support and help, that next year's camp might be better than those of the past.

On the 12th it was another gala day spent with our McPherson county folks at their annual picnic at Johnson's Pond, the day was quite ideal with an occasional shower of rain, a splendid cafeteria dinner, a good program by our young folks, with reports from those attending camp, singing Farmers Union songs, a ball game between the married men and the Juniors, with the Juniors in their usual good form winning the game. The attendance was as might be expected up to par even for McPherson county, which was good.

Mrs. Charlie Olson had charge of the program as director for the Juniors and as usual did a splendid job of it too.

Our next journey was into Missouri to represent the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company at some Missouri Farmers Association picnic.

Our Missouri neighbors sure do things up brown when they celebrate a young fellow's baby coming either three or four day affairs with afternoon and evening programs of games, singing, carnival attractions for the children and a young fellow's baby coming.

A few short talks from officers of their organization and invited speakers. Some of these picnics are very well attended, having as many as ten thousand people on the grounds.

At the picnic at Pattonsburg, Mo., the main attraction seemed to be a balloon ascension, a parachute jump and a very clever hypnotist who sure was clever. While we were there, a picnic was held in some parts of Kansas several of these M. F. A. Picnics were rained out every day. I enjoyed these picnics again this year and think I have learned a lot of things that must be done soon if our farm folks and our very country are to be saved.

Plan Water Studies
While in Wichita, I was entertained at the home of L. J. and Camp Mother Mrs. Alkire. It was a real pleasure to meet these old time friends in their home, where we really learn to know and appreciate them more.

During this short stay in Wichita with these friends of the farmer we laid plans for an intensive and organized approach to the water shortage and water pollution menace.

We hope to complete the plans for this venture and solicit every farmer's hearty cooperation to the end that this serious problem might in time be solved and good fresh water, free from contamination and pollution again be a reality as mother nature intended it should be.

It became necessary for me to contact the state office, so on the 23rd made the trip over there to work out several matters with Secretary Troutman regarding the Pair booth and other matters.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Committee of Farm Organizations was held in the press room of the Jayhawk Hotel, Topeka, on the 26th, which was an excellent meeting. Representing the Kansas Farmers Union in this meeting were Rex Troutman, secretary, C. C. Gerstenberger, and Clyde W. Coffman.

The Kansas Committee did some very constructive work and arranged for their next meeting to be held on December 2nd, to

build up their Legislative program. As we are all interested in political positions as outlined in party platforms, I stayed over for next day and attended sessions of both parties appearing before committees building party platforms in an effort to secure recognition of the farmers' needs and measures for his protection.

Was invited to attend the joint county picnic at St. Marys the 29th. Where Pottawatomie and Wabausee counties joined forces in the City Park.

It was a wonderful day, a wonderful picnic and a splendid crowd. The entire program was a success and enjoyed by everybody. At dinner I was the guest of Kaw Valley Local, which is one of the Locals in that vicinity I have not as yet visited, but hope I may return soon. I enjoyed their dinner and the true and genuine Farmers Union spirit so much, enjoyed meeting ever so many friends again and many new ones. Stayed over for the dance in the evening too, where everyone enjoyed themselves and reminded me of a huge family reunion, with every member of that family enjoying each other's presence.

Meet me at the State Fair, Hutchinson, during Fair week. It's time for fall meetings and picnics must be done soon if our farm folks and our very country are to be saved.

North Dakota, Montana, South Dakota, Colorado, and even Oklahoma with its already leading membership are showing us all what can be done by way of membership building when there is a real concerted effort put forth by both the officers and members. Let us show them all and the other states, that like we in Kansas are lagging, that the old Sunflower state has not lost all its old time zip and go. Let us each bring in a new member before convening time and get at least one delinquent or procrastinating old member to pay up his dues.

It can be done. Let us do it.

ENJOY 2-COUNTY F. U. PICNIC
ST. MARYS, KS.
(Continued from page 1)

accompaniment.
Pleasant V. presented Betty Jay Yocum who sang "The Bells of St. Marys," and Phillip Wikes who sang "Play Mates."

Kaw Valley was represented by Harvey Arand and Junior Tyler who played and sang "When the Moon Comes over the Mountain," a vocal solo by Gloria Lee Perry; a reading, "Mrs. Bussaw Unloads" by Irma Jean Haase; and a vocal solo by Junior Tyler with guitar accompaniment.

Elbow local presented Dorothy Summers who played the selection "Country Gardens" as a piano solo.

DISCUSSION NO. 16
Co-operatives
The Cooperative Marketing of Grain Reaches the Terminals

Local farmer cooperative grain elevators had not operated but a short time until they recognized the need for taking another step in their cooperative grain marketing program. The situation which had existed in the local grain markets with regard to handling charges and inequalities in service, before the farmer developed his own cooperative elevators and had become a competitor in the local markets, was apparent to some extent in the terminal markets where the farmer was not as yet represented. The farmer's experience with his local cooperative grain organization had proven the tremendous value of cooperative competition. It was small wonder then that the next step they decided to take was to organize their own cooperative sales agency on the terminal markets.

Twenty-five to thirty years ago farmers' elevators selling grain on the terminal markets for their farmer members realized that the charges for selling their grain in carload lots were excessive. They realized that the true milling and baking value of their wheat was not being reflected back to them in the price they received for their wheat. They realized that if they were to compete effectively with the elevator across the street, which was owned by an old-line commission firm selling its own grain on the terminal market, they would also have to bring cooperative marketing to the terminals.

In 1914 at the State Convention of the Kansas Farmers Union the Farmers Union Jobbing Association was organized. It was this organization which later acted as the local cooperative elevator's sales agency on the Kansas City and Salina markets. A little later the Equity Union elevators organized their own cooperative grain sales agency on the Kansas City market, and today both of these sales agencies are operating for their respective stockholders, the local cooperatives, through the combined office at Kansas City. The farmers elevators tributary to the Hutchinson and Wichita terminal markets organized their own cooperative terminal in what is known as the Farmers Cooperative Commission Company.

Local farmers' elevators in other states were having the same problems as were those in Kansas, and as a result a number of cooperative grain marketing terminals were set up. At the present time there are representing the farmers' local cooperative elevators in the United States nineteen regional or cooperative terminal grain sales agencies. The Farmers Union Jobbing Association, the Equity Union Grain Company, and the Farmers Commission Company are the three terminal organizations owned cooperatively by Kansas local cooperatives. In the 1938-39 crop year they handled over 15 million bushels of the grain from these local points.

The cooperative grain terminals have accomplished a great deal since they began operation 20 to 30 years ago. Lik the local farmer elevator organizations their biggest contribution to the farmer's marketing program has been in the narrowing of handling charges. To cooperative terminal sales agencies should go the credit for the payment of premiums for protein content in wheat and for the adjustment of other inequalities related to the handling of grain at the terminals.

At the present time both the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, operating on the Kansas City, Topeka and Salina markets, and the Farmers Cooperative Commission Company, operating on the Hutchinson and Wichita markets, own their own terminal elevator storage facilities. This enables them to compete in the storage phase of the grain business and thus make additional savings for the farmers through their local farmers' elevators.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

HOW FAR SHOULD WE DEVELOP COOPERATIVE GRAIN MARKETING?

a. Does the farmer now have sufficient grain storage facilities?
b. What should follow the terminal elevator?

References: Kit on Cooperatives (50c) including "Cooperation—A Philosophical Interpretation," "Cooperatives in the U. S.—A Balance Sheet," "Cooperation, What Is It?" "Co-ops—How Far Can They Go," "The Story of Farmer Cooperatives," and others. Also, "Cooperative Marketing of Farm Products," Federal Farm Bureau Bulletin (No. 10) and "Cooperative Purchasing of Farm Supplies," Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C., Bulletin (No. 1).

Sandy Hook had a peppy dance number entitled "Rye Waltz," given by Beatrice Pearl and Bernard Immenschuh, accompanied by Mary C. Lenherr, Frankie Ann Pearl, Tom and Mary Pat Immenschuh on their harmonicas.

Many Distinctive Contests
Contests were on the program for various distinctions, named and won as follows:
The farmer bringing the largest family to dinner, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Stockman, 10 children.
Couple most recently married, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Philpen, with Mr. and Mrs. Leo Ronsee a close second.

Mother with most daughters, Mrs. L. Blank, five.
Man present engaged in active farming longest number of years, Jim Peales.

Old Fiddlers' contest, won by H. Marshall.
Couple married longest, Mr. and Mrs. T. Stockman.
Ball game between Pottawatomie and Wabausee counties was won by the Wabausee country team.

Sack races were won by Dolores Perry, Lola Mae Fields, Wilma Pratt, Melvill Steele, Dicky Jakes and Dutch Immenschuh.
The boys' 75 yard dash was won by Jim Pearl. The girls' 50 yard dash was won in the following ranking, Vivien Kennedy, Virginia Little and Mary Pat Immenschuh.
A dance in the evening ended the day's program.

LOCAL TRUCK SERVICE GAINS—RETURN OF SHIPPING ASSN.

(Continued from page 1)
ed 21,446 cars, or 28.8 per cent of the combined volume hauled at the South St. Paul market 29 selling agencies. It was the largest volume year since 1931, when 23,307 carloads were marketed cooperatively through the Central. Gross sales in 1939 aggregated \$25,498,909.60, making an 18-year total gross sales of \$486,455,903.60.

Net earnings in 1939 totaled \$135,408.77, of which \$128,458.92 was refunded to member patrons. This was equivalent to 30 per cent of commissions collected, and 8 per cent stock dividend. Total cash refunds since the organization was founded at South St. Paul amount to \$1,912,075.90.

48 Percent by Truck
Of the business handled by the Central Cooperative Association at South St. Paul, 85.1 per cent arrived by truck and 14.9 per cent by rail. When considering the fact that in 1932 only 36 per cent of Central's business arrived by truck, and 64 per cent by rail, it is easy to realize that the methods employed for the transportation of livestock have undergone pronounced changes during that 8-year period.

On December 31, 1939, the Central Cooperative Association had as member stockholders 588 livestock shipping associations, which owned common stock in the organization costing \$25 a share. Of this total, 275 operated on a truck basis, the balance still employing rail transportation. The largest rail association located at Tyler, Minn., exactly 196 miles from the market, handled a total of 270 carloads of stock during the year.

Many of the livestock trucking associations at one time were well established organizations shipping by rail, but had become inactive or were on a definite decline due to competition by independent truckers. Others are newly organized associations. They are all actively engaged in hauling stock for members and are properly set up in respect to motor transportation laws. One of the progressive truck associations mem-

bers of the Central, located at Hanska, Minn., transported 2,611,588 pounds of stock to market in 1939, and many others exceeded the two-million-pound mark for the year.

Besides the cooperative shipping association membership, at the close of 1939 the Central had as individual farmer-members a total of 22,526. These farmers were owners of preferred stock costing \$1 a share, and this number represented an increase of 1,973 individual members over the previous year. During the year 1939, however, over 4,000 applications for membership were signed by farmers. This represents the largest increase in individual membership for any single year in Central's history.

Importance of Volume
The month of October 1939 represented Central's largest volume month at South St. Paul. During October, the organization handled 2,296 carloads of stock at an average cost of \$11.09 per car. July was the lightest month for the year, during which month the Central handled 1,128 carloads of stock at an average cost of \$19.07 per car. These figures demonstrate that as volume of business increases the cost of handling decreases. The net savings per carload handled during 1939 was \$6.22.

One of the greatest problems confronting the Central is that of increasing its percentage of the truck business. Since 1930, many of the sound livestock shipping associations that had efficiently served livestock producers of their various communities over a period of many years, and which were the original foundation stones of the association, have been relegated to the discard.

The only way that this disintegration of shipping associations could be checked, was to set up local livestock shipping associations on a basis that they could render the type of service desired and demanded by the stockmen of their communities. If producers desired truck service they were going to have truck service, and if local associations are to continue to have the support of the producers in their communities, they should arrange for that type of service.

In 1932, one shipping association located at an inland town, far from a railroad center, began trucking livestock to South St. Paul. By 1935, a score of shipping associations employed truck transportation for their livestock.

It was the spring of 1935 that the Central, through its field service department, began taking an active part in assisting local shipping associations with their reorganizing problems. At the end of that year, approximately 135 local shipping associations in Minnesota and Wisconsin accepted truck transportation to market as the best means of serving their membership. At the close of 1939, this total had increased to 275, in-

FIRE! Quick...the Telephone!!



Emergencies are always unexpected. But when an emergency comes, there's no substitute for the telephone. When seconds count, your telephone may be worth more than it costs in a lifetime.



Members of Beaver Local Nelson Bradbury, Winfield, the junior leader of Beaver Local No. 1558 in Cowley county, was listed in error among those from Kellogg in the last issue of the Kansas Union Farmer. He attended the recent Farmers Union Junior and Leaders' Camp.

162 KANSAS FARMERS MADE A TEST WITH Anaconda 45% SUPER PHOSPHATE on wheat. For every dollar spent for phosphate they got increased yield amounting to \$4.00.

For further proof that Anaconda Treble Superphosphate pays big extra profits—see your county agent, your Agricultural College, or write for free book on soil

ANACONDA SALES CO. Distributed by FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

Fear Is a Normal Helpful Emotion
Physical fear is a useful tool in the hands of a brave man. It warns him to take all possible measures for defending himself and his loved ones.

To this man Life Insurance is a trustworthy bulwark. To him and to all who seek financial security through the uncertain future, we pledge the integrity of every Kansas Agent and the good name of our Company.

America shall stand and Life Insurance shall serve—that we need not ever fear.

Farmers Union Life Ins. Co.
Des, Moines, Iowa
REX LEAR, Kansas Manager
Farmers Union Building Salina, Kansas

The Ten Commandments are known also as the Decalogue.

Junior and Juvenile Department

ESTHER EKBLAD, Director

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

GOD MEETS ME IN THE MOUNTAINS. God meets me in the mountains when I climb alone and high...

Some way I seem to lose him in the jostle of the street. But on a twisty deer trail, as I trudge along alone...

ACHIEVEMENT RECORD REPORTS ARE DUE OCTOBER 16

Memories of All-State Camp Linger. The tall sturdy pines of the hills with the soft cool breezes blowing through them were an inspiration...

The All-Staters Speak. In this issue of the KUP the All-Staters are giving you a narrative of their experiences. George Clausen, Irma Kietzman and Niles Gibson...

Responsibilities to Youth. "What are the responsibilities of a farm organization to its youth?" was the question asked on the Farmers Union Broadcast...

Autumn Reminders. With the autumn months right at hand we divert our attention from summer camps and begin to think of other types of activities...

Just a few other reminders—The State Convention will be held at Parsons, October 30 to November 1. The Junior Department will be in full charge of the convention program...

Delegates to All-State Report Camp Activities

Also Describe Their Travels Along the Way; Vacation and Study Are Combined; Report a Fine and Full Program of Great Value

If words can transfer to a reader travel, study and adventure, then the following accounts of the trip to All-State Farmers Union Camp at Camp Judson, Pactola, in the Black Hills of South Dakota should give the reader a first class fare.

The Kansas delegation included George Clausen, Girard, who acted as chauffeur on the trip; Niles Gibson, the camper selected by the McPherson Juniors; Irma Kietzman, Alta Vista, who has been a camper at the Kansas camp and who decided All-State had vacation attributes from her duties as a rural school teacher; Mrs. Helen Denney of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City; and Esther Ekblad, state junior director.

Transportation costs were taken care of by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Farmers Union Live Stock Association, Kansas City, and the Farmers Union Auditing Association.

The descriptive accounts of the trip follow:

George Begins the Story. I am happy to make this report of All-State Camp and to share with you the experience that I shall never forget. I value this experience as one of my richest. I am grateful to the Kansas Farmers Union and the business associates that made it possible for me to go and to be cheerful.

I left home on Saturday, August 10, and arrived in Kansas City about 5:30 p. m. There I met Mrs. Helen Denney at the F. U. Jobbing Association office. Before hitting the road, she showed me the floor where the wheat is bought and sold.

That evening we drove to Leonardville, where we were greeted by Esther Ekblad, her parents and sister, Helen. Irma Kietzman and Niles Gibson were already there as members of the group to go to camp. After a general gossip session we went to bed, got up early the next morning, ate breakfast, packed, and were off to camp. We arrived in Lincoln, Nebraska, at noon where we visited the beautiful eleven million dollar capitol of Nebraska. We were taken to the top by an elevator where we counted the wide spreading city of Lincoln.

In the afternoon we drove on north through green, farming land, refreshed by a recent rain. Upon approaching Niobrara, Nebraska, our stopping place of the night, we met many cars coming from the Sunday, Farmers Union picnic held the opening day of the Nebraska Farmers Union camp. Over

liabilities and assets were pointed out by the leader. The Farmers Union Program, the third class period, was led by members of the National Junior Council. Mrs. Edwards discussed the three sides of the Farmers Union Triangle. Mr. Stoltz took up the Cooperative program of the Farmers Union and assisted in organizing a co-op store. Esther Ekblad discussed the Educational program and Paul G. Erickson discussed our Legislative program.

The second set of classes consisted of two class periods lasting one and one-half hours each for the remaining four days. However we didn't have classes on Sunday. The first class was Discussion Technique which was led by Morris Storer of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. He gave to the campers an understanding of the manner in which discussions are conducted. The campers were divided into four divisions...

The second class period for the remaining four days of the camp was a discussion of the Farmers Union program. This class was divided into three groups, namely: the Juniors, the Leaders, and the Employees. The discussion leader was Morris Storer of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. He gave to the campers an understanding of the manner in which discussions are conducted. The campers were divided into four divisions...

It was on Sunday, August 18, that most of the campers went on a tour through the Black Hills. After breakfast was served at the scheduled time, the campers went into the kitchen and prepared lunch for the trip that day. Most of the group left between 8:00 and 9:00 a. m., but before leaving they stocked up on candy, gum, pop, and films from the "Pop-Inn Co-op" to last the remainder of the day. All the campers rode in cars; however they all did not go the same direction.

The telegrams got immediate attention, because we have already been informed from our Senators that both cases have been satisfactorily adjusted. That is getting results! Each day had time set aside for recreation which was well used. This playing, working and studying together gave us the atmosphere of real cooperation. I am sure each one carried home with him a feeling of greater strength; a wiser and richer Farmers Union worker.

Mornings at Camp. While at the All-State Camp, early morning hikes through the Hills were popular among the campers even though the campers had to arise at 5:00 a. m. Some of us toured the various peaks of others scaled the Hills which were in reality small mountains, but regardless of which group you went to follow, some were certain to bring back to camp some rocks, pine cones, or some other natural oddities as souvenirs.

The Polar Bear Club was an unauthorized organization to which anyone belonged if he arose before 6:15 a. m. to go for an early morning swim. Very few of the swimmers lasted over ten or fifteen minutes, because as you can assume from the name of this club, the water at this hour was rather frigid. The reveille bell rang at 6:45 a. m. and at 7:35 the camp was officially opened with an appropriate flag ceremony. However, at this late hour there were still few campers who did not get up in time to take part in this early morning ritual, despite the fact that breakfast was served only five minutes afterwards.

Throughout the day there were several periods that could be used as study or recess. The reason for these study periods is that the campers needed time to tie up the things they had been talking about to the things we study in books. The morning class periods were divided into two separate groups for four days each. The first four days had three morning class periods of one hour each. The first of these morning classes was Co-operative Economics, taught by Richard Joyce, secretary of the North Dakota Farmers Union. Questions were raised by the leaders as to the effect of wealth on the manner in which the Co-operative movement can solve our economic problems were determined; also a comparison of corporations and cooperatives which included a study of a portion of the Spider Web, a diagram of business control as prepared by Senator Norris.

The second class was led by Mrs. Dora B. Haines of R. E. A. on the subject "Youth in the Nation." The question "What do the young people want and how do they propose to get it?" was raised by the leader and was discussed by the group. Also youth's

liabilities and assets were pointed out by the leader. The Farmers Union Program, the third class period, was led by members of the National Junior Council. Mrs. Edwards discussed the three sides of the Farmers Union Triangle. Mr. Stoltz took up the Cooperative program of the Farmers Union and assisted in organizing a co-op store. Esther Ekblad discussed the Educational program and Paul G. Erickson discussed our Legislative program.

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films. Shares of stock were sold and a Board of Directors were elected by the stockholders. The Board of Directors chose their manager from among the list of applications. The earnings, which to twenty-five dollars, were placed in the defense fund for Clinton Clark of Louisiana.

The share capital of twenty-five dollars was set aside for educational purposes at Camp. We were usually inclined to experience a feeling of fatigue by evening, but the thought of the evening program gave us renewed energy. We knew that an interesting evening was in store for us. Each evening the programs were carried out with a special theme or purpose in mind. These programs were outlined by the program planning director and were given by the campers. On many of the evenings, we were privileged to listen to some special speaker or to see a special feature. One of the most interesting of these was the appearance of Mrs. Stoltz, South Dakota's Poet Laureate, was among one of the most interesting and unusual appearances. With his quaint, but humorous expression, his original verse, and his neat "hermitish" appearance, this famous son of South Dakota appealed to all the campers.

On another evening we all took part in an Old West Party by dressing as nearly as we could to suit the occasion. This was a full affair with the girls' long gowns of cooperation and the boys' light colored shirts and cowboy hats.

On the last evening at camp the Annual All-State Banquet was held. This year the theme of the banquet was "The Farmers Union." Folk dances and games were conducted each evening after the program. This, again, gave us an opportunity to enter into the spirit of cooperation and indeed, everyone did so. After each game everyone repaired to the dining hall for lunch. Immediately following lunch, Evaluation Hour was held. This consisted of a review of the day's activities and a comment of their worth to the camp.

The singing of "Viva La Co-operation" and "Taps" was our last group activity of the evening. This was indeed a time when all campers experienced a feeling of fellowship and goodwill toward his fellow campers as the voices rose into the cool night air from the circle of campers below on the lawn. On cold nights this vicinity was just as effective when we grouped about the fireplace for our last assembly.

At 11 o'clock we were in our cabins, and at "lights out" we heard the bugler sound "Taps." This signified the close of another day and the silence settled upon the camp for the night.

Homeward Bound. We left camp Judson early Thursday morning to wend our way homeward. Since we were taking one of our party, Miss Esther Ekblad, Kansas Jr. Leader, to Denver where she was scheduled to take part in a radio broadcast on the subject of "Youth in the Nation," we were able to include many interesting points in Colorado before returning to Kansas. We drove south and westward from Pactola to see sections of Wyoming.

After leaving Colorado, we diverted from our path to tour the West Thompson Canyon, the recently famed Estes Park, and the Rocky Mountain National Park. Although we spent ten days in a mountain vacation land while in camp, we found a new interest in the mountains of this section of Colorado. They toured to heights of pine poles—many of which were still standing, while others were lying criss-cross on the mountain sides. This truly presented to us a desolate sight. Many of these pine poles—many of which were still standing, while others were lying criss-cross on the mountain sides, were replaced by young trees.

We saw Long's peak, which towers above the surrounding mountains. We drove to an altitude of over 12,000 feet and then we were ready to descend before gravity did its bit in pulling us closer to earth by her own short method.

Before reaching Denver, we drove over the Continental Divide. We had a thrilling motor boat ride on Colorado's deepest and biggest lake—Grand Lake, and we saw the 64 mile long Moffat Railroad Tunnel.

We did not spend a great deal of time in Denver—probably due to two reasons. First, we did not have time, and secondly, Denver was much too large and complicated for us. We were reluctant to leave Esther behind, but we bravely said good-bye and "hasta manana" and went on our way. There was nothing spectacular or particularly interesting after we left Denver early Friday evening, August 23, except for one somewhat amusing incident. We give credit to Helen's ingenuity when she insisted we look at our maps after we had driven some distance from Denver and onto a new highway. We willingly and without alternative turned around and retraced thirty-seven miles of highway which was leading us in a southwest direction instead of east. Since we lost nearly two hours due to a time change and to lack of a compass, we drove through Friday night to make up for lost time.

We had a glimpse of the airplane which chased and killed nine army officers near Denver. At various hours of the day on Saturday, we reached our homes without any mishaps during the entire trip. (We really wanted at least one flat tire). We were sorry the tour was at an end, but glad to get home, and oh, so tired. Irma Kietzman.

Infantile Paralysis a Threat. The present rise in reported cases of infantile paralysis in Kansas indicates that the disease may assume epidemic proportions in the state. The total of 47 cases reported during the month of July is the largest number ever reported in this month of the year since high occurred in July of 1930, with 39 cases.

It is the history of this disease that cases increase during August and September, reaching their peak in the latter month. During the two weeks ending August 10 a total of 46 cases has been reported. The state health department does not wish to cause widespread alarm, but deems it wise to urge the following precautions, which will help to prevent further spread of infantile paralysis; when cases of disease appear in a community:

(1) Avoid crowds and public gatherings. (2) Avoid personal contact—such as hand-shaking and kissing. (3) Exercise caution in drinking to drinking utensils—unsterilized cups or glasses in common use are strongly condemned. (4) Milk for drinking should be pasteurized or boiled. (5) Keep physically fit, by proper food, regular elimination, rest, fresh air, and exercise—avoid excessive fatigue. (6) Do not swim, as it may be the nose. (7) Operations on the nose and throat, such as for the removal of tonsils and adenoids, should be postponed until the epidemic is over. (8) Keep young children strictly at home, or at least, in contact with as few different persons as possible.

Early Symptoms include: moderate fever in the beginning; usually a headache; gastrointestinal symptoms such as vomiting and constipation; drowsiness alternating with irritability; supersensitiveness or tenderness to the touch; stiffness of the neck and spine. When any of these symptoms appear, call your family physician at once. Much can be done to prevent serious results by proper medical and nursing care.

Hay Fever. Around the middle of August the ragweed pollens begin to mature, and the hay fever victims of this pollen start their sneezing, coughing and blowing. The majority of hay fever cases of late summer and early fall are caused by the ragweed pollens, whereas most spring hay fever is caused by timothy pollen. In late spring and mid-summer, the grasses are in bloom, and many cause their share of trouble. Plants with very light pollens, easily carried by the wind, cause most of the hay fever—the ragweed pollen is of this type. The greatest aid to the hay fever victim, is removal of the offending pollen, although other measures may also be employed to give relief.

Hay fever is an irritation of the mucous membrane linings of the body air passages, such as those of the nose, throat and sinuses of the head. The eyes also seem to be affected. Pollens of plants, so fine as to be dust-like,

cause the irritation, and nature's way of trying to dilute, cover, or wash away the offending substance is shown by such reactions as sneezing and a watery nose. The irritation causes the membranes to become thick, smaller and tender—and secondary infections may occur.

Medical authorities state that the disease is not communicable—susceptibility is present at birth, and sensitivity seems to be inherited. Cutting ragweeds and destroying these plants before they blossom is a great kindness to the many persons who are sensitive to this pollen. Nowadays, many sufferers are spared the annual siege of hay fever, by a series of desensitization treatments, usually administered by "shots" of the pollen extract, which tests have shown to be indicated for individual treatment. This treatment should be given only by a physician. Temporary relief can also be given by proper medical treatment. Air conditioning helps too, or traveling to pollen-free areas. Promiscuous use of nose drops may do more harm than any of those prescribed by your physician.

LINE FOR WORKING. "What is the best way to approach you for a little loan?" the prodigal son asked his father. "Well," his father answered, "if I were you, I'd make the request by telephone, then hang up before you receive an answer!"—Franklin News.

TO CORONADO HEIGHTS. McPherson County Juniors Enjoy Singing and Welfare. The McPherson County Juniors were entertained by the Lindsborg Juniors Tuesday evening, August 26 at Coronado Heights.

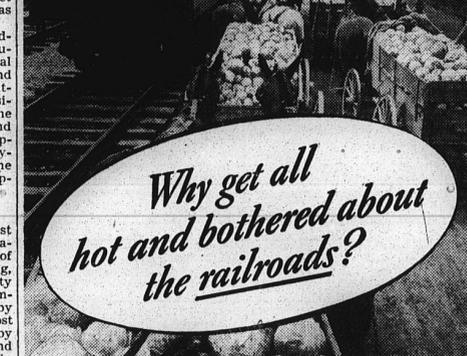
As the Juniors arrived there was much scouting over the Heights; then just at dusk wetters were roasted over a camp fire. Afterwards the group was called together by Orville Rawson, president, for a short meeting. As the secretary was not present, the president appointed Keith Peterson to take the minutes of the meeting. Group singing was enjoyed and then various matters of importance to the Juniors were discussed. Among those things Mrs. Olson reminded the group of the Junior Banquet in the fall. A committee was appointed to work with the County Junior Leader, Mrs. Charlie Olson, on this project.

It was then decided to try for a Junior Chorus. Quite a number showed their willingness to cooperate toward organizing a chorus. Niles Gibson, delegate to the State Camp, then gave a short report on All-State Camp. The meeting was then adjourned and games were played until a late hour when watermelon was served. The Juniors wended their way

Consign Them to "YOUR OWN FIRM" FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO. Kansas City—Parsons—Wichita

Counting Sheep Is Counting Dollars. Make Your Lambs Bring You Every Possible Dollar.

Why get all hot and bothered about the railroads?



MOST of the men who publish successful farm papers have to be pretty level-headed observers of farming and all the things which affect it. When one of these publishers, W. J. Allen, of the Dakota Farmer, took a look at the railroad situation, he asked himself this question:

"Why get all hot and bothered about the railroads? The trains are running, pretty well on time; passengers are being handled safely, in far more comfort and at lower fares than formerly; freight is being handled more rapidly over long distances than ever before;... the public seems to be getting right well served—why stew?"

Having asked this question, Mr. Allen answered it. And here's what he said:

"Because the hard fact is that the combination of circumstances and conditions has made a great many of the roads lose money; they can't continue that forever and also continue to operate properly; and the roads are absolutely essential to the Dakotas. Their welfare is of vital interest to Dakotas. Is it necessary to prove that? ... Not to anyone who has a real conception of the tonnage that must be moved into and out of Dakota, if people are to stay here and thrive, and which must move by rail."

You can substitute any other farm section for the Dakotas, and these same statements will apply. American farmers need the railroads—and the railroads need the farmers' friendship and support.

"See America" FOR \$90. Start from your home town now on a Grand Circle Tour of the United States—east coast, west coast, border to border—go by one route, return by another— liberal stop-overs—for \$90 railroad fare in coaches—\$135 in Pullmans (plus \$45 for one or two passengers in a lower berth). NOW—TRAVEL ON CREDIT—See your local ticket agent.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Advertisement for 'For KEEPING OUT' and 'On KEEPING IN' featuring Sterling Quality Fence. The ad describes the benefits of electrically reinforced steel fence, including its strength and durability. It also mentions a 'Pop-Inn Co-op' and a 'Farmers Union Jobbing Association'.

Advertisement for the Kansas State Fair. The ad announces the opening of the fair in Hutchinson on September 15th, featuring 7 fun-packed days. It lists various exhibits and activities, including the State's Largest Fall Farm Machinery Show, Farm Products and Home Makers Shows, MORE ENTERTAINMENT—3 Days Auto Racing, 3 Days Horse Racing—Gala Musical Revue, and MORE FUN—Biggest Carnival Ever to Play in Kansas.

Population On Farm Increases Over 2 Million

Gain Is Since 1930; And It Makes Pressure Greater on Low Agri. Income

The farm population of the United States totals more than 32,000,000 persons. This represents an increase of approximately 2,000,000 since 1930, reports Conrad Tauer in the Agricultural Situation published by the department of agriculture.

The farm population increased during this period at about the same rate as the total population, with the result that ratio of farm to total population is practically the same now as it was in 1930.

Ratio Remains Same The maintenance of this proportion is a new development in American population trends. Heretofore the farm population increased less rapidly than the non-farm population; indeed, during the 20 years preceding 1930 the farm population declined both in total and in proportion of the whole population.

An increase in farm population at the present time accompanies the growing pressure of population on agricultural income. Technological changes in agriculture have kept pace with those in industry, with the result that labor requirements for agricultural production have been decreased.

Normal requirements in farm production for both domestic and foreign outlets can now be met by approximately 1,600,000 fewer workers on farms than in 1929—or a total of about 3,500,000 fewer farm people than there are today.

The estimates of employment on farms show a surplus of more than 300,000 persons during the last decade.

But while employment opportunities on farms were decreasing, there was less likelihood that farm people would secure jobs if they moved away. Many stayed. The unemployment on farms reported in the 1937 Census of Unemployment is largely a result of this decrease in migration off the farms.

There was no decrease in the number of young farm people reaching maturity during the 1930's; nevertheless, the volume of migration from farms during the decade was only a little more than one-third the net migration during the 20 years before 1930.

Consequently, there are approximately 3,500,000 more persons living on farms than if the migration from farms had been at the same rate as during the 10 years before 1930. Since, young adulthood is normally the time of greatest migration, the effect of the reduced migration from farms has been especially marked in this group. Two million of this 3,500,000 are young people between 15 and 30 years of age.

Trends of Change Changes in farm population were not uniform throughout the country during the past decade. In some areas—especially areas best adapted to commercial farming, including the sections which are most severely hit by drought—there was enough migration from the farms to bring about a reduction in farm population. But in other areas there were general increases large enough to show an increase for the entire country.

One result of these changes was to increase the number of persons living in the more densely populated farm areas and to decrease the number living in the less densely populated farm areas.

Three of the major geographic divisions were about equal in farm production in 1930—East South Central, 5,652,000; West South Central, 5,275,000; and West North Central, 5,030,000—but by 1940 the number of people on farms in the East South Central States had increased to 5,624,000; in the West South Central States to only 5,303,000; and in the West North Central States there was a decrease to 4,840,000.

There was some movement from towns and cities to farms, especially during the early years of the decade, but the increase in total farm population cannot be accounted for as the result of an exceptionally large back-to-land movement. The fact is that more people moved to farms between 1929 and 1930 than between 1930 and 1940—approximately 13,000,000 compared with 10,600,000.

The number of persons moving from farms to towns and cities decreased more sharply in the latter decade—from 19,400,000 to 12,800,000. With movement from farms more sharply reduced than movement to farms there was a reduction in the net volume of migration—from approximately 6,000,000 to only 2,179,000.

Still to California One of the currents of migration which attracted much attention during the decade was from parts of the Great Plains and adjacent areas to the Pacific Coast States.

This movement is still continuing. The areas from which the migrants went were areas of considerable outmigration prior to 1930—the Central, which registered increases between 1920 and 1930, and very small increases since 1930, and the West North Central States, which lost farm population in both decades.

In all these areas there had been some increase in farm population when industrial employment opportunities were curtailed after 1929. The increases continued until 1934. After that time need for alternative opportunities was greatly increased by severe droughts.

In some parts of these areas, continued mechanization of farming operations had further reduced opportunities for farmers or even displaced those already operating farms. As a result, there was a migration from the farms and villages of these areas during the latter part of the decade, much of which went to the Pacific Coast States.

Studies of migration show that the number of people moving into Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, was about the same during the 1930's as it had been during the 1920's. Similar studies in California show that somewhat fewer persons moved into farming the 10 years after 1930 than during the 10 years before.

The problems associated with these migrations have been due largely to differences in the types and resources of the areas receiving them. A large proportion of the migrants absorbed into an expanding urban economy. Many brought sufficient capital to assure continued self-support.

The migrants of recent years had little or no capital and large numbers entered the labor market in which the demand is for unskilled seasonal workers. Many who have gained a foothold on the land of their new localities have sought employment on other farms, not suited to permanent occupancy.

Many of the migrants to the Pacific Coast States came from areas where population pressure had already become acute by 1930. This was especially true in parts of Eastern Oklahoma and the Boston Mountains, and surrounding areas in Arkansas. Here farm incomes in 1929 were low and rates of natural increase have been high.

Rates of migration from rural areas were also high before 1930. Because of high birth rates in the past, the population of working age continued to increase rapidly after 1930, but the previous outlets in industrial employment were no longer available in the same volume as before. These conditions, and a lack of resources for profitable employment locally, created a serious relief problem.

URGE YOUNG MEN TO DEVELOP THE FAR. U. POLICIES

(Continued From Page One)

They state their objectives quite clearly: To secure equity, establish justice and apply the golden rule. To discourage the credit and mortgage system. To assist members in buying and selling. To systematize methods of production and distribution. To eliminate gambling in farm products. To bring farming up to the standard of other industries. To strive for harmony and good will among all mankind and brotherly love among ourselves. That was a big order back in 1902 and a big order today, yet as President Hutchins says, "The new system—it is not impossible."

"No doubt you expected me to talk on cooperation as it is this subject with which I am most familiar. However, anything I have said or will say about democracy might well be applied to cooperation.

"Cooperation in buying and selling has been increasing in this country. Our cooperative rules and regulations are democratic. Each member has an equal voice with his fellow members. Cooperation has contributed much to this country. Through it men have been educated to work together, but cooperation in buying and selling is not enough. This spirit must be carried through until industry cooperates with industry, until labor, capital and industry cooperate, until nations cooperate with the nations.

"Now this is some of my homey, amateur philosophy. I don't profess to know what is 100 per cent right and workable, but even if we are on the fence we do have something to think about and by thinking we may protect ourselves from being led off on a detour and being lost or delayed in getting to our goal.

"Surely we are headed for a new goal. A revolution or an evolution is taking place in our economic system. It is our duty to direct it."

"Money or Your Economic Life"

By Wm. C. Gehrke

When the Farmers Union Board extended their unanimous invitation to me to write articles on money, I accepted the opportunity gladly because of the need for proper information. I assumed there were many not satisfied with the explanations generally given concerning world economic turmoil and unrest. I had read many of the readers of these articles did not have time or access to material to make a thorough study to find out the facts behind the news. It was also understood that I would have freedom in expressing the facts as I found them. Of course the Board may or may not agree with what I write. That would be foolish to expect them to do so. It was not my intention to write to please any group although I knew it would be displeasing to those who are other desires than to help solve the problems of our nation and especially the farmers. The only reason I write against many of the present policies of our administration is because my study of economics proves them unsound. It is also self evident that the results gained by the administration and Farm Bureau plan have not succeeded in bringing back prosperity. The dole system can never bring back private property and the free enterprise system. The dole system is just supposed to be temporary—not permanent.

That is the point upon which must be determined whether I continue these articles. Must I write what someone else wants me to write or shall I write the facts available? I shall at any time be glad to reveal the sources of my information which are available to the public. These facts come from scholars—not politicians or control groups. Sufficient information is at hand to write even more startling information, but I have purposely withheld this material because it is evident that many have been prejudiced by false radio and press propaganda and the reader might conclude that I was writing for foreign interests.

May I ask of my readers the following questions? Have I written any material which is contrary to true American interests? Have I written any material which is untrue? Have I written any material which is against true Farm Union Principles? The Union has always declared for Congressional control of money which I advocate. My articles explain why nations are in turmoil and economic deadlock because nations have disregarded this important government function.

To decide if anything advocated is false propaganda requires much more than name calling, or denunciation. Let us trace the philosophy adhered to by those who disagree with my writings and see what the results will be. Through the radio, press and organizations this group advocates boycotting the Europe under Nazi control which means restricted international trade and a continuance of the international depression. They advocate giving favors to nations which they like and insulting nations which they do not like. This policy always has in the past led to war. They advocate a continuance of the private Federal Reserve System of money control and the private international control which furnishes the basis for the present war.

Instead of "boycott of any nation I insist on free trade with all instead of insulting nations which leads to war I advocate that which leads to peace and preserves peace. The international gold group forced all nations to pass through their hands which led to the European revolt. It is on the same principle internationally as our "revolt" in 1932. Then we bartered and used script among ourselves because the private Federal Reserve System would not allow enough money for us to carry on our exchanges. However in our case we did not get the proper cure of government money issue but an overdose of loans which shall ultimately end in ruin. We are still suffering from the 1932 money scarcity although the loans give temporary relief. The same thing happened because money was deflation hit all nations following restricted among the nations as well as within the nations. Remember our 1932 depression began back in 1920. Also remember we are still suffering from a money scarcity. The only prosperity we have as a result is in the munitions industry. They have promised us that this war will not let farm prices rise. Strange as it may seem the internationalists foster and prefer dictatorships. It is only when a nation refuses their control that they are condemned, whether it be a dictatorship or democracy. Just watch your press reports and notice that certain nations like China, Russia, Greece, Rumania are lauded along with the democracies, in spite of the fact that they are dictatorships. You also must surely sense the trend toward centralized, one man government in our own country. This whole trend has been very definite in the last twenty years but more pronounced in the past few. If you still doubt this trend in the country why don't Congress control money instead of allowing it to continue in the private Federal Reserve System and their international friends.

Instead of following the policies advocated by my critics which will lead to suppression of individual liberties; a controlled press; and finally war and revolution, let us examine the results of policies I advocate. I might as well advocate what many Farmers Union folks.

George Washington, known as the father of our country, adhered strictly to the doctrine which his administration inaugurated namely: friendly trade relations with all nations, and special favors or tangential alliances with none. This doctrine was formulated for this country when Europe was seething in wars and was governed by rulers as autocratic as we find any place today. Our leaders then reasoned correctly that it doesn't make any difference regarding a nation's

politics only when I see a departure which has taken place in recent years. I believe other nations have a right to their particular form of government the same as I do to mine. If there are bad nations as viewed by some, it is not our duty to punish them by war or trade policies. If so, then farmers should cease selling grain to Kansas City and Chicago because there are gangsters in those cities. I advocate sound like those of any foreign government. I have the right to say they copy from my school of thought for I have advocated these policies for the past ten years. Let us undo other nations as we would have them do unto us.

Since the Editor of the Farmers Union paper has indicated I was Nazi minded, and if he dictatorialy controls the inclusion of the Farmers Union Board and can censor what I write then my connection with this paper shall soon cease. I have known for a long time, even before I started writing this present series of articles, that the Editor didn't want me to write. Name calling is cheap and it doesn't develop intelligent discussion. I should be happy to debate any of the questions I have raised in any public discussion. If I continue to write I must do so with freedom of mind and abusive remarks must be eliminated. I shall invest my time and energy in fact this shall be my last article unless you write to the Farmers Union Board of Directors insisting that they retain or reject my articles. I will write an article happy to explain the "Blitz" dollars referred to in the article criticizing my article. I could write on money and never mention present conditions but if knowledge is to be effective it must be applied now—not in the dead past.—William C. Gehrke.

The policeman had stopped a motorist who was breaking a rule of the road. "Now, let's have your name," he said. Demetrius Aloysius Hebblethwaite, said the motorist. "None o' that, now," said the policeman, severely. "It's your name I want, not your family motto!"—Tit-Bits.

The Coast Guard academy is located at New London, Conn. "Lest We Forget" Someone someone can write an interesting article about the political postcard ad "Lest We Forget the Past," in Kansas Union Farmer of August 15 about where and by whom it was enforced. Who wrote the ad? Who was instrumental in getting it slid into the forms of our Kansas Union Farmer without being labeled "political advertisement?" It was also favored with a picture of the grain market postcard quotations to Far, Co-op, Grain Co., Bronson, Minn., for July 12, 1933, when wheat was at \$1.00 a bushel and triple A had not yet been given birth. No coercing regulations. May the day soon be here when the farmer can see what the triple A was designed for.

Lest we forget where we are at today, it will be well for us to go and see the picture Frames of Wrath again. It was framed by the triple A administration. (Newspaper stated that Mrs. Roosevelt become so concerned, upon seeing the picture, that she checked the setting of it and found conditions were not exaggerated in the picture.) Henry Wallace was at the head of the United States department of agriculture under which the Farmers Union of Oklahoma and of the U. S. A. for that matter, were operating.

True, the first part of the picture which would have shown the "Wheat" and "safety" of the farmer's income (it wasn't all windmills) for the Joeds were never filled. We farmers know all too well all about that, but the picture was not to be a proper farmers Union graduated land tax law would have prevented the Shawnee Land and Cattle Company from ever being organized and the Joeds would not want such a law and so our legislators yielded to the wishes of these Big Boys. The irate Farmer Joed with his shotgun should have put his complaint directly up to legislators while it was yet time, and not at the hired driver of the Caterpillar tractor.

But under the triple A, the low farm income is being protected as prescribed by law, and accordingly, farm mortgage as dispensed by the United States department of agriculture is being protected. The Joeds which eventually gave the Shawnee Land and Cattle Company their chance and the Joeds were on their way to somewhere in F. S.

In F. S. the benefit of the half loaf advocates, the picture showed Farmer Joed, due to his limited financial means, trying to buy a fraction of a loaf of bread. No wonder our home consumption and market is stagnant.

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Victor Hawkinson, Randolph, Kansas. "Death Costs are High" We wish to call to your attention the high cost of the human dead. The Funeral Directors' Association which has control of the State of Kansas collects a royalty or a bounty on each and every death in Kansas. It makes no difference if it is a baby that dies at birth or an old age pensioner, these directors want the dying public to keep up all of this expense. This body takes from the public that which does not belong to it to pay a lawyer to protect it. Why does such a bunch of men have such protection? Why should a bunch of men and women be al-

SHADE

The kindest thing God ever made, Of noontimes blinding glare and heat, Upon a flowered field, is shade. His glorious company of trees Throw out their mantles, and on these The dust-stained wanderer finds ease.

Green temples, closed against the heat Of noontimes blinding glare and heat, Open to any pilgrims feet. The white road blisters in the sun Now, half the weary journey done, Enter and rest, oh weary one.

And feel the dew of dawn still wet Beneath thy feet, and so forget The burning highway's ache and fret. This is God's hospitality, And who rests beneath a tree Hath cause to thank Him gratefully.

Theodora Garrison in "The Dreamer."

Plan Hearings On Migration of Farm Destitute

Special Congressional Committee to Hold Study, Sept. 16-17, in Lincoln, Neb.

Lincoln, Neb.—Fourth of a series of congressional hearings on the interstate migration of destitute citizens will be held in Lincoln on September 16 and 17 in court room No. 2 of the Nebraska state capitol. Rep. John H. Tolson, of California, heads the special house committee investigating migration. Other members of the committee are Carl T. Curtis, (R), Nebraska; Frank C. Osmer, Jr., (R), New Jersey; Claude V. Parsons, (D), Illinois; and John J. Sparkman, (D), Alabama.

Chairman Tolson said his committee is anxious to get complete picture of the rapidly growing migrant problem in this series of hearings which originated recently in New York. Other hearings have been held at Montgomery, Alabama, and Chicago. Following the Lincoln hearing there will be similar sessions in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Washington, D. C.

Kansas Is Included States to be included in the Lincoln hearing are: Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana and Colorado. "The situation in these states is vastly different from that in California, the eastern states and the Chicago area," the chairman said. "Migration from the great plains states has been almost entirely outgoing, and on a scale which has handicapped both business and agriculture."

Representative Curtis, calling attention to the fact that 65,000 persons have migrated from Nebraska in the past 10 years, expressed the opinion that migration from the drought areas has brought about an economic lack of balance that constitutes a serious national problem. "We propose at this hearing," Mr. Curtis said, "to give the people of the great plains drought areas an opportunity to tell their witnesses. A fact finding body representing the entire Congress of the United States. This congress, through the committee, will hear from the people in these areas what program can be instituted or other aids given to assist destitute persons in holding their farms."

Four governors have been invited to testify and Gov. R. L. Cochran, of Nebraska already has accepted. At least 15 expert witnesses from the states involved will be heard as well as a number of migrant witnesses. An office has been opened in Lincoln for more than a week with a staff, under the direction of A. Kramer, chief field investigator, making contacts with prospective witnesses. Hearings will be open to the public, Chairman Tolson said.

A HEAP O' LIVIN' ANACONDA, Mont. (AP)—The ages of the three sisters and two brothers of the Spencer family add up to 392 years and 10 months. The average age of the five Spencers' "children" is 78.6 years. Youngest is Mary Spencer of Oberlin, Ohio, 70. Oldest is Mrs. Iva Hudson of Liberty Center, Ohio, 86. The others are Milton Spencer of Anacanda, Christina Spencer of Liberty Center, and E. H. Spencer of Ashland, O.

A portable enlarger for miniature camera films has been invented that can be packed in a carrying case 13 1/2 inches square and six and one-half inches wide.

HOUDINI

On examining an invoice of goods, a merchant found everything correct except one hammer which was missing. "Oh, don't be unaisy, sir," cried his assistant. "Sure, I must have taken it out to open the box."

CRESTFALLEN She: "We must not do anything you can't afford, dear." He: "Oh, then you won't marry me, after all!"

It's Dependable

KFU BINDER TWINE

From experience, farmers have found they can depend on KFU binder twine. Year after year it has performed its work satisfactorily so that our people purchase it with the utmost confidence they will receive honest value.

KFU binder twine is well treated with insect repellent. It is made from quality fibre, has full yardage and ample breaking strength. Ask your local Farmers Union dealer for KFU and other binder twines.

Distributed by FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION Topeka, Kansas City, Wakeney

The Open Forum

"Lest We Forget" Someone someone can write an interesting article about the political postcard ad "Lest We Forget the Past," in Kansas Union Farmer of August 15 about where and by whom it was enforced. Who wrote the ad? Who was instrumental in getting it slid into the forms of our Kansas Union Farmer without being labeled "political advertisement?" It was also favored with a picture of the grain market postcard quotations to Far, Co-op, Grain Co., Bronson, Minn., for July 12, 1933, when wheat was at \$1.00 a bushel and triple A had not yet been given birth. No coercing regulations. May the day soon be here when the farmer can see what the triple A was designed for.

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lived to gang together to work a hardship on the impotent? Is it true that there is nothing can be done about it? At this time they are working up new schemes and laws to get enforced next year. Why? They even brag that when they get fully organized they will write their own ticket.

Sure, your local funeral director is a nice fellow. He attends church, goes to lodges. He will walk down the street with you and all the time he is wishing that some one of your family will die today. He is waiting for the day. We'll say that he does! And your wife or some other member of your family dies. You call your friend. Now watch. Isn't he nice? He is carrying out this board's orders. He must take care of each little detail. He is really in sympathy with you and yours. The body has been taken care of and it really looks nice. You go to get "What's a casket. Now here is where you get a real trimming. Is your judgment good on such merchandise? Well, your friend knows that he has been waiting for the day. He is taking in all of the surroundings and he aims to get the trick. Now what do you know about the manufacturer's prices. So when he shows you a \$500 casket he has purchased for from \$75 to \$100 and tells you he will make a special price, with all of his services, of \$700, why that really sounds nice.

What a safety! Would man attempt such a scheme at any other time? We say no. Why, this association brags about the fact that its membership may take in \$100, \$200, \$300, \$400, \$500, \$600, \$700, \$800, \$900, \$1,000, \$1,100, \$1,200, \$1,300, \$1,400, \$1,500, \$1,600, \$1,700, \$1,800, \$1,900, \$2,000, \$2,100, \$2,200, \$2,300, \$2,400, \$2,500, \$2,600, \$2,700, \$2,800, \$2,900, \$3,000, \$3,100, \$3,200, \$3,300, \$3,400, \$3,500, \$3,600, \$3,700, \$3,800, \$3,900, \$4,000, \$4,100, \$4,200, \$4,300, \$4,400, \$4,500, \$4,600, \$4,700, \$4,800, \$4,900, \$5,000, \$5,100, \$5,200, \$5,300, \$5,400, \$5,500, \$5,600, \$5,700, \$5,800, \$5,900, \$6,000, \$6,100, \$6,200, \$6,300, \$6,400, \$6,500, \$6,600, \$6,700, \$6,800, \$6,900, \$7,000, \$7,100, \$7,200, \$7,300, \$7,400, \$7,500, \$7,600, \$7,700, \$7,800, \$7,900, \$8,000, \$8,100, \$8,200, \$8,300, \$8,400, \$8,500, \$8,600, \$8,700, \$8,800, \$8,900, \$9,000, \$9,100, \$9,200, \$9,300, \$9,400, \$9,500, \$9,600, \$9,700, \$9,800, \$9,900, \$10,000, \$10,100, \$10,200, \$10,300, \$10,400, \$10,500, \$10,600, \$10,700, \$10,800, \$10,900, \$11,000, \$11,100, \$11,200, \$11,300, \$11,400, \$11,500, \$11,600, \$11,700, \$11,800, \$11,900, \$12,000, \$12,100, \$12,200, \$12,300, \$12,400, \$12,500, \$12,600, \$12,700, \$12,800, \$12,900, \$13,000, \$13,100, \$13,200, \$13,300, \$13,400, \$13,500, \$13,600, \$13,700, \$13,800, \$13,900, \$14,000, \$14,100, \$14,200, \$14,300, \$14,400, \$14,500, \$14,600, \$14,700, \$14,800, \$14,900, \$15,000, \$15,100, \$15,200, \$15,300, \$15,400, \$15,500, \$15,600, \$15,700, \$15,800, \$15,900, \$16,000, \$16,100, \$16,200, \$16,300, \$16,400, \$16,500, \$16,600, \$16,700, \$16,800, \$16,900, \$17,000, \$17,100, \$17,200, \$17,300, \$17,400, \$17,500, \$17,600, \$17,700, \$17,800, \$17,900, \$18,000, \$18,100, \$18,200, \$18,300, \$18,400, \$18,500, \$18,600, \$18,700, \$18,800, \$18,900, \$19,000, \$19,100, \$19,200, \$19,300, \$19,400, \$19,500, \$19,600, \$19,700, \$19,800, \$19,900, \$20,000, \$20,100, \$20,200, \$20,300, \$20,400, \$20,500, \$20,600, \$20,700, \$20,800, \$20,900, \$21,000, \$21,100, \$21,200, \$21,300, \$21,400, \$21,500, \$21,600, \$21,700, \$21,800, \$21,900, \$22,000, \$22,100, \$22,200, \$22,300, \$22,400, \$22,500, \$22,600, \$22,700, \$22,800, \$22,900, \$23,000, \$23,100, \$23,200, \$23,300, \$23,400, \$23,500, \$23,600, \$23,700, \$23,800, \$23,900, \$24,000, \$24,100, \$24,200, \$24,300, \$24,400, \$24,500, \$24,600, \$24,700, \$24,800, \$24,900, \$25,000, \$25,100, \$25,200, \$25,300, \$25,400, \$25,500, \$25,600, \$25,700, \$25,800, \$25,900, \$26,000, \$26,100, \$26,200, \$26,300, \$26,400, \$26,500, \$26,600, \$26,700, \$26,800, \$26,900, \$27,000, \$27,100, \$27,200, \$27,300, \$27,400, \$27,500, \$27,600, \$27,700, \$27,800, \$27,900, \$28,000, \$28,100, \$28,200, \$28,300, \$28,400, \$28,500, \$28,600, \$28,700, \$28,800, \$28,900, \$29,000, \$29,100, \$29,200, \$29,300, \$29,400, \$29,500, \$29,600, \$29,700, \$29,800, \$29,900, \$30,000, \$30,100, \$30,200, \$30,300, \$30,400, \$30,500, \$30,600, \$30,700, \$30,800, \$30,900, \$31,000, \$31,100, \$31,200, \$31,300, \$31,400, \$31,500, \$31,600, \$31,700, \$31,800, \$31,900, \$32,000, \$32,100, \$32,200, \$32,300, \$32,400, \$32,500, \$32,600, \$32,700, \$32,800, \$32,900, \$33,000, \$33,100, \$33,200, \$33,300, \$33,400, \$33,500, \$33,600, \$33,700, \$33,800, \$33,900, \$34,000, \$34,100, \$34,200, \$34,300, \$34,400, \$34,500, \$34,600, \$34,700, \$34,800, \$34,900, \$35,000, \$35,100, \$35,200, \$35,300, \$35,400, \$35,500, \$35,600, \$35,700, \$35,800, \$35,900, \$36,000, \$36,100, \$36,200, \$36,300, \$36,400, \$36,500, \$36,600, \$36,700, \$36,800, \$36,900, \$37,000, \$37,100, \$37,200, \$37,300, \$37,400, \$37,500, \$37,600, \$37,700, \$37,800, \$37,900, \$38,000, \$38,100, \$38,200, \$38,300, \$38,400, \$38,500, \$38,600, \$38,700, \$38,800, \$38,900, \$39,000, \$39,100, \$39,200, \$39,300, \$39,400, \$39,500, \$39,600, \$39,700, \$39,800, \$39,900, \$40,000, \$40,100, \$40,200, \$40,300, \$40,400, \$40,500, \$40,600, \$40,700, \$40,800, \$40,900, \$41,000, \$41,100, \$41,200, \$41,300, \$