



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

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WHAT PRICE SECURITY?

President John Vesecky Addresses Radio Audience Over N. B. C. on Farmers Union Hour

Members of the Farmers Union and listeners-in on our farms and in the cities.

Through the courtesy of the National Broadcasting Company, I have the pleasure of sharing this hour with our national president, E. H. Everson.

I shall talk to you upon a subject which is of great importance to us all, no matter where we live or what our occupation. In these times when the whole world is in turmoil, when no one knows what tomorrow may bring, we are apt to weigh carefully or not at all, questions of the greatest importance. We are too often in such a hurry to get something done to relieve immediate want that we are apt to sacrifice great principles in order to gain time.

We are trying to remedy every ill by law. We have passed, during the last few years, or are now considering, laws on social security, labor relations, wage and hour bills, crop insurance, soil conservation, soil erosion, cost of production, tenancy, farm refinancing and agricultural adjustment. All of these laws are intended to give some part of our people more security and better incomes. In our strife for security, we sometimes forget to reckon what we may have to pay for that security. We do not ask "what price security."

We all desire security. We all want to be free from the fear of hunger and poverty. We want to be sure that our families will have enough to keep them from want, to give them a roof over their heads, and even to have some of the good things of life. But are we justified in giving up, or even endangering our rights as citizens of the United States of America in exchange for promises of sufficient to eat and a place to sleep.

Let us see what history tells us on that subject. Some 161 years ago this month, there was a notable gathering of men in Philadelphia who, at the imminent risk of both life and property, declared to the world "that all men are created equal, endowed with certain inalienable rights among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." These men, as a rule, were not poor men. They did not make that declaration with any assurance, nay even hope, of gaining for themselves economic security. They jeopardized their life and property for the principle of equality and for the right of self government.

When General Washington took command of the Continental Army, he did not do so to gain economic security for himself, he was already well-to-do. Quite the opposite. He risked his all for the principle of self government. The soldiers in the Continental Army left cozy homes their families and endured great hardships in the defense of this same right of self government. Many of them were offered money and position with the British if they would desert the cause of liberty and democracy, but in spite of the tempting offers, they fought on in face of great odds until they won. What American does not thrill at the words of Nathaniel Hale, "I am sorry I have but one life to give for my country," which he uttered as he made the supreme sacrifice for liberty and Democracy. But, who has a good word for Benedict Arnold, who who shrank in the face of the cause of liberty, for economic security and a position in the British Army.

Our pioneer fathers and mothers, whether they came to America on

the Mayflower or in the steerage of some sailing vessel later, did not come just to secure wealth and an easier living. Many of them left comfortable homes in the old country to live in log cabins or sod shanties and dugouts. Most of them left relatives and friends to come to a strange people whose language they often could not speak.

It is true they hoped to build up a comfortable home in the wilderness and gain economic security for themselves and their children, but behind all was that great urge of all mankind for those eternal principles declared in the Declaration of Independence, and guaranteed us by our Constitution, "the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The men who voted for the Declaration of Independence, Washington and his generals and the army who fought for the principles declared, the immigrants who flocked to our shores and helped make this one of the greatest nations in the world—they all realized that it is not possible to have true security without liberty and self government.

They knew that once a people surrendered their rights of self government to some person or agency, it would not be long before they lost security. It is not human nature for those who are subject to their rule, the Communists of Russia told the Russian farmers "help us to overthrow the Czar regime and put us in control, and we will give you lands and security." The Russian farmer listened to their siren song. He helped overthrow the Czar regime, but because he had not bargained for a voice in the government, he is still waiting for his security.

Mussolini was a prominent socialist leader before his rise to power in Italy. He rose to prominence by promising the common folks of Italy security if only they would put him in power. The farmers and the common folks of Italy listened to his words and believed him. They put him in power. They are still waiting for their security, because they did not reserve for themselves the right of self government.

Adolf Hitler was put into power by the common folks of Germany, to whom he also promised relief from the intolerable conditions which followed the war. But, like the rulers of Russia and Italy, he soon forgot his promise to the common folks because they surrendered, in return for promise security, the rights of self government and are now under an absolute dictatorial government.

In every instance, the trouble was that the people traded off their rights of self government for a promise of plenty, or near-plenty, and as a consequence, lost their rights, but did not get the plenty.

I am not opposed to agricultural nor labor legislation, that provides for certain amounts of control. In our modern complex society, we must give up some of our so-called personal liberties for the common good of all. But, in giving up these liberties and in agreeing to control, we must insist that we retain the democratic right to say how much control there shall be and to select the one who shall exercise this control. We must insist that agricultural legislation contain the minimum control necessary for results and that it be effectuated by men selected by and directly responsible to the farmers.

The Hoover Agricultural Marketing Act had in many features which commended it to the farmers. But, because it lacked the element of farmer control, because the farmers had no right to select who should control the machinery set up by the Act, nor to say how it should run, it was doomed to failure from the beginning.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act, passed during the first Roosevelt administration, and since declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, did an immense lot of good, especially in the western wheat districts of the United States. It was a great step in advance over the Agricultural Marketing Act because it provided a much larger amount of grower control. But, even it, before it was declared unconstitutional, was subject to much criticism by the cooperating farmers because too much power was either granted or assumed by heads of different bureaus and extension departments.

The Soil Conservation Act is also being criticized on the same grounds. The Crop Insurance Plan now pending before Congress has behind it more united support of the wheat grower than any recently proposed farm legislation. But, we must watch carefully to see that it provides the maximum of grower control.

The Farm Credit Administration set up has done much to help put farmers on a sound financial basis. During the depression it saved millions of farm homes from foreclosure. But again, although it is said to be a cooperative set up, owned and

3000 CARS IN 30 DAYS

Averaging a hundred cars a day during the last thirty days, the Kansas City office of Farmers Union Jobbing Association keeps on topping all its previous records. This wheat has graded, for the most part, No. 1 hard, and has been bringing excellent prices for the shippers. While the grain end of the business has been handling this five million bushels of wheat, the merchandise department has been almost keeping pace with it. The June figures on its oil and gas business show that this year's business has more than doubled the business done during June, 1936.

Official Medic. Journals Veto Progressive Action of Medical Conference

(Editors Note: This is the first of a series of articles prepared by the Bureau of Cooperative Medicine of The Cooperative League, to be issued from time to time commenting on developments in the field of medicine as they effect the ultimate consumer.)

New York.—The press reaction to the meeting of the American Medical Association in Atlantic City in June gave the impression that the leaders of the profession had decided that the time for constructive action toward readjustment of the medical economic situation was at hand. The impression gained at first blush was that the American Medical Association was doing what the Supreme Court had done—adapt itself to a change of conditions during the past twenty-five years. Anyone who knows the constituency of the House of Representatives and the circumstances under which the statements were made will recognize the use of military tactics of the smoke screen.

An explanation of the meeting's action was soon forthcoming, strangely, only in medical channels and not to the misled public. This explanation was sufficiently clear, but calmed only those who would have objected had press reports been substantiated. The New York Medical Week in an editorial headed "Please Take Notice" in the issue of June 19, 1937, calmed its readers in the following language:

"The newspaper headlines are not official documents, and neither in the State Society nor in the A. M. A. has any action been taken which could be construed as reversing the official position of organized medicine in regard to specialization of medicine generally or in regard to either voluntary or compulsory health insurance. It is no change in our attitude strongly to intimate to government that all our facilities, factual data, committees, councils, and our officials and membership place themselves unreservedly at the disposal of government agencies to help shape policies in the delivery of medical care to the underprivileged and handicapped groups among our citizenry. We respectfully recommend to the profession careful personal and official actions taken by the organized profession will be fully reported. It is not in the headlines of the daily lay press that our members will learn what actually was done. The American Medical Association at its Annual Meeting again demonstrates the capacity of medicine to adapt itself to a changing environment."

In furtherance of this policy an editorial entitled "The American Medical Association and the Care of the Indigent Sick" in the July 3rd issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association declared: "The House of Delegates adopted the report of its Reference Committee to the effect that the Association had already taken action approving a federal department of health with a physician in the cabinet . . . that the Board of Trustees had already indicated to the federal government its desire to be of the utmost service in the development of suitable plans for the care of the indigent sick, and that the Association and the officers thereof stood ready now, as in the past, on direct request, to do their utmost to aid the administration in working out such plans. The House had not indicated its acceptance of any new form of medical practice. It has, however, authorized the Board of Trustees, as its representatives, to cooperate with the government in developing the best possible care of the indigent sick, within the principles fundamental to good medical service previously established."

Every time the "People" are mentioned in the editorial, the term "indigent sick" is used. Without doubt it is to be legalistic the conclusion is inescapable that the position of "Dearborn Street" with respect to the non-indigents could well be expressed in the words of an attending surgeon in a California hospital, who said:

"People are no more entitled to good health when the latter can be maintained only by the efforts of others than they are entitled to raiment and food produced by the efforts of others." (American Medicine, vol. 1, page 78, American Foundation 1937). This attitude is unsatisfactory. Eyes must be opened to the existence of three problems: (1) excessive variations in medical costs, (2) inadequate care and (3) lack of preventive

(continued on page 4)

HOW THE FARMERS FARED UNDER THE ITALIAN FASCISM

How Do The Farmers Fare Under Fascism? Mussolini Gives "The Awards of Merit" but only to Big Landlords—Not to Small Farmers

"A financial policy, based on the persecution of capital is madness"—de Stefani, Mussolini's ex-Minister of Finance.

"When the Duce speaks, it is well for ordinary men to keep still."—A. Serpieri, fascist agrarian expert. How are the farmers faring under Italian fascism? On this subject, little has appeared in the large city newspapers; instead a plan has been made of pictures of Mussolini and his many blustering speeches. More recently, however, there have been several references to Italian farmers who suddenly find themselves in Spain. These farmers thought they were embarking on fertile land in Ethiopia—but despite his promise, Mussolini then transports them to Spain where they are forced to fight for fascism and against the democratic government elected by the Spanish people.

Before coming to power, the Italian fascists appealed for the support to the farmers, including the sharecroppers and tenants, by promising to take over the large landed estates and to divide up this land among the small farmers. Upon taking power, this promise was promptly ignored by Mussolini; and any farmer who dared to protest was given the "castor oil treatment" which not infrequently brings with it a painful death.

As in Germany, the main objective on the agrarian front has been to achieve self-sufficiency and thus to strengthen the military power of the Italian fascism. Instead of importing wheat, which had been the policy of the liberal regime, Mussolini preferred to import war materials. Thus the Italian market was closed to American wheat growers.

"Battle of Wheat" Baptized in Blood Italian farmers were urged to grow more wheat. Fascist propagandists coined the name, "The Battle of Wheat," and farmers were called upon to help win the war, just as American farmers were told in 1917. According to Carl T. Schmidt, writing in the Journal of Farm Economics, November, 1936, the murder of the popular socialist deputy, Matteotti, by Mussolini's agents also played a role in launching "The Battle of Wheat" since some such program was needed to divert attention from the murder of the socialist deputy.

"The Matteotti crisis in the second half of 1924 had severely shaken the prestige of the fascist government. An aggressive and well-publicized wheat campaign—which must make a strong sentimental appeal to all patriotic Italians—might help to restore confidence in the regime and to direct public attention away from the issues raised by the murder of the socialist deputy."

The effect of placing a prohibitive duty on the import of wheat was to raise the internal price to a level three times that of the world market. Yet these high prices did not bring benefits to the small farmers or to the sharecroppers and tenants. Production soared, but increased taxes and payments for fertilizer and equipment, needed for the more intensive agriculture, did more than wipe out the price rise.

In this Wheat Battle, the experts readily admitted that increased wheat production must result from more intensive farming rather than from the substitution of wheat for other products. But in order to achieve the goal of self-sufficiency in wheat, land had to be brought into production. Schmidt says in the Journal of Farm Economics that "experts for years had been insisting that a drastic reduction of the grain areas would benefit Italian agriculture. The result has been a dislocation of Italian agriculture with special hardships to farmers whose meager incomes come from products other than wheat."

The Battle of Wheat soon became a complete failure directed toward increasing the output of wheat regardless of the effects upon the output of other farm commodities. Many farm products have been sacrificed, and the result has been a dislocation of Italian agriculture with special hardships to farmers whose meager incomes come from products other than wheat.

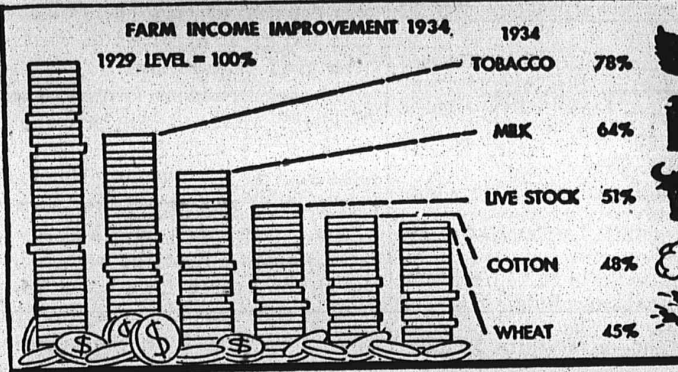
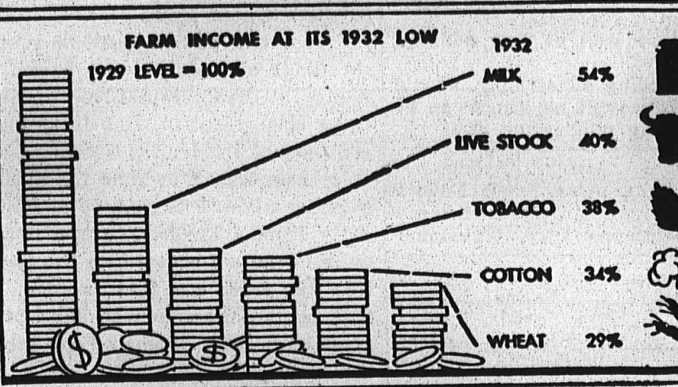
The raising of livestock has suffered. The official census shows that cattle dropped 12 per cent from 1925 to 1930; work animals fell 12 per cent; sheep went down 19 per cent and goats (the cows of the poor) collapsed by 42 per cent. Heavy taxes on goats and on the consumption of meat only served to cut still further the income of farmers engaged in raising livestock. The official figures show that the imports of live animals, butter and wool rose markedly after 1925. Eggs, once an important export, are now being imported. Moreover, the killing off of foreign markets through the attempted policy of self-sufficiency has cut in on goats and on the consumption of meat only served to cut still further the income of farmers engaged in raising livestock. The official figures show that the imports of live animals, butter and wool rose markedly after 1925. Eggs, once an important export, are now being imported. Moreover, the killing off of foreign markets through the attempted policy of self-sufficiency has cut in on goats and on the consumption of meat only served to cut still further the income of farmers engaged in raising livestock.

What Price Wheat? The consequences of the wheat program are summarized as follows in the Journal of Farm Economics:

"The cost of these achievements has been a serious disturbance to the Italian economy." (continued on page 4)

MILK INCOME DEPENDABLE

THE FARMER'S INCOME



Milk Industry Foundation Chart

Milk proved a more dependable source of farm income during recent years than most major farm products, according to the Federal Trade Commission's recent agricultural income study. During 1932 when gross farm income sagged to its lowest point, dairy farmers received 54 per cent as much for milk as in 1929. Farmers received only 40 per cent of the 1929 total for livestock, 38 per cent for tobacco, 34 per cent for cotton and 29 per cent for wheat.

By 1934 when gross farm income recovered substantially, milk was well ahead of other major farm products with a gross of 64 per cent. Livestock was 51 per cent and wheat 45 per cent. Only one non-food crop was higher—tobacco at 78 per cent of the 1929 figure. Cotton was 48 per cent of the pre-depression income.

From 1929 to 1934, the average income to the producer from milk held up better than any farm product reported.

Cooperative Movement Has Great Part to Play In Preserving American System of Democracy

The cooperative movement has a great part to play in preserving the American system of democracy against fascism and communism. Prof. Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago, declared in an address before the thirteenth annual session of the American Institute of Cooperation in Ames.

Fascism and communism are both fundamentally alien to the American temperament and conditions. Prof. Douglas pointed out, adding that "we can purify our democratic way of life against the attacks of these philosophies only if the progressive forces of our country are energized and work for a sound program. Otherwise each of the extremes will likely make great headway and eat into the center."

Prof. Douglas listed numerous solid economic advantages for cooperation, whether in the form of marketing, credit or consumer organizations.

"By distributing among the many, gains that would otherwise go to the few, cooperation effects a greater degree of equality in the distribution of the national income. Cooperation can reduce many of the wastes of competition. It can aid in restoring to the people the benefits of monopolies; thus realizing better prices for farmers and lower prices for consumers. Cooperation can balance production and demand, thus contributing directly towards a much needed economic stability and balanced rate of growth. Finally it can aid in improving the quality of the articles produced."

"There is no doubt that the vine of cooperation has taken solid root and that with proper watering and tending it is destined to go still further," Prof. Douglas continued. "It is not impossible that two-fifths, or one-half of our total agricultural yield will be marketed through cooperatives. In the field of consumer cooperation there is a real opportunity for growth in supplying more or less standardized articles to families whose incomes range between \$1,200 and \$10,000 a year."

"Cooperative credit also finds a fertile field in re-financing at lower interest rates small borrowers in debt to personal loan organizations and in helping to meet emergencies in personal living. Such credit may also be used to help reputable small handicraftsmen and farmers who would otherwise find difficulty in borrowing for productive purposes from ordinary banks."

"Further headway will also probably be made by cooperatives in the processing of their own products. There are also real prospects for expansion in the field of genuinely cooperative insurance, with some possibility for cooperative housing among the middle income groups at least. In addition, the widespread development of electrical cooperatives under the auspices of the T. V. A. and the Rural Electrification Administration. Also development of cooperative insurance organizations of the type sponsored by the Ohio Farm Bureau."

Enthusiasts have exaggerated the possibilities of the cooperative movement, Prof. Douglas declared. Discussing its weaknesses he suggested cooperative training schools for managers and for pooling of business experience.

"A very large sector of American business has developed such a high

SPOILS SQUABBLE WAS ORIGIN OF THE COURT POWER

Trivial Case Served as Source: Then Opinion Recanted; Power Not Used for 54 Years

With so much publicity given to the Supreme Court, the question of how the Court came to acquire the power to nullify Federal and State acts deserves to be answered even though the President's Court Plan does not end this power. The case in which the Court first claimed this power (Marbury vs. Madison) is now famous, and yet the facts of the case lie buried in history.

Actually, the case was a petty one, being purely a question of patronage and spoils. John Adams, a conservative, was President, and Marshall was his Secretary of State. Then, in the last days of his Administration, Adams appointed Marshall as Chief Justice and had him confirmed by the "lame duck" session.

Squabble Over Spoils In a last minute rush to distribute all patronage, Adams appointed Marbury and several others as Justices of the Peace in the District of Columbia. He signed these appointments on the last day of his term, but it was the duty of Marshall, as Secretary of State, to deliver these papers, and this Marshall neglected to do.

The next day, Madison came in as Jefferson's Secretary of State and refused to deliver the commissions. Marbury then entered a mandamus suit against Madison in the Supreme Court to compel delivery.

Marshall, as Chief Justice, wrote 7,000 words denouncing Jefferson and Madison for refusing to do what Marshall himself had neglected to do. However, Marshall could not give other Justices to risk impeachment by giving a verdict ordering the Administration to give the commissions. Hence another two thousand words were used to prove by technicalities that the Court lacked jurisdiction.

Non-Existent Law Nullified Chief Justice Marshall tucked into the conclusion a few sentences concerning a statute which he invented as an example for the sake of argument. Here, he nullified the imaginary statute, self-invented and non-existent, was unconstitutional. Thus, in a petty case, wherein the Court invented a law not an issue in the case, the Supreme Court after six years of existence, casually "assumed" the power to pass upon the constitutionality of laws.

When it was realized how far-reaching were the powers which the Supreme Court was trying to usurp, a storm of protest arose. Justice Samuel Chase, who joined in Marshall's opinion, saved his own skin by fully recanting. While his impeachment was before the Senate, he wrote a letter from Richmond on January 23, 1804.

In this letter Marshall not only bows to the authority of the legislature over the judiciary but offers to give Congress the power to recall decisions of the Court in any or all cases. The letter stated:

"I think the modern doctrine of impeachment should yield to an appellate jurisdiction of the legislature. A reversal of those legal opinions deemed unsound by the legislature would certainly better comport with the mildness of our character than a removal of the judge who has rendered them unknown of his fault."

So forcefully did the Supreme Court not again dare to use this power claimed and repudiated by Chief Justice Marshall.—Facts for Farmers.

World wheat production in a usual year is slightly more than four billion bushels. Production in the United States in a normal year is about one-fifth of the world crop. Consequently, the entire world is interested in the wheat crop of the United States.—W. E. Grimes, economics and sociology.

RANGE PROBLEMS DISCUSSED, GRASSLAND CONFERENCE

Of the 728 million acres of range land in the United States, supporting about 55 million head of cattle, sheep and other livestock large areas have been depleted by overgrazing, and must be restored by better methods of range management. W. R. Chapline, Chief of the Division of Range and Forest Service, told the Fourth International Grasslands Conference, in session at Aberystwyth, Wales, this week.

Mr. Chapline assured the delegates from grazing countries over the world that the magnitude of range land problems is now recognized in the United States, and that research is making known the best methods of range land management. Applying to both private and publicly owned lands, range research has taken into consideration grass and forage growth, range management, artificial revegetation, watershed protection, and social and economic values. Management methods have been developed that will conserve grass as well as the other values of the forests and range lands.

Programs of restoration of depleted ranges will require years of determined cooperative effort, Mr. Chapline said, but such a policy of range use will give the United States better and more dependable supplies of meat and wool, stop depletion of lands, and overcome many unsound social and economic conditions.

PAYING LAND BANK LOANS AT RATE OF \$1,000,000 PER DAY

Wichita, Kan., (Special).—Interest and principal payments on loans were received by the Federal Land Bank of Wichita at the rate of approximately \$1,000,000 a day for the first 15 days of July, according to a statement issued by Hugh L. Harrell, president. Receipts for the half month totaled slightly more than \$1,465,000.

The largest day's receipts from operations in the history of the bank were \$260,000 on Tuesday, July 6. Receipts for July 7 were \$198,000. These payments cover both Federal land bank and Land Bank Commission Loans, President Harrell states.

"Farmers are meeting their instalments and paying up their delinquencies with wheat money in most instances," the Land Bank executive says. "Even with short crops of several seasons past, 80 percent of our land bank loans were in good standing at the end of June. Large collections thus far in July indicate a substantial reduction in loan delinquencies."

Outstanding loans of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico as of June 30, 1937, totaled \$172,800,000. The outstanding loans of the Land Bank Commission made by the Federal Land Bank of Wichita in the four states on June 30, were slightly more than \$78,000,000.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1937

EDITORIAL

After attending the Aberdeen conference of Farmers Union folks and again last week the St. Paul conference on drought relief I am convinced that one of the needed things in the farmers movement, for equality with other industries, is that we farmers from the different states of the Union meet often and get better acquainted with the problems and ways of approach in the different parts of our country. If we only knew each other and each others problems better we could and I am sure would work together for the common good of all much more effectively. There should be a joint meeting of the State boards and state officials of the various state Unions at least twice a year and as often besides as there are questions of National importance to be decided. No man nor group of men are able to accomplish much of real value for Agriculture unless they understand the psychology of the farmers in the several states and know their needs. It would be money well spent to call such a general conference before going out for or against any general farm legislation. As well as I think I know the needs of the people of Kansas, I find that it gives me much more confidence in myself, and makes my arguments much stronger if I have had the advantage of letters from or conferences with our farmer members, before testifying before some committee of Congress.

I suppose by this time all our members know that we have won the fight for a two years extension on the lowered interest rates on Land Bank loans and a 1 per cent reduction in interest rates for two years on Land Bank Commissioner loans. While all farm organizations were helping on the Land Bank interest reduction, the reduction in interest rates on Land Bank Commissioner loans was started and largely put through by the Kansas Farmers Union. Because we have the friendship of our whole delegation in Congress and because once it was brought to the attention of our representatives they immediately saw the justice and necessity of the reduction, our Kansas delegation wholeheartedly got behind the proposition and put it over despite the opposition of both the FCA and the President.

After reading some of the talks made on the bill when it was considered for repassage, I feel sure that one of the most needed reforms in official Washington, is a Truth in Federal Department Reports bill. If the President and congress depend on these reports for their information, it is no wonder that they think that we farmers only howl from habit. Every department head tries to make his own particular department show progress even if it is necessary to put in half truths or plain guesses. President Roosevelt should have installed a modern efficient lie detector in the White House; one that can detect both the ordinary or vulgar lie and also the refined diplomatic white lie, where one tells only the good but conveniently forgets the bad.

Travelogue

Wednesday forenoon July 21st I started out for St. Paul, Minnesota, where I had been called by an urgent telegram to attend a conference between representatives of the Resettlement Administration and our Farmers Union folks. I stopped off at Kansas City long enough to call up H. E. Witham, manager of the Jobbing Association and ask him "how is business." He said that the rush had let up enough that day so that they could take time to see if their families were still living and themselves get something to eat besides sandwiches eaten on the run.

Upon arriving in St. Paul, about 7 in the morning I went to the Athletic club to get a room and get ready for the conference. Dr. Will Alexander, head of the RA and Mr. Baldwin his chief assistant met with us. The conference had been in progress all of Wednesday, so much of the preliminary work had been done. We told the officials what our drought stricken farmers needed, and talked over with them the relief which we could get from the Resettlement Administration. The Resettlement Administration told us that they will do all that they can do under the rules, to help out where help is needed, and do it promptly. The rules require that farmers, who are not regular clients of the Resettlement Administration, first apply for production loans from the Production Credit Administration through the local office. Only when it is shown that the farmer

has no other source of credit, is the RA permitted to help. Mr. Alexander asked that we advise all those in need of help to immediately confer with the local representative of the Resettlement Administration and he will advise them how to proceed. I feel sure that Mr. Alexander and the other Washington officials of the Resettlement Administration are anxious to help all that they can; but with the limited funds made available to them they can only help as far as their money lasts; and Cal Ward can always be depended upon to do his best for Kansas farmers. It is up to our farmers to keep the state office advised of any unnecessary delay in the loans, or any other thing in which we can be of service. We are always ready to help, but we must be kept fully advised of our farmers' needs. Do not forget to write to your representative in congress asking him to help us put over the recommendations passed at the Aberdeen Conference and published in a recent issue of the Kansas Union Farmer.

From St. Paul I took an afternoon train Friday to Chicago where I was invited by National President Everson to share the time with him on the Farmers Union Hour. Going from St. Paul to Chicago via the Milwaukee railroad, one passes through some fine farming country, with modern dwellings and big bulging barns. Then for miles and miles, the road runs along the Mississippi River through swampy land not much good for anything else except to hunt ducks and raise water snakes. Much of the northern part of the United States was in the glacial district. Near New Lisbon Wisconsin the train runs for about 20 minutes through a wooded level swampy plain, broken here and there by great masses of black rock, seemingly from a hundred to two hundred feet high. Some of these rocks are quite large and covered on top and along the perpendicular sides with trees. How the trees can find a foot hold and grow in the verticle rock cliff beats a Kansan who has had a heck of a time to make trees grow on good level land. Some of the rock masses are about the size and look like ancient castles, with not a tree nor a spear of grass in sight. In going over this country of ours one cannot help but be struck with its vastness and with the great expanses of waste land which cannot be farmed and are not even good pasture land.

I met President Everson about 11 o'clock at the Merchandise Mart Building. After visiting a while with Mr. Drips who was in charge of the program, we went into the studio where the Band was practicing the musical part of the Farmers Union Program. In broadcasting at the N. B. C. studios they seat the 'talker' at a table with a microphone hanging in front of him. Then they have him say a few lines of his talk so as to enable the technician to adjust the apparatus to his voice and also adjust the speaker the right distance from the Mike. The only trouble that I found (from the talking end) was that they require the talk to be written before hand and then to be read from the manuscript. As you know I never speak from manuscript so it seems to me that it is hard to put the pep into a written talk that you can put in an impromptu talk made direct to your audience. After the broadcast, President Everson and I hunted up a cafeteria and ate lunch together and visited until it was time for him to look up his daughter, who is a trained nurse in the Veterans Hospital in Chicago, and get her typewriter to write up some of his newspaper articles for the next issue of the National Union Farmer.

The Cloak Room

By
W. P. Lamberton

W. P. Lamberton

A Kingly Son
(In Arlington)

The horse sense speech of Sumner got the goat of the donkey and while Dear Albert was being called, Lehman scared the sow away. Barkley after objecting to 5-4 decisions all winter gladly accepted a 39-37 verdict in his own favor.

Last Sunday I drove all over the Bull Run Battlefield. By the way, did you ever meet a Soldier who admitted he was a coward?

Robinson was an unnecessary victim to a lost cause and like Stonewall Jackson, fell from the fire of his own troops.

At least 100 speeches on the Court were suddenly scuttled. I had one baked myself. It's a cruel democracy.

Six men, too, have been grossly mistreated. They had been promised these places and had gone to all the trouble and expense of taking out their naturalization papers.

The real heroes of the last battle of Washington are the boy privates in the bill drafting sections of the two Houses, who picketed the Capitol since Feb. 6, because the Court proposed bill had been prepared down at the White House.

WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS

(By C. W. H.)

Huntsman spare that crow! If you don't it may cost you more for your food stuffs next winter. Doesn't seem to make sense does it—but wait a minute. Arthur Newton Pack, President of the American Nature Association, says crows are especially fond of grasshoppers, one of the birds consuming a hundred hoppers in an hour. "A grasshopper eating record of 143 of the insects is credited to one crow in a little more than one hour," said Pack. In the interest of grasshopper eradication let the old bird caw on.

Senator and Mrs. Ray Tripp, of Herington, stopped in Washington last week on their way home from Nice, France, where they attended the Rotary International. Ray was sitting in this office chatting with Congressman Carlson and Congressman Ed Rees. The subject of golf indulged in the game, because he would have to play left-handed, "and they tell me a left-handed player never amounts to much," Ed's face began to color, and he finally stammered, "I play left-handed." Then Ray's face got red.

Senator Bilbo wants to go back to his native Mississippi mighty bad, but indications are he will stay in Washington for awhile yet. "I am crazy to go home," he said. "This is the hottest place this side of hell."

Representative Bulwinkle, of North Carolina, not only wants to go home but is going home. He has decided to hold a private adjournment. "I am going," he says, "there is little need to remain in Washington throughout the heat of the summer." He closed up shop and left last week.

As Representative Carlson was telling the House members, in a speech on flood control, about Kansas' pond building program, he was interrupted by Representative Ferguson, of Oklahoma, who said: "I just had the privilege of flying over the State of Kansas right after a big

rain, and from the air it looked like that area had turned into the lake region of Minnesota. You have done a very effective job, and a lot of water that ordinarily would have been wasted is now stored in the Kansas plains."

"The Nomads of Washington," or "See America and See the World" are suggested titles for a book dealing with travel expense of the different government agencies. Congressman Knutson, stating "this is a non-political speech," told the House, "more than \$250,000,000 of the taxpayers' money has been or will be spent in travel expense alone for the fiscal years of 1936, 1937, and 1938." The Department of Agriculture is credited with spending more for travel than any other department.

They will use these studies to determine just what ought to be done to rectify conditions in the "dust bowl" area of our own Great Plains," continued Knutson.

Good prospects for increased supplies of edible vegetable oils in 1937-38 were reported today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its monthly "Fats and Oils Situation."

Bases for the forecast are increased acreages of cotton and soybeans, and the likelihood of increased yields of flaxseed. Prices of vegetable oils were reported in general as slightly lower than a month ago.

The report deals chiefly with corn, olive, sesame and sunflower oils—each significant in its own field, although annual consumption of all four combined is less than 20 percent of average consumption of cottonseed oil alone.

Prior to 1933 the United States exported small quantities of corn oil; since then, net imports have increased from 9,000,000 to 29,000,000 pounds a year. The establishment by American companies of wet process corn grinding plants in the United Kingdom, France, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Korea, Yugoslavia, Mexico, Argentina, and Brazil has increased the United States imports of corn oil, says the Bureau.

The production of olive oil was reduced nearly 25 per cent last year, and a reduction of at least 33 percent in the supply available for the 1937 marketing as compared with 1936, was estimated by the Bureau. Prevailing high prices are expected to continue for some time—at least until exports from Spain become normal.

Largest imports of sesame seed and oil were in 1935, when they were the equivalent of about 66,000,000 pounds of oil. In August 1936, an import tax of 2 cents per pound was placed on seeds and since that time imports of seed have been negligible but between September 1, 1936, and April 30, 1937, about 31,000,000 pounds of edible sesame oil were imported. India and China are principal sources of supply.

United States imports of sunflower oil were negligible prior to 1921, but in the calendar year 1935 reached the record total of 37,000,000 pounds. There have been practically no imports of this oil since the Revenue Act of August 21, 1936, changed the processing tax of 8 cents to an import tax of 4 1/2 cents per pound.

FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO BOARD MEETS

The board of directors of the Farmers Union Royalty Co., the Company's office again met in the Company's office in the Farmers Union Insurance Co building, Monday, July 19. Meeting with the board were Mr. Blodgett, president of the Flag Oil Co. of Oklahoma, and Mr. Clevenger, attorney for the Royalty Co. The most important business discussed, according to President A. D. Rice, of Delphos, was the question of appealing to the United States Supreme Court from the decision of the Kansas Supreme Court on some questions in which the Royalty Co. was interested. Mr. Rice says that there was no alternative but to appeal the cases to the Highest United States Court.

OFFICIAL MEDICAL JOURNALS VETO PROGRESSIVE ACTION OF MEDICAL CONFERENCE

(continued from page 1)
medicine. What is being done in this country to solve these problems and specific questions raised by these attempts will be the subject of future discussions in this Bulletin by the Bureau of Cooperative Medicine.

IMPROVED NAVIGATION ON MISSOURI RIVER WOULD SAVE FARMERS MILLIONS

Millions of dollars a year would be added to the net returns of farmers in the Missouri Valley if navigation on the Missouri River were improved, C. B. Steward, Lincoln, Neb., cooperative leader asserted in an address before the American Institute of Cooperation at Ames. Low water rates, Mr. Steward further said, would build up industries in the Missouri Valley and money spent for manufactured products would be kept at home instead of being sent to other manufacturing centers.

"The Missouri Valley is in greater need of low cost of water transportation than any other section of the United States," said Mr. Steward. "Geographically, the middle west is nearer the Pacific coast than any other industrial district east of the Rockies, yet economically and from the standpoint of transportation costs this area is farther distant from the Pacific coast than any other part of the Nation."

"Primarily we are an agricultural producing area with a long and expensive haul to our consuming markets and another long, expensive haul back for supplies we must buy. Notwithstanding the drought and disruption of normal commerce the fact remains that Missouri River basin states produce a surplus of grain over domestic requirements. This grain must find outside markets and the cost of moving it has an important bearing on the income of this great agricultural section."

"Opening of the Panama Canal had a great effect on the industrial and economic situation in the Missouri basin. Industries which once supported a consuming population near the source of heavy production of food stuffs can no longer do so because low water rates by the canal enable the far west to get goods more cheaply east of the Mississippi."

"The inevitable result of navigation service on the Missouri River will be to stimulate industrial development in the area served by the large line, thus increasing the consumer demand for agricultural products without the penalty of high transportation costs to far distant areas of industrial populations."

"The benefits will be most directly noticeable in the lowering of transportation costs of farm products. In the ten states which would be served by adequate navigation on the Missouri River, 46 per cent of all our grain is produced and they furnish 55 per cent of all grain shipped in interstate commerce in the United States."

Cheap and efficient transportation of grain is therefore more essential to the welfare of this section than to any other part of the United States.

Water transportation would result in an immediate price benefit to the producer and would greatly increase the flow of grain into the markets of the southwest which are being seriously challenged by competition from South America and the Pacific coast, made possible by cheap water rates those producing areas enjoy."

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ties for extending such information to growers.

(4) The market news service on potatoes and other vegetables. For the most effective crop estimating and reporting work, more precise and extensive Census data are required. We therefore request the Secretary of Agriculture to transmit to the proper authorities our endorsement of the inclusion of a complete list of vegetable items in the 1939 Census.

Standardization and Inspection

There is need for greater use of uniform grade standards and inspection methods in order to improve the shipped to market, and to promote quality of vegetables and potatoes greater stability in handling these commodities by preventing certain unfair practices as mis-branding and short weights. It is felt that consumer demand for vegetables and potatoes can be increased through the offering of graded products in the retail outlets.

We, therefore, recommend that the potato and vegetable industry take the following steps: (1) Advocate the enactment of such state legislation as may be necessary and adoption of such enforcement policies as will enable the states to supply the enforcement of the mis-branding and net weight provisions of the Federal Food and Drug Act.

(2) Advocate the enactment by the Congress of legislation providing that all potatoes moving in interstate commerce must be branded, tagged or described in terms of United States grades or as unclassified, except that potatoes sold as seed and so labelled, tagged or identified and described in compliance with the laws of the State of origin shall be exempted.

(3) Advocate the enactment of legislation by the states generally similar to that of the State of Connecticut to provide that each package of potatoes sold or delivered to consumers shall be marked with the appropriate United States grade or as unclassified.

Mass Distribution, Advertising and Consumer Demand

Mass Distribution.—The introduction of mass distributing methods, especially by private and cooperative retail chain systems has become increasingly important to vegetable and potato growers both by creating new problems and by presenting new opportunities in the development of effective marketing programs. There is need for providing a better basis, in meeting these changed conditions, by establishing satisfactory working relationships between growers and large retail distributors.

We, therefore, recommend that:

(1) Growers form strong organizations to standardize their products and to increase their bargaining power in order to deal effectively with large distributing concerns, and to facilitate the movement of potatoes and vegetables to consumers during peak harvesting periods and when surpluses occur.

(2) Investigations be made to find a means by which the financing of production by distribution can be eliminated with the substitution of forms of production credit better suited to effective marketing methods from the standpoint of growers.

(3) A conference of growers and representatives of mass distributors be called, preferably by the Secretary of Agriculture to consider the possibilities of developing a joint program for the potato and vegetable industry.

(4) Greater correlation of production and marketing actions in the research and educational work of the Department and state agricultural colleges by placing greater emphasis on projects dealing with marketing, distribution and consumer demand, including studies of costs and efficiency of marketing methods.

Advertising and Consumer Demand.—There is great opportunity in improving the health of our people as a whole and also benefiting vegetable and potato growers through public education in the value of properly balanced diets. We recommend that Federal and state institutions give greater attention to research in the fields of advertising and the promotion of consumption, including effective and logical methods of financing and conducting advertising campaigns.

Marketing Agreement and Surplus Removal Programs

Marketing agreement and surplus removal programs offer considerable benefit to vegetable and potato growers in improving their returns by influencing the quantity, quality, rate of flow to market and the diversion of surpluses from the normal trade outlets. There are possibilities for greater use of these programs in areas where growers are willing to work together and competitive conditions favor their operation.

We therefore recommend that:

(1) Vegetable and potato growers consider the possibilities of greater utilization of marketing agreement programs as a means of improving unsatisfactory market conditions.

(2) The Department and state educational agencies undertake educational work in the immediate future to inform potato and vegetable growers of the possibilities as well as the limitations of marketing agreement programs.

(3) The President and Secretary of Agriculture consider the use of any or all provisions of the marketing agreements Act in developing marketing agreement programs in situations where growers are willing to take the necessary steps to obtain the benefits of these programs.

(4) The Department conduct research studies dealing with the possibilities and development of new uses and new outlets for potatoes and vegetables as a means of handling surpluses.

(5) The Department limit and use of diversion and purchase programs primarily to situations in which funds thus available may help make effective the efforts of growers in meeting their marketing problems.

Conservation Programs.—There is less participation in present soil conservation programs by potato and vegetable growers than by growers of other important crops. Revisions in these programs are needed to enable truck crop growers to participate more generally in them.

We therefore recommend that the Secretary of Agriculture consider the following:

(1) Such changes be made in the

Soil Conservation Program as will make it applicable to vegetable and potatoes on a basis equivalent and comparable to other parts of the program such as tobacco, cotton and peanuts.

(2) The establishment of a separate base for Irish potatoes and a separate base for all other commercial vegetables, including strawberries, watermelons and sweet potatoes.

(3) The rate of payment should be made commensurate with the value of crop and the sacrifices made by the grower.

(4) Bases should be determined regionally so as to insure equitable adjustment according to varying conditions.

(5) In case a referendum is conducted for other crops in the 1938 Program that it also include potatoes and vegetables.

Vegetables for Canning

There is need for growers to vegetable crops for processing to take steps to improve their returns by promoting the orderly marketing of their crops through standardized contracts, the greater use of standard grades and the development of state and regional committees.

(1) We advocate the enactment of Federal legislation to provide authorization for marketing agreement programs.

(2) We recommend use of standard contracts between processors and the growers and including the purchase of the raw products on the basis of United States grades as such grades are now or may be established.

(3) Further research and study of the possibilities and proper development of quick-freezing methods in marketing vegetables.

(4) The establishment of committees of growers in each of the important producing states where not already established to bring about the use of standardized contracts and to promote the interest of the growers in the orderly marketing of canning crops.

Credit

The acreage of vegetable and potato crops varies greatly from year to year. In years of large average large production is generally obtained with resulting low incomes to growers. To enable growers to meet these conditions better there is need for the development of cooperative associations whose functions shall include marketing, the cooperative buying of supplies, and the setting up of adequate reserves to secure production loans made to their members.

We recommend the following:

(1) The Department of Agriculture and the Farm Credit Administration conduct an active, intensive educational campaign to acquaint vegetable and potato growers of the merits of cooperative buying of production materials, farm supplies, and cooperative marketing.

(2) The Department and Farm Credit Administration direct their crop production financing so that growers will affiliate themselves with cooperative marketing and purchasing organizations, where such organizations now exist and are available, in order that the above-mentioned agencies may better assist potato and vegetable growers through such marketing, cooperative marketing, and the cooperative purchasing of supplies.

(3) The Department and Farm Credit Administration assist potato and vegetable growers in developing such programs on a sound and constructive basis.

(4) As a means of curbing the abuses resulting from speculative production financing it is requested that immediate investigation be made into the possibility of regulating by legislation this type of financing.

Organization

Vegetable and potato growers generally recognize that they need further organization to enable them to reach a common understanding on important problems.

We recommend the immediate appointment by the Secretary of Agriculture upon the nomination by the vegetable and potato industry of a national vegetable committee to be known as the "Potato and Vegetable Advisory and Coordinating Committee" to include one representative of each of the principal vegetable-producing states. The committee is to function through an advisory committee of five members selected by the Secretary from five regions.

We further recommend the recognition of state-wide vegetable groups and where they do not exist we recommend the establishment of such statewide vegetable groups representing the various interests in the industry.

Immediate Program for Potatoes.—The conference regarding the emergency campaign of 404,000,000 bushels. We recommend that the existing facilities of government be used to alleviate the prospective disaster of industry and prevent recurrence of such disasters by the following actions:

That the Agricultural Adjustment Administration prepare and make operative a program to divert the low or grades of potatoes to byproduct feed and other uses, and that such program should be supported by marketing agreement programs to alleviate the very distressing situation confronting them.

To assist the industry the Department of Agriculture should establish a research program in potatoes that would obtain more adequate information, production and utilization, new product uses, new machinery for the manufacture of these new products, educational economics outlook work, and the making of minor and vitamin analyses of potatoes.

That each state designate from a recognized state potato organization a member and his alternate to represent the growers in that state and send his name to the Secretary of Agriculture but that in those states where there is no organization after September 1, 1937, the Secretary may designate a member and that the members so designated will constitute a potato committee for that state and that from that group an executive committee of 5 members be elected to cooperate with Secretary of Agriculture's vegetable committee.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

Junior Letter

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:

As you know, Esther Ekblad has been in North Dakota attending some of their camps, and learning how they handle the Junior work up in that part of the country. I thought you would perhaps enjoy reading a message from her, and so am cutting my letter quite short, that we will have space to print it.

Esther is going to attend the Marshall county Farmers Union picnic at Blue Rapids on Tuesday, August 10, and is to speak on the Junior work on their program in the afternoon. She will be so happy to meet those Juniors in Marshall and the surrounding counties and will plan with you about Junior activities in the near future.

Sincerely,
Aunt Patience.

Dear Kansas Folks:

I arrived in Jamestown yesterday afternoon. Mary Joe Weiler came in to town for me, and we went directly back to camp. Just now I feel I am getting settled in little bit.

This week they are having a leadership camp, and next week will be one for the Juniors, and the next week after that will be for the younger Reserves. They are all busy, and there is so much to get done in each day that there aren't enough hours.

This camp is a pretty place. Spiritwood Camp—this is really a day of excitement, with about 125 Juniors checking in for a week of camping. Yesterday afternoon we had a program for visitors, and Glenn Talbott made a very forceful speech. I like his method of putting over to his listeners the things he wants to say.

Talbott Memorial Fund has been started up here, but they are not just sure yet for what purpose they will use the money. It may be used to help build a permanent Junior camp.

Later—Another week has passed, and oh so swiftly. I have been in Jamestown in the office most of this week, going through the files, taking stock of their books and records, and asking questions. I have had several kits prepared, which I plan to bring back with me, that will be a help to the Junior work. I feel these are quite essential to the leaders and to the Juniors themselves.

The camp has been top-notch with the group so enthusiastic and peppy. Yesterday the entire group, about 75, were in town on a sight-seeing trip and also took in a show. There is something interesting to occupy every moment of time and it is all so well planned.

I expect to get back to Kansas by the last of the week, and I will then be ready to get to work. I am anxious to get started.

Sincerely,
Esther Ekblad.

PROGRAM SERVICE

There will be no program for the month of August. Most locals hold a picnic meeting during the summer and do not need a program for that meeting. For that reason there are only eleven programs prepared during the year. There is also, as a rule, material left over from various programs which can be used if there is need for program material during August. Your next program will reach you in August in order that you may prepare for the September program.

If you want some help in planning an August program and will address your inquiry to this office, we will be happy to suggest plans. We have material, especially playlets, which you might like to use.

SUUMER FAVORITES



8993. Tot's Play Togs
Designed in Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 3 requires 2 1/2 yards of 39 inch material. 7 yards of 1 1/2 inch bias fold required for trimmings. Price 15c.

8004. Slimming Wrap-Around
Designed in Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20; 32, 36, 38 1/2 and 42. Size 16 requires 4 1/2 yards of 35 inch fabric and 4 1/4 yards of 1 3/4 inch binding. Price 15c.

Send orders to
Kansas Union Farmer
Salina, Kansas

SELLING OUT THE INDIANS

Fourteen Navajo Indians came to Washington recently to tell the Government about the wrongs of their people. The expenses of these Indians were paid by members of the tribe in Arizona and New Mexico. The visiting Indians lived quietly and economically in Washington. "Our reservation is overrun with Indian service employees. Under their administration our nation has hit bottom in poverty," said one of the Indians. "We don't get relief work unless we support the Indian Bureau policies," said another. "The bureau agents discriminate in the herd reduction program; some of us are pawning our beads to get wool because we haven't enough sheep."

Government officials listened as usual. As usual the Government officials denied the authority of the Indians to represent their tribes—challenged the Indians, said they were not telling the truth. The Indians pleaded for their people. American Indians have been pleading and protesting ever since the adventures followed Christopher Columbus. The redskins have been fooled, cheated, plundered and robbed by "civilized" white men for centuries. The Indians have lost their lands, timber and property rights in their dealings with the whites. The Government approved the logging contracts, and arranged the seizures of the Indian lands and properties. When Indians kick, and complain, they are usually "wrong"—wrong, even though they are usually right.

Alas, poor Lo, your whole race seems to be washed up—down and out. It's too late now to save the discard. Your only consolation may be found in the fact that there are a greater number of whites than reds in the nation's down-and-out population. But, the Indians say they were here first. "But you are wrong and that's all there is to it. Get out!"

A BOY'S PHILOSOPHY

I'd hate to be a little girl in skirts and turned down hose. I'd rather feel the oozy mud squishin' twice my toes; I'd hate to be afraid of things because they creep or squirm, A-doggin' 'bout a lizard an' every bug an' worm. (Why all the crawly things I meet are just company for me) I'd hate to be afraid of fish, or hunt, or climb a tree; Afraid to go when its wet, afraid I'd spoil a curl—Gosh! I wouldn't have no fun at all if I had to be a girl.

I'd hate to be a lady, a fussin with my gown, And feelin' like I had to be the best dressed one in town. And worryin' 'bout crows' feet, an' double chins an' crows, I'd rather be a barefoot boy—just give my pants a hitch. An' then I'm fixed for anything, I'm right for work or play, An' never give another thought to my looks the live long day. So I'm sure the mostest fun with the leastest of annoy Is bein' 'zaky what I am—a ragged barefoot boy!

I'd hate to be a poor man and have to work all day, With a pesky boss a-watchin' me, an' afraid to go an' play; I'd hate to be a rich man an' sit an' smile an' eat. Till I needed an X-ray just to stand on an' so my feet; I'd hate to be the president—dog-gone it, don't you see? If anything went wrong they'd all be blamin' me, Course I may never mount to 'much but they pat me head and say, "He'll be his country's hope an' pride when he grows up some day!"

I'd hate to be a business man 'way downtown When injun summer's in the woods, an' the leaves are turnin' brown. When the wind blows in the trees, an' the sun's a-swirl around your feet, An' the grapes down by the creek bed is agettin' big an' sweet. When the chesnutbuds is openin'—you bet I'd hate to be tied up with 'Portant business till I couldn't go and see. I'm mighty short of lots of things but still I'm long on joy. Gee, fellows, it's great to be a bare-foot boy!

CHOICE

(By Douglas Malloch)
We choose the brighter colors when We take our needles up again. The vivid yellows, cheerful blues, The brighter colors like to use. The room has quite enough of gray; We'll make it gay with a little gay. With brighter colors, so we say.

Yes, so we sit us down to do The Afghan, or a row or two, And think a little—but of what? Of things that should have been forgotten.

Long, long ago—for now we seize Upon unhappy memories, Life's darker colors such as these.

For thoughts are things we sit and weave, And we may sing or we may grieve, But this I know: That thoughts are made As stitches are—we choose the shade. I wish we chose our thoughts the way We choose our colors day by day, For life has quite enough of gray.

WHEAT

Early plowing or listing for wheat usually results in increased yields provided weeds and volunteer grain are not permitted to grow on such land during the remainder of the season. Weeds and volunteer grain will usually result in increased yields provided weeds and volunteer grain are not permitted to grow on such land during the remainder of the season. Weeds and volunteer grain will usually result in increased yields provided weeds and volunteer grain are not permitted to grow on such land during the remainder of the season.

Our Bottles and Our Cans



By MOLLY MARTIN

The battle between the tin can and the glass container has been raging for years. Almost every one has more or less taken sides so why should I remain in the cold while the tin cans rattle and the glass chimes merrily?

Personally I like the glass container. Somehow I prefer to purchase my foods in containers that are clean, and I like the idea of knowing what I'm getting and what its condition is.

For my home preserving, I always buy glass jars because I have complete faith in the ability of glass to protect all the delicate flavor and quality of my homemade dainties. After I have taken such pains to make my preserves come up to the quality on which I pride myself—using only the best materials and the most carefully developed recipes—I'm not going to take a chance on everything being spoiled by putting them up in containers made of inferior materials.

It's only natural, then, that when I buy manufactured food products I buy them in containers which I know I can trust. The glass is the best. I like to know what I'm buying—especially when it comes to food; so I favor the glass container and cast my vote for it. I'm not alone. The National Food Manufacturers Association, which is not home, it seems to me, without a well-stocked pantry, and I keep my cupboard shelves groaning under a variety of branded

foods in bright glass jars and bottles, ranged side-by-side with such home-made dainties as these:

Dried Apricot Jam
4 cups (2 3/4 lbs.) prepared fruit
7 cups (3 lbs.) sugar
1 bottle fruit pectin
To prepare fruit, add 3 1/2 cups water to 1/2 pound apricots. Cover, let stand 4 hours or overnight. Then simmer, covered, 30 minutes. Drain, grind or chop fine, and mix with juice.

Measure sugar into large kettle, add prepared fruit, filling up last cup with water as possible. Mix well, bring to full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard 1 minute. Then remove from heat and stir in fruit pectin. Skim; pour quickly. Paraffin and cover. Makes about 11 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

Carrot and Orange Marmalade
6 carrots
3 oranges
1 lemon
Sugar
Dice the carrots and cook them until they are tender, in as little water as possible. Cut the oranges in small pieces and add the juice and grated rind of the lemon. Measure the carrot and fruit, and add two-thirds sugar. Simmer the mixture until it is clear. Turn it into jelly glasses, and when it is cold, cover it with hot paraffin.

Jam Crimps
Roll left-over pastry 1-8 inch thick on slightly floured board; cut in 3-inch circles. Turn up narrow edge; crimp or flute as for pie shell. Place teaspoon of any desired jam in center of each. Bake on ungreased baking sheet in hot oven (425 degrees F.) 10 minutes. Sprinkle with shredded coconut and bake 5 minutes longer, or until delicately browned.

That good plum jam you're making now is just the thing to transform "plain old bread pudding" into a company dessert.

Apple and Egg Cakes
1 cup 1/2-inch cubes bread
1 egg and 2 eggs yolks, slightly beaten
1-3 cup sugar
2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 cups milk, scalded
2 tablespoons butter
1 cup Plum Jam
2 egg whites
4 tablespoons sugar

Place bread cubes in greased baking dish. Combine egg and egg yolks with sugar, salt, and vanilla; add milk slowly, stirring constantly. Add butter and pour over bread; place in pan of hot water, and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 30 minutes. Spread with jam. Beat egg whites until foamy; toast on both sides and butter. Broil tomatoes on one side; place broiled side down on toast circles and remove skins. Continue broiling until nearly done. Top each with about 1 1/2 tablespoons jelly and return to broiler 2 minutes, or until well glazed. Serve as garnish for meat or vegetable platters or luncheon dishes. Serves 8.

Chocolate Ice Cream
1 cup sugar
1 tablespoon cornstarch
1/2 cup milk (scalded)
2 cups milk (scalded)
3 eggs (beaten)
2 squares unsweetened chocolate (melted)
2 tablespoons vanilla extract
1 cup whipping cream (whipped)

Blend sugar, cornstarch and salt. Add scalded milk slowly, stirring well, and place in saucepan or double boiler. Cook, stirring constantly, until thick. Remove from heat; add beaten eggs; then cook, stirring constantly, until thickened. Blend in melted chocolate. Then add vanilla extract and fold in whipped cream. Place in freezing container of modern ice cream freezer. (These new freezers are an out-and-out departure from the old-fashioned kind. They are easy to operate and freeze ice cream in about 5 minutes). Cover and surround with a mixture consisting of 3 parts chipped ice and 1 part rock salt. (If you have a modern ice refrigerator you always have plenty of ice on hand, or the modern ice service man can supply you with ice already chipped). Freeze ice cream until turning becomes difficult. Then carefully remove the cover, lift out the dasher and pack down ice cream with a spoon. Replace cover and replenish the ice. Let stand at least 1 hour before serving. Then serve in parfait glasses, alternating with layers of peppermint sauce. Top with whipped cream and garnish with a bright red cherry. To make the peppermint sauce, combine 1/2 cup granulated sugar, 4 teaspoons cornstarch and 1 1/2 teaspoon salt. Add 1 tablespoon lemon juice and 1/2 cup cold water. Mix well. Then add 1/2 cup boiling water and cook, stirring constantly, until clear. Add 4 teaspoon peppermint extract and 3 drops green liquid food color and chill. Little bits of pastry can mighty tasty be. Did you ever make Jam Crimps?

OMELETTE aux Confitures
2 tablespoons quick-cooking tapioca
3/4 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon pepper
1 cup milk
1 tablespoon butter
4 egg yolks, beaten until thick and lemon-colored
4 egg whites, stiffly beaten
Ripe Apricot Jam
Combine tapioca, salt, pepper, and milk in top of double boiler. Place over rapidly boiling water and heat until scalded (allow 3 to 4 minutes after water resumes boiling). Then cook 5 minutes, stirring frequently. Add butter. Let cool slightly while beating eggs. Add egg yolks and mix well. Fold into egg whites. Pour into hot buttered 10-inch frying pan. Cook over low flame 3 minutes. Then bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 15 minutes. Omelette is sufficiently cooked when a knife inserted comes out clean. Cut a cross at right angles to handle a pan, being careful not to cut all the way through. Spread with jam. Fold carefully from handle to opposite side and serve on hot platter. Dust with confectioners' sugar. Serves 6.

French accent.

SUNKIST COCKTAIL
(Serves 4-6)
1 cup Sunkist lemon juice
1/2 cup Sunkist orange juice
1 cup sugar

HOLIDAY FRUIT CUP
(Serves 12)
6 Sunkist oranges
2 small Sunkist grapefruit
1 cup white cherries, stoned
6 tablespoons Sunkist lemon juice
2 cups powdered sugar
Rubettes and emrelettes
Segment oranges and grapefruit. Combine fruits, sprinkle with lemon juice and sugar. Chill. Garnish with rubettes and emrelette.

To develop color note of the red and green garnishes further, serve fruit in double cocktail glasses with finely chopped green or red-tinted ice in outer glass. Make ice in automatic refrigerator from water tinted with vegetable coloring.

SUNKIST COCKTAIL
(Serves 4-6)
1 cup Sunkist lemon juice
1/2 cup Sunkist orange juice
1 cup sugar

PREPARATION OF ORANGES FOR SALAD AND DESSERT USES
Sunkist oranges have special value for salad and dessert uses. In addition to excellence of flavor, they are practically free from seeds and have firm, easy to prepare in the slices and segments used for these dishes. Large or medium size fruit segments well, small fruit slices better.

Segments: With a sharp knife, peel down to juicy meat, removing all outer skin and membrane. Cut on either side of each dividing membrane and remove meat, segment by segment.

Slices: Peel fruit down to juicy pulp. Cut in thin, even slices. Slices may be halved or quartered for easier handling.

Pieces: Cut segments or slices in pieces.

Shells: Attractive baskets for the serving of fruit cups, salads and desserts are also made from the clean, waxy-textured skins of Sunkist oranges.

Note: Save any escaping juice in preparing segments or slices and use for salad dressings and marinades.

Breakfast Preparation
Arrange Sunkist orange slices or segments on plates in attractive design, and garnish, if desired, with honey or maple syrup.

Flavor Uses of Peel
Grated orange and lemon rind are used by the best cooks to flavor cakes, pies, breads, desserts, frostings, fillings and sauces, being preferred for flavor and economy to commercially prepared extracts.

In grating, only the yellow portion of the rind should be removed. This yellow portion contains the oil cells from which come the oils that give flavor.

Sunkist oranges and lemons have clean skins of waxy texture, especially suited for grated rind and ground peel.

Grated Peels: Grate only the yellow portion. Use fresh or mix with sugar and keep in a tightly covered jar.

Ground Peels: The whole peel may be ground fine and used like grated rind.

SPANISH RICE (WITH MEAT)
2 cups cooked Rice
1 tablespoon fat
1 tablespoon chopped onion
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon butter
1 pound steak cut into 1/2 inch cubes
1 cup cooked celery
3 tablespoons catsup
1 1/2 cups hot water
Brown meat in fat. Combine ingredients. Cook in buttered oven dish.
Yield: 6 servings
Temperature: 350 degrees F.
Time: 1 1/2 Hours.

ORANGE JUICE WITH OTHER FRUITS
For a quickly prepared appetizer or dessert, serve Sunkist orange juice over one of these fruits. Sunkist grape segment sliced bananas, peaches, strawberries, raspberries or melon balls. Sweeten or not as desired. The orange juice may replace cream and, unsweetened, it is especially recommended in reducing diets for this use.

LEMON FRUIT COCKTAIL SAUCE
(Serves 6-8)
1/2 cup sugar
1 cup water
2 tablespoons any red jelly
Boil for 5 minutes. Cool. Add:
1/2 cup Sunkist lemon juice
Pour over:
2 cups any diced fruit mixture (or melon balls)
Serve chilled in cocktail glasses.
Variation: For jelly, substitute 1-8 teaspoon each of cinnamon and nutmeg.

BEGIN MAKING WINTER DELICACIES NOW
Home Canned Fruits and Vegetables Made Delicately With Proper Seasonings and Spices
This is the time of year when nature challenges every housewife in-coming to begin preparations for a well-stocked cellar of home-canned goods. Luscious peaches fairly beg to be preserved, and plump cherries and succulent pears join the appeal knowing how welcome they will be many months from now, when the fresh fruits are no longer available.
As most of these delicacies require spicing for their particularly luxurious effect this time of year affords a good opportunity for checking the spice supplies to see that they are adequate and in good condition. It may be that they have lost some of their strength due to exposure to air or by reason of having been on your shelves for a year or so. In that case it is wise to discard them for a small new supply with which to insure true spiciness of your canned fruits and pickles.

Sweet Pickled Peaches
1-2 peck peaches
2 pounds brown sugar
1 pint vinegar
1 ounce of stick cinnamon whole cloves.
Stir together the sugar, vinegar and cinnamon. Bring this mixture to a boil and keep boiling for 20 minutes. Meantime dip the peaches in hot water quickly, and then rub off the fur with a cloth. Stick four whole cloves into each peach, and then put them in the boiling syrup. Cook until the fruit is soft but still retains its shape. Pack in sterilized jars. Boil only half the peaches at one time, then use the same syrup for the rest of the fruit. Pour syrup over the packed fruit and seal. If preferred, the peaches can be pared instead of merely having the fuzz rubbed off. Pickled pears can be made with this same syrup formula.

Spiced Currants
5 pounds currants
8 cups sugar
1 pint vinegar
2 tablespoons cinnamon
1 tablespoon cloves
Wash and stem currants; place in a large kettle with syrup and boil slowly for about 1 hour or until the mixture is the consistency of heavy syrup. Pour into hot sterilized jars and seal at once. This makes about 6 pints.

APPLE PUDDING FOR LARGE FAMILIES
2 cups flour
1 tablespoon baking powder
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-4 cup shortening
3-4 cups milk
2 tablespoons butter
1 quart sliced apples (4 large apples)
1-2 cup honey
1-2 cup brown sugar
1-2 teaspoon cinnamon
Few grains salt
2 tablespoons butter
Mix the flour, baking powder, salt, shortening and milk, proceed as for making baking powder biscuits. Roll the dough 1-4 inch thick into rectangular shape. Spread with 2 tablespoons softening, butter. Sprinkle with brown sugar and cinnamon. Roll up as for Jelly Roll. Cut into 8 or 10 pieces.
Put apples in buttered casserole or deep baking pan. Add honey, salt and dot with another 2 tablespoons butter. Place cut rolls on top of apples; bake in moderate oven (400 degrees F.) for 50 minutes.
Serve warm with plain or sweetened whipped cream.

ICED MAPLE COFFEE
4 cups hot coffee
3-4 cup sugar
2 tablespoons maple flavoring
1 cup evaporated milk
Whipped cream
Dissolve the sugar in the hot coffee, cool. Add the maple flavoring and milk and pour over cracked ice or ice cubes. Top with whipped cream. Six to eight glasses

RUSSIAN ICED TEA
Prepare moderately strong tea, straining from leaves as soon as thoroughly infused. Chill and serve in tall glasses, in each of which a generous tablespoon of lemon or orange ice has been placed, the tea being poured over this.

COWS
Cows due to calve in the early fall should be dried up. They will need a rest of six weeks to two months before calving. It is usually advisable to feed liberally on grain during the rest period so that the cow may store nutrients in her body for use when she starts milking again. H. W. Cave, dairy husbandry.

ELECTRICITY
Electricity is the cheapest per hour of use and the most dependable kind of man on the farm today. It is always ready for duty, day and night, and the more it is used the more economical it becomes.—Harold E. Storer, extension rural engineering.

WHAT PRICE SECURITY?

(continued from page 1)
operated by farmers. It has been in the past and is at the present time, largely controlled by administration appointees with the farmers having very little to say about who the officers shall be or what the policy. Because of the centralized control, the farmers have not been able to get the service from the Farm Credit Administration, and the sympathetic understanding which would have been possible had the officers been more closely connected with agriculture and more directly responsible to their borrower members.

The Frazier Lemke Farm Refinancing and the Cost of Production Bills for which the Farmers Union has so long and so valiantly fought will not, if passed, bring the results hoped for unless they are democratically administered by farmer-minded men.

The Proposed AAA of 1937 carries bureaucratic control to the nth degree. Although it has many good features, the lack of direct farmer responsibility and farmer control makes it a very dangerous piece of legislation. Farmers who favor that kind of legislation should demand that the bill be so amended that the power to select officers and control the policy be firmly vested in the co-operating farmers themselves, or officers selected by them.

All this tends to prove that if we are not careful, we, like the farmers of other lands, are liable to pay too high a price for promised security. An old maxim, oft disputed by our farm leaders, says that you cannot legislate permanent prosperity to any special class of our citizens.

At first glance we are led to believe that prosperity has been and is now being legislated for our industrialists, international bankers and other special classes, but upon closer study, we find that all the legislation did for them was to open the door. The special interests, because of their close and efficient class and economic organizations, were enabled to take advantage of the favorable legislation to such an extent that the 10 per cent of our population belonging to the favored classes, are receiving 90 per cent of the national income.

John Simpson, our great, departed leader, whose birthday we celebrated on July 4, had often said that the Farmers Union stands on two legs, the legislative leg and the cooperative leg. Neither of which can be advanced too far ahead of the other, if the farming industry is to keep on a solid foundation. By that, he meant that we cannot depend solely on either legislative nor cooperative effort if we would secure permanent security and prosperity for agriculture.

We must, through our class organization, the Farmers Union, organize for agriculture the equal rights and equal opportunities with other classes of our population, and then, through our own farmer owned cooperative marketing and purchasing organizations, occupy the field now occupied by the combinations of capitalists and industrialists who make fortunes at the expense of both the producer and the consumer.

We have great potential legislative, social and economic power if we would only use it. We can if we organize strongly in our Farmers Union, secure the passage of all enabling legislation to which we are justly entitled. Through our Union, we can develop in our farmers that class consciousness and pride in our industry that will banish forever the too prevalent feeling of inferiority which so much hinders our progress. We can, through our own cooperatives, if we only give them the loyal understanding support that they need, that we also can say "This product costs me so much, including a fair return on labor and capital invested—so here is what it will cost the consumer."

This may seem to many of our friends like a long slow process, but let me remind you that every worthwhile movement takes a long time to properly develop. Just how fast we can gain economic security depends on how much effort we put forth to build our Farmers Union membership and how understandingly and loyally we support our own Union officials in their efforts to secure the passage of equitable laws and in the building of our economic power through our own cooperatives. I repeat, this may be a slow process but at least, instead of sacrificing our liberty and self government for the promise of economic security, we will be developing our power of self government and making more secure for our posterity the blessings of liberty and democratic government.

HOW THE FARMERS FARED UNDER ITALIAN FASCISM

(continued from page 1)
bance of the agricultural equilibrium of the nation, possibly future reduction in productivity, unnecessary loss of export markets for products more economically produced than wheat, and higher living costs for urban and rural workers."

In addition to the numerous excise and sales taxes, which fall mainly on the small farmers and workers, the Italian fascists have pursued a policy of taxing the farmers instead of the large corporations. One of the first moves of the fascist regime was to order a reassessment of rural property. The tax levied against all farm lands have risen, but the rate of increase has been largest on the small farms. Additional discrimination comes owing to tax-deductions allowed for wages paid by farmers who hire agricultural workers. Thus the large landed estates hiring hundreds of farm workers pay exceedingly low taxes.

Mussolini constantly boasts of his awards to agriculturalists of special merit. Farmers who qualify are given loans at low interest rates, but only the big landholders can meet the qualifications. The small farmers must apply for credit to the private banks; but owing to the repressive measures taken by the government against the small farmers, the banks are unwilling to make loans,



ALL SET FOR TELEVISION: Phil Spitalny's all-female orchestra has plenty of eye appeal as well as evels. This famous band is heard on the "Hour of Charm," Mondays at 9:30 p.m. (E.D.S.T.) over NBC. They are shown with Spitalny in their latest broadcasting costumes of white satin, dotted with red.

CLEANING UP DEBT

"Our job is to help mop up what's left of the depression." In those few words Charles M. Baird today summed up the goal of farm debt adjustment work in Kansas.

Baird is chief of the Resettlement Administration's farm debt adjustment service in Kansas, carried on by that agency since September, 1935. The service is free to farm debtors and their creditors alike, on application to the Resettlement Administration office in any county.

By the end of May, 2,084 Kansas farmers and their creditors had been helped by debt conciliation. Debts in these cases were scaled down by more than \$1,625,000 through friendly agreements, from an original total of more than \$6,775,000.

In 80 counties of the state, additional agreements were completed during June reducing debts in 67 cases by around \$69,000 from an original amount of more than \$140,000. "In the boom years before the depression borrowers and lenders alike let overconfidence lead them into building up an unsound debt structure. After the crash these debts blocked efforts toward recovery," Baird pointed out.

"Like highways rescue crews, our job was to help clear up the wreckage, break the jam, and get traffic moving again. Our success is due to the fine spirit of debtors and creditors who laid aside any wish to take advantage of the situation and sought only mutual gain through informal, friendly agreements. Citizens committees who donated their time to aid their communities have rendered immeasurable aid in this work."

SOIL AND MOISTURE HELD BY TERRACES

Baldwin, Kas.—A 12-acre field on the Millard Jackson farm in Douglas County, termed by Jackson as "the worst field on my place," produced a good crop of wheat this spring, and this landowner gives terraces much of the credit.

"The field had suffered much from sheet erosion prior to being terraced and would no longer produce a corn crop," Jackson says, "but with terraces and with wheat drilled on the contour, erosion is under control, moisture has been conserved and it looks as if I am going to get a good crop of wheat from that field this year."

In cooperation with the Ottawa Soil Conservation Service project, Jackson constructed terraces on 24 acres of cultivated land in the spring of 1936. On the 12-acre field, barley was drilled and it furnished excellent pasture for livestock during the summer months. Last fall, the barley was plowed under and the field was drilled to wheat on the contour. Jackson plans to retire much of his land from cultivation within the next few years and seed it to grass. Ti contour erosion further on his farm, Jackson has planted trees and shrubs on two small areas to head off threatening gullies. These areas have been fenced to protect the young trees and other vegetation from livestock. The tree plantings were made through the aid of the Soil Conservation Service.

WHEN A MAN'S A MAN

(By Brinson Smith)

"I can't" is a foolish expression—This really is a coward's confession. Somehow or other it always comes back.

Stealing the good things we already lack, Bringing us nothing but trouble and care, Leaving us hopelessly sunk in despair.

But there's never a day When the world can say That a man's not a man if he DARE!

"I will" is a wonderful blessing. A heart full of courage expressing. Somehow or other it brings us success.

Fills us with joy that we cannot express, Gladdens our friends, makes their burdens more light. Places a star in our crown ev'ry night.

For there's never a day When the world can say That a man's not a man if he'll FIGHT.

EMERGENCY INTEREST RATES

Albert S. Goss, Land Bank Commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration, said today that in accordance with the action of Congress of July 22, the continuation of the 3 1/2 per cent interest rate on Federal land bank loans is effective as of July 11 and the reduced rate of 4 per cent on Land Bank Commissioner loans is effective as of July 22.

The 3 1/2 per cent rate will be effective for all interest payable in the year beginning July 1, 1937 on Federal land bank loans made through national farm loan associations; and the rate will be 4 per cent for one year thereafter.

The interest rate on Land Bank Commissioner loans is reduced from 5 to 4 per cent per annum for all interest falling due within a period of two years commencing July 22, 1937. Under the law as now amended, both Federal land bank and Commissioner borrowers will resume, in July, 1939, interest payments at the rates at which their loans were originally made.

Mr. Goss explained that the temporary interest reduction provided by Congress does not change the contract rate of 4 per cent at which Federal land bank loans are now being made through national farm loan associations. Farmers who obtain loans now at the 4 per cent contract rate will get the benefit of the 3 1/2 per cent for all interest installments payable in the one-year period ending June 30, 1938, and after that date will pay 4 per cent for the entire duration of their loans.

Cooperative Service Loans

Lincoln, Neb.—"Cooperative service loans are helping build new strength into agriculture of the northern Great Plains," E. E. Greene commented here today.

Greene is chief of the Resettlement Administration's cooperative service section in the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas.

He has just released a report on all cooperative loans made in the region up to June 30, and of the fiscal year.

Many of the smaller loans have been made for stallions, bulls, rams, or other types of sires to replace farm animals called out during the drought with higher quality stock that will bring in greater returns at comparatively lower costs.

Combines and other threshing implements have been among the most popular and most profitable types of farm machinery financed by these cooperative service loans.

"Farmers who cannot afford these services alone are enabled to improve their livestock and to handle their crops more efficiently and economically at critical periods through cooperation with their neighbors in joint use of these services," Greene pointed out.

In North Dakota 11 cooperative service loans have been approved totaling \$315,000. One of the North Dakota loans is unique. It is a \$25,000 loan to 929 farmers to participate in the Devils Lake Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Association. Thirty-five cooperative service loans amounting to \$17,671 have been made in South Dakota. Kansas has 197 of these loans adding up to \$164,000.

LOANS OF CO-OP BANK INCREASE 250 PER CT.

Loans approved by the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives during the first six months of 1937 totaled approximately \$2,570,000 or two and one-half times more than the same period of 1936, according to the monthly report of Ralph Snyder, president, to the board of directors of the Ninth Farm Credit Administration district who met in Wichita this week.

Increasing service to farmers' cooperative organizations is reflected in four years of steady growth in the loans approved by the Bank for Cooperatives. President Snyder's report states. Commitments for the first half of 1937 are almost five times those made in the like period of 1934, the first year of the bank's existence.

Much of the increase in the 1937 business is in loans to grain cooperatives, the bank executive advises, outstanding loans picked up approximately \$475,000 in June over May of this year. Over \$300,000 of this increase was in merchandising commitments.

Loans outstanding on each June 30, are used by President Snyder as a further measure of the service being extended through the Bank for Cooperatives. Outstanding loans on June 30 of this year totaled \$2,660,000 compared to \$1,430,000 on the same date, 1936. On June 30, 1935, the loans outstanding had reached \$835,000 compared to \$305,000 on June 30, 1934.

The Wichita bank received its charter December 15, 1933.

CLOSING OUT COTTON

The Administration has now disposed of its large cotton holdings except for the 1,850,000 bales acquired under its 12 cent program. It is now calling on cotton growers to liquidate these loans, so that the Government may withdraw from the cotton market.

Secretary Wallace recently remarked that such loan programs have "undesirable features." Under this particular program growers were allowed to borrow 12 cents per pound on their cotton during a period when the price of cotton was considerably below this level, the growers had the option of keeping the money or reclaiming the cotton. At present prices, the growers are electing to repay the loans since this brings them a gain of \$1.95 per bale.

—Facts for Farmers.

LOW COST ROADS

The only way to build low-cost roads is to use local material. United States Public Roads engineers state that they have figured out this answer for the public benefit. In different sections of the nation there are found wide variations in natural materials such as sand, gravel, topsoil, and clay which make it necessary to adapt construction methods to the materials used. The stability of load-supporting power of a low-cost surface depends upon the content of material that is not softened by water. Sand, gravel, cinders, slag and crushed stone all have this property, but must either contain or have added to them a small amount of binder—clay most commonly. Only enough clay to hold the particles together should be used. An excess causes mud and rutting. A wide variety of mixtures has been successfully used, many of them containing 70 to 80 per cent of hard particles with a clay binder.

Engineers are further improving low-cost surfaces with bituminous materials, chemicals, and other products. A good surface mixture with plenty of hard particles, either fine or coarse, is a first requirement. It is not worth while to treat a poor soil.

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SALINA, KANSAS

880, and Nebraska farmers have received 139 loans totaling \$90,217. These figures do not include loans made by Resettlement directly to large cooperative associations such as poultry plants or grain elevators. Cooperative service loans are handled through Resettlement Administration offices in each county.

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 tying 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.

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LOCAL SUPPLIES

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

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

Application Cards, 20 for... 5c
Constitution... 5c
Credentialed Blanks, 10 for... 5c
Demit Blanks, 15 for... 10c
Local Sec. Receipt Book... 25c
Farmers Union Watch Fod 60c
Farmers Union Buttons... 25c

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

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Salina, Kansas

PRICE LIST OF SERUMS AND OTHER REMEDIES SUPPLIED BY THE FARMERS SERUM & SUPPLY COMPANY

CATTLE

Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection. Money back guarantee, per dose... 53c
Blackleg Bacterin, Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose... 75c
Bovine Mixed Bacterin, For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, hemorrhagic, 100 dose lots, per dose... 75c
Finkeye 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
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 sore wounds. Per gallon... 3.00
Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size... 2.00
Two Needles, 25x, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for... .50

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
Balling Gun, Brass, heavy nickled. For giving capsules to horses and cattle. Only... 2.00

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"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
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