



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXIX

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1937

NUMBER 52

RECOMMENDATIONS OF DROUTH CONFERENCE OF THE MID-WEST

Realizing the deplorable condition of most of the farmers in the western part of Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and North Dakota, and the eastern part of Montana and Colorado, representatives of the several State and County Farmers Unions met in Aberdeen, S. D., at the call of Alex Lind, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union, to consider ways to help the needy farmers with the least possible delay. After a careful discussion of the needs of the farmers, some basic recommendations were adopted, with a request to all public spirited citizens, whether farmers or not, to help put the proposed recommendations into effect as soon as possible. All farmers and farm organizations, especially in the drought area, should get busy and send letters and telegrams to the officials addressed in the recommendations, while crop conditions of this vast region, by adding their voice to that of the farmers asking for immediate consideration of the recommendations printed below:

RECOMMENDATION

To the Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States.
Hon. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.
Dr. Will Alexander, Director of Resettlement Administration.
Hon. Harry Hopkins, Administrator, Works Progress Administration.
Hon. W. I. Myers, Governor, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.
Recommendations of the Drought Conference of the Midwest Farmers Union, State Organizations held at Aberdeen, South Dakota, July 6, 1937, attended by the following:
John Vesceky, President, Kansas Farmers Union.
H. G. Keeney, President, Nebraska Farmers Union.
Emil Lorik, President, South Dakota Farmers Union.
H. D. Rolph, President, Montana Farmers Union.
Alex Lind, President, North Dakota Farmers Union.
Morris Erickson, Secretary, North Dakota Farmers Union.
August Dahme, President, Brown County South Dakota Farmers Union.
Glen Talbot, Representative, Farmers Union Terminal Association, covering Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Out of the discussions the following facts were developed: It became apparent in the early part of the summer that a distressing condition would exist in a large part of the Midwest because of recurring drouth and insect infestation. In view of this situation a conference was called at which the above named presidents of the various farmers union state organizations were in attendance. A general discussion was held relative to the factual conditions which obtain in each state.

KANSAS: The entire western third of Kansas has already passed the point where there is any possibility of harvest which would produce more than seed requirements for the coming year. While crop conditions are somewhat better in the central third of Kansas, if present hot weather continues, central Kansas will find itself again short of livestock feed and roughage. The western third of the state is in immediate need of aid with another third of the state threatening to present a serious problem in the near future.

NEBRASKA: The western half of Nebraska is already in serious condition. Practically all hope has been given up as far as this year's crop is concerned. While there is some hope for roughage in restricted areas, the general condition presents an immediate serious problem.

SOUTH DAKOTA: In the western two-thirds of South Dakota, there is no possibility of a crop sufficient to furnish subsistence to farm families during the coming months. Hopes of sufficient roughage for livestock is largely gone in that area. Crops in the eastern third of South Dakota which looked excellent ten days ago have been seriously damaged by the drouth, hot winds and grasshoppers. Crops in the eastern half of South Dakota depend on grasshopper control and weather conditions during the next ten days.

NORTH DAKOTA AND MONTANA: The western half of North Dakota and the eastern half of Montana show no possibility of a crop of any kind, not even forage for livestock. The northwest corner of North Dakota, and the northeast corner of Montana present the most serious problem. No rain has fallen in any appreciable amounts in that area this year, with the result that pastures are completely barren and livestock has been suffering for some time. The situation is a problem not only of livestock maintenance, but an acute problem of immediate human needs. The central one-fourth of North Dakota may produce feed for livestock unless weather conditions continue unfavorable during the next ten days.

Owing to the fact that the above mentioned areas have been visited with continuous drouth during several years last passed, the farmers generally find themselves unable to take care of actual human needs without immediate Federal assistance. Over the entire area represented by those attending the conference, pastures are either entirely barren or deteriorating rapidly. The most serious insect infestation in recent years threatens to wipe out not only what little remains in the stricken area, but also to move into the more favorable sections of the entire area.

Therefore, in view of the urgent need occasioned by the conditions above recited, this conference respectfully submits the following recommendations:

RECOMMENDATIONS

Grant Program— We recommend liberalization of the present grant program so as to take care of all necessary living expenses including medical aid. That feed necessary to carry five cows, six horses, four dozen hens, and two sows through the year be furnished.

We request immediate action by the administration to make available adequate loans for seed and production expenses in order to enable farmers in the winter wheat section to properly prepare the soil and seed and plant at the proper time. Also, we recommend adequate loans be provided for emergency feed crops in all drouth sections where moisture conditions are favorable.

Work Program— We recommend the following projects suitable for work program: Insect control (grasshoppers, crickets, etc.). Soil erosion control (terracing, ditching, etc.). Dams and irrigation projects. Fencing of public lands and cooperative grazing tracts.

Liberal Loan Policies— We recommend sufficient loans be made to livestock growers to maintain their breeding herds. In regard to the loan and collection agencies of the Farm Credit Administration, we recommend closer cooperation and coordination of all the Federal Farm lending agencies so as to facilitate loans to farmers and eliminate delay and exorbitant interest rates. We recommend that all loans be appraised at fair value, and that a reasonable amount be loaned on them if

they are used as collateral for Federal loans. We further recommend that all borrowers from Federal lending agencies be permitted to retain sufficient of their crops or the proceeds of their crops to carry their families and necessary farm livestock until the next crop year, and also to furnish seed for new seedlings before any demands are made for interest or principal payments on Federal loans.

Since it is the declared policy of the administration to reduce tenancy and encourage owner operation of farms, we request the immediate cessation of foreclosures on mortgaged farms and other farm property by the Farm Credit Administration wherever because of total or partial crop failure or other conditions beyond the debtors control, it is found impossible for them to meet their past due payments and retain sufficient for living expenses.

We further recommend that wherever it is necessary, Federal farm loans be composed and reamortized so as to give the farm debtor a reasonable opportunity to meet his obligations in the future.

In conclusion we ask the administration and all its departments to give these needs and requests their immediate attention. The needs of the people in these drouth states are pressing and immediate so there should be no delay in bringing relief to them.

John Vesceky, Sec. of Conference.

SALES TAX RULES THIRTY-NINE THRU FORTY-ONE

Sales Tax Rules No. 39 through 41 are enclosed herewith. Your help in publicizing these rules will be very much appreciated.

Rule No. 40, "Garages and Automobile Repair Shops," should be of particular interest. In all repair jobs, a segregation will now be made between the charge for parts and other articles of tangible personal property sold in connection with a repair job, and the charge for labor. The tax will apply only to the charge for parts and other property sold. If the charge is not segregated in the invoice, the entire charge for the repair job will be subject to the tax.

It has been called to our attention that there are many theaters in Kansas who have many tokens that are not subject to the sales tax. Persons desiring to obtain tokens immediately may be able to purchase them from their local theaters.

Rule No. 35. Insecticides, Germicides and Fungicides. Insecticides, germicides and fungicides to the final users or consumers are taxable.

Where persons spray plants or otherwise exterminate plant pests for others they are deemed to be rendering non-taxable services. They must pay the tax on all insecticides, germicides and fungicides which they purchase for use in the rendition of this service.

Rule No. 36. Hotels and Lodging Houses. The gross receipts of hotels and lodging houses from charges for rooms and other hotel services are not taxable.

Where a hotel or lodging house provides both rooms and meals or other services, the charge for the meals and other services must be segregated. In the absence of such segregation, the tax shall apply to the entire charge. No tax attaches, however, to the receipts of lodging houses which serve meals only to persons regularly boarding there. If, in addition to serving its regular customers, a lodging house or boarding house holds itself out as ready and willing to serve meals to the public, the tax applies to all meals sold.

Sales of equipment, materials and supplies to hotels and lodging houses are taxable when sold for use in the rendition of non-taxable services or in the furnishing of non-taxable meals. Sales to hotels or lodging houses of food supplies, sugar, malt, or other ingredients are not subject to the sales tax, if the supplies are to become component parts of taxable meals served to the public.

Rule No. 37. Owners or Operators of Buildings. Owners or operators of buildings who purchase construction materials, shelving, janitors' supplies and other tangible personal property for use in the buildings, are considered the final users or consumers of such property and the tax applies to their purchases. The tax applies whether the tangible personal property purchased is used for alterations or repairs, or for tenant's convenience without extra charge to tenants, or is separately billed and paid for by the tenant.

Rule No. 38. Marble Machines and Other Games of Amusement. Payments made for the privilege of using marble machines or other similar games of amusement are deemed to be admissions to places of amusement and are subject to the tax. The tax attaches to the gross receipts from the operation of such machines. No deductions may be taken for commissions or rentals paid to those persons upon whose premises the machines are located. Adequate and complete records must be kept by the owner showing the

(continued on page 2)

LAND BANKS AND PCA'S DO NOT LEND GOVERN'T MONEY

Outstanding loans of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita and the 41 production credit associations in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico, totaled slightly more than \$187,000,000 May 31, 1937, according to Dudley Doolittle, general agent of the Farm Credit Administration of Wichita.

Contrary to the belief of some who are unfamiliar with the Farm Credit Administration, these loans are not made from Federal appropriations, Mr. Doolittle explains.

"Because the activities of the Federal land banks were increased and the organization of the production credit associations were authorized by the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933 many persons apparently gained the erroneous impression that the government had appropriated funds for the land bank and production credit loans," the FCA executive states.

"Actually, these cooperative agricultural credit organizations obtain funds through sale of bonds and debentures to private investors in the public money markets. Loans by the Land Bank Commissioner made through the agency of the Federal land banks and the loans of the emergency crop loans are not appropriated by Congress, these operations are of a temporary nature, however."

OATS STANDARDS AMENDMENT GOES INTO EFFECT JULY 1

On and after July 1 the special grade "Great Oats" in the United States Grain Standards will be designated as "Thin Oats."

This amendment was promulgated last March by the Secretary of Agriculture following public hearings by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Thin Oats" are defined in the revised standards as any oats whether sized clipped or natural, which contain more than 20 per cent of oats and/or other matter except "fine seeds" which will pass through a No. 16 sieve and retain on a No. 20 sieve 0.064 inch wide by 3/8 inch long.

The change in designation was made at the request of the grain trade to eliminate the confusion which has existed in the use of the term "cereal oats."

This term often has been misunderstood to apply only to the by-product of oats of cereal mills whereas in fact it has applied also to "thin oats" shipped from country points.

The amended grade designation "Thin Oats" applies to both the by-product oats of cereal mills and to thin oats shipped from country points.

YOUR POULTRY

Hot weather causes a delay of growth in the development of poultry. The slower the development, the later the pullets come into production and the smaller the body size and egg weights when production starts. Growing corn, kafir, milo, trees, or constructing an artificial shelter of boards of brush and dead grass or straw to provide shade will aid development. Water and feed containers should also be shaded. Good poultrymen keep a continuous supply of fresh water before their growing stock at all times.

ICE BY WIRE

An electric refrigerator will keep food and refreshing drinks at just the right temperature, and will pay for itself in a short time through the elimination of food spoilage and in the saving over ice costs. Such a refrigerator is so convenient that you'll wonder how you ever got along without one.—Harold E. Stover, extension rural engineering.

BLACK STEM RUST

Losses from black stem rust of wheat have been found most areas in Kansas, especially in southeast Kansas. Kawvale wheat has consistently shown little or no rust. Soft wheats have shown much more loss than hard wheats.—J. O. Miller, extension plant pathology.

FARM AND HOME HOUR HIGHLIGHTS

Radio features which will be heard on the National Farm and Home Hour during July and early August include the following:

July 16: Broadcast from National Cherry Festival, Traverse City, Michigan.

July 17: Monthly National Grange program; guest speakers; United States Army Band.

July 21: Special program from the campus of Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

July 24: Monthly Farmers' Union program.

July 31: Special Future Farmers of America program originating on the West Coast.

Aug. 4: Home Demonstration program; hints for homemakers.

Aug. 7: National 4-H Club Music Hour; United States Marine Band.

These features will be heard on the Farm and Home Hour which is broadcast each week day at 11:30 a. m. CST (12:30 p. m. CDST) over the NBC-Blue network. The United States Department of Agriculture and major farm organizations cooperate with the National Broadcasting Company and associated stations in presenting the Farm and Home Hour.

GEO. A. NELSON, F. U. NAT'L DIRECTOR SPEAKS OVER NBC

Advises All Farmers and Families to Become Organization Minded and Join a Local Group

Brothers and Sisters of my Radio Audience:

In whatever state you reside, I have had the opportunity and pleasure to meet you in forty-two states of our Union, as well as in Mexico, Canada and Alaska.

Through the courtesy of N. B. C. Broadcasting System and affiliated stations, it is my privilege to share in the Farm Home Hour Program today as a Director of the "Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America," the farmers organization that is generally known as the "Farmers Union."

The Farmers Union is national in scope. The boundaries of the United States are its boundaries. Twenty-eight of the States have organizations.

It is—Farmers—because it is financed exclusively by farmers, maintained by farmers and therefore possessed by farmers.

It is EDUCATIONAL because it is perhaps the greatest school anywhere in the world, where sound economics and pure cooperation is taught, not only in theory, but by actual practice.

It is COOPERATIVE in that, by joint action of like-minded people, with common and identical interests, it strives to accomplish things for the good of all, which could never be done by individuals. In nearly every state of the Union, it has indelibly fixed its imprint on the Laws of the Courts, it is respected wherever it raises its voice on behalf of its members.

It is UNION in that individuals surrender a part of their individual rights or powers to a central authority, elected by themselves, without thereby losing their separate identities and at all times maintaining their individual sovereignty.

Let me quote from our Constitution the purposes for which we are organized.

To secure equity, establish justice and apply the Golden Rule.

To discourage the credit and mortgage system.

To assist our members in buying and selling.

To educate the agricultural classes in scientific farming.

To teach farmers the classification of crops, domestic economy and the process of marketing.

To systematize methods of production and distribution.

To eliminate gambling in farm products by Board of Trade, Cotton Exchanges and other speculators.

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

To secure and maintain profitable and uniform prices for cotton, grain, livestock and other products of the farm.

To strive for harmony and good will among all mankind and brotherly love among ourselves.

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

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

All of these purposes are truly jewels, and today I will dwell mostly on the last mentioned one namely, "The virtue of happy homes."

I consider this subject appropriate for today, believing that American Democracy rests upon the pillar of the individual owned home—as the homes of our country are waning, in like proportion is American Democracy breaking down.

At the rate that home wrecking has been practiced the last few years both in city and country, it is high time that we who believe in the individual owned home and the sacredness of that home, pool our interests and remedy our mistakes of the past.

There is no excuse for poverty with all of its misery of today, in a land of plenty, yes of super abundance. We have solved our production problems both in field and factory, but we have not solved our distribution problems.

We find the workers both in field and factory living in insecurity and poverty, not because they do not produce abundantly, but because they produce below cost, and no one can long "get by" by producing and selling below cost, whether they sell or exchange wares or services.

The workers in our cities find themselves out of a job with the warehouse full of wares. We farmers find ourselves without farms and homes when the warehouses, packing plants and mills are bulging with what we produced. We are told that we have produced

too much, and are requested to curtail production, yes, to limit our production to the consumers' demands of today. I think we all realize that consumers' demands of today far exceeds present production in all lines. Our trouble is not lack of demands for the good things of life, but our real trouble is lack of purchasing power in the hands of the masses. I think we all realize that with twelve and one-half million of our bread winners and heads of families in idleness we are losing the best American market that America ever had. There is no market like the home market.

For example if all our painters were put to work Monday morning at 8:30, they could not paint the United States in ten years. What holds true for the painting trade is equally true for the carpenters, plumbers, electricians, in fact for all workers. What then is the trouble? Why are people in want in the midst of plenty? The answer is: The interest, rent and profit system just does not function for all of the folks, and my guess is that it never will function satisfactory for all.

But let me suggest that Cooperation, a new social order, and yet old as the ages will function.

Cooperation is service at cost, and, we always add that cost must be in keeping with the income of the group cooperating. Cooperation will end poverty, reduce disease, crime and make possible the sharing of an abundant life, in which the Brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of Creation harmonize, eliminating strife, hate and war.

Have you ever passed to think how many things that we do, we cooperate? Things we do cooperatively is cooperation in a lesser or greater degree. You may call it shared abundance, or socialized effort, the name matters but little. The results are what counts. If we use this simple rule in determining what to own together and what to own privately, we will never go very far astray in our thinking. By letting the use of an article or thing designate the ownership. For example, take a tooth brush, that we use individually and should own individually, but the large modern tooth brush factory of today we should own together. Another example, shoes we use individually, but the shoe factory we should own together. A third example, we farmers use plows, harrows, binders, mowers, and tractors, etc. These things we use individually and should own them individually (without a mortgage). But the large modern machine factory of today we should own collectively. And to mention some of the things we own together we elect a board of directors, or less and use together, our Post Office system, our Highway system, our Public School system, our Churches, our Parks, our Libraries, our Light and Power plants, our telephones, our creameries, our cheese factories, elevator, warehouses, mills, hospitals and news papers etc.

The more fully we own the previously mentioned things the better the service, and the less trouble they give us, but where we have no ownership we find plenty of congestion, plenty of strikes and lockouts and plenty of discontent along those lines are our manufacturing and distributing systems, as well as mining, which is nearly all privately owned.

Let me also remind you that our laws are the rules of the game and if the rules are against the players they will surely lose the game. Therefore it is very important that we as American Citizens do not shirk our duty on election day by casting our ballot for men, women, and measures that are not in the interests of the mass and common people.

We as an organization are interested in all legislation that effects society such as: Security for all from the cradle to the grave; An opportunity for every living soul to own a home; The right to share in an abundant life; A living wage based on the American present day standard of living; Cost of production for

(continued on page 2)

(continued on page 2)

(continued on page 2)

(continued on page 2)

(continued on page 2)

(continued on page 2)

(continued on page 2)

(continued on page 2)

(continued on page 2)

(continued on page 2)

(continued on page 2)

(continued on page 2)

(continued on page 2)

(continued on page 2)

(continued on page 2)

(continued on page 2)

(continued on page 2)

E. G. NOURSE SPEAKS BEFORE AMERICAN COOP. INSTITUTE

Says Price Pegging Through Production Carries Us Somewhat Outside the Frame of the Cooperative Picture

Would not a price policy designated to maximize the purchasing power of the masses induce a more favorable trend of cooperative development than the present emphasis on supply restriction as a means of unit price enhancement?

This was the question put to delegates of the American Institute of Cooperation today by E. G. Nourse, widely known economist and director of the Institute of Economics.

Disclaiming himself to be an economic muckraker or a commercial pacifist, Dr. Nourse admitted that he has supported crop reduction measures, and affirmed his belief that the agricultural business group "cannot limit its physical exercise to turning the other cheek when the non-farm interests smite as hard and often as they do."

"We must have some brakes as well as an engine," he declared. "But we do not want to become so concerned about the controls that we cut down the power of our economic machine. We want the brakes to operate as a safety device—not as a constant drag on the power plant."

"If controls are used in the form of supply restriction constantly and generally to protect against price declines or to effect price enhancement, we tend to slow down the rate of economic progress; to retard the advance of living standards for our people as a whole."

"The price process is not a one-way street. Quite as often as not, the economically 'better price' is the price which is lower; the price which the people can afford to pay; but the price which is still remunerative to the producer because he has taken full advantage of new economies or efficiency and low unit costs made possible by capacity operation at the price, in a word, which registers the constant advance of a nation which prides itself on its Yankee ingenuity; its democratic vigor."

Dr. Nourse traced the supply restriction philosophy from its first post-war manifestation in the collective bargaining of commodity marketing organizations; through the "neo-Sapirism era" of the Federal Farm Board; down to the price adjustment devices which market control by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

"Price pegging through production control carries us somewhat outside the frame of the cooperative picture," he said, "but it does emphasize the fact that the attempt to deal at all adequately with the economic problems of a commodity group easily passes over into an attempt to deal with agriculture as a class."

In the marketing agreement provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, recently made permanent in the Marketing Act, Dr. Nourse envisaged some significant market adjustment devices which are of deep concern to the future of the cooperative movement.

"Personally I am disposed to feel the marketing agreements set up a new distributive mechanism in which cooperative can function more effectively in the true spirit of cooperation under broadly social policies with reference both to their members and the consuming public, protected against the commercial practices which are inimical to the successful carrying out of such policies."

"But the achievement of such beneficial results under the marketing agreements," he warned, "implies that the cooperatives themselves shall understandingly hold and tenaciously strive to carry into effect liberal and constructive economic policies."

(continued on page 2)

(continued on page 2)

(continued on page 2)

(continued on page 2)

(continued on page 2)

(continued on page 2)

(continued on page 2)

(continued on page 2)

(continued on page 2)

(continued on page 2)

(continued on page 2)

(continued on page 2)

(continued on page 2)

(continued on page 2)

SOME BRIGHT SPOTS IN REGRASSING THE ABANDONED LAND IN THE GREAT PLAINS

There are some bright spots in the difficult job of returning cultivated land in the western Great Plains to desirable native grasses. They appear in a report of Department of Agriculture agronomists who checked the 1224 grass species on 167 abandoned fields and 138 adjacent virgin pastures near Woodward, Okla.; Dalt, Tex.; Tucuman, N. M.; Springfield, Colo.; Garden City, Tribune, Neb. and Colby, Kans.; and North Platte, Neb.

The agronomists found that fields cultivated lightly for a year or two, and then abandoned, turned toward the original grass cover much more rapidly than those tilled for longer periods, because grasses that spread by stolons or rhizomes may survive sufficiently to renew growth after a short period of light cultivation.

They found that seed of buffalo grass and other hard seeded grasses may grow after several years of cultivation; that abandoned fields, enclosed with adjacent virgin pastures, recovered more rapidly than abandoned fields alone, because much seed is spread by the animals pastured.

They also found that fields once cultivated, but later covered by buffalo grass survived the drought much

better than adjacent virgin pastures, apparently because cultivation had made the soil more receptive to moisture.

The agronomists do not mean there is any short cut to regressing. It takes from 25 to 40 years to firmly re-establish the more desirable native grasses, although much of the field was grass covered before that time.

But not with the desirable perennial grasses that produce a cover comparable to virgin pastures. Mixed prairie grasses have been reported as regressing abandoned dry land farms in as little as five years. But grasses such as blue grama and buffalo grass return very slowly. Soil blowing from adjacent tilled fields often delays revegetation. It is believed that seed of desirable grasses is distributed very slowly and only for short distances by wind.

Four rather distinct but overlapping stages of growth were noted in the study: (1) Annual weeds and annual grasses, (2) the less palatable short-lived perennial grasses, and other biennial and perennial plants, (3) short-lived perennial grasses, other perennial plants, and a few long perennial grasses, and (4) dominant and subdominant perennial grasses, accompanied by varying numbers of other plants, depending on conditions.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

KANSAS UNION FARMER EDITORIAL STAFF
 John Vesecky, Editor
 Pauline Cowger, Associate Editor

Published every Thursday at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH of the FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & COOPERATIVE UNION, 119 South Seventh Street, Salina, Kansas.

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

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

Subscription Price, Per Year.....\$1.00

Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

NATIONAL OFFICERS

E. H. Everson, President.....St. Charles, South Dakota
 John Vesecky, Vice-President.....Salina, Kansas
 J. M. Graves, Secretary.....Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

KANSAS OFFICIALS

John Vesecky, President.....Salina, Kansas
 John Frost, Vice President.....Blue Rapids, Kansas
 Pauline Cowger, Secretary.....Salina, Kansas
 John Tommer, Conductor.....Waverly, Kansas
 John Scheel, Doorkeeper.....Emporia, Kansas

DIRECTORS

Ross Palenske.....Alma, Kansas
 B. E. Winchester.....Stafford, Kansas
 John Fengel.....Lincolnville, Kansas
 F. C. Gerstenberger.....Blue Mound, Kansas
 Wm. E. Roach.....Quinter, Kansas

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—719 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. H. E. Witham, General Manager.

FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colony, Kansas; Wakeeney, Kansas. N. A. Ormsby, Mgr.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.—Suite 127 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas. Live Stock Exchange Building, Parsons, Kansas. G. W. Hobbs, Kansas City, General Manager; L. J. Alkire, Manager, Wichita Branch.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Room 202 Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas. G. W. Bushby, President-Manager.

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSN.—Room 308, Farmers Union Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 215, Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas. John Vesecky, President.

FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO.—Room 200, Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas. Rex Lear, State Manager, Salina, Kansas.

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

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

C. B. Thowe, President
 C. B. Belden, Secretary

FARMERS UNION LADIES AUXILIARY

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1937

EDITORIAL

President Roosevelt has vetoed the bill reducing interest rates on Federal farm loans. Well that's that. When we farmers wanted the McNary Haugen Bill President Coolidge said that we could not have it because it was ECONOMICALLY SOUND. When we asked President Hoover for constructive farm legislation he obligingly handed us the Federal Farm Board. Now President Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace say that we must take the AAA of 1937 or nothing. In his veto message on HR 6763 among other things the President says: "I believe that there is no justification for continued subsidy of federal land bank interest rates below the unprecedentedly low rates these banks are now offering farm borrowers on a business basis. Furthermore the ability of farmers to pay interest at the rates provided for in their mortgages with the federal land banks has been very substantially improved due to an increase of more than 100 per cent in the level of farm prices since the emergency period of 1932-33."

In continuing his veto message the President said that the thirty to forty million dollars that the proposed decrease in interest rates might cost the treasury would interfere with his plans to balance the National budget in 1938. I do not know on what information the President based his veto message but if it was as reliable as is the information contained in many of the supposedly carefully compiled, bulletins issued by the Department of Agriculture, I do not wonder what he thought that most of our farm troubles are over and that we farmers are only howling because that is all we know how to do well. I have often said that it would be a mighty fine thing if we could have a Fruit Basket Upset every so often. How we farmers would enjoy sitting in the high places for a while and watching the erstwhile great sweating in the fields in 110 above zero, or feeding cattle and doing chores in 10 below zero, fighting drought, dust storms, grasshoppers, cut worms, board of trade speculators, and other pests and insects, trying to earn enough in this age old game of monopoly to pay the cost of production and keep body and soul together. How enlightening it would be to the erstwhile great to find, that in spite of all their work and efforts they cannot meet their interest and principal payments and; have the FCA say that they are inefficient farmers and it must foreclose on the mortgage and sell their home to some one else who because of his large holdings of land has proven his ability to make money.

Farmers, if we would ward off peasantry and preserve the American Farm Home, we must organize a strong Farmers Union to protect our rights in Washington and strong, well-financed, loyally supported cooperative organizations to enable us to bargain on an equal basis with the organized industries. It's our job. Let's get going.

Travelogue

Sunday, July 4th, I started out for the Drought meeting, called by Alex Lind, President of the North Dakota Farmers Union, to meet in Aberdeen, S. D. on July 6th. I arrived in Aberdeen a little after midnight on the fifth. As there is published in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer a copy of the recommendations agreed upon at this conference I will not take much space to talk about the meeting. I was surprised at the extent of the drought damage in the two Dakotas. South Dakota, the eastern half of which had until the last week in June a fine chance for a crop, has deteriorated to such an extent that much of the small grain was being cut for hay, and comparatively little of the wheat will make more than a very meager crop. I saw some fields where the dust was drifting like sand in the Sahara Desert, with practically no vegetation in sight. I was told that in much of the western half of the Dakotas there will be no crops of any kind and the pastures are as bare as the fields. Mormon crickets are vying with the grasshoppers to see which can eat more of the little remaining vegetation in eastern Montana. Western Nebraska is also in bad shape, and we all know that western Kansas farmers are in need of help to put in another crop and tide them over the winter.

Some people who do not stop to think may say, "Why try to help the plains farmers, why not move them off the dry farms to some more favored part of the United States and let that country go again to grass." But where would we move the western farmers? Where is there available good land for them? And if you do depopulate the plains where will the people

of the United States get their strong bread wheats. Practically all of the hard spring and hard winter wheat raised in the United States comes right from these so called drought states. It seems to me to be far wiser and more to the good of the country to help these people over this period of drought, compose their debts until they are in line with the earning capacity of the land, and by lightening their load of debt and removing the ever present fear of foreclosure give them courage to adapt their farming practices to the demands of the climate. If we want the Administration to pay any attention to the needs of the farmers in the drought districts it is necessary to send letters to our representatives in congress, and to the various administrative officers, addressed in the recommendations. Call mass meetings of farmers and business men and address joint letters to the folks in power in Washington, calling attention to the immediate need for ADEQUATE relief.

Friday I attended a semi annual directors meeting of the St. Joseph Farmers Union Livestock Commission Co. I was pleasantly surprised to have Manager Schwab report a small saving for the first half of the year instead of a deficit as I had expected to see. If the corn crop in the St. Joseph trade territory escapes the drought, heat and grasshoppers, Mr. Schwab said that he expected a nice increase in business in the fall and a consequent increase in savings to the shippers. We are surely holding thumbs for you Herr Schwab, and hope our members will show their appreciation of the fine work of yourself and your associates, by giving the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Co. all their business that goes to St. Joseph. The board of directors passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the membership of the farm organizations comprising this selling agency is entirely composed of producers of livestock, whose interests would be adversely effected by any reduction in tariff duty on vegetable oils, fish fats, and other oils:

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the directors of this selling agency are opposed to any reduction in tariff duties on any fats or oils from whatever source derived, that might enter into the United States in competition with fats and oils produced by our farmers.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That we are opposed to any modification of the Argentine Livestock Sanitary Treaty, as long as there is any danger of the spread of the Foot and Mouth disease in the United States as a result of such modification.

Be it also further resolved: That we are unalterably opposed to the negotiation of reciprocal trade agreements; which admit agricultural products into the United States at reduced tariff duties (to compete with those produced by our farmers) in exchange for reductions in foreign tariff duties on goods manufactured in this country for export.

Between trains I stopped in to visit with the Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n. I found them nicely quartered on the 7th floor of the Board of Trade building. Every one was so busy taking care of the wheat which our Farmers Union elevators are sending in to them to sell that I did not get time to say any more than hello to Harry and the rest of the busy folks there. Although they have to work long hours all the office help was happy and every one was doing his or her best to handle the business in the regular Farmers Union way, which is the right way. A visit to the Jobbing Association offices now makes one feel like singing that Democratic Anthem, Happy days are here again.

The Cloak Room

By
 W. P. Lamberton

J. Edgar Hoover was the most sought man in Washington by our Boy Scouts.

It was gratifying to read that my favorite song, Ah! Sweet Mystery of Life, was sung with Lead Kindly Light at the funeral of Col. John S. Dean.

Glen Griswold, of Peru, Indiana, and Gardner Whitrow, of LaCrosse, Wisconsin were in the train service of railroads before coming to Congress.

There is more personal feeling in the Senate Court debate than I anticipated. Joe Robinson has got to put it over or remain just a Senator.

Senator Burke, of Nebraska, is over-estimating his hand opposing the substitute Court proposal. He has a sore thumb. Seniority resents his aggressiveness, as he was elected to the Senate only three years ago after one term in the House.

Spencer Tracy, as Manuel in Captains Courageous, looks and talks like the late Bishop William A. Quayle, who was an actor and a hero. This curly red-headed, freckle-faced distinguished Kansas left his stamp on hundreds of men now fifty-five and over.

The Senate Committee put it on the House acquiesced to \$4,000,000 for air conditioning the Capitol and the office buildings. Congress will probably henceforth stay in continuous session.

The Scouts greeted, with hats in air, the announcement of a short speech, after four divines had talked, at the Sunday night convocation. And when Lanny Ross had sung the Recessional, the boys' insistent calling brought forth Home on the Range, before the benediction. Real Kids.

WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS

(By C. W. H.)

Out in the Black Hills of South Dakota is a peak of respectable size with a very precipitous face known as Mount Rushmore. Sometime prior to 1929, some zealous souls with artistic temperament thought the face of Mount Rushmore would be a splendid place to carve huge figures of Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson and Theodore Roosevelt. Accordingly the Mount Rushmore Memorial Commission was created by Congress in 1929. It was first estimated the memorial would cost about \$400,000, one half to be provided by Congress, the other half by private subscription. Congress put up its share, but \$98,000 was the extent of the private subscriptions, so Uncle Sam dug up another \$200,000 in 1935. Now another \$50,000 will be provided for the next fiscal year, and it is quite certain this amount will not finish the job. About 50 men have been employed on the job under the direction of Gutzon Borglum. The Memorial Commission reported to Congress that Washington is about 90 per cent complete, Jefferson 75 per cent, Lincoln 15 per cent, and Theodore Roosevelt 10 per cent.

Some make their foot-prints on the sands of time, some their finger-prints on the scrolls of crime—and many more leave their gum-prints on the song-famed sidewalks of New York. The Clean Sidewalks Association of that city decided the gum-prints must go. With relief labor it set out to pry all the wads of gum off the sidewalks. But after the tolls had scraped, whittled and pried along three blocks of Broadway, re-

moving an estimated 19,200 cuds of gum "the project was abandoned," and this another noble experiment had gotten hopelessly gummed up.

Not a watermelon for every refrigerator, but a watermelon to fit the average refrigerator, is something which the United States Department of Agriculture hopes to develop in its new vegetable breeding laboratory at Charleston, S. C.

Triplets, the first multiple birth in a Federal penal institution, were born recently in the Federal Women's Prison at Alderson, W. Va. Attorney General Homer Cummings is the legal guardian.

Each of the "Seven TVs" called for in the Norris bill is to be headed by a boy of the train service (and 3x7 equals 21) to be appointed by the President subject to Senate approval. The annual salary of each director is to be \$10,000. But before applying for one of these jobs ask yourself if you are a firm believer in the program. If you are not, neither the President, because "No person shall be appointed a director unless he professes a belief in the feasibility and wisdom of this Act."

KNOW YOUR KANSAS

RUSSELL: One of the earliest settlers in Russell County was a man named Mathews who settled near the present site of the city of Russell for the purpose of mining coal. The Kansas Pacific Railroad (Union Pacific) extended its lines through the county in 1867 before there was a single settler in the county. Two years later a party of seven section workers were attacked by a band of twenty-five Indians near Fossil siding and two of their number killed. Fossil siding later became the town of Russell after the mine, a large party from Wisconsin, arrived on the site in the spring of 1871. Soon after the organization of Russell a rival town was established by pioneers from Ohio and called Bunker Hill. The two towns soon engaged in a bitter rivalry for the county seat, which was finally awarded to Russell in 1874. The county and the city were named for Alva P. Russell of the Second Kansas Cavalry.

LAWRENCE: Edmund G. Ross, who became editor of the Kansas Tribune at this city after the Civil War was the first Kansas newspaperman to hold the office of United States Senator. Ross was appointed to the post by Governor Crawford in 1866 to fill the vacancy caused by the suicide of General James H. Lane. Senator Ross incurred the displeasure of many of his political affiliates when he cast the deciding vote against President Andrew Johnson's impeachment. For years to follow Ross published a paper for a time at Coffeyville and later went to New Mexico where he established a newspaper at Albuquerque and served four years as Governor of the Territory under appointment from President Cleveland.

DODGE CITY: The two sun dials in the park of the Santa Fe Railroad station at this city are said to be the largest in the world. Each is forty feet in diameter. One dial registers Central Time and the other Mountain Time. The 100th Meridian passes between the two dials.

TECUMSEH: Residents of Topeka's bitter early rival, Tecumseh, laughed with untold glee one summer day in 1857 when the wreckage of the bridge which had spanned the Kaw at the future capital city floated past on the crest of a flood. Topeka's turn for jubilation followed soon afterward, however, when Topeka defeated Tecumseh and other aspiring towns in a county seat election. From that date Tecumseh steadily declined.

Farmers Union Jobbing Association Expresses Appreciation

While the Kansas City terminal market has been piling up daily and weekly all-time records of receipts of grain, The Farmers Union Jobbing Association has also been piling up all-time records of receipts daily and weekly, with 526 cars received by them in Kansas City on Tuesday, July 6, and 1211 cars for the week. The Salina office of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association also reports that their all-time record of receipts was broken last week.

This business is sincerely appreciated and is made possible only by Kansas farmers patronizing their local cooperative marketing associations and the locals, in turn, patronizing their terminal cooperative marketing association. The employees at both the Salina and Kansas City offices are working day and night to keep one step ahead of the enormous receipts in order to handle your grain effectively. With your continued support through the year, this will be a record-breaking year for The Farmers Union Jobbing Association, so keep on using your cooperative marketing machinery.

A LESSON IN ECONOMY

If ever the American people had a clear-cut demonstration of why the federal government should manufacture its own munitions of war, they had it last week with the announcement by the President that the navy's two new battleships would be built in government yards at a saving of some 20 million dollars.

The private shipbuilding companies had a chance to bid on these ocean dreadnaughts. The New York Shipbuilding Corporation offered the figure in round numbers for each ship of \$56,000,000. The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation said it could do the job for \$34,000,000 apiece.

When President Roosevelt found that the government yards at Philadelphia and Brooklyn had submitted bids of \$36,500,000 and \$37,265,843 respectively for one ship, he decided to have one dreadnaught constructed in each federal yard. The total cost of each battleship will be about 20 million dollars more than these figures, for none of the bids covered the cost of equipment and guns each ship will carry.

The reason for the 20 million dollar differential in bids needs not trouble us. The point is that the soundness of the argument of a growing nucleus of Senators and Congressmen that millions of dollars could be saved every year by nationalizing all munitions was strikingly substantiated.

It will be interesting to recall that six Senators and five Representatives introduced bills to put all munition manufacture under federal operation. Senators Bone, Clark, Nye, Pope, Ewing, Johnson of Minnesota and Burdick, of the numerous nationalization bloc. They need support if the taxpayers are to keep the munitions business from soaking the government.

WORLD PEACE ONE OF BOY SCOUT AIMS

Washington.—The National Jamboree of the Boy Scouts brought more than 25,000 khaki-clad youngsters from the United States and 24 foreign countries here last week in the largest youth gathering in the history of the country.

The international significance of the great convention was not overlooked, for Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, stressed "the spirit and drive for world peace that is the very foundation of the scout movement."

Dr. West recalled the words of the founder of scouting, Lord Robert Baden-Powell of England, who declares:

"We are a brotherhood. A Scout is a brother to every other Scout. Where there are 2,000,000 Scouts in training, there are probably 8,000,000 fellows in the population who have been Scouts in their time and our numbers are increasing year by year, so that in a short time there will be a considerable proportion of the population in every nation to whom the idea of war with their brothers in any country would be repugnant."

YOUR POULTRY

The importance of the Kansas hen is not always fully appreciated. The following record shows that she deserves honorable mention as a provider of food and living expenses.

The United States Department of Agriculture reports that 89 out of every 100 farms in Kansas had hens in 1934. These hens produced 1,390,000,000 eggs during the year, with a total value of \$15,058,000, or an average value of \$86 per farm. If these had been divided equally, every man, woman, and child in the state would have been provided with 738 eggs, or almost six times the number that they actually consume each year.

EMPHASIZE LAMB IMPROVEMENT

With greater interest in sheep raising in Kansas, a number of farmers are starting small flocks. These flocks provide two sources of income—one is the annual wool clip from the breeding flock, and the other is the sale of market lambs. Both products of the flock should be considered in selection, with greater emphasis on the improvement of the lambs for market.—F. W. Bell, animal husbandry.

STRIKES AFFECT MARKETS

Business activity in the United States declined 1.5 points in early June as a result of the labor troubles of the steel and other industries. Reduced business activity tends to reduce people's purchasing power. This in turn affects the markets for farm products, since reduced purchasing power results in lower prices. Early and satisfactory settlement of these disputes is of keen interest to all producers of farm products.—W. E. Grimes, economics and sociology.

TOO MANY PLANTS

Some varieties of strawberries often set more runner plants than are profitable. Plants in the matted rows should not be closer than six inches. Thinning of strawberry plants may be done with a hoe as soon as the weeds.—George A. Flinger, horticulture.

SALES TAX RULES

39 THROUGH 41
 (continued from page 1)
 gross receipts from each machine during the monthly period.

An owner operating machines at various locations will be permitted to make a single application for certificate of registration, attaching thereto a supplementary statement showing the location of all machines owned by him and their serial numbers, if any. The commission will issue a separate label to the owner to be affixed to each machine, showing the owner's registration certificate number.

If the marble machine or other game of amusement is not owned by the operator thereof, the operator is liable for the tax on the gross receipts, no deductions being allowed for commissions or rentals paid to the owner.

GEO. E. NELSON, F. U. DIRECTOR SPEAKS OVER NBC

(continued from page 1)
 all; Refinancing of farms and homes at rates in keeping with income; A sound exchange system based on labor and commodity measures; We believe society owes no man a living but that society owes everyone an opportunity to make a living.

I was born on a poor farm near old Lake Superior. In those pioneer days there was some excuse for poverty, but let me say again that today with our production problems solved there is not the least excuse for one mother's girl being in want of either food, clothing or shelter, nor for one Daddy's boy being homeless. This problem of being homeless is a real American problem of our day. Society has long condoned itself with the illusion, "That it can not happen here," and that sounds very nice as well as many of our everyday phrases, but it does happen here. Most of our people are homeless. Ownership of the home is passing into the hands of the Federal Land Bank. The Home Owners Loan Corporation and the various insurance corporations. Tenancy is an American institution. We used to sing, "Land of the Brave, Home of the free." I hope that we shall not have to change "Home of the Free" to "A place for the many." For with our present knowledge and our ability to produce it is possible to build an earthly heaven here.

We farmers have sometimes lulled ourselves into believing that we were only interested in producers cooperation. That we were primarily producers and not consumers. We are not. If this were true then Agriculture would be "sitting pretty." But it is just the reverse, we have consumed more of many things than equals our production, we as farmer consumers have accumulated enormous mortgages in every state in the Union ranging up to \$425,000,000 in one state. This indebtedness is largely caused by goods and services consumed, such as machinery, taxes, interest, labor, etc., which could not be passed on or included in the products we sold or offered for sale or exchange.

Agriculture has never been efficiently organized, and therefore the farmers were not able to protect themselves dealing with the exchange products and services with other highly organized groups. Farmers are large producers of new wealth each year, this new wealth comes out of old mother earth by applying labor and working in harmony with sun, rain, dew, wind and seasons. Being producers of new wealth there has always been a merry scramble on by gamblers, speculators, skimmers, schemers and scalpers to get as much of the farmers' newly created wealth as possible for as little in return as possible.

If the farmers and workers realized the necessity of being organized in order to get a square deal, if they realized how important their work really is, and to plan on planting, get real security would be for them to do things for themselves in their own way, and forget all about some other group to do it for them.

The unorganized farmer or worker of today is much like a cipher with the ring rubbed out. There is no practicable way for unorganized workers, or farmers to bargain or deal collectively with the owning groups, but if they organize they can work in sympathy to you as to the forgotten man. I realize how your life is built on hopes of the future. How you plan to share your lives with the one you love, planning to build your home, make the arrangements, add little by little to it, plan on planting the trees, the shrubbery, the flowers, even planning where little happy tots will play and so on.

I know you are not planning mansions, but little Homes with hopes of the right to work and earn a living. Or let me say it in the words of the poet, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, "The right to live, to love, to woo, to wed and for hungry mouths, earn their mead of bread."

Within the Farmers Union, our young folks are part of the organization, having their own Junior work educating themselves and others in cooperation, organization, studying economics as well as all National and International questions. And let me say to you boys and girls, there is room for all in the sunny heights of life. With your courage and determination we will win the goal, an abundant life for all.

I would urge all farmers with their families to become organization minded. Join your local group if you do not have a local in your neighborhood then write to the National Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, J. M. Graves, Secretary, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

E. G. NOURSE SPEAKS BEFORE AMERICAN CO-OP INSTITUTE

(continued from page 1)
 ices—rather than themselves seeking to use large-scale organization for maintaining prices at the expense of volume. Their goal must be to serve their market to the largest possible extent consistent with reasonable net returns."

In attacking this problem Dr. Nourse pointed out that the fruit and vegetable and the dairy groups, to whom the marketing agreement provisions are applicable, might well examine into the two subjects of quality improvement programs and class price differentials. Improvement in quality has been one of the chief concerns and outstanding achievements of cooperative groups, he stated, but even good ideas may be abused.

"Much research would be needed to determine the precise extent to which producers are economically justified in attempting to bring their product up to maximum standards. The desire for high unit prices and fancy products tends to result in the waste of inferior but entirely wholesome products. The opportunity which a cooperative has for coordinating the market action of many producers gives it the opportunity and the obligation to devise a price structure which will permit the largest possible satisfaction of wants of low income classes without sacrifice of the proper standards of wholesomeness. I am not at all suggesting that the co-operative association should take on the role of a charitable agency and market all the product, whatever loss it might entail. But I am arguing that they organize distribution, conduct cost accounting, and formulate price policies in such a way as to keep waste down to the lowest possible point; that they 'dump' all they can in the poor man's kitchen; and that all efforts toward price maintenance be directed toward maintaining prices for those classes who can afford to pay."

"Instead of distributing price bargains to all classes of consumers, it is not better to intensify effort toward concentrating such bargains at the bottom of the income scale?" Similarly, Dr. Nourse contended, we need to consider also the possibilities of price differentials for the same product to consumers of different purchasing power. This idea, he said, also has its germ in the marketing agreements with their provision for diversion purchases, or promotional sales in "non-routine" markets, and even to consumers of inferior or charitable use. Admitting that it is a ticklish field for experimentation, he cites examples of such pioneering in the industrial field.

"Automobile companies have differentiated between the high-priced, medium-priced, and low-priced car fields, with price differentials which are far out of line with both technical performance and appearance. Telephone and telegraph companies have differentiated their price structure so as to give low-priced service during what were formerly slack time periods. This has put quick communication within the reach of the poorer folk."

"The railroads have long recognized the class-price principle in a freight rate structure which carries low-value goods at preferential rates disproportionate to differences in service. Only recently they have begun to expand this practice into passenger field. In other words, the railroads are giving more service to the traveling public and securing better financial results to themselves by lowering the price structure to the income structure."

"There are numerous other illustrations of similar innovations in constructive price. All I am trying to do is to turn your minds toward the examination of this line of attack."

"While recognizing the necessity of restrictive measures as protective devices in emergency periods both past and future, I hope that cooperatives will not turn their backs to this line of attack."

"While recognizing the necessity of restrictive measures as protective devices in emergency periods both past and future, I hope that cooperatives will not turn their backs to this line of attack."

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

WANTS LOWER INTEREST RATES

The Center Hill Local 1147 met at the center Hill school house Tuesday evening, July 6, for their regular meeting. There was no program given as everybody was too busy to prepare a program.

The president called the meeting to order. There was no special business to be brought up so the meeting adjourned. Our local went on record approving the following:

We commend Mr. Vesecky on his valiant effort in retaining the interest rate of 3 1/2 per cent on F. C. A. loans.

According to press reports the president and his subordinates pose as being friends of the depressed and underprivileged groups; if so, here is where they can show their colors by complying with the urgent wishes of the debt-oppressed farmers in Kansas and elsewhere.

Very true, the retaining of the 3 1/2 per cent interest rate may mean a difference of approximately 40 million dollars to the United States Treasury. This thought alone should help people to realize the magnitude of the mortgage game as it is being played upon the farmers of our nation today.

The farmer who feeds the nation pleads, not guilty to the present iniquity of multitudes and still the maximum penalty of high interest is being threatened upon him.

Would the people please read the speech of Representative Chas. B. Binger of Nebraska in the House of Representatives of March 4, 1937, and learn where this mess started.

Everybody certainly enjoyed the ice cream handed out by the men. Ice cream will be served at the next meeting also.

Next meeting time, August 3. Everybody welcome.

Yours truly,
 Vernal Anderson,
 Reporter.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

JUNIOR LETTER

Dear Juniors: Among the different groups who were active for the well being, and the mechanics of the camp at Estes Park, was the Newspaper group. Three times during the week, they issued the "Trail Blazer" paper which gave us news of the happenings throughout. Everyone looked forward eagerly to each issue. I wonder, do you look forward, as eagerly each week for the Kansas Union Farmer?

I quote from the "Trail Blazer" some remarks of the Secretary of the Colorado Farmers Union, Mr. James Patton, when he talked to the general group one morning. "Mr. Patton discussed the economic significance attached to the insurance business, especially stressing individual security. He stated that every control of the destiny of our country. The big life insurance companies are one of the most important factors in our financial world today. Whenever the big insurance companies determine a financial policy for the country, every individual's life is affected. Farmers should not look to the government, providence or any one else but themselves. Until farmers decide to do something for themselves and quit depending on every one else, just that soon will they begin to get somewhere."

Mr. Jacob H. Taylor, Secretary of the Rural Life Department of the National Council for the Prevention of War was at the camp three days. He spoke informally one evening to the group, and again at the regular morning assembly, with some very forceful remarks on what we personally can do to prevent any more wars. The "Trail Blazer" has this to say about Mr. Taylor, who came direct from Washington to meet with this Farm Youth leaders camp. "This is the most comfortable camp I have ever been in. I want to stress that mainly through the cooperatives we can help to ward off the next war. In our last war, we were put under emergency measures, which practically wiped out the cooperative business associations in this country. Aggressive action at the present time is our only hope."

Mr. Harry Terrall, who is Secretary of the National Peace Council of Des Moines arrived at the camp on Wednesday and stayed for the balance of the week. He told of his experiences and observations in visiting foreign countries, and of the general world situation today.

Mr. Terrall suggested, we consider the kind of a world we live in. That really every state and nation is just a collective group of individuals, and that fundamentally people are the same the world around. They may speak a little differently, or dress differently than we do, but they are humans and have the same problems every day that we have. We should develop the policy of being a good neighbor, not only to our neighbor on the farm next to us, but to those in the nearby states, and then extend that friendly feeling to the different countries around us. We must think in terms of the kind of a world in which we live. Are we contributing to that world the best that we have. Let us check on the kind of people we are, and what we expect, and be willing to concede to our neighbor, whether he be near by or in some far distant country, that same privilege and courtesy. We will then have developed an international good-will and an understanding among peoples. It used to be that the radius of travel was 3 miles. By that, we mean the majority of the people were acquainted, and traveled no further than that distance from their own home. Today the radius is 1100 miles, and it is getting further all the time, as our modes of transportation, press, radio, etc., are

extended. This all leads to a friendliness and understanding among peoples.

Mr. Terrall pointed out that our ships, regardless of for what use they are built, are so made that they can easily be converted into munition and war ships. Their port holes are so built as to easily handle guns that can be installed quickly. Holland, a country which is itself small, but is a world empire, so builds her ships that no guns can be installed. Her ships are merchantmen, and are going about the world on friendly missions. Contrast her economic situation, and the peaceful loving inhabitants to those of other countries, who do have many war ships.

As a result of the recent South American Pan American conference, Mr. Terrall said, two students and a teacher from each state in the United States will go to South America to study the South American school. Those South American countries are responding to this friendly gesture, by sending students and teachers to our schools in the United States. This is another step in the ladder of progress towards the program of being a "good neighbor."

I know you would all have gotten so many worth while, constructive suggestions and helps from these different talks, and class discussion groups at the Estes Park conference.

A postal card from Ester Ekblad says she is having an interesting experience in North Dakota, and will be back in Kansas in a few weeks, to help any group over the state that will call on her. Letters addressed to this office for Ester will be forwarded on to her promptly.

Sincerely,
Aunt Patience.

WAYS OF PROMOTING NATIONAL PEACE ENROLLMENT

One aim of the Emergency Peace Campaign is to build a strong pacifist movement in this country. Taking the National Peace Enrollment will help you discover the pacifists in your community. It will also help people face the issue of their personal attitude toward war.

1. Have the Enrollment on hand for all public meetings in order to give each person an opportunity to enroll.
2. Make clear to individuals in the community that it is the personal responsibility of each individual to take not one enrollment, but at least two, three, and four, to help friend to face up with issues involved.

One EPC field worker who has sent in several hundred enrollments writes:

"Most of the enrollments were secured by personal visits or by chatting with a few at a time. The rest would be signed after I made a talk to an audience or club, etc. I made no effort at 'mass enrollment.' Where I spoke to a goodly sized group I would state that after the close those desiring to enroll might do so."

3. Bring the Enrollment before meetings of clubs, churches, synagogues, and organizations of other types.

In the city from which we have received the greatest number of enrollments the procedure was as follows: The Chairman of the Council of Churches World Friendship Committee sent a long, carefully written, personally signed letter to each minister in the whole country asking his cooperation. Enclosed was an addressed return postal card, and a blank to be filled in asking for enrollment cards. Then a second letter went out to those who had not replied. Next, a follow-up committee was organized to call personally on all remaining ministers, leaving with them when they would accept them, sufficient cards to be distributed in their pews on Armistice Sunday.

Such procedure would be very appropriate for a Memorial Sunday. Copies of a Service of Remembrance suitable for this occasion may be obtained from this office. We also recommend the Service of Remembrance, sample copies of which may be obtained from the Christian Century, 440 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

b. In North Dakota, Arthur Link, through the Education Department of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, sent the Enrollment Cards with a letter and other literature to about seven or eight hundred persons directly connected with the educational work. Enrollment Cards for these purposes may be obtained from the nearest Emergency Peace Campaign office or from National Headquarters at 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Please be sure all signed cards are returned to the Emergency Peace Campaign.

AT YOUR SERVICE

Farmers Union Cooperative Education Service
Gladys Talbot Edwards, Director
"Education. A Debt due from the present to future generations."

Picnic Plans
We have just finished a little pamphlet on Picnic Plans containing suggestions for parades and other picnic entertainment together with an outline of the duties of the various committees needed to make big picnics successful. This pamphlet may be had for the asking.

We Publish Another Pamphlet
J. M. Peterson, instructor in Montana Farmers Union Junior Camps for the past two years, has written a thoughtful survey of our present social and economic problems. This booklet is the base text used for the classes Mr. Peterson teaches at Junior Camps. It is of considerable value because Mr. Peterson has quoted

widely from authorities such as John Dewey, George S. Counts, and James Harvey Robinson on the problems of today. The title of the pamphlet is "Problems of Adjustment in America." The cost is 25c. Montana is presenting copies of this book to the Juniors who have taken part in Mr. Peterson's classes. We recommend it to Leaders.

A New Pageant
"Bonds of Peace" is the name of the fine pageant written by Frances W. Butts and presented at the North Dakota Leaders Camp at the July Fourth Festival. The pageant presents the folk dances of many nations and is colorful and entertaining. It will be published in a book of pageants by the Education Service this fall.

First 1937 Camp—North Dakota
Highlights at the North Dakota Leaders' Camp. The visits of Ray and Frances Logan of the Evanston, Illinois, Cooperative Association, interested in making a study of North Dakota Farmers Union methods of education. Their busy movie camera caught Juniors and Leaders in colorful parade to the lake shore after classes.

Visitors at Camp were Esther Ekblad, Fieldworker for the Kansas Farmers Union Junior work, and Peter Wartianen of the Fitchburg Youth League of Fitchburg, Massachusetts. Recreational accomplishments were outstanding. A play and a pageant were studied, rehearsed and presented at a Fourth of July Festival, while field and water sports at the Festival were handled by a committee trained during the week.

Exhibits of handicraft and hobbies were excellent. Bulletin Boards, handled by the publicity class made an interesting and colorful decoration on all walls. Co-op labels from the kitchen made an interesting display. A radio program sponsored by the Farmers Union Store and Oil Company in Jamestown, was presented by the class in radio.

Irene Staffin's qualifying Minute-man talk on Farm Tenancy was an excellent example of the public speaking work.

Tractor Race

A unique race, much enjoyed by the spectators, was that between two Farmers Union tractors, one belonging to Benson County and the other to Ramsey County Farmers Union. The race was run at the Benson County Fair and excitement rose to fever heat when the Ramsey County tractor won coming down the home stretch at thirty-eight miles an hour.

Grand View Hospitality

The hospitality at Grand View College is one of the very pleasant memories we shall retain of the Conference of the Committee on Publicity and Education held at Des Moines in June. The air of leisure and ease which pervaded the halls of Grand View is restful beyond the telling and the gracious welcome given by President and Mrs. Arild Olson adds a feeling of home to the atmosphere. We look forward to another visit to Grand View.

Visitor From the East

Peter Wartianen of the Cooperative Youth League of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, was a visitor at Camp Wakanda, Wisconsin and at Camp Kowikan, North Dakota. He attended the Des Moines Conference as representative of the Fitchburg Cooperative Association and attended the Cooperative Youth Conference at Brule, Wisconsin, July 3 and 4. The Fitchburg Cooperative Youth League is interested in what is being done by other Cooperative Youth groups and Peter tells us that he has been greatly inspired by the program of education carried on by the Farmers Union. He has found nothing else to compare with it in his trip to the West.

Scrap Iron

Fancy prices are being paid for old iron these days, it has so many uses, the main one being converting it into scrap metal and high explosives, although some of it is melted down and used in other munitions. The mongers of scrap iron are making a nice profit on it, selling it to munition makers for use in the Spanish War and to Japan and Germany for use in the Pacific War. One of the reasons the profit is easy to make is that these scrap iron mongers have been able to enlist a whole army of cheap labor to gather the junk for them. Ironically enough, this scavenging army is composed of young boys, who work cheaply, yes, even for less than the dollar a day they will be paid when they put on a uniform and go out to be blown to bits by some of the very same scrap iron for which they are being given a few pennies now. The God of Mars must laugh as he watches tomorrow's soldiers gathering together, in all innocence, the material which will destroy them.

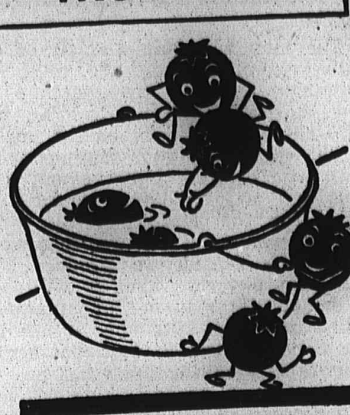
ALFALFA SEEDING

Alfalfa seeded in the fall usually meets less competition from weeds than that seeded in the spring. On wheat land to be seeded to alfalfa should be plowed as early as possible and kept free from weeds. If time is to be used, it should be applied soon after plowing. All cultivation following the application of lime, previous to alfalfa seeding should be shallow, so that the lime will remain near the surface of the soil.—J. C. Hyde, agronomist.

EARLY LAMBS BEST

More Kansas farmers are becoming interested in keeping sheep because good market lambs have been profitable. Ewes should be bred early enough so that they will lamb in January or February. Early lambs bring a higher price if marketed by June. Another advantage in raising early lambs is that there is much less chance that the lambs will become infested with stomach worms.—F. W. Bell, animal husbandry.

TRUE BLUE



Do you really know the difference between huckleberries and blueberries? An agricultural expert tells us that huckleberries have ten large seeds—blueberries have a large number of very little seeds! No matter whether you agree with him or not, you'll want a few glasses of this spread to add to your Jubilee collection:

Spiced Blueberry Jam
4½ cups (¾ lb.) prepared fruit
7 cups (1 lb.) sugar
1 bottle fruit pectin
To prepare fruit, crush or grind about 2 pounds fully ripe blueberries. Add 1 teaspoon each cinnamon, cloves, and allspice, or any desired combination of spices. Measure sugar and prepared fruit into large kettle, mix well, and bring to a full rolling boil over hot fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard 1 minute. Remove from fire and stir in bottle fruit pectin, Skim; pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. Makes about 12 glasses (8 fluid ounces each).

—US—

Arthur Guiterman

Our tales remains untold; the world will bow

Before the great, the glorious, the sainted;

Our fathers came with rifle, ax and plow

And found no time to have their portraits painted;

Their rest unknown to fame; and even now

The Muse of History is unacquainted

With us, a Nation's not too weak civilians,

Who number something like a hundred millions.

All tasks are ours, all forms of enterprise,

And most of them are not at all exciting.

We worship peace; but when the Fates devise

That fighting must be done, we do the fighting;

And maybe when emergencies arise

We prove—though not in lecturing or writing—

At least as able reasoners or guessers

As many university professors.

We run the farms, the stores both great and small

And constantly invent new occupations;

We try to be polite and fair to all,

Our neighbors, friends, and even our relations;

And working summer, winter, spring, and fall

To keep our families in clothes and rations,

Each does his best and hopes, the Future's debtor,

To bring his children up to do much better.

Then take us as we are without pretense,

Resourceful, helpful, kindly, up-and-earning,

Endowed perhaps with that clear common sense

Which often serves the purpose more than learning;

We may be found of some slight consequence

And not unworthy by the well-discerning;

Besides, as Lincoln said, the Lord

Because He always makes so many of us.

BELIEVE THE BEST

Men like to talk, to gossip, too; I've even heard that women do. So here and there, and up and down, From door to door, from town to town,

The strangest stories float about, Until humanity you doubt, Is ever any fellow fair?

Or is there goodness anywhere? Of course there is! More good than bad.

That's what I've found, because I had A simple rule I could apply To every rumor floating by: A simple rule, a simple test:

Believe the best, Forget the rest. The fellow who's a little wrong Is very seldom helped along

By making any act of his Look blacker than it really is. The fellow slipping now and then Will try to get on his feet again.

Will rather act the other way And try to give him credit for The man he is—and maybe more! What people say, to you, to me, Is what a fellow tries to be.

To make a man throw out his chest, Believe the best, Forget the rest. We'll all be happier, I'm sure, And more old friendships will endure, And more new friendships we will form,

The hearts of all of us to warm, If all are slower to believe. Suspicions that will make us grieve, Are just a little more inclined To mention only what is kind— If we will lend a listening ear, But only good reports to hear— Yes, life will have a lot more song, Believing right then thinking wrong! Believe the best, Forget the rest!

:: Of Interest To Women ::

TIME TABLES

(Time in Minutes)

VEGETABLES	Precook (Boil)	Hot Water Bath	Pressure Cooker	Oven
Asparagus	3	180	40	10
Asparagus	3	180	40	10
Beans, Lima	3	180	55	10
Beans, String, Wax	3	180	40	10
Beets	15	120	40	10
Brussels Sprouts	5	120	35	10
Cabbage, Carrots	5	120	35	10
Cauliflower, Broccoli	4	150	35	10
Corn	3-5	210	80	10
Eggplant	5	120	40	10
Greens	Wilt	180	60	10
Hominy	3	120	40	10
Kohlrabi	5	120	35	10
Mushrooms	3	180	60	10
Okra	3	180	40	10
Onions	5	180	40	10
Parsnips	5	90	35	10
Peas	3-7	180	60	10
Peppers	3-8	120	35	5
Pumpkin	3	180	60	10
Rutabagas	5	90	35	10
Sauerkraut	5	15	—	—
Squash	5	180	60	10
Sweet Potatoes	20	180	60	10
Tomatoes	5	—	—	—
Turnips	5	90	35	10

Tomatoes (See Tomatoes under Fruits)
Tomato Juice 5 90 35 10 120
Turnips 5 90 35 10 120

SOUPS
Asparagus 180 40 10 210
Clam Chowder 240 90 15 300
Fish Chowder 240 90 15 300
Pea Soup 180 60 10 240
Soup Stock 180 45 15 210
Tomato Pulp or Puree (See Tomatoes under Fruits)

* See individual recipe.

IMPORTANT
All vegetables and meats canned at home should be boiled in an open vessel 10 to 15 minutes before tasting or using.

FRUITS	Precook (Boil)	Hot Water Bath	Pressure Cooker	Oven
Apples	3	25	10	75
Apricots	3	20	10	68
Berries	3	20	10	68
Cherries	3	20	10	68
Currants	3	20	10	68
Figs	1	30	180°-simmering	90
Fruit Juices	—	20	8	68
Grapes	3	20	10	68
Peaches	3-5	25	10	75
Pineapple	5-10	30	15	90
Plums	3	20	10	68
Preserves	3	20	180°-simmering	75
Quinces	3	35	15	75
Rhubarb	3	10	5	68
Tomatoes	3	35	10	75

Walnuts at 225° for 45 minutes any size jar (Oven).

MEATS
Lamb, Veal, Beef, Pork 180 60 240
Chicken 180 60 240
Fish—all kinds 240 90 300

* See individual recipe.

(Meats packed raw do not require the addition of liquid.)
NOTE—If canning fruit in water bath with half-gallon jars add one-third. Half-gallon jars increase time one-third. When canning vegetables and meats in open, for half-gallon jars increase time 30 minutes. For half-gallons in pressure cooker or water bath, increase time 20 per cent.

The time given in the time tables is based on the one-quart pack (except as per note above) and on fresh products at altitudes up to 1000 feet. For higher altitudes increase the time 10 per cent for each additional 500 feet, except for pressure cooker canning. For elevation up to 2000 feet use pressure given in time tables. After first 2000 feet one pound of pressure should be added for each additional 2000 feet of elevation.

IMPORTANT
All vegetables and meats canned at home should be boiled in an open vessel 10 to 15 minutes before tasting or using.

CHOICE RECIPES

BEANS (String)
Wash, string and cut in convenient lengths. Precook for 3 minutes.

Pack in clean jars. Add ¼ teaspoon salt to each pint jar if desired, fill to within ¼ inch of top with water in which vegetable was precooked or boiling water and put on cap, screwing band firmly tight. Process in pressure cooker 40 minutes at 10 pounds; or in water bath, 180 minutes; or in oven, 210 minutes at 250 degrees.

Prepare following solution:
3 qts. white vinegar, 3 cups sugar, 1 cup salt.
Bring to boil, pour over cucumbers and seal jars. This makes six quarts.

PEACHES (Cold Pack)
Select firm, ripe fruit; remove skins and pits. Pack halved or sliced into clean jars; add No. 2 syrup to within ¼ inch of top. Put on cap, screwing band firmly tight. Process in water bath 20 minutes; or in oven 68 minutes at 250 degrees; or in pressure cooker 10 minutes at 5 pounds.

STRAWBERRY PRESERVES
9 cups sugar, 2 heaping quarts strawberries, 1 cup water.
Wash and hull strawberries before measuring. Put sugar and water into large preserving kettle, stir and boil until sugar is well dissolved. Add the strawberries. Boil 15 minutes (rolling boil). Do not stir but shake kettle and skim. Pour into flat pans or trays and shake occasionally until cold. The shaking is the secret of success. It causes the berries to absorb the syrup and remain plump and whole. Put into sterilized jars when cold. Never cook more than 2 quarts at a time. Best to shake all the time while cooking and cooling.

APPLE MERINGUE
2 cups sugar
16 marshmallows
2 teaspoon salt
¼ cup cinnamon candies
¼ cup almonds, blanched and chopped
2 egg whites
8 apples
2 tablespoons sugar
3 tablespoons syrup (from cooking apples)

½ cup almonds, blanched and split.
Pare apples and remove cores, leaving apples intact. Combine salt, cinnamon candies and water. Boil to make a thin syrup. Place apples in saucepan, a few at a time, cover and cook until tender but not soft, turning once during process. Remove from syrup and cool. Fill centers with chopped almonds. Place marshmallows and 3 tablespoons of apple syrup in a sauce pan. Heat over low flame and continue folding until mixture is smooth and fluffy. Cool. Beat egg whites until stiff; salt and blend. Fold meringue into softened marshmallows. Spread over apples in swirls and stick almond in the meringue. Brown in hot oven (450°) for approximately ¼ minute. (This recipe serves eight.)

RICE AND CARROT CUTLETS

2 cups boiled Rice
1 tablespoon onion
¼ teaspoon pepper
1 teaspoon salt
5 tablespoons bacon drippings
1 egg
1 tablespoon milk
¼ cup bread crumbs
1 cup cooked carrot pulp

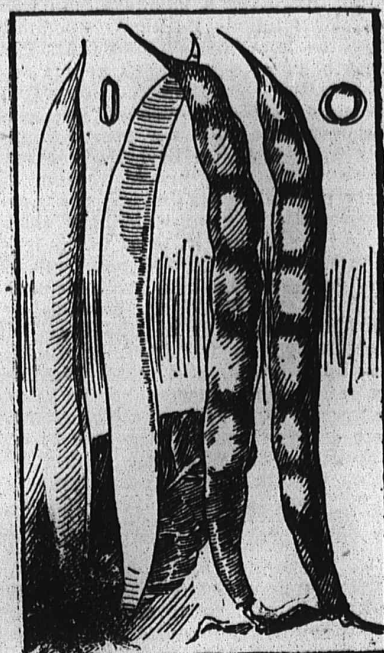
DATE PUDDING
One egg
One cup finely chopped dates
One teaspoon soda in one cup of boiling water
One cup brown sugar
Two tablespoons of butter
One cup corn meal
One teaspoon baking powder
One and one-half cups flour
Pinch of salt

Cream the butter and sugar and whole egg together. Dissolve the dates in boiling water, pour over the dates and let cool. Sift flour, salt, and baking powder together. Add nuts to flour. Add liquid mixture alternately with the flour mixture to the creamed mixture. Bake in loaf pan 35 minutes at 350 degrees.

LEFT-OVER MEAT AND MASHED POTATOES
Cover the bottom of a small greased baking dish with hot mashed potatoes, add a thick layer of pieces of roast beef (that are not suitable for slicing hot or cold). Chop or cut them in small pieces, season well with salt, pepper and a little onion juice, and moisten with some of the gravy left over from the hot roast, and cover with a thin layer of mashed potatoes. Bake in a hot oven until well heated and the top is a good brown color.

Stringless Beans Until Frost

Can Be Enjoyed by Vegetable Gardener. Get in Succession Crops Now at Ten-Day Intervals.



Stringless Beans

Stringless beans are a garden standby, always palatable and welcome, and one vegetable that may be had constantly from early summer until frost shrivels the plants. Getting the beans into the ground at stated intervals guarantees a crop, for anybody can grow string beans and get beans. That is the chief beauty of this vegetable for a beginner in the art of growing vegetables. His skill and energy as a gardener will be measured by the amount of beans he gets from a given planting.

Beans are a warm weather crop and should not be planted until the soil has been fairly warmed and dried, and for the earlier plantings the driest spot in the garden is best, for it will be warmest. Stringless beans are of two sorts, dwarf and climbing, and these in turn in two sorts, green and wax. The choice of the green or wax is a matter of taste. The green sorts now seem to have the call in popularity where formerly the wax kinds were in most demand.

The old orthodox way insisted on planting beans in hills, particularly the dwarf kinds. Now it is the usual and best practice to plant them in rows, thinning to from six to eight inches apart, and larger crops are gathered by giving each plant a better chance to develop than they have when planted in hills of from three to six plants. Plant the beans about an inch deep.

Plant several rows at intervals of ten days or two weeks for succession, continuing up to the first of August.

The pole varieties yield more for space occupied, but they must be given support in the way of poles set when they are planted, or frames upon which to twine. They are becoming more popular because of the fact that six hills of pole beans will yield even more than a 25-row of dwarf beans, and have a longer season.

FOOD VALUE OF CITRUS FRUITS

Oranges and lemons are valuable and necessary parts of the well-balanced diet because:

SALES TAX DISCUSSED BY VICE PRES. FROST

Recently the writer heard two business men, supposed to be reasonably intelligent, say that the sales tax was a fair tax. Even a business man who has not studied political economy ought to know better than that. The great body of our Kansas people are not wealthy. The thousands on WPA and many other thousands are getting less than \$500 per year to support their families. Practically every dollar these poor people receive is spent at the stores buying the necessities of life upon which the sales tax is levied. That is, sales tax is levied upon practically 100 per cent of their income. The men with incomes of \$5,000 or \$10,000 or \$50,000 or \$100,000 spend only a small part of it at the stores for food, clothing, household goods, and other necessities of life, and thus escape the sales tax upon a large part of their income. Much of the income of the poor is spent in the wholesale buying of grain, livestock, dry goods, groceries, clothing, furniture, drugs, plumbing supplies, lumber, cement, paint, and merchandise of all sorts, and which is exempt from the sales tax, which tax is viciously levied upon processed grain, processed livestock, and on retail merchandise sold to the final consumer, that is in the main, to the poor or common people. And yet these unseeing business men say the sales tax is a fair tax. Much of the income of the well to do is spent in speculation, and in the buying of stocks, bonds, mortgages, and other intangible investments, upon which there is no sales tax, and also little if any property tax. And yet these business men unthinkingly say the sales tax, levied on the necessities of the poor, is a fair tax. Corporations, though owning vast wealth, do not pay food nor wear clothing, and are almost wholly exempt from the sales tax, which accounts for their propaganda in favor of the iniquitous tax to soak the poor, and which makes vbig business men say the sales tax is a fair tax.

The Kansas Research Department, founded by the Kansas Legislature, has investigated and worked out a lot of facts on the sales tax. Their Bulletin of October 1934, on page 72 shows that:

On incomes of \$1,000, the sales tax is levied on only 61 per cent of all purchases.

On incomes of \$10,000 the sales tax is levied on only 39 per cent of all purchases.

On incomes of \$100,000, the sales tax is levied on only 16 per cent of all purchases.

On incomes of \$100,000 the sales tax is levied on only 1 per cent of all purchases.

That is, on a family with only \$1,000 income, the sales tax is 2 times as heavy as on a \$10,000 income; 4 times as heavy as on a \$100,000 income; and 61 times as heavy as on an income of \$1,000,000.

The Research Department collected favorable and unfavorable comments on the sales tax. The favorable comments were mostly to the effect that the sales tax got the money, and 83 per cent of these favorable comments were from taxing officials, most of whom were dependent upon the sales tax for their jobs. Every political economist condemned the sales tax. Here is what they said. Prof. Seligman of Columbia University: "A general sales tax is the last resort of those countries which find themselves in such difficulties that they must subordinate all other principles of sound taxation to the one principle of adequacy." Haig and Shoup: "The sales tax as an emergency form of revenue, and certainly a permanent part of any state's tax system, marks an unnecessary and backward step in taxation." Dr. Ralph Tower: "If the ordinary citizen who one way or another is bearing the lion's share of the tax burden, does not promptly, sales tax will be so firmly rooted in tax systems that it will be extremely difficult to restore a fair balance." Dr. Mabel L. Walker: "The general sales tax means throwing on the backs of the poor a burden out of all proportion to their ability to pay." Economist Alfred Buehler of the University of the conservative state of Vermont, says: "It was the fundamental objective of the general sales tax to lighten the burden of the wealthier classes. The masses were oppressed by the general sales tax for centuries. When the French Revolution broke out, the first thing the Convention did was to abolish all sales taxes." Here are some notable opinions. The National Industrial Conference Board: "The burden of a general sales tax rests heaviest on those consumers with small incomes and lightest on those with large incomes." President John Watson of the New York State Council of Retail Merchants: "No form of levy is more disturbing and iniquitous than a state retail sales tax." Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania: "A sales tax is bad, because it is simply one more device to put the tax burden upon those least able to pay." Economists agree that taxes should be levied on citizens and corporations in proportion to the ability to pay, and that the income tax is the only general tax that is levied in proportion to ability to pay, and that the sales tax is and always has been an unfair plan to make the poor pay tax burdens of the rich. The sales tax is legalized robbery of the poor to help the greedy rich—John Frost.

CHARCOAL NOT NEEDED

Contrary to the opinion of the general public, charcoal is of little or no value for fuel in a poultry feed. There is not sufficient experimental evidence to warrant the purchase of charcoal, even though the cost is small.—R. E. Phillips, poultry husbandry.

COOKING WITHOUT FLAME

An electric range is the last word in cookery. It is clean, with no flames and no fumes, and is safe for children, since it cannot explode. It is cool even on the hottest day, the kitchen being no warmer than the living room.—Harold E. Stover, extension rural engineering.

TO THE EDITORS OF KANSAS NEWSPAPERS

We are enclosing herewith copies of Administrative Rules No. 50 thru 54. This includes all Rules which have been adopted since the last list you received.

Rule No. 54, "Filling Station Coupon Books," should be of particular interest to all owners of automobiles. Where automobile owners purchase their gasoline, oil, etc., by the use of coupon books, no tax will be levied upon the sale of such coupon books. The tax will apply at the time that an actual purchase is made; in other words, the tax will be levied when coupons are exchanged for taxable merchandise at the filling station. It is impossible to collect the tax at the time the coupon book is sold because all of the purchases made with the book may not be taxable. For example, a consumer who purchases gasoline for the use of a pleasure car will not be subject to the sales tax on these purchases. On the other hand, a purchaser of oil will be taxable. Therefore, the tax has been levied at the time the merchandise is purchased rather than at the time the coupon book is purchased. This Rule does not apply to meal tickets or to other businesses which sell only taxable commodities.

There has been some misunderstanding in recent weeks about the taxability of equipment and supplies purchased by municipal governments. The exemption provided by the Act for purchases by municipalities applies only when such purchases are to be used by the municipalities in a governmental capacity. That is, purchases by municipalities of equipment, and supplies for use in water, gas, electric or heat plants furnishing taxable services to the public are subject to the tax. This is also true or purchases by municipalities or counties of equipment and supplies for use in any other business or proprietary activity. In planning improvements for municipal utilities or other municipally owned businesses, city governments should include the sales tax on materials to be purchased as an item of cost in their budgets.

C. E. Webb, Director,
Sales Tax Department

Rule No. 50—School Book Stores—
The gross receipts from sales by book stores, supply stores and book exchanges operated by school boards, school organizations, students or others are subject to the tax.

Likewise, sales to such book stores supply stores or book exchanges of articles of tangible personal property for final use or consumption are taxable, since the operation of a store of this type is held to be a proprietary activity.

Rule No. 51—Fraternal and Sororities—
Membership dues to fraternal and sororities are not taxable, even when such dues include charges for room and board.

Sales to such organization of food, beverages, furniture, towels, bedding, taxable utility services, or other articles of tangible personal property and taxable services are regarded as sales for final consumption to which the tax applies.

Rule No. 52—Abstracts—
Persons engaged in the business of furnishing abstracts of title, property primarily render services, and their receipts from this source are not subject to the tax. Sales of paper and other materials to abstract companies for use in the rendition of such services are regarded as sales for final use or consumption to which the tax applies.

Rule No. 53—Oil Well Cementing, Acidizing and Testing.

Persons who contract to cement, acidize or test oil wells are deemed to be rendering non-taxable services. Sales to such persons of cement, acid, materials, equipment and other supplies used in the rendition of their services are sales for final use or consumption to which the tax applies.

Rule No. 54—Filling Station Coupon Books—

Where persons buy coupon books or merchandise cards from filling stations, and use such books or cards, a tax shall be levied at the time the coupons are exchanged for merchandise at the filling station.

That is, a person who purchases a coupon book which gives him the privilege of making purchases having a specified total value from a filling station or chain of filling stations will pay no tax at the time he purchases the book; the tax will be levied when each individual makes actual purchases of taxable commodities from the filling station or filling stations. For example, a coupon book holder who purchases four coupons of oil at 30c must present coupons valued at \$1.20 and pay the tax in addition.

Where it is possible to do so, the customer may take his entire payment including the tax from his coupon book. However, where the amount of the sale is such that the tax involves a fractional part of a cent, the customer must use tokens in the ordinary manner.

This rule shall apply only to coupon books and merchandise cards sold by filling stations, or those engaged in a business which sells both taxable and tax exempt property.

EARLY PLOWING PAYS

Plowing should begin as soon as the wheat has been removed from the ground. Early plowing insures nitrification in the soil, which will go a long way toward producing a good wheat crop in 1938. Alfalfa, clover, low oats if the soil is plowed as soon as possible. The ground to be planted to alfalfa should be worked several times and kept absolutely free of weeds.—E. G. Parsons, agronomy.

COLORADO GRANGE BACKS VOTE ON WAR

Denver.—The Colorado State Grange included a recommendation in its 1937 resolutions asking that in any war brought on except by invasion, the government submit the question to a vote of the people.

Uncle Jim Says



Stable farm production makes for fair food prices. Fat and lean years help neither farmer nor consumer in the long run.

COVERED FEDERAL POSITIONS

Scottish Rite News Bureau
Office employees and clerks in many lines of private activities are given from one week's to three weeks' vacation with pay, and also allowance for absence due to illness. This is granted by the employer as an expression of goodwill, as well as for economic reasons.

The Federal Government for years granted its employees a vacation of thirty working days' and allowed them thirty days sick leave. Under the Hoover Economy Act, this was reduced to fifteen days each for sick leave and vacation. Under the present rules governing Civil Service employees, fifteen days are granted for sick leave and twenty-six working days for vacation.

The greatest consideration shown to employees in the whole federal system, it would seem, is that of Senators and Representatives to their secretaries and to the Clerks of the two Houses. An allowance of not to exceed \$250 is made for funeral expenses of a Clerk of the House or a secretary to a House Member, who dies in service and in addition thereto, six months of the regular salary of the deceased employee is given to his near kin. The Senate allows only six months' pay under such circumstances, but all allowances by the Senate or House are made only after passage of a special resolution in each case.

These positions with the Congress have always been highly prized "back home," as well as in the National Capital, for the reason that they are stepping stones to something better. And also give the holder an opportunity to pursue some special course of study at one or more of the several educational institutions there.

In the minds of many of the business world, the Congress is very liberal in thus dispensing the people's money for long vacations, sick leave, funeral expenses, and what-not to federal employees, which accounts for the strong pressure by millions who seek positions on the Federal payroll.

Now comes the CIO, which already claims that it has organized over 4,000 federal employees under its banner. Many of these employees are the result of a disaffection from the ranks of the A. F. of L. Many are asking what further advantage the federal employees hope or have any moral right to gain above and over the millions of plain working men and women throughout the country.

WAR MADNESS—BOOK REVIEW

By Stephen and Joan Raushenbush, 128 pages, published by National Book Library, Washington, D. C. Price 25c.

You can't have war and democracy. That is the theme of "War Madness," written by Stephen and Joan Raushenbush. It is a small and inexpensive book, and if it is read by enough Americans, the already strong anti-war sentiment of this country should be increased to the point of victory over the forces of war.

Written by the chief investigator of the Senate munitions committee, "War Madness" brings together more tellingly than has ever been done the facts revealed by that committee. It is dedicated to the members of the munitions committee "who have helped revive the faith of men in the possibility of remaining alive and free."

That phase "alive and free" sums up the major conviction with which the book leaves the thoughtful reader, that is, that the only hope of preserving democracy is to keep out of war.

Setting forth what happens to democratic institutions in time of war and the present plan for a future assume the establishment of a dictatorship, it concludes, "War never works to help democracy. It always works against it. Nations fighting dictatorships in which men are kept out of all control of the economic and military resources of the nation, have to copy those dictatorships. They have to fight fire with fire. . . . The First price of our entering a major foreign war will be the loss of our democracy."

Everyone interested in peace will wish to read this book and to have as many others as possible read it, also.

FARMING AND YOU

One of the big problems facing American agriculture is planning the use of the available farmland. Kansas has her share of that problem. At least four factors must be considered in trying to answer it. Briefly, those questions are: How much land do we need to use to produce the crops that American consumers require; how much land will we need to use to supply foreign markets; how much land can we use and still achieve parity income for agriculture; and how much land should we take out of soil-depleting crops so as to safeguard its fertility for future use?

The United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics has recently published a clear and concise discussion of those four points entitled "The Farmer Looks Ahead." It is a booklet worth study. The problem which it discusses on a national scale is the same as that with which Kansas county planning committees are working locally. And the dangers which face national planning are much the same as those facing local

groups. Perhaps the greatest of those dangers is overemphasis on one of the four factors affecting future land use.

The man who thinks solely of soil conservation, for instance, might recommend reducing crop acreage below market requirements. The man who thinks only of parity prices might encourage poor land use. The man who desires only overflowing bins and an abundance of food and fiber for the traffic of the world might recommend a course that would cause the farmer to produce himself into poverty. That is why only a democratic system of planning, based upon free and open discussion, can hope to succeed. And that also is why farm planning must not proceed too rapidly. A properly-balanced plan will become an institution. A too-hastily conceived idea will fail.

GIANT DEMONSTRATION MARKS PEACE BETWEEN CANADA AND UNITED STATES

Minot, N. D.—The 120 years of unbroken peace between the United States and Canada was commemorated at this North Dakota city near the Canadian border on the Fourth of July with an all-day celebration attended by high public officials of both nations.

Special church services in the morning preceded a great mass meeting in the afternoon, at which Miss Jeannette Rankin, the first woman member of Congress and life-long peace worker, pointed to Canadian-American relations as an example of "living international peace."

"This long era of peace," she said, "demonstrates how practical it is for two nations to live side by side, depending on the greatest securities of understanding and goodwill between peoples."

Miss Rankin voted against the World War, and is now serving as legislative director of the National Council for Prevention of War. Governor William Langer headed the state committee which arranged the celebration, and educators, women's clubs, civic leaders and peace organizations cooperated.

GRASSHOPPERS DAMAGE CROPS IN MANY WESTERN STATES

Grasshoppers are becoming destructive in Colorado, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming, the Dakotas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, and Illinois, according to reports from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

More local outbreaks are occurring in New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, California, Minnesota, and Michigan.

Hopper numbers exceed expectations in the Panhandles of Oklahoma and Texas and in South Dakota. They are fully as abundant in other areas as forecast by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine earlier this year, according to Dr. P. N. Annand.

Cold, wet weather, usually hard on grasshoppers, has not checked them appreciably this year. Warm wet weather favors the growth of fungus on the grasshoppers—the most effective natural control of the pest. The cold delayed hatching of hoppers eggs in many places, so that the very young grasshoppers—the most vulnerable stage—were not exposed in large numbers during the critical time.

Grasshoppers already have damaged small grains, truck crops, alfalfa, and cotton, and they remain an ever-present threat to more of these, as well as to corn and other later crops. According to Doctor Annand, the use of poison bran bait—materials for which are being distributed by the Federal Government in cooperation with the States—is the most effective control for these insects. It is being used to good effect in all the heavily infested areas.

PLOWING FOR ALFALFA

Farmers who plan to plant alfalfa this fall and who have not already plowed the ground will find it advantageous to do so at once. If plowing is delayed until the latter half of July, the depth of the furrow should be reduced to about four inches. Deeper plowing at this late date is likely to leave the ground too loose at seeding time.

MILK FOR EVERY MEAL

No other single food has so much to offer to good nutrition as milk and its products. This is the general theme of two recent bulletins prepared by the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Every member of the dairy industry will be concerned with the content of these bulletins. In addition they will also wish consumers in

their localities to become acquainted with them.

Milk for the Family—The bulletin by this name gives a full resume, in simple, semi-popular style, of the food value, care and uses of milk. The author, a nationally recognized nutritionist, points out that milk has no equal among foods as a source of calcium and when taken in suitable quantities is a dependable source of calcium, phosphorus, protein, vitamin A and vitamin G. Milk contains also appreciable quantities of other vitamins and minerals. About two-thirds of the solids of milk consist of fat and sugar, which are sources of energy. The solids in milk total nearly 13 per cent, a fact often lost sight of because milk is a liquid. Many foods that are "solid" in form contain less solids and more water than milk.

The author also suggests that milk in some form might well furnish one-fourth of the total energy of the diet of the average family. In terms of money value, from one-fifth to one-third of the allowance for food should be spent for milk and its products. Quoting Dr. Sherman of Columbia University, he gives the rule that "whatever amount of money is available for the family's food it is wise to spend at least as much for milk (including cream and cheese if they are used) as for meats, poultry, and fish."

Diets to Fit the Family Income
The practical application of these general principles of nutrition and food economics is made to family food purchases in the second bulletin called Diets to Fit the Family Income. Government nutritionists have prepared this bulletin with the idea of helping women to spend their food money most effectively at the different income levels. One or another of the four food plans will fit almost every family pocket book. The bulletin discusses food selection from the standpoint of the nutritive value of these diets and, finally, suggests weekly market orders and menus typical of the four diet plans: (1) a liberal diet, (2) an adequate diet at moderate cost (3) an adequate diet at minimum cost (4) a restricted diet for emergency use.

In all of these diets milk plays a leading part. The authors point out that for the family's food, it is wise that "for individuals of all ages and families of all incomes, milk and cheese are of prime importance in the diet because of their exceptional food value." In all except the restricted diet, which is only for emergency use, a quart of milk is recommended daily for children and for pregnant and nursing mothers, for other adults at least a pint.

In summarizing the nutritive contributions of milk, the authors conclude that milk provides all these essentials at a low cost as compared with the cost of obtaining them in other foods. The fuel value of milk which supplies energy might almost be said to be thrown in for good measure, so well do the other contributions of milk justify its price and its place of prominence in the diet.

CLASSIFIED ADS

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, EACH BUNCH FIFTY. MOSSED, LABELED VARIETY NAME. JERSEY WAKEFIELD, CHARLESTON WA. KFIELD, SUCCESSION, COPENHAGEN, 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-TAKER, PREPAID: 500, 60c; 1,000, 1.00; 6,000, 3.50. TOMATO: LARGE, WELL ROOTED, OPEN FIELD GROWN, MOSSED, LABELED WITH VARIETY NAME, LIVING STON GLOBE, MARGLOBE, STON, BALTIMORE, JUNE PINK, MCGEE, EARLIANA, GULF STATE MARKET, EARLY DETROIT, POSTPAID: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, 1.00; 500, 1.50; 1,000, 2.25. PEPPER MOSSED AND LABELED, CHIN-KING, RED CAYENNE, POSTPAID 100, 65c; 200, 1.00; 500, 1.75; 1,000, 2.50. FULL COUNT, PROMPT SHIPMENT, SAFE ARRIVAL, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. UNIFORM PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARK.

We Manufacture—
Farmers Union Standard
Accounting Forms
Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association
Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery
Office Equipment Printing

THE Q
CONDENSATED
PRINTING AND STATIONERY CO.
SALINA, KANSAS

The Aladdin Hotel

12th & Wyandotte

Is Kansas City's first welcome to you. The Hotel is located right down in the "Heart-O-Things."

A rate of \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day on single rooms; \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day for two. Also, furnished kitchenette apartments with daily maid service—weekly and monthly rates.

Ample Parking Space adjoining and opposite the Hotel. Don't dress—Come in just as you are. We are all home folks.

Under one roof, you will find Coffee Shop, Beauty Parlor, Barber Shop, Valet Service, News Stand and Service Bar.

Circulating Ice Water—Bath—4 Stationed Radio in All Rooms

Popular Prices Prevail Throughout

H. C. KYLE, Manager

Sterling Red Head Gold Band Bale TIES

Sterling Bale Ties are generally known among balers to be the most perfect ties obtainable. The Sterling Process of Annealing is used in manufacturing these ties, and they pass through long annealing furnaces directly to the bale tie machines, insuring perfect straight ties. They are uniform in length and gauge—are strong and pliable and will offer strong resistance to rust. The "Spiral Wrap" is used in bundling these ties which eliminates all loss or waste from tangled or bent ties.

See your Local FARMERS UNION DEALER for prices.

Distributed By

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N

719 Board of Trade Bldg.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

WHO narrowed the spread in butterfat prices?

WHO forced other cream buyers to pay better prices?

Your only opportunity to help in these matters has been through your Farmers Union cooperatives.

**THE FARMERS UNION COOP.
CREAMERY ASSN.**

Colony, Kansas

WaKeeney, Kansas

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
Credential Blanks, 10 for..... 5c
Demit Blanks, 15 for..... 10c
Local Sec. Receipt Book..... 25c
Farmers Union Watch Fod 50c
Farmers Union Button..... 25c

F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c
Farmers Union Song Book 20c
Business Manual..... 5c
Efficiency 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 Agriculture (John Simpson)..... 75c

Write to

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51

Salina, Kansas

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

CATTLE

Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection. 50c
Money back guarantee, per dose..... 75c
Blackleg Bacterin, Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose..... 75c
Bovine Mixed Bacterin, For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic, 100 dose lots, per dose..... 75c
Pinkeye Bacterin, For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose..... 75c
Mastitis Bacterin (gargol), 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
Special brands \$3.00 each.
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
Sprayings, (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—"Pitt" swine plague, hemorrhagic Septicemia, Para-typhoid, etc., per dose..... .68
Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, 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 Polyvalent 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
Purgative Capsules for horses, Rapid, Dependable. 3 in box 1.00
Baling Gun, Brass, heavy nickled. For giving capsules to horses and cattle. Only..... 2.00

POULTRY

"Big Pay" mineral. For all livestock and poultry. 100 pound bag, (5 bags \$20.00)..... \$4.25
Poultry Antiseptic Tablets, 100 tablets makes 100 gallons drinking water, box..... 1.00
Respirators. Used in lung type poultry diseases. 100 tablets to box..... 1.50
Poultry Worm Tablets, adult size, per dose..... 1 1/2c
We Sell Results—At Reasonable Prices—That's What You Want

Direct Orders, with remittance, to

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51

Phone 974.

SALINA, KANSAS