



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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PROCEDURE UNDER FRAZIER LEMKE MORATORIUM ACT; REMARKS BY WILLIAM LEMKE

The Farmer Is Required To Complete A Schedule Of Property
Similar To That In Bankruptcy Proceedings

Mr. Lemke, Mr. Speaker, upon the request of many members of this House and upon the request of thousands of farmers who are about to lose their homes by mortgage foreclosure, I shall explain how a farmer must proceed to take advantage of the Frazier-Lemke farm moratorium, which act has been held constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States.

But first of all, Senator Frazier and I, on behalf of the distressed farmers who will now be able to save their homes wish to thank the chairman (Mr. Ashurst) and the members of Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and the chairman (Mr. Summers) and members of the Judiciary Committee of the House, for their wholehearted and sympathetic cooperation. On behalf of these farmers we especially wish to thank Senator McCarran, of Nevada, chairman of the Judiciary subcommittee of the Senate, for his splendid assistance and suggestions, and Senator Borah for his able explanations of the bill on the floor of the Senate.

This act, which has just been held constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, amends subsections (e), (f), (g), (h), and (i) of section 75 of the Bankruptcy Act. Any farmer who is insolvent or who is unable to meet his debts as they mature, may take advantage of section 75 by filing a petition with the clerk of the court of the United States district court of his district, or he may leave the petition with conciliation commissioner of his county, if one has been appointed, praying for relief under section 75 of this act as amended. When the farmer does this, he immediately subjects all of his property, wherever located, for all the purposes of this section, to the exclusive jurisdiction of the court, including all his real and personal property, or any equity or right in any such property of whatever nature.

Such farmer must state in his petition that he is insolvent or unable to meet his debts as they mature, and that he desires to effect a composition or extension of time to pay his debts. He must file a proposal for composition and extension of time, together with a schedule of all of his property and all of his debts. If a majority of the creditors refuse to agree to the proposed composition or extension of time, then the farmer can amend his petition under subsection (e) of the act, asking to be adjudged a bankrupt.

May I suggest that a farmer ought to be careful and not submit any proposal for composition or extension of time that he knows or has reason to believe he cannot live up to? This act is intended to give the farmer out of debt and keep him out of debt. He must not be too optimistic of his ability to pay, but too realistic—reason it out carefully and make only terms which he knows he can meet. Otherwise he is just postponing the evil day.

Such farmers may at the same time, or at the time of the first hearing, petition the court that all of his property, wherever located, whether pledged, encumbered, or unencumbered, be appraised, and that his unencumbered exemptions and unencumbered interest or equity in his exemptions, as prescribed by State law, be set aside to him, and that he be allowed to retain possession, under the supervision and control of the court, of any part or parcel or all of the remainder of his property, including his unencumbered exemptions.

The referee, under jurisdiction of the court, must designate and appoint appraisers as provided for in the Bankruptcy Act. Such appraisers must appraise all of the property of the debtor, wherever located, at its then reasonable and fair market value.

Under section 75 of the Bankruptcy Act it is the duty of every United States district judge to appoint a conciliation commissioner for every county or counties having a farming population of 500 or more farmers. If any such county has less than 500, the judge must join it to some other county. The judge has no discretion in appointing these conciliation commissioners. The act is mandatory. But if no conciliation commissioner has been appointed, the farmer need not wait until one has been appointed. He can file his petition directly with the clerk of the United States district court, as I have stated above.

The farmer is required to complete a schedule of all of his property similar to that in a bankruptcy proceeding. In fact, he should do this at the very start when he makes his proposal for the composition or extension of time. He should make enough copies of his schedule so that he can change from conciliation to a petition in bankruptcy under subsection (e) of section 75 without having to go through the trouble or expense of making out new papers in case he cannot reach an agreement for composition and extension of time with his creditors.

their lands, and personal property, and get their indebtedness readjusted to the present value of their property and pay for same on or before the end of three years.

After the farmer's exemptions and his equity in exemptions have been set aside to him in accordance with State law, and after he has complied with the provisions of the Frazier-Lemke moratorium, then the United States district court must stay all judicial or official proceedings in any State or Federal court, or under the direction of any official, against the debtor or any of his property, for a period of 3 years. During such 3 years the debtor will be permitted to retain possession of all or any part of his property in the control of the court, provided he pays a reasonable rental semi-annually for that part of the property of which he retains possession.

The first payment of such rental must be made within 1 year of the day of the order staying proceedings. The amount and kind of such rental must be the usual customary rental in the community where the property is located, based upon the rental value, net income, and earning capacity of the property. Such rental shall be paid into court, to be used, first for payment of taxes and upkeep of the property, and the remainder to be distributed among the creditors. The court, in its discretion, may order the appointment of a receiver or property of the debtor or any unexempt property not reasonably necessary for farming operations, to be applied under the provisions of the act.

At the end of 3 years or prior thereto, the debtor may pay into court the amount of the appraisal of the property of which he retains possession, including the amount of encumbrances on his exemptions up to the amount of the appraisal less the amount paid on principal. Upon request of any secured or unsecured creditor or upon the request of the debtor, the court must order a reappraisal to establish the then present value of the debtor's property, provided, however, that the creditors may request in writing that the value be established by sale at public auction. From such sale the farmer will have 90 days in which to redeem.

If, however, the debtor at any time fails to comply with the provisions of this act or with any orders of the court made pursuant thereto, or commits waste, or is unable to refinance himself within 3 years of the court's order of the appointment of a trustee and order the property sold. In other words, this gives the farmers 3 years in which to refinance himself. Let us hope that Congress will have sufficient intelligence to pass the Frazier-Lemke refinance bill and settle the farm indebtedness once and for all.

This act applies to all public and private debts. It makes no difference whether such property is mortgaged or whether such debts are secured or unsecured. It makes no difference whether these debts are due to the federal land bank, to the government of the United States, or to any other corporation or person. Congress felt that the government should at least be as fair and decent in dealing with the farmers of this nation as private corporations and individuals.

The term "farmer," as defined by this act, includes not only an individual who is primarily bona fide personally engaged in producing products of the soil but also any individual who is primarily bona fide personally engaged in dairy farming, the production of poultry, livestock or livestock products in their unman-

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GASOLINE CONSUMED ON HIGHWAYS INCREASED 10.8 PERCENT IN YEAR

Over 18 billion gallons of gasoline were used on the highways in 1936, according to statistics collected from State authorities by the Bureau of Public Roads of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Consumption in 1936 increased 1,754,000,000 gallons, or 10.8 percent over that in 1935. Every state shows an increase over 1935 with the exception of North Dakota. Increases of over 15 percent are recorded in Alabama, Arizona, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Tennessee, Washington, and Wyoming.

Every state imposed a tax on gasoline, the rate ranging from 2 to 7 cents, and averaging 3.85 cents for the entire country. The 10 States with the highest percentage increase in consumption all imposed taxes of 5 to 7 cents. Wyoming, excepted, where the rate is 4 cents.

The State taxes, including miscellaneous receipts of collecting agencies, yielded a total income of \$691,420,000 as compared with \$619,977,000 in 1935.

Over 641,000,000 gallons of gasoline were exempted from the tax because of non-highway or public use. Refunds of \$37,000,000 were made, largely for non-highway use. Kansas used \$16,498,000 gallons on its highways and collected in taxes \$9,520,000 in 1936 being 17th in the number of gallons used and 27th in the amount of tax collected. New York was first in the number of gallons used and 1st in the amount of tax collected, \$16,122,000 gallons and \$55,709,000 in taxes collected.

SPRING CATTLE PRICES HIGHEST IN SEVEN YEARS

Highest spring prices in seven years for better grades of heavy weight slaughter cattle were reported today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its April issue on the beef cattle situation.

Markettings of heavy well-finished cattle in the past 2 months have been relatively small. In March short-fed light weight and medium weight cattle comprised the bulk of the market supplies. The number of cattle on feed in the Corn Belt on April 1 this year was 83 percent smaller than a year earlier and was the smallest for April 1 in many years.

A seasonal decline in prices of lower grades of cattle in late spring and early summer was forecast, but the Bureau said the decline is likely to be somewhat less than usual, since there is a relatively strong consumer demand for meats.

There also will be an increase in the demand for replacement stock if feed crop conditions are normal this summer, it was stated.

Slightly fewer cattle were slaughtered during the first quarter of this year compared with the corresponding period in 1936, but the slaughter for the period was much above average. The number of calves slaughtered during the first quarter was the largest for this period on record. The large cattle and calf slaughter during the first three months of this year was attributed largely to the continued scarcity and high prices of feed.

COOP. PROGRESS ABROAD BY HAROLD KNIGHT

In Denmark, One Hundred Cooperative Banks Supply Funds; Credit Associations Supply Both Farmer and City Residents

Harold V. Knight
(Editor's note: This is the second of a series of articles on European Cooperatives based on the findings of the President's Commission of Inquiry on Cooperative Enterprise in Europe.)

When Great Britain restricted the amount of its bacon imports during the depression the Danish farmer was hit hard. Danish bacon production had to be curtailed by a control program similar to the AAA. But instead of the government setting up elaborate machinery, the farmers' cooperative factories carried out the program voluntarily.

Denmark is a democracy where cooperatives occupy a position of major importance and are responsible to a large extent for raising the status of the Danish peasant from one of the most poverty-stricken and least-aided in Europe to one of the highest. Through sixty-one cooperative bacon factories 183,890 farmers handle 85 percent of all bacon exports; 189,250 farmers belong to the 1,411 cooperative dairy societies that handle approximately 95 percent of all the milk produced; 90,000 farmers import four-fifths of the foodstuffs brought in through 1,412 local cooperatives; while about 1,468 local cooperatives having a membership of 61,000. Cooperative stores, egg collecting societies, credit unions, banks and other associations round out the cooperative picture.

In the cities both the consumers' societies and the workers' productive associations, while not as large as the farmers' organizations, are of growing importance. They are eliminating duplication it is estimated that the total individual membership in cooperative societies is close to 4,000,000. With four persons per family it is conservatively estimated that 1,000,000 or more than 40 percent of the total population of 3,705,000 are affiliated with the movement. Approximately 8,000 societies of various kinds are federated into associations of their own kind.

Since the formation of a single Cooperative Wholesale Society of Denmark (F. D. R.) in 1896 there has been a steady and consistent growth of the purely consumer cooperatives. In 1935 there were 1,939 local cooperatives with 354,000 members doing an annual business of \$63,400,000 affiliated with the central wholesale. The F. D. R. owns and operates factories producing hosiery, ready-made clothing, cotton garments, bicycles and automobile fittings, boots and shoes, spices, coffee tea, liquor chocolate confectionery cigars and tobacco, twine and rope soap, margarine, harness and leather. In addition to consumer stores, cooperative caulkers and bakers have developed the last ten years.

The cooperatives go into manufacturing only when they can do it more cheaply than private industry. An international milling trust sells an extensively advertised brand of packaged rolled oats for about 17c. F. D. R. sells a product equal in every respect for a little over 12c a package and less than 10c in bulk. In 100 villages cooperative banks supply the small farmers with facilities that would otherwise be lacking. Twelve credit associations supply farmers and city residents alike with longer term credit needs, holding mortgages of over a billion dollars in 1935. Only one credit association has had to liquidate since the first one was organized in 1851 and that failed in 1935.

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FARM YOUTH AND LEADERS CAMP IN ESTES PARK, COLO.

Want As Many Juniors As Possible
to Attend Junior Camp in Colorado, Kansas Invited to Cooperate

We are in receipt this week of a letter from Jim Patton, secretary of the Colorado Farmers Union, inviting our juniors to attend the Young Peoples camp to be held in Estes Park June 20 to 27, 1937, and a west camp at Grand Junction, Colo., August 11th to 18th. Bernard M. Director of Education of the Colorado Farmers Union writes Miss Cowger in part as follows: "We should like very much to have you in the camp to help with the program if you can arrange it and of course we would welcome a large delegation from your council for the Conference at which Kansas has a large representation, perhaps some of the young people would like to stay over for our camp."

Since it is now too late to plan a good junior camp for Kansas, we believe it would be best if as many as possible of our Juniors would make arrangements to attend one of the Colorado camps. President Vescey and Secretary Cowger have both been invited to act as instructors at the camps. Any one planning to take in one of the camps will please write in to the state office so that we may be able to arrange for your accommodation at the camp and perhaps we can arrange parties to drive to the camp in that way. Through Kansas, later we will bring you more of the particulars.

Below we are printing the tentative program and the requirements as furnished the state office by the Colorado Union. Please give this your careful consideration, you Union folk and if at all possible arrange to send your young folks to the camp and some of you arrange to take in the camp and school with them. Program follows:

Preliminary Announcement Farm Youth Leaders Camp and Rural Life Conference.

DATE AND PLACE
East Camp—June 20 to 27, 1937, Estes Park (YMCA) Conference Grounds, Rocky Mountain National Park.

West Camp—August 11 to 18, 1937 and 1938, West Camp Grounds, Grand Junction, Colorado.

CAMPERS
All young men and women—15 to 24 years of age interested in farming and willing to assume leadership in their home community.

CONFERENCE
The last two days of each camp period will be devoted to a discussion of farm and rural problems. Open to every interested person. Speakers and instructors, national leaders in agriculture cooperative and social economics.

CAMP PROGRAM
Morning—Study and discussion groups. (a) The Cooperative Movement and Economic Welfare. (b) How to influence people. (c) Civic problems affecting Rural Life. (d) Leadership methods and program building.

Afternoon—Creative leisure activities, singing, sports, music, craft, dancing and riding.

Evening—Inspirational and recreational assemblies.

ORGANIZATION & ADMINISTRATION
The entire camp and conference will be organized and administered as a cooperative enterprise.

COST
Campers—\$7.50 for 7 days—includes lodging, meals and instruction.

Conferences—Registration 50c—meals and lodging \$1.90 per day and up.

Visitors—lodging 75c and up—meals 40c and up.

NOTE—Campers must furnish sheets and pillow slips and assist with camp cleaning.

Camp and Conferences sponsored by Colorado Division Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union.

Walter J. Ott, President.
James G. Patton, Secretary.
Bernard M. Joy, Director of Education.

FORMULA FOR FARM SUCCESS

"If we are going to build an organization such as we would like to see," said the manager of a dairy cooperative recently, "we must find some way to make every member think and talk about the cooperative the way he does about his farm, his automobile and his livestock. This can be brought about by bringing more of the problems direct to the members to get their advice and counsel in local meetings. Let us learn to talk about our cooperative and other farm organizations as part owners—and proud of it—instead of intimating that these organizations belong to the boards of directors or the managers. We must build around a principle, and not around men."

It would be hard to find a better general formula for farm success than the one just quoted. The successful farm cooperatives, situated in every part of the country, dealing in every important farm crop—are the co-ops whose members take an intensive, continuous and personal interest in organization affairs. Once members lose interest, or come to feel that they are of no importance to the organization, failure becomes inevitable.

Institutes International Relations to be Held

Institutes of International Relations, lasting as a rule from ten to twelve days, will be held this summer in educational centers located strategically throughout the United States. For the eighth season these institutes will be an important educational summer program for teachers in public and private schools, ministers, advanced college students, community leaders, club and program chairmen.

The institutes are designed primarily to train leaders to carry on peace education in their home communities; to provide an intensive survey of the current world situation; to review issues in American foreign policy and to help in building effective programs for community education in world affairs.

They are conducted by the American Friends Service Committee in cooperation with the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Church and local committees. The institutes are non-sectarian and are open to men and women quite irrespective of religious or other affiliations.

In 1936 there were approximately 1500 members from 45 out of the 48 states attending these institutes.

A distinguished faculty has already been arranged, most of whom will go to several institutes. Among those coming from abroad will be: Pitman B. Potter, Institut Universitaire des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Geneva, Switzerland; Pierre de Lanux, Former Director of League of Nations office in Paris; T. Z. Koo, Secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation; Y. T. Wu, Editor-in-Chief, Association Press in China; Bertram Pickard, Secretary of Friends International Center, Geneva; Leyton Richards, Minister Carr's Lane Church, Birmingham, England.

The economic factors behind world unrest will be discussed by J. Anton DeHaas, Professor of International Relations, Harvard University; Paul H. Douglas, Professor of Economics, University of Chicago; Alvin H. Hansen, Economist, University of Minnesota; Mary Dublin, Professor of

HOPES RISE FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE

By J. E. Jones

Washington, D. C.—In the final analysis the National Labor Relations Act is accepted as a good law. The Supreme Court approved of it and that settled the doubts of many of the "analysts." The author of the law, Senator Wagner, declared after the Court decision that his measure incontrovertibly established that employee and employer received equal protection under the legislation. Let us hope that this analysis is right.

William Green, president of the American Federation, declared that the decision was a "triumph" for the honest aspirations of organized labor. Secretary Perkins, who speaks as the authority of the White House, gave approval, coupled with a sensible reminder that there "will be ticklish points to be settled."

If these expressions of opinion are correct the management and the workmen in industry may be able to shake hands across their chasm.

Only John L. Lewis, war-lord of the outrageous sit-down strikes, voiced fresh blasts against the nation's highest tribunal, thus differing from the optimistic reactions of his betters. Secretary Perkins, however, he takes umbrage at Secretary Perkins, since a "point to be settled" concerns his method of drawing millions of dollars annually into C. I. O. coffers, and making no public report.

Employers properly face full responsibilities for their actions, and very naturally the grave dangers to peace and progress will continue as long as there is a dictatorship over America's industries by men like Mr. Lewis, who are without any responsibility attached except to themselves.

The differences and antagonisms between different labor organizations, as they have stood out in the recent strikes, have been a stumbling block in the way of arranging for collective bargaining. The rights of workmen to bargain through their own groups can no longer be denied under the law. The assumption of the sit-downers that they represented all the workmen did not succeed, as in all compromises each separate union, or organized group, retained the right to bargain for themselves. The principle was still further applied in the motor strikes where seniority and individual rights were retained for workmen by insistence of the employers.

In the final analysis, the National Labor Board has a big responsibility on its hands. Its authority must be enlarged, particularly if doubt remains, view of the Court decision, that it has authority to protect employers as well as employees, and render equal justice to them, and to society. The signs are very hopeful for better and less disturbed conditions, such as have recently paralyzed industry, and spread damage in all directions, even to the most remote localities.

(Editor's Note: Mr. Jones is spokesman for the industrialists. We reprint his article so as to give our readers their point of view.)

JOHN FROST ANSWERS CRITICS OF COURT PLAN

Says All Informed Men Agree the Court Reorganization Plan Is Constitutional

Brothers E. F. Schiefelbusch, Anton Peterson, W. H. Pierson, and Francis Kelley have criticized my articles on the Supreme Court. None of them attempted to disprove the facts, which, after much careful search, I produced from history and other reputable sources. But they have made a flank attack.

Brother Peterson says we are dabbling in politics and off the road to ruin taken by the Farmers Alliance. Brother Kelley says it is his time to call a halt on partisan politics. Listen brothers. The Farmers Alliance formed a new political party and fought both the old political parties. That was politics. This writer has always opposed that policy. He believes in working for farm legislation through both parties, and keeping on good terms with both parties. In the articles on the Supreme Court, it was shown that liberal Republican Presidents Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt as well as liberal Democrat Presidents Jefferson and Franklin Roosevelt had bitter battles with the tyrannical Supreme Court packed by the rich in opposition to the common people. It had repeatedly taken the same course: was shown that the Republican Party that Democrat President Roosevelt now proposes. Lincoln even set aside the infamous Dred Scott Decision of the Supreme Court by his own presidential proclamation—far beyond court proposal now.

These discussing the Schools and Community Education are as follows: Harold Rugg, Professor of Education at Teachers College, New York; Bess Goodykoontz, Assistant Commissioner, U. S. Office of Education; Frederick J. Libby, Executive Secretary, National Council for Prevention of War; Roswell F. Barnes, Associate Secretary, Federal Council of Churches; Ben Cherrington, Foundation for the Advancement of the Social Sciences, University of Denver; W. Clyde Allee, President of the American Society of Zoologists in 1935, will deal with the Biology of War and Peace.

The Cooperative Movement and Peace will be discussed by Wilfred L. Husband, supplemented by his motion pictures of Swedish Cooperatives.

MEDICAL BUREAU REPORTS GROWING INTEREST IN COOPERATIVE MEDICINE

New Pamphlet on "Co-Op Health Associations" Published

(Co-op League News Service)

New York.—With cooperative health associations under discussion in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, California and New York, the Medical Bureau of the Cooperative League of the U. S. A. has taken steps to expand its service to advise local groups on medical service, financial structure and other matters important to the success of new ventures. To insure the soundness of these cooperatives the Bureau has set up definite standards which must be met by genuine cooperative health associations.

The Bureau has just published a new pamphlet, "Cooperative Health Associations—The Essentials of Organization and Function," which outlines the types of associations suitable to the needs of widely varying communities and groups. The pamphlet was prepared by the Executive Board of the Bureau, consisting of Dr. James P. Warburton, Dr. Kingsley Roberts, Dr. Esther Lucile Brown, Dr. Fred Mott, Robert Smith, Boris Orlov James C. Drury and A. J. Iserman. The price of the pamphlet is 25c. It may be obtained from the Bureau of Cooperative Medicine, 5 E. 57th street, New York City.

FEWER BEARING TREES MAINTAIN APPLE SUPPLY

Apple growers in the United States are now producing almost as many apples as were grown on practically twice as many trees 25 years ago, says H. P. Gould, fruit specialist of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Back in 1910 there were 151,300 apple trees of bearing age, 65,800,000 which had not reached bearing age, but the average production was only .02 bushels for each tree. By 1925 there were only 103,700,000 trees of bearing age, 34,300,000 which had not reached the bearing age, although the average yield per tree had been boosted to 1.76 bushels.

In 1935 the number of bearing trees had been reduced to 82,500,003 trees of bearing age, 17,500,000 of nonbearing age, and the average yield per tree was 1.64 bushels.

The decrease in number of trees apparently has been in non-commercial areas, says Mr. Gould. This probably accounts for the improved average in production, and the result of better care for the orchards in the commercial areas.

Another notable trend reported by Mr. Gould is the shift in production leadership from the East to the West. In 1917 Washington State first exceeded New York in apple production. Since 1921 Washington has held the lead consistently and now is producing two to three times as many apples as any eastern State.

Despite the increase in population there has been no increase in consumption of apples in the last few years. Mr. Gould points out that orange production is up 155 percent since 1915, and grapefruit production has jumped 118 percent since 1921.

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When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1937

EDITORIAL

Collective bargaining, is a phrase that many people think as having application only to labor unions. We farmers also have need for collective bargaining and must use it if we hope to retain what little equity we still have in our farms or equipment, if we happen to be tenant farmers. We farmers in Kansas have as good a chance for effective collective bargaining as has any labor organization, if we will but use the means at hand. First, in an economic way we have our Cooperative business organizations, such as the elevators, stores, oil stations, produce and cream stations and shipping associations that give considerable bargaining power in the sale of the products of our farms and the purchase of our needs. Then we have the larger cooperatives, our state wide institutions such as the Jobbing Association, the Farmers Union Creamery, the Insurance companies, the Livestock Commission Co. and the Auditing Association, which serve our local cooperatives in the terminal markets and furnish us audits, bonds, and insurance at cost. If we would only use the economic bargaining power which we have in our local and regional cooperatives to the fullest extent we would correct many of the ills that cause us to mortgage not only our farms but the future of our children.

Besides the economic bargaining power that we have in our cooperatives we have also great political and social bargaining power in our Farmers Union locals, the State Union, and the National Farmers Union. The trouble with the most of us is that we are like the bashful young man who asked his girl that he wished he had as many arms as an Octopus. She asked him why he wished to have eight arms and he answered to hug with. Then his girl demurely asked, "Well, why don't you try using the two you have now." We farmers are much like that. If we will only make proper use of our Farmers Union, we will be surprised at the collective bargaining power we really have. If we have trouble with getting things done by the township board or the county commissioners, if instead of taking the matter up individually or griping about it and doing nothing, we will discuss the trouble in our local or county meetings and then decide on a course of action and go after it collectively like the labor unions do we can accomplish wonders. If you members who have troubles that you cannot handle through your local or county union, by using our collective bargaining power as a state Union we can do much to get our farmers a square deal.

Yes we do have bargaining power. Only we do not use it as we could and should. We too often forget that in Union there is strength. If we find that we do not have membership large enough to have the collective bargaining power that we want and need, it is our duty to ourselves, to our families, to go out and get our neighbors to join the Farmers Union, take stock in our cooperatives and help us put farming on a basis commensurate with its importance in our national economy. The Farmers Union and the cooperatives organized by our members have nothing to give you, fellow farmer, except the opportunity to help yourself through the proper use of your collective power. If we as a class are so lazy or careless, too much given to talk and too little to action, to use the tremendous collective bargaining power that we have in these organizations, I am afraid there is not much hope for the present generation of farmers. Let us resolve that we will use the opportunity for self help that our Union and our cooperatives give us. Let us patronage the cooperatives, let us attend our local Union meetings, let us stop complaining about our lack of bargaining power and really make use of that which we have, and then watch us really go.

Travelogue

Friday, April 16, I took the Streamliner for Manhattan to take in one session of the Cooperative Conference which was meeting at the college on the 15th and 16th of April. I was sorry that because of too much other work it was not possible for me to attend all the meetings of the conference.

The meeting was called to order by our good friend J. C. Mohler, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. Jake made a fine chairman and added much to the success of the meeting by his timely and lively remarks, and his ability to put every one at his ease. T. B. Dunn, manager of the Farmers Union Auditing Ass'n, made a splendid presentation of the difficult subject of New Taxes Applying to Cooperatives. I wish Mr. Dunn would have had his talk in the form of a paper so that we could publish it

in full for the information of our readers. The many questions asked Mr. Dunn after the close of his talk showed the lively interest he had raised in the subject.

The next speaker on the program was Mr. W. W. Fetrow of the Cooperative Division of the Farm Credit Administration. Mr. Fetrow read a fine paper on the subject, "Some Factors Undermining Cooperative Success." Much better than the average usually given by those coming here from Washington. He presented the subject in a simple commonsense way that appealed to his hearers. As soon as it is possible to get a copy of this paper we will publish it in the Kansas Union Farmer.

In addition to the set talks, and discussions, there was a family exposition on farm management and family cooperation by the "Young" family of Kingman county that was really good and was well worth following. Mr. James (Jimmie) Lambert of Nebraska gave some observations on European cooperatives as seen by him during his trip in Cooperative Europe last year. Mr. Lambert took part in the same tour as did Jimmie Norgaard of Nebraska.

After visiting for a time with the folks at the meeting and eating lunch with my young folks one of whom is attending college at Manhattan, I drove with Al (my son) to southeast Kansas where I was to address a meeting at Sherwin Junction in Cherokee county Friday evening. We ate supper in Parsons and also recruited a part of my old gang of Farmers Union Warriors. Jim O'Hara, manager of the Farmers Union Elevator at Parsons, Bill Acuff, manager of the Parsons branch of the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Co. and old faithful, Geo. Reinhardt, genial president of the Parsons local. These, with Al and I made up the party that started out to help expound Farmers Union principles in Sherwin Junction. After driving along miles and miles of crooked forest roads we finally arrived at the hall in Sherwin only to find that some one had made a wrong date, either we or the local, because the meeting had been held the night before. Although I am sorry that we did not get to meet with the Sherwin local still my time was not wasted as I had a chance to talk about Union matters with Jim O'Hara and the Parsons bunch and Ernie Dean, manager of the Crawford Cooperative Ass'n, and make arrangements for a series of meetings in the two neighborhoods.

Monday afternoon, April 19th I went to Osborne county to speak at a meeting in Downs. I had intended to go on to Osborne and ride back with County Manager, J. C. Gregory; but when the bus stopped in Downs, there were Jimmie Norgaard, George Larson and Henry Negley of the Nebraska Farmers Union to meet me, so I had to get off the bus and stay in Downs, for a good old time visit.

As I expect to have a report on the meeting from some of the Osborne county folks I will not enlarge upon the meeting. There were fully four or five hundred men, women and children present when Herman Rainmaker called the meeting to order and introduced the speakers. I was the first speaker called. I knew that what most of the folks wanted was to see the Cooperative movie from Europe and hear their Nebraska visitors, so I talked only about a half hour. Geo. Larson, President of the Farmers Union Creamery of Nebraska, was introduced next and made a strong appeal for the support of our cooperatives, besides telling us how they do things in Nebraska. Jimmie Norgaard, manager of the Nebraska creameries, made a short preliminary talk about his travel in Europe and then Mr. Negley, Educational director of the Nebraska Farmers Union with the aid of Jimmie Norgaard, put on a fine movie illustrated lecture on cooperation in Europe with some Nebraska films put in for good measure. From the fine attention which the large audience gave during the whole meeting I feel sure that they all enjoyed the meeting. From Downs the Nebraska folks went to Alton Tuesday and Beloit Wednesday evening. The Farmers Union Creamery of Superior, Nebraska, to which the Osborne county and Mitchell county Farmers Union Business Ass'n ship their cream has paid an average of over \$3,000 per year per county in dividends since they started shipping to them. The Nebraska Creameries pay dividends only to paid up Farmers Union members.

Wednesday evening Mr. Cole of the Farmers Union Insurance Co. and I drove to the Crown Point School house to attend a meeting of the Culver local. There was not a large attendance at the meeting but those who were there all took part in the program. Mr. Cole made a fine short talk on insurance in general and the Farmers Union Company in particular. I made a talk on the needs of organization and how to make the best use of our organizations. After the talks and business was over we all ate sandwiches and pie and drank coffee until it was time to go back home. Mr. Abe Pickering was elected as local secretary in place of Mrs. McCall who said that she did not wish to serve any longer. As I am sure that the Culver folks will send in a write up on the meeting I will close this already too long travelogue. Every where I go find that there is a decided need for organization work and that the farmers are ready to join the Union if only we can get to them personally and ask them in.

The Cloak Room

By W. P. Lambertson

W. P. Lambertson
 April 24, '37.

There were only twenty people at the funeral of the late Mrs. Robert Todd Lincoln. They were invited. Three in the Upper House formerly held Cabinet positions: Senators Glass and McAdoo, in the Treasury, and Davis, in Labor.

The babies, (institutions) born from emergency money, are crying their need for sustenance from direct federal funds, while a new, outward wave of economy is in the air.

On Thursday the final conference reports for expenditures on the Navy and for grasshopper control were agreed upon. Although the Navy was over 500 times greater, the grasshopper punches more holes.

Invitations have reached our office relative to the unveiling of Nebraska's two statues next Tuesday. One is of Wm. Jennings Bryan and the other, J. Sterling Morton, of Arbor day fame. They will bring the number of statues to 71.

Secretary Harry Woodring's home, south of Alexandria, was the one built for Nellie Custis when she was married. Many of the Kansas women here were out there Wednesday for an "open house."

Fred Brinkerhoff and I, out for an evening ride, called at Phil Campbell's. We were in time for the said course which Phil has made himself every night for 25 years. His home is the one that the Custis' lived in before they built the Lee home in Arlington.

The flags are at half-mast today for Senator Bachman of Tennessee. He was quiet and conservative. His one constant dress characteristic was wearing a bow tie with the ends tucked back of the collar.

The other Senator from Tennessee, McKellar, ranking man on the Civil Service Committee, is seeing to it that the Soldiers Home at Johnson City is taken out of Civil Service.

Although the telephone is now more than 60 years old, more than two-thirds of the telephone plants now in service in this country has been built within the last 20 years.

WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS

(B. C. W. H.)

The name of China's diplomat is Mr. Sao-Kee Alfred Sze. The last name is pronounced like Zay. The name Alfred looks rather out of place in that Oriental combination. He is the Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for the Republic of China, and that's rather a mouth-filling title.

Though Uncle Sam may continue to be regarded as Santa Claus by many, he may have to do something if he wants to keep his reindeer. Reindeer in Alaska are rapidly diminishing both in number and size, and some persons fear their extinction, so says Harlan Gubser, territorial reindeer expert, at Juneau.

Senator Lewis, of Illinois, Democratic whip, predicts that a vote on the administration's judiciary reorganization plan will not be reached in the Senate until July 4. The Senator, added, "Unless rapid speed of other legislation it session will last until September."

There have been only about 24 extra sessions of Congress in the 148 years since the Constitution was adopted—five of them in the past twelve years.

When Capt. Edward A. Duff, chief of the Chaplain Division, Bureau of Navigation, offered the invocation at the opening of the House recently, he was the first Navy chaplain to officiate in Congress since 1820. He was invited to officiate by Dr. James Montgomery, regular chaplain of the House for 17 years. The honor is frequently given to distinguished clergymen.

As a school kid we were taught that Fulton invented the steamboat. Now comes an incident that causes us to wonder if we were tutored correctly. The Maryland State Historical Society has erected a marker over near Middle Neck, Md., with this inscription: "James Rumsey, the inventor of the steamboat was born in 1743, two miles north of this point in Middle Neck."

COOP PROGRESS ABROAD

BY HAROLD KNIGHT

(Continued from page 1)

ure occurred in 1857. There are also numerous cooperative insurance organizations.

An outstanding characteristic of almost all Danish cooperatives is that they are unincorporated membership organizations and that the members

are jointly and severally liable for debts. It is claimed that this compels members to participate actively in the affairs of the societies, but some leaders today maintain that "experience refutes this view."

Although urban and rural societies alike are members of the central wholesale the urban groups are also organized into the Cooperative Mutual Association in efforts to improve the well-being of the workers. The three points of its program are co-operatives, labor unions and a workers political party. In addition to consumer societies the association includes 40 productive enterprises operated cooperatively. Among these are the cooperative mechanics' leagues of carpenters, masons, and ironworkers which undertake the same sort of jobs as private contractors and give better working conditions and wages to their members.

The role of the Danish farm cooperatives in improving the production and the quality of dairy products, hogs and bacon, poultry and eggs until Danish farm produce commands a premium on foreign markets is well known. The Danish folk schools, though privately owned, are credited with having created the cultural atmosphere in which cooperation thrives.

KNOW YOUR KANSAS

Oddities in the history of Kansas gleaned from the files of the American Guide, Federal Writers Project, Works Progress Administration.

LAWRENCE—The Rev. Richard Cordley, for thirty-eight years pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church in Lawrence, was the object of a widespread search by Quantrell and his men when they raided the town of Lawrence in 1863. Known as the "abolition preacher" and hated by all pro-slavery sympathizers, Cordley was able to elude his pursuers all by fleeing across the Kansas River. Cordley was given the title "abolition preacher" because of his vigorous denunciations of slavery from the pulpit of the Plymouth Church. During the Civil War he served in army camps, and hospitals, and took his turn with soldiers and citizens of Lawrence in standing guard at the old block house. He was made permanent chaplain of the Lawrence G. A. R. Post at the close of the War and his grave is decorated each Memorial Day by surviving members.

PORT SCOTT—An old medical book, "Dr. Gunn's Family Physician" was used in place of a Bible to swear in witnesses who appeared before the "Squatters Court," established by disgruntled Free-Staters at Port Scott in 1857. Declaring that all decisions in cases between pro-slavery sympathizers and Free Staters over homestead claims were going against them because of partiality shown by United States District Judge Joseph Williams, Free-Staters set up their own court and called in a few miles from town. As no Bible was available, Dr. Gunn's treatise on bodily aches and pains, their cause and cure, was substituted.

EMPORIA—The All-Kansas Music Competition Festival sponsored by the Emporia State Teachers' college and held annually at Emporia, is the first of its kind in the United States. It has served as a pattern for similar high school contests throughout the country. The first contest was held at Emporia in the spring of 1912 with an enrollment of the high schools. Today students from approximately 125 Kansas high schools compete for honors at Emporia in contests representing all types of music.

GIRARD—The first airplane factory in Kansas and one of the first in the west was established at Girard in 1908. Incorporated as the Aerial Navigation Company of America the Company's first plane was so heavy that it became necessary to construct a runway of planking to get it in motion. The plane was powered by two small six cylinder "V" type Curtiss motors of about 40 horsepower. The Company's first plane was wrecked a short time later four wagon loads of aluminum were hauled away, with hundreds of yards of canvas and other materials.

800 NEW YORK FAMILIES
 SAVE \$30,000 ON RENT
 IN COOPERATIVE.

New Generating Plant Slashes Light Bills to Save \$15,000 More

(Co-op League News Service)
 New York.—Picture your landlord paying you back two to five weeks rent each year.

Eight hundred New York families, members of the Amalgamated Housing Corporation and Amalgamated Dwellings, Inc., America's two largest housing cooperatives, saved \$30,000 in rent in 1936 and paid back to themselves two to five weeks rent.

During the year the Public Service Commission abolished the conjunctive billing agreement under which the cooperative purchased electricity at a bulk rate from the New York Edison Company and distributed it to its members at considerable savings. Faced with greatly increased electric costs, the Amalgamated Housing Cooperative installed a \$70,000 diesel generating plant. The plant began operation early this year and will cut the electric bills of the members \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year.

In 1936 the cooperative commissary, operating the grocery and vegetable stores, milk distribution and laundry services in the Bronx development, declared a savings return of \$7,500.

A. E. Kazan is manager of both the Amalgamated Dwellings, a 235 apartment development at 504 Grand Street, Manhattan, and the Amalgamated Housing Corporation, 80 Can Cortlandt Park South, Bronx, which houses 620 families. The apartments were erected in 1929 and 1927 and drew most of their membership from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union.

Neighborhood Notes

INTERESTING MEETING AT TURKEY CREEK

The regular meeting of Turkey Creek Local, Union No. 1868, held on the 14th day of April, 1937.

Meeting called to order by President Hoofler. Roll call was answered by twenty members. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and stood approved as read. A bill of \$4-12 for lunch was presented by Mrs. Nellie Bernmitter. The bill was ordered paid.

The secretary was asked to have several corrections made in the mailing list of the Kansas Union Farmer.

Arthur Allen told the local that the county officers were well pleased with their meeting with us in March.

He also said that at the present time the Maple Hill Union oil truck was not being run, but that they would have the other truck continue service until it was back in operation. As there was no further business the meeting was declared closed by President Harold Hoofler, and turned over to lunch committee.

J. C. Bernmitter.
 Secretary-Treas.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY (Anderson County)

Whereas Mr. G. Chandler, the father of our president, has been removed by death.

Be it Resolved, That this Local extend our sympathies to the family and a copy of this resolution be spread on the records of this Local and a copy sent to the family and one copy to the state paper for publication.

S. S. Irwin
 John T. Anderson
 Committee.

AUXILIARY PLANS PICNIC

The Ladies Auxiliary to Farmers Union Local No. 1130 met at the home of Mrs. Walter Hammel. Roll call was answered by twelve members and three visitors with "Little Bits of Everything." Plans were made for the Auxiliary's annual picnic. A number of very interesting articles were read and discussed. A short time was devoted to the study of parliamentary law. During the social hour the hostess served delicious refreshments. The next meeting will be with Misses Lou and Kate Pratt—Emma C. Moll, Secretary.

ILLINOIS SENDS NEWS OF ORGANIZATION THERE

We are sure that the following letter which we received from Brother A. G. Vogel, old time Farmers Union member, and president of the Farmers Union Cooperative Ass'n, Illinois, will prove of interest to our readers. We assure Mr. Vogel of a warm welcome from our Kansas Farmers Union folks. We hope that he will write again soon. Editor.

April 22, 1937.

To Kansas Farmers Union,
 Salina, Kansas.

Dear Members of the Farmers Union:

We are located in southern Illinois, along the Mississippi river in Jackson county.

We have a good farming territory if the water and mosquitoes let us alone. We joined the Farmers Union in the fall of 1919 and stayed with it ever since, that means some of us stayed with it; others dropped out some died, some moved away, and still others don't believe in the Farmers Union but if they can rake a benefit off some of our investment, they like it and laugh. You may be aware of the fact that prior to 1928 there were two Farmers Unions in Illinois. So in 1929 we went in one, consolidated and only had one set of directors, etc.

The writer happened to serve on the board for the Southern Group and after the convention, which was held in Kankakee, Ill. So he was elected to serve on the board again. So in 1930 our local started a co-operative oil station. We first leased it, but shortly after we bought it. We have paid a dividend every year. We have our own land (large lot) in our town and have erected a warehouse on same in which we keep flour, salt, all kinds and sizes, shorts, bran, tankage, meat scraps, mineral feed, etc.

We also built a new shop on our land, a blacksmith shop, and have an extra man to run it to serve all the farmers with all the equipment. He is gas welding, etc.

We also put up a large new wagon or truck scale. Best and largest in town, to weigh trucks, etc.

We buy most of our necessities in a cooperative way, such as flour, mill feed, salt, coal, oil and greases. We have a good large local here. We meet twice a month regularly. The Executive Board meets the first of the month to check the oil drivers. We have two drivers and two trucks to deliver our oil and grease, gas, etc. We just had a board meeting the other night to buy a new truck tank, we also buy our twine in a cooperative way, which is under way now.

I saw in St. Paul Herald Union paper that our friend, C. Talbot, was hurt in an auto accident and finally passed away. My heartfelt sympathy.

I could write a lot more about our organization, but my letter is getting too long to publish. Our officers' names are as follows:

Mr. Walters, president; Herin Hollmann, vice pres.; Benj. Hopper, secretary-treasurer; directors, A. G. Vogel, Robt. H. Korando, Art. T. Vogel, John D. Meisner, Paul Kransse. Yours fraternally as a Union member. Time to pay your dues.
 1. Pay your church dues.
 2. Pay your doctor bills.
 3. Pay your Farmer Union Dues.
 A. G. VOGEL
 Jacob, Ill.

MIAMI COUNTY COMING TO FRONT

Indianapolis Local held another good meeting in Memorial Hall at Oswatomie the evening of April 13.

About one hundred were present. After a short business session during which the Obligation was read the following took part in three minute talks on the subject "One reason why farmers should organize." Wheaton Slyter, Mrs. Ceine Shively, S. J. Loh, Wm. Wilson, Owen Hunsperger and Harvey Verrier.

These short talks were fine, we must have more of them.

Mrs. William Wilson, chairman of the program committee conducted the following program.

Group singing by the audience.
 Song—Craighton "Junior" Tobb.

Playlet—"Peggy Makes Up Her Mind." Henry Weston, E. F. Scheifbusch; Mrs. Weston, Mrs. George Kizer; Peggy Weston, Floy Weaver; Silas Weston, Franklin Lewis; Aunt Ann, Lora Beck; Delbert Harvey, Blaine Smith; The maid, Esther Lewis; Perkins, the butler, Max Schiefbusch.

Song—Lloyd Cundiff.

Reading, Doris Jean McNeill.

Dialogue—Mr. and Mrs. McNeill.

Group singing.

At the close of the meeting a sack lunch was served.

Visiting members and interested farmers are welcome at our meetings. Next meeting second Tuesday in May.

Max Schiefbusch, reporter.

MORE ON SUPREME COURT

Clay Center, Kans.

4-17-37

Editor The Kansas Union Farmer:

I was rather surprised at the resolution passed by the Center Hill Local No. 1147. Resolution:

"We are not interested in conspicuously placed Supreme Court articles in the Kansas Union Farmer these days, but etc."

I thought all locals belong to our "Great Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America. Now, these articles on the Supreme Court reform, as far as I am concerned, in them, were wholly non-partisan. Of course I realize that it is a very hard thing for a Stand-pat, Reactionary Democrat or Republican to see thru any kind of glasses clearly with a nonpartisan view.

To study the Supreme Court and its place in our government is an Educational privilege, that no farmer should neglect, especially, upon such absurd decisions as were rendered 20 years ago against the Farmers Grain grading law in North Dakota, and on the recent tripple "A" decision. Of course some of our dirt farmers have little, or no education; and recent being informed about anything. They are like Ned in the first reader; never learning or coming to the knowledge of the truth. Ned went to school for 12 years at the expense and hopes of his parents.

But Ned was such a thick-headed boy, that he never even mastered his first reader.

I have been commended for my article on the "Constitution and the Supreme Court." The articles by state wide president, John Frost, were very instructive and educational; and I enjoyed them very much. In fact I hardly thought that Bro. Frost had the high ability and learning his splendid articles show him to have.

Center Hill local wants to hear from John L. Lewis. Well, according to press reports, John L. Lewis is the most militant labor leader that America ever had, and is for the reform of the Supreme Court, by congress and the President. It seems hard for an old boy like me, 72, to realize that old things and times have passed away. In 1928 the industry and finance are fast being organized into international corporations. That John L. Lewis, the progressive militant labor organizer has overshadowed the conservative William Green, who seems only to cater to highly skilled labor, in our American industrial institutions; while John L. Lewis organizes both skilled and common laborers. What dirt farmers need, is a militant man like John L. Lewis to organize them into one big Union; and teach the farmers how to put on "a sit down strike," till the powers that be, grant not only crop insurance but the cost of production plus a fair profit on a parity with other industries and occupations.

The Government seems to be backing Labor, for collective bargaining for fewer hours, for a 5 days week at higher wages. Well, the cost of all industrial products will have to pay the higher costs of Manufactured products.

Unless Uncle Sam backs the dirt farmers up with higher prices for farm products, farmers can not buy factory products.

It looks like every industry, trade and occupation will have to be governed by the laws of Congress, and, he price-exchange of goods and services.

Say a first rate suit of wool has 5 pounds of high class wool in it. The farmer sells the wool at one dollar. A pound. When the farmer buys the wool back in a suit of clothes,

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

Junior Letter

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors;
Here is the glad news of an invitation to cooperate with the Colorado Farmers Union in their Junior camp at Estes Park on June 20-27. Last year we had hopes that several from Kansas could attend the national camp in the Black Hills, and there were quite a number who wanted to go, but the distance seemed to great. This camp at Estes Park is almost at our own door step and there will be every good reason why a number of our Junior leaders and Juniors can attend. They have such a beautiful location for a camp. We have all heard and read much about Estes Park, and I feel sure every one of us has had an ambition to see it. To stay there a whole week, and take part in a camp is almost too good to be true.

We hope for each issue of the paper between now and the time to start to camp, that we will have interesting items, and pictures of what to expect when you arrive. In an article on the first page you will read more about possibility.

The costs are very reasonable. \$7.50 for the whole 7 days which includes lodging, meals, and instruction. The things you would have to supply would be your own sheets and pillow cases. The duties of camp life would be divided and each of you have something to do some time during the camp, in assisting to make it a success.

Later we will tell you the type of clothing you will need, but it is still pretty chilly in those Rocky Mountains, and heavy sweaters, and hiking clothes will be found most useful. We do not yet know what transportation costs will be, or just what kind of arrangements we will be able to make, but they will not be excessive. Of course the number from Kansas who attend will, in a large measure, determine manner of transportation, and total cost.

Be sure and write this office so we can make that proper reservations are made. I hope quite a number of Juniors and Junior Leaders can arrange to attend.

Sunday May 9 is Mothers Day. I believe we gave, last year, quite a complete history of how and why we came to pay special observance to our mothers on that day. We are printing several little stories and poems that will perhaps help in building a Mothers Day program. I wonder what each of you are going to do, to make that day really a "Mother's Day" of pleasure and comfort. Will you plan some little secret surprise gift, will you do something for Mother that she has long been wanting done, or just what will be your contribution towards the observance of this day as hers.

I should like to hear from each of you.

Sincerely,
Aunt Patience.

MOTHER

My mother she's so good to me,
If I was good as I could be,
I couldn't be as good—no sir!
Can't any boy be good as her!

She loves me when I'm glad or sad;
She loves me when I'm good or bad;
An' what's a funniest thing she says
She loves me when she punishes.

I don't like her to punish me—
That don't hurt—but it hurts to see
Her cryin'—Nen I cry; an' nen
We both cry an' be good again.

She loves me when she cuts an' sews
My little cloak an' Sundy clothes;
An' when my pa comes home to tea,
She loves him most as much as me.

She laughs an' tells him all I said,
An' grabs me up an' pats my head;
An' I hug her, and hug my pa
An' love him purt' night as much as ma.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

SMART SIMPLICITY

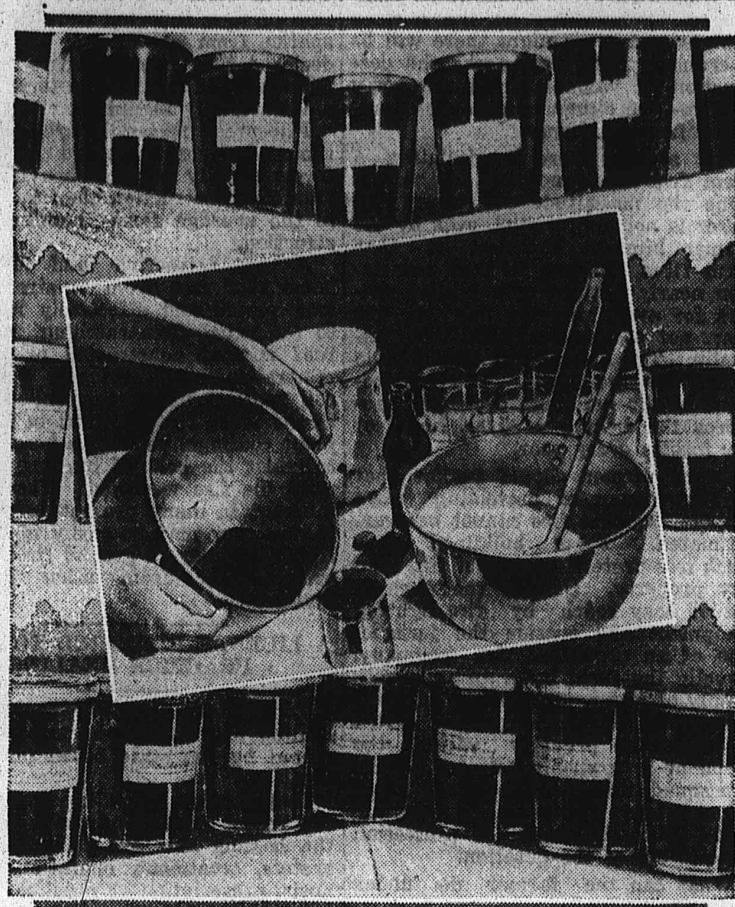


8942. Slenderizing Daytime Frock. Designed in Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38 requires 4 1/2 yards of 39 inch material. Price 15c.

8015 A Favorite of the Younger Set. Designed in Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 1 1/4 yard 32 inch material for the jumper and 1 1/4 yard for a long sleeve gimpie. Price 15c.

Send orders to
KANSAS UNION FARMER
Box 48 • • • Salina, Kas.

The Well-Dressed Pantry Shelf 'Wears' Home-Made Strawberry Jams and Jellies



WHAT will the well-dressed woman wear this season? Well, brighter colors, it appears, and deeper-crowned hats. But equally urgent at this moment, now that the strawberry season is at its height, is what the well-dressed pantry shelf will be wearing! Plenty of homemade strawberry jam and jelly is a certainty... and then a generous number of glasses of other delicious spreads made from fruits as they appear throughout the season.

The time is ripe—and so are the strawberries and rhubarb. A short season, a limited crop, makes every minute count just now... And the minutes spent over the jelly kettle are so ridiculously few—with results so swift and so certain when these recipes are followed minutely.

Strawberry Jelly

4 cups (2 lbs.) berry juice
2 tablespoons lemon juice
8 cups (3 1/2 lbs.) sugar
1 bottle fruit pectin

To prepare juice, crush thoroughly or grind about 3 quarts fully ripe berries. Place fruit in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice. Squeeze and strain juice from 1 medium lemon.

Measure sugar and fruit juices into large saucepan and mix. Bring

to a boil over hottest fire and at once add bottled fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard 1/2 minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about 12 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

Rhubarb and Strawberry Jam
3 cups (1 1/2 lbs.) prepared fruit
4 1/2 cups (2 lbs.) sugar
2 boxes Sure-Jell

To prepare fruit, trim and slice fine (do not peel) about 1/2 pound small red-stalked rhubarb. Grind about 1 quart fully ripe strawberries, or crush completely one quart of raspberries.

Measure sugar into dry dish and set aside until needed. Measure prepared fruit into a 5- to 6-quart kettle, filling up last cup or fraction of cup with water if necessary; place over hottest fire. Add Sure-Jell, mix well, and continue stirring until mixture comes to a hard boil.

At once pour in sugar, stirring constantly. (To reduce foaming 1/4 teaspoon butter may be added.) Continue stirring, bring to a full rolling boil, and boil hard 1 minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. Makes about 7 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

"OLD KATE"

Add Boom

She was nibbling grass along the hedge, when a car rattled by. She

shied away from the noise, turning her head side-wise, cocking her ears, and trying in vain to see with her

sightless eyes. As the sound subsided "Old Kate," thirty-year-old mare, lowered her head and resumed nibbling. The morning sunshine glistened upon her once handsome coat of

golden chestnut and warmed her stiffened legs.

Several rods away the noisy car came to a halt and sudden silence. Just then Old Kate's owner reached the end of the rows of corn which he was cultivating. As he stopped his

team he heard his neighbor of the tin vehicle call: "Hello! Jim. How would you like to trade that old mare back there for a calf?"

Deliberately Jim left the cultivator and leaned against the fence. Eying the would-be bargainer curiously, he inquired: "What kind of a calf you want to trade, Ed?"

"Oh!" replied Ed, "he is a good calf—a Durham grade."

Jim pointed to the splendid span of horses hitched to the cultivator. "Those are her colts," he said. "The boy is moving with another pair almost like 'em, another one stands in the barn, besides the team I sold my brother. Over in the woodlot

runs a couple of her granddaughters—like they yearlings, too. Why, man, I clearly this farm, yes, and helped me be continued, "Old Kate helped me pay for it. She has earned her keep while she lives and a grave when she dies. No, Ed, if your calf were made of gold I wouldn't trade, and I'll like you better if you don't mention the subject again. Good morning."

Jim rode across the field, whistling softly, while his neighbor rattled away down the road.

Somewhat to me the sun shone brighter, and the birds sang sweetly, as I looked across the meadow at Old Kate, contented and secure, and made a fervent wish that there were more folks in the world like Jim.

YIPPIE-I-O-KI-AY

Tune: I'm an Old Cow Hand From the Rio Grande. Words by Ralph Ingerson.

I'm a farmer gent of best intent And I raise great crops while on pleasure bent

I don't plant seed and I never plow; Never raised a hog, never milked a cow.

If I had to work, there would be a row. Yippee I-O-KI-AY — Yippee I-O-KI-AY.

I have worked the farms for a long long time; Though it has been hard, I am feeling fine;

If the country's fed, it has 'me to thank, For in good advice, I can take first rank.

::: Of Interest To Women :::

REASONS AND REMEDIES FOR CAKE DIFFICULTIES

In spite of all necessary cautions that may have been taken in making a cake, something occasionally prevents complete success. Even the best of cooks may be puzzled by some kind of cake trouble once in a while. However, cake failures can generally be avoided, if one knows what causes them. Reasons and remedies for various cake difficulties follow.

Butter Cake Difficulties

1. Why does butter cake fall?
a. Too much shortening; use tested recipe; measure accurately.
b. Not enough baking powder or soda to leaven the mixture; use tested recipe; measure accurately.
c. Too much sugar.
d. Removed from oven before sufficiently baked.

2. Why is butter cake tough?
a. Not enough shortening; use tested recipe; measure accurately.
b. Too much sugar.
c. Oven too hot—high temperature toughens eggs.
d. Overbeaten batter.

3. Why is butter cake coarse?
a. Too much baking powder or soda; use tested recipe; measure accurately.
b. Insufficient creaming of shortening and sugar, or cream shortening and sugar until light and fluffy.
c. Use of liquid shortening; use solid shortening.
d. Oven too hot.
e. Use of bread flour; use Swans Down Cake Flour.

4. Why is butter cake heavy?
a. Batter not beaten enough; beat well after each addition of flour and milk.
b. Too much shortening; use tested recipe; measure accurately.
c. Too much sugar.
d. Too much liquid; use tested recipe; measure accurately.
e. Oven too hot or too slow.

5. Why is butter cake undersized?
a. Not enough baking powder or soda to leaven cake; use tested recipe; measure accurately.
b. Baked in too large a pan; use pan that fits yield of recipe.

6. Why does butter cake have a heavy streak at the bottom?
a. Batter allowed to stand in warm place before baking; place pans in refrigerator if all cannot be baked at same time.
b. Damp flour; sift flour five or six times in front of open door of heated oven.

GROW LETTUCE THROUGHOUT THE GARDEN SEASON

Lettuce has become as much of a staple in our menus as potatoes or beans, and the home gardener who cannot grow a fine crop of it is missing something which he cannot get at the market. Although head lettuce can probably be as cheaply bought as grown in small quantities, this is not true of the leaf and cos varieties, which do not keep so well and cannot be transported successfully from long distances. They should be grown at home, where they can be taken from the garden an hour before eating, and a supply can be maintained throughout the season if succession and companion plantings are practiced.

Leaf lettuce is returning to fashion because its green leaves are rich in vitamin A. It is far and away the easiest to grow and will produce edible leaves in a surprisingly short time. It is ideal for the home garden, because it must be picked just before consumption. It cannot stand days on the market, as the head lettuce can. Sow the seed at ten-day intervals for a long season. Plant in a spot which does not get too much sun.

Cos lettuce is the lazy man's delight, for it will produce the maximum quality leaves with the least and the read varieties, where the leaves tend to fold into a head, and may be aided in this by tying them in such a position. Like the rest of the lettuces, it is best during the early and cooler weather, but it is also excellent during the warmer season, when it will pull through the higher temperatures with amazing freshness.

All the lettuces like a rich deep loam soil, with adequate moisture. Plant them in rows a foot to 18 inches apart with 6 to 12 inches between the plants of the cos, and 3 to 5 inches between the leaf varieties. In the case of head lettuce, more time and effort must be spent, it is first necessary to plant the seed in a box in the house a month before setting the seedlings out in the garden. Cool weather and fast growth is the secret of success with this delicious type, and when too much sun catches them, they are likely to run up to seed instead of heading. Keep the soil moist, and do not plant in a location that gets the full sun all day. Cultivate well so as to have a dust mulch present at all times, and give a little fertilizer about the time the heads begin to form.

Let every day be Mother's Day! Make roses grow along her way And beauty everywhere. Oh, never let her eyes be wet With tears of sorrow or regret, And never cease to care! Come, grown up children and rejoice That you can hear your mother's voice!

A day for her! For you she gave Long years of love and service brave; For you her youth was spent. There was no weight of hurt or care.

Too heavy for her strength to bear; She followed where you went; Her courage and her love sublime You could depend on all the time.

No day or night she set apart On which to open wide her heart And welcome you within; There was no hour you would not be.

First in her thought and memory, Though you were black as sin! Though skies were gray or skies were blue Not once has she forgotten you.

Let every day be Mother's Day! With love and roses strewn her way. And smiles of joy and pride! Come, grown up children, to the knee Where long ago you used to be And never turn aside; Oh, never let her eyes be wet With tears, because her babes for—

THE FIRST FRUITS OF SPRING

Use Spices to Emphasize the Natural Flavors of Stewed Berries and Rhubarb Combinations

Fruit and berry desserts will soon replace the more substantial puddings and pastries of the winter season. Delicate blossoms are even now becoming delicious cherries, peaches, strawberries and apples, and all of these will soon tempt us to uses in cooking. First among the spring fruits is rhubarb, and though it technically isn't a fruit at all, we usually classify it as one.

Rhubarb can be prepared in many different ways, and all of them are delicious as well as healthful. Even stewed rhubarb, the commonest method of cooking, is worthy of an honored place on the table when it is properly cooked and flavored.

Without peeling the stalks cut them into inch lengths. Cover them with boiling water and let them stand in it for five minutes; then drain. While the rhubarb is draining, bring to a boil one cup water, one cup sugar and one two-inch stick cinnamon. Boil this mixture one minute, then add the drained fruit and cook gently for 20 minutes or until the pieces are tender. The amount of water and sugar in this recipe calls for three cups of rhubarb, measured after cutting. Serve this as a dessert, hot or cold, with triangles of cinnamon toast or simple cookies. Stewed rhubarb, put into a baked pastry shell and topped with meringue makes a very good pie.

Another simple dessert that combines two seasonable fruits is stewed rhubarb and strawberries. As both are juicy fruits care must be taken not to add too much water. Add equal quantities of the fruits, one cup water, 1 cup sugar and one stick cinnamon which has been brought to a boil. Simmer the fruit until it is tender. This, too, can be used to fill pastry or tart shells, and topped with whipper cream.

Baked Rhubarb
To three cups of rhubarb cut into small pieces without removing the peel add 1 cup sugar, the juice, pulp and grated rind of one orange, 1-4 teaspoon cinnamon and 1/2 teaspoon mace. Mix all together, put into a covered casserole, and bake in a moderate oven for 45 minutes or until tender.

The cover can be removed during the last fifteen minutes of cooking to allow absorption of some of the juices. This dessert should be served hot.

Spiced Rhubarb Pie
For three cups of unpeeled rhubarb cut into pieces add one cup of sugar, and 1 teaspoon ginger, and let stand 15 minutes. Then bring to a full rolling boil in a large kettle, stirring frequently to prevent scorching. Keep at the boiling point for three minutes, then remove from fire and stir in 1/2 bottle fruit pectin. Skim, then pour quickly into sterilized jelly glasses. Paraffin while the jam is hot. This is delicious served with cold meats.

STEAMED BROWN BREAD (Two Medium-Sized Loaves)
1 cup cornmeal
2 cups flour
2 teaspoons soda
2-3 teaspoon salt
1-2 cup molasses
2 tablespoons sugar
1-2-3 cups sour milk

Mix ingredients. Half-fill pound coffee cans or other molds which have been well greased. Steam 3 hrs.

MOTHER'S DAY
Let every day be Mother's Day! Make roses grow along her way And beauty everywhere. Oh, never let her eyes be wet With tears of sorrow or regret, And never cease to care! Come, grown up children and rejoice That you can hear your mother's voice!

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Edgar A. Guest.

Edgar A. Guest.

Edgar A. Guest.

Edgar A. Guest.

Edgar A. Guest.

Edgar A. Guest.

Edgar A. Guest.

Edgar A. Guest.

Edgar A. Guest.

CAULIFLOWER, COOKED WHOLE

1 cauliflower
2 tablespoons salt
Cold water
Boiling water

Remove green leaves from outside of the cauliflower. Soak cauliflower 15 minutes in enough cold salt water to cover. Drain and rinse with cold water. Steam in a regular steamer or place in colander arranged one inch above the water line in a kettle of water. Cover and cook 25 minutes or until the cauliflower is very tender when tested with a fork. Remove and place in a shallow baking dish. Cover with seasoning.

Seasoning
Mix 1-3 cup grated cheese
2 tablespoons cream
1-4 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon paprika
1 tablespoon butter
Mix ingredients and sprinkle over the cauliflower. Bake or broil 5 minutes to brown the top. Serve immediately.

HAM MIXTURE

2 cups chopped cooked ham
1 cup bread crumbs
1-4 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon pepper
1 tablespoon minced parsley
1 teaspoon minced onion
1-4 teaspoon celery salt
1 egg
2 tablespoons cream

Mix ingredients until well blended. Pour onto floured board and press under one inch thick. Spread with potato mixture and quickly roll up, having the potato mixture as a stuffing. Place in buttered loaf pan and bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven. Unmold carefully. Serve cut in slices.

ASPARAGUS CASSEROLE

One can asparagus tips
Three hard boiled eggs
One cup white sauce
Bread crumbs
Salt
Pepper

Three tablespoons grated cheese. Into a buttered casserole place a layer of tips, then one of sliced eggs, a layer of crumbs, salt, pepper and half of the white sauce. Repeat and place cheese as the final layer. Bake in a moderate oven until nice brown.

BAKED RHUBARB AND ORANGE
2 oranges
2 cups sugar
1 quart diced rhubarb
1-4 teaspoon nutmeg
1-4 teaspoon cinnamon
6 whole cloves

Grate the rind of one orange. From the other orange cut one center slice 1-3 inch thick. Dice the pulp of both oranges and add the grated rind, rhubarb, sugar, nutmeg and cinnamon. Put in a casserole, placing the orange slices in which the cloves have been stuck in the center. Cover and bake in a moderate oven until the rhubarb is tender.

CHOCOLATE CAKE
1-2 cup butter or other shortening
1-2 cups sugar
4 eggs
1-2 cup milk
1-3 cups sifted White Loaf Flour
2 tablespoons baking powder
1-8 teaspoon salt
3 squares chocolate
1-2 cup boiling water
1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream butter and sugar well. Add unbeaten egg yolks and beat until fluffy. Sift dry ingredients together three times and add alternately with milk. Melt chocolate in the boiling water and add to batter. Add vanilla and beat well, but not too long. Fold in the beaten egg whites. Bake in two oiled layer cake pans in an oven of 350 degrees for 35 minutes.

Frosting
2 squares chocolate
2-3 oz. package creamed cheese
2 tablespoons of slightly warmed milk
1 teaspoon vanilla
Dash of salt
2 cups sifted powdered sugar

Melt chocolate over hot water. Cool slightly and add cheese, creaming well. Add milk, vanilla and salt. Mix and add powdered sugar. Mix and spread.

RHUBARB PIE
Wash 1-2 pound of rhubarb (4 cups), cut and cut in 1-inch lengths. Mix 1 cup sugar, 1/2 cup butter, 1/2 cup flour; add 1 well-beaten egg, 1 teaspoon lemon juice and finely grated rind of 1-2 orange. Combine with cut-up rhubarb. Turn into uncooked 8-inch pie shell. Bake 15 minutes, then cover the top of the pie. Bake in a hot oven for 15 minutes then reduce the heat to moderate and bake 30 minutes longer. The use of lemon and orange gives new zest to this rhubarb pie.

The filling: Cut enough rhubarb to make 1 quart full. Blend 1 cup of sugar, 1-3 cup of heavy cream together, beating until thick. Put rhubarb into unbaked pie shell. Pour the above mixture over the rhubarb. Bake in a hot oven for about 20 minutes or until the crust begins to brown. Reduce temperature and continue baking until the filling is done up and becomes glossy. This pie is also delicious made with tart apple.

JOHN FROST ANSWERS CRITICS OF COURT PLAN

(continued from page 1)
tion bill. It will liberalize the Supreme Court while an amendment is being fought out to definitely give to Congress the power to enact a national program for agriculture, labor, and industry. All informed men agree the court reorganization plan is constitutional. Since the president only nominates the Supreme Court and other judges, and they are rejected or confirmed by the Senate, there is no danger of presidential dictatorship.

John Frost.

John Frost.

John Frost.

John Frost.

John Frost.

John Frost.

John Frost.

John Frost.

John Frost.

John Frost.

John Frost.

PROCEDURE UNDER FRAZIER LEMKER MORATORIUM ACT; REMARKS BY WILLIAM LEMKE

(Continued)
factured state, or the principal part of whose income is derived from any one or more of the foregoing operations, and includes the personal representative of a deceased farmer; and a farmer shall be deemed a resident of any county in which such operations occur.

This act also applies in all cases where, at the time of filing the petition, the period of redemption has not or had not expired or where the right, under a deed of trust, has not or had not become absolute, or where the sale has not or had not been confirmed, or where deed had not been delivered. The words "period of redemption" are defined as meaning, any state moratorium, whether established by legislative enactment or executive proclamation, or where the period of redemption has been extended by judicial decree.

This act also applies to all existing cases pending in any federal court under this act, as well as to future cases; and to all cases that have been dismissed by any court, because of the Supreme Court's former decision.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION ADVERTISEMENTS FOR BIDS ON GRAIN ELEVATORS IN KANSAS

The Farm Credit Administration, 1300 E Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., April 20, 1937. Sealed bids will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon May 12, 1937, and then opened for the sale of one frame, iron-clad grain elevator of approximately 20,000 bushels capacity, together with appurtenant buildings and machinery and / or equipment therein or used in connection therewith all as located on the right-of-way of the Union Pacific Railroad Company at Bunker Hill, Russell County, Kansas, commonly known as the Kansas Wheat Pool Elevator. The conveyance transferring title will be executed on behalf of the United States of America by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. Each bid submitted must be for cash and accompanied by a certified check for \$100.00 and the sealed envelope of transmittal should be marked, "Bid—Bunker Hill, Kansas, to be opened May 12, 1937." The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. W. I. Myers, Governor.

The Farm Credit Administration, 1300 E Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., April 20, 1937. Sealed bids will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon May 12, 1937, and then opened for the sale of one, frame, iron-clad, grain elevator of approximately 8,000 bushels capacity, together with appurtenant buildings and machinery and / or equipment therein or used in connection therewith all as located on the right-of-way of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at Tasco, Sheridan County, Kansas, commonly known as the Kansas Wheat Pool Elevator. The conveyance transferring title will be executed on behalf of the United States of America by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. Each bid submitted must be for cash and accompanied by a certified check for \$100.00 and the sealed envelope of transmittal should be marked "Bid—Tasco, Kansas, to be opened May 12, 1937." The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. W. O. Myers, Governor.

The Farm Credit Administration, 1300 E Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., April 20, 1937. Sealed bids will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon May 12, 1937, and then opened for the sale of one, frame, iron-clad, grain elevator of approximately 21,000 bushels capacity, together with appurtenant buildings and machinery and / or equipment therein or used in connection therewith all as located on the right-of-way of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at Palco, Rooks County, Kansas, commonly known as the Kansas Wheat Pool Elevator. The conveyance transferring title will be executed on behalf of the United States of America by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. Each bid submitted must be for cash and accompanied by a certified check for \$100.00 and the sealed envelope of transmittal should be marked, "Bid—Palco, Kansas, to be opened May 12, 1937." The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. W. I. Myers, Governor.

The Farm Credit Administration, 1300 E Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., April 20, 1937. Sealed bids will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon May 12, 1937, and then opened for the sale of one, frame, iron-clad grain elevator of approximately 25,000 bushels capacity, together with appurtenant buildings and machinery and / or equipment therein or used in connection therewith all as located on the right-of-way of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at Hoxie, Sheridan County, Kansas, commonly known as the Kansas Wheat Pool Elevator. The conveyance transferring title will be executed on behalf of the United States of America by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. Each bid submitted must be for cash and accompanied by a certified check for \$100.00 and the sealed envelope of transmittal should be marked, "Bid—Hoxie, Kansas, to be opened May 12, 1937." The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. W. I. Myers, Governor.

sion holding subsection (s) unconstitutional. The act provides that all these cases shall be promptly reinstated without additional filing fees or charges.

In all cases where a United States district court erroneously held the new Frazier-Lemke Act unconstitutional, the farmer should make prompt application to be reinstated or start a new petition. The decision of that court has been reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States. Again, in all cases where deed has been issued or title passed the farmer should make a fighting chance. The lower court having been reversed and title having passed under an erroneous decision, holding an act unconstitutional when as a matter of fact, it was constitutional, it should entitle the farmer to be reinstated in the same position he was in when his petition was wrongfully dismissed.

May I suggest to the farmers that this act will save about 200,000 farm homes and 200,000 farm families from eviction? But you must not simply rest and be satisfied with a 3 year moratorium. You must start in today to save and accumulate and start anew, so that you will be ready to refinance your indebtedness in accordance with the provisions of this act at the end of 3 years, if not sooner. You owe this to yourself and to your family. Otherwise you will be in the same position at the end of 3 years that you are now in.

The farmers of every community who are indebted, ought to get together and discuss and study their problems and take advantage of this law without hesitation or fear. This law is your law. Congress expects you to protect and save your homes, but neither Congress nor anyone else can help people who do not help themselves. Let us all cooperate and put agriculture on its feet again.

May I here warn the farmer not to accept every proposition made to him by his creditors? They should be willing to scale down his debts to the reasonable value of his property at the present time and give him sufficient time, with a low enough rate of interest, so that he will be able to meet the payments as they become due. The farmer is the best judge of his ability to pay. If his creditors are unreasonable, he does not have to accept their proposition but can change his petition from conciliation into a petition of bankruptcy.

Again, may I suggest to the farmers that this applies to your unsecured debts as well as those secured by personal or real estate mortgages, and that your exemptions will first be set aside, subject, however, to existing liens up to the appraised value?

May I also suggest to the creditors that if they are fair and reasonable that most cases can be adjusted outside of court? No creditor or set of creditors has a right to destroy society; has a right to destroy agriculture, the basic industry of this nation. No hard-boiled, soulless corporation will now be allowed to demand the last ounce of flesh to destroy the goose that lays the golden egg. This is a conservation act. Nobody will lose anything, it conserves property and values. The creditors will get the present value of the property. The farmer who can't get out or that they are entitled to. In fact, they will get more under this amendment than they ever would get by wrecking another million farm homes. The agricultural wealth of this nation can and will now be preserved in the hands of those who created it—the farmers. This act will give new courage, hope, and aspirations to distressed agriculture.

This amendment marks a new epoch. From now on the debtor is going to be considered as well as the creditor. The Bankruptcy Act is going to become an act of conservation and not an act of wreckage. It will undoubtedly in future Congresses be extended to include all debtors, business concerns as well as farmers; all will be recognized as going concerns. Property and wealth will be conserved in the hands of those who created it, not destroyed. Society as a whole will protect itself again unreasonable creditor individuals and corporations. Hope and aspiration will again return to our people as a whole.

In conclusion, permit me to suggest that in order for a farmer to get the benefits of this act he must file his petition with the conciliation commission, or with the clerk of the United States district court, if no commissioner has been appointed in his county, and start the machinery going. The farmer who sits idly by until he has lost his property will not be helped by this amendment. In fact, such individuals cannot be saved. No farmer should sit idly by and wait until his property has been sold. When they start foreclosing, he should start a petition under the Frazier-Lemke moratorium.

Delay is dangerous. Prompt action is necessary in many cases or title will pass. Ask your congressman for a copy of section 75 of the Bankruptcy Act, including subsection (s), the Frazier-Lemke moratorium. Pay no attention to the street-corner advisor and get a lawyer who knows the law and who is sympathetic and you will have no trouble.

The farmers ought to work through their farm organizations and local attorneys. Members of Congress received thousands of requests to act in individual cases for farmers, but this obviously is impossible, much as they would like to. Their time is occupied here at the nation's Capital. Their first duty is here. Farmers must learn how to cooperate and work together. They will find that in 90 cases out of 100 their creditors will be reasonable and will cooperate and the other 10 per cent the court will take care of.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(Continued from page 2)
Thinking people have no difficulty in seeing that farmers must have fair prices for their products in order to buy the goods produced in the cities and that laborers must have good wages in order to buy the products of the farm. But instead of joining hands to secure this end we have been quarreling, each afraid the other would receive too much. Consequently we have neither of us received anything. We millions of

working people have allowed the small group of vested interests to foment this quarrel and keep the flame fanned, but through this sort of propaganda and through political bunk. Look, as farmers and laborers—by far the major class of people in Kansas—at the accomplishment of the Kansas Legislature. With millions of idle men in the country and 1,000,000 children, being deprived of childhoods rights to health, education and play the tie vote on the Child Labor Amendment squeezed by, by a matter of the deciding vote of the chair. Then the legislature legalized our beer which we've always had, gave us the sales tax which farmers and laborers will pay—they over-looked the gross production tax which would have been a burden to our oil producers and mine owners! And then they went home. The results might have been very different had farmers and laborers stood together.

In a recent address, our National President Everson stressed the need of uniting the two groups. I heard our state Vice President Frost voice the same thought when he spoke at Manhattan recently.

Elected to represent Riley county Farmers Union at Labor Conferences, I have been impressed with the spirit of these labor groups along this line at every meeting I've attended. Over and over the thought is reiterated: the working people must forget partisan politics and work together for our common good.

It won't be a simple or easy matter to do. We have ideas fixed in our mind which will be hard to overcome.

Farmers generally opposed the N. R. A. while labor welcomed it. Why shouldn't a farmer oppose it since it made a step-child of him? But I can see now that what we should have done was to unite with labor to include for the farmer "Cost of Production." Of course farmers would get behind that sort of a bill and equally of course they would oppose a bill which guaranteed a fair price for every one else and left them out in the cold.

And so other points of difference can be ironed out.

I believe a non-partisan committee of farmers and laborers should be elected in every county to get together and study these problems, and decide on a workable program. It will be necessary to approach the problem with open minds, earnestness of purpose and a sincere desire to work for our common good.

But its only common sense to get together and forget our differences.

GREEN SALAD WITH COTTAGE CHEESE

Half head lettuce, 1-2 head celery, 1 stalk endive, 1-2 cups, sliced, 1 bunch radishes, sliced, 1 bunch green onions, sliced, 1 bunch dressing, 1-2 pound cottage cheese, chives or parsley and onion juice, salt and pepper, watercress.

Let greens into pieces and mix thoroughly with dressing. Dressing, Serve with cottage cheese seasoned with salt, pepper and chopped chives and garnish with watercress.

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOX LIBERTY LOCAL

Liberty Local 782 met on Friday evening, April 29. No meeting was held during the month of March, due to bad weather.

The house was called to order by the president.

The questions presented by Edwin Bonin and Ed Dettmer were very interesting.

Martin Bonin gave a report on the quarterly meeting held last March in Waterville.

Due to school work, examinations and etc no program was given.

After some general discussion on different subjects, we enjoyed hot coffee, sandwiches and cake, served by the ladies.

Next meeting will be held May 21. Program — Committee, Nellie Organbright. Questions — Ed Dettmer. Refreshments — Mrs. Dettmer, reporter.

MODERN METHODS PERMIT OF ESTIMATING OIL FIELD YIELD

Modern methods of oil-well drilling and of oil production enable engineers to determine, from the pressure existing more than a mile below the surface, how much an oil field is likely to yield with reasonable exactitude. As a matter of fact, it is a comparatively simple task to estimate the amount of oil in a field, provided the exploratory wells have been drilled. Exploratory drilling is no longer a "hit or miss" proposition, for in the past 17 years prospecting has reached a high degree of perfection and much of the guess work has been eliminated.

Geophysical surveying with the seismograph and gravimeter determine the area of the field, improved coring practice in well drilling reveals the thickness of oil-bearing formations, the analysis of well samples tells the percentage of pore space filled with oil. These facts, together with a report on the quantity of oil already extracted, provide sufficient data for a fairly accurate estimate of the field's future yield.

Sometimes, studies of a given oil field reveal facts about regions in which future reserves may be found. This has been the case in East Texas, a field which has provided plenty of surprises, as well as oil. Experiences in this mammoth field comprise a new chapter in the history of geology. It was discovered, by accident, in an area previously believed to be lacking in oil. In its development it has confounded previously accepted theories. New geological, and other, discoveries have tended to become so commonplace that field men working in East Texas have learned to expect the unexpected and to turn it to good use elsewhere.

One unexpected development was the discovery that East Texas oil lay in stratigraphic reservoirs—traps formed by variations in the formation of the strata, instead of beneath domes, or anticlines, which characterize oil deposits in older fields. In earlier searches for oil, domes, anti-

REDUCING FARM FIRE HAZARDS

By Prof. E. R. Gross
Agricultural Engineer, New Jersey
College of Agriculture

The problem of farm fires is one of America's great unanswered challenges. Somewhere on the horizon tonight and every night there will be a crimson glow that marks the destruction of the valuable farm property by fire—the sickening collapse of another farmer's hopes.

But always there is isolation—a farm fire here, another far away. Thus the magnitude of farm fire losses is not appreciated, even by the farmer himself. Usually the fact is that farm fires continue to cost the nation nearly a third of a million dollars for every working day in the year, not to mention 3,500 lives annually. The annual loss would build 50,000 average barns. The replacement of the buildings destroyed requires the cutting of 5,000 acres of our forests every year.

Every farmer should realize that the importance of protecting farm property against fire cannot be overestimated. Farm buildings have much less protection against fire than houses. The reason is that they are out of easy reach by fire-fighting equipment and outside the jurisdiction of an organized fire company. Usually the farm lacks an adequate supply of water. In sections where it is possible through organized effort to bring the property within the scope of a township or community fire squad, this should be done. There are, however, many large country areas where this type of protection is quite out of the question.

What can the farmer do under these conditions?

There are at least three important steps that he may take.

1.—He should manage his property with consistent effort to reduce the fire hazard.

2.—He should provide and regularly inspect those simple items of fire-fighting equipment which can be secured at moderate cost.

3.—His buildings should be designed and constructed to be as fire-resistant as is consistent with cost and use.

But the fact that the average farmer fails to heed even these simplest warnings is proved amply by data which shows that three-quarters of all fire losses in the United States affect country property.

Concerted care and precaution could cut this tremendous national loss of \$100,000,000 annually in farm fires down to a new low.

Let's consider the three major points outlined above.

An economical and very effective precaution against fire is "care in management." Keep your property clean. Never allow the accumulation of trash or waste that is in any way combustible. Mow and remove grass and weeds which, when dried, may spread fire. Practice care in the handling of matches, stoking fires, removing ashes, storing and handling of fuels and precaution in smoking in and about buildings. Spontaneous combustion, always possible although not too common, can be prevented by seeing that products, especially hay, grain, are properly dried before storing.

As for the second point, the provision of fire-fighting equipment, fire extinguishers have an important place. Their use and limitations should be understood. Fire extinguishers, fire buckets and barrels keep full of water, fire hose and convenient spigots can be effective in extinguishing fires discovered in their early stages. All such equipment should be examined and serviced regularly if it is to be ready for use in the emergency.

The third point, the effective prevention of fire by use of fire-resistant materials in construction, is probably the most important in the protection of farm property against fire. For both barns and dwellings, the construction of buildings should be undertaken with fire hazards in mind from the fire-resistant roof down to the concrete or masonry foundations.

In barns and other buildings, concrete floors give some protection against fire starting at or near the floor. Tight wall and floor construction, with fire stops at each floor level, will prevent the fire from using as a rule the hollow space in the wall. A similar precaution calls for the placing of doors at the foot of stairways, placing shutters on hay, grain, litter and other chutes used in the building and then keeping them closed. Fire-resistant materials in walls and ceiling will retard the progress of fire and may permit saving the livestock. These precautions, when properly used, may reduce or prevent fires originating below the roof.

With this Grain Blower you can do all your loading and unloading with your truck motor. Simple, easy to operate—a time and money saver. Some of the best farmers are handling their seed wheat with this blower.

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WHITETAIL, MONTANA

tard or prevent fires originating below the roof.

But statistics show that many fires start from sparks or embers igniting the roof. A recent report by Fire Marshal Vincent Pyle of Iowa showed that in 1936 approximately 25 per cent of fires reported were caused by sparks from chimneys. The report declared that "roofs of fire-resistant material and spark-arresters would aid materially in reducing this loss."

Fire-proof materials are good but some types cost more and the heavier forms usually require heavier roof framing construction than is present in the average farm building construction.

A very attractive and effective home roof free from repairs for a long period and effectively resistant to the usual fires catching on the roof is that constructed of asphalt mineral-surfaced shingles. Asphalt roll roofing, unless mineral-surfaced, is the least fire-resistant of the asphalt roofings, yet it has been known to resist the heat of burning embers until the fire went out. The danger inherent in many present farm roofs is that they may be easily ignited by flying chimney or ground fire sparks, or by embers from other burning buildings.

A LICENSE REQUIRED TO PRACTICE HEALING ARTS

Topeka.—Persons who practice the healing arts in Kansas must be licensed by the state board of education.

Under terms of a law passed by the recent session of the legislature the healing arts are defined as any system, treatment, operation, diagnosis, prescription or practice for the ascertainment, cure, relief, palliation, adjustment, or correction of any human disease, ailment, deformity, injury or unhealthiness or abnormal physical or mental condition.

The law does not apply, however, to dentists, pharmacists, optometrists, nurses, barbers, cosmeticians or Christian scientists who practice within the limits of their respective callings.

Fee for examinations for licenses to practice in Kansas is ten

CLASSIFIED ADS

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, EACH BUNCH FIFTY, MOSSED, LABELED VARIETY NAME, JERSEY WAKEFIELD, CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD, SUCCESSION, COPELAND, HAGEN, EARLY AND LATE DUTCH, POSTPAID: 200, 65c; 300, 75c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75. ONION: CRYSTAL WAX, YELLOW BER-MUDA, SWEET SPANISH, PRIZE-TAKING, PREPARED, 500, 1.00; 1,000, \$1.00; 2,000, \$1.50. TOMATO: LARG-GE, WELL ROOTED, OPEN FIELD GROWN, MOSSED, LABELED WITH VARIETY NAME, LIVING-STON GLOBE, MARIGLOBE, STONY, BALTIMORE, JUNE PINK, MCGEE, EARLY, GULF STATE, MAR-KET, EARLY DETROIT, POST-PAID: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.25. PEPPER: MOSSED AND LABELED CHIN-ESSE GIANT, BULL NOSE, RUBY KING, RED CAYENNE, POSTPAID 100, 65c; 200, \$1.00; 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$2.50. FULL COUNT, PROMPT SHIPMENT, SAFE ARRIVAL, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. IN-TERNATIONAL PLANT COMPANY, TEXAS-KANA, ARK.

FOR SALE: Seven long yearling double standard rolled Hereford bulls. Priced right. J. P. Fengel, Lincolnville, Kansas. 4-29-c.

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Arrangements have been consummated, to facilitate the handling of all kinds of field seeds from Growers to Planters, available to our business institutions and Farmers Union locals in Kansas. This worth while service has been placed under the direction and supervision of our director J. P. Fengel of Lincolnville, Kansas, who will quote prices and answer all inquiries direct.

Won't you help build the Farmers Union?

dollars. The examinations will be designed to test the applicant's knowledge, ability and skill in the basic sciences.

The state board of education may, in its discretion, waive examinations of any applicant when satisfactory proof has been submitted showing the applicant has passed similar examinations in another state.

Cattle Barb

Glidden

Hog Barb

2-point

Posts

"U"

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We can supply all specifications of Barb Wire including 80-rod spools 14 ga. 2-pt. Special Hog and Cattle Barb—80-rod spools 12½ ga. 2-pt. Dillon Perfect Hog and Cattle Barb—80-rod spools 12½ ga. 2-pt. Regular Glidden Hog and Cattle Barb—80-rod spools 12½ ga. 4-pt. Regular Hog Barb and 100 lb. spools 12 ga. Regular Hog or Cattle Barb.

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LOCAL SUPPLIES

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

Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing.

Application Cards, 20 for..... 5c
Constitution..... 5c
Credit Blanks, 10 for..... 5c
Debit Blanks, 15 for..... 10c
Local Sec. Receipt Book..... 25c
Farmers Union Watch Fold 50c
Farmers Union Button..... 25c

F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c
Farmers Union Song Book 20c
Business Manual..... 5c
Delinquency Notices (100) 25c
Secretary's Minute Book.....50c
Book of Poems, (Kinney).....25c
Above, lots of 10 or more 20c
Above, lots of 100, each 15c
Militant Voice of Agri- culture (John Simpson) each.....75c

Write to

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51

Salina, Kansas

PRICE LIST OF SERUMS AND OTHER REMEDIES SUPPLIED BY THE FARMERS UNION & SUP- PLY COMPANY

CATTLE

Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection. Money back guarantee, per dose..... 53c
Blackleg Bacterin, Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose..... 74c
Bovine Mixed Bacterin. For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic. 100 dose lots, per dose..... 74c
Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose..... 74c
Mastitis Bacterin (gargot), 10 doses..... 1.00
Calf Scours Bacterin, 10 doses..... 1.00
Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron..... 1.00
Branding Iron. 3 inch bronze letter..... 1.00
De-Horning paste—Preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head..... 1.00
Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or castration and on screw worms. Per gallon..... 3.00
Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size 2.00
Two Needles, 2EX, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for......50

HOGS

Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 ccs......75
Virus, 100 ccs..... 1.65
Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Flu", swine plague, hemorrhagic Septicemia, Para-typoid, etc., per dose......08
Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, 100 per box of 50 with instruments..... 3.50
Creosol Dip Disinfectant, per gallon..... 1.00

HORSES

Equine Influenza Bacterin—Distemper, influenza, shipping fever, 10 doses..... 1.25
Equine Polysaccharide Bacterin—For abscessed infections, fistulous withers, etc. 10 doses..... 1.25
Colic Capsule for horses—Indicated in colic and gastric indigestion. 3 in box..... 1.00
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"Big Pay" mineral. For all livestock and poultry. 100 pound bag, (5 bags \$20.00)..... \$4.25
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