



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KANSAS MANAGERIAL ASSN.

May 26 and 27, In Baltimore Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

The meeting was called to order at 1:00 P. M. Wednesday, May 26th by President C. B. Thowe. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, Pres. Thowe appointed a resolution committee consisting of A. T. Riley, Chairman, R. F. Walsh and Lee Sheets. The membership committee consisted of C. B. Thowe, Chairman, and the following members: George Bicknell, J. O. Newberry and A. Vescey.

Mr. Thowe made a short report on the progress of the Association and then introduced the President of the Kansas Farmers Union, Mr. J. V. Vescey, as the first regular speaker on the program. Mr. Vescey spoke on the subject, "Value of Organization." He stressed the value of good service as one of the first requisites of a successful cooperative organization. He said among other things that the service rendered by our cooperatives should be even better than that rendered by the regular trade. Mr. Vescey also called the attention of the managers to the necessity of building a good strong friendly general farm organization, if our cooperatives are to permanently prosper and be able to protect their interests against the attacks of the commercial interests upon whose trade fees they tread.

The second speaker was John Frost, vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union. Mr. Frost, with the aid of a chart, outlined the operation of a proposed Group Membership plan for the closer affiliation of the Farmers Union and Cooperative and the Farmers Union of Kansas. Mr. Frost handled his subject in a masterly way and made a very favorable impression upon the managers present. Mr. J. C. Gregory, president of the Osborne County Farmers Union Business Assn. told of what they had done through the business association to increase the paid up membership of the Farmers Union in Osborne county from 20 paid up members in 1935 to over four hundred in 1936. Ross Palenske, Chairman of the State Union Board, next told of what they had done in that line in Alma with the aid of Mr. Thowe, Manager of the Alma Farmers Union Cooperative Association.

Mr. Pat Waters of the Washburn Cattle Milling Co. told of the quality of the feeds which his company compounds for the Jobbing Assn. and of the merchandising methods best adapted to the sale of prepared feeds. He said that there are no better prepared feeds on the market no matter at what price sold than those sold by the Jobbing Assn. under its own brand. August Augustine spoke on domestic markets for cream, poultry and eggs.

The last of the afternoon's program was the election of officers. C. B. Thowe was elected president. J. P. O'Hara vice president and Ted Belden secretary. Alvin Lord, Lancaster, Kansas, was elected delegate to the next state conference of the Farmers Union in Hutchinson, Kansas. Salina was selected as the next meeting place. The time of the next annual meeting was left to the Executive officers.

The banquet given for the visiting members, their wives and friends was a very enjoyable affair. After watching the magician taking live ducks and rabbits from empty hats no wife should find it hard to get her man enough to eat even during these hard times. The evening likes roast duck and rabbit.

The second day's meeting was consumed in the discussion of the report of the Resolution committee and some very interesting talks by H. E. Witham, general manager of the Jobbing Assn., Thomas B. Dunn, manager of the Farmers Union Auditing association, and Geo. Bicknell and others. As the writer was not present the second day it was not possible to get a summary of the talks given that day.

The program of the meeting merited better attendance. It is too bad that more of our business organizations do not realize the value of such meetings and insist not only the manager but also some member of the board attend. Next year we should have not less than 400 in attendance. Below we give the resolutions adopted by the meeting.

Resolutions Adopted By the Farmers Union Managerial Assn., May 27, 1937

1. Resolved that the Committee on Resolutions offer the following:

2. Resolved that the Farmers Union Managerial Assn. support morally and financially the educational and youth program of the Kansas Farmers Union.

3. Resolved that the Farmers Union Managerial Assn. thank the Battefeld Grease & Oil Corp., Kansas City, Mo.; Washburn Cattle Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Northwestern Barb Wire Co., Sterling, Illinois; Vickers Petroleum Co., Wichita, Kansas, and the Farmers Union Jobbing Assn., Kansas City, Kansas, for the banquet and entertainment furnished for the managers during the convention.

4. Resolved that the Farmers Union Managerial Assn. place on record their regrets at the passing of C. C. Talbot, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union, who always showed sympathy and support of the effort of our organization, and that a copy of this resolution, with our sympathy be mailed to Mrs. Edwards.

5. Resolved that the Farmers Union Managerial Assn. thank the Baltimore Hotel management for their

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS DOWN TWO POINTS IN MONTH

Price declines on a number of farm products during the month ended May 15 carried the general index of prices received by farmers down to 128 as of that date compared with 130 on April 15 and with 103 on May 15 a year ago, it was reported today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The 1909-14 period equals 100.

Wheat prices declined sharply during the month ended May 15; other grains except corn were lower-priced; cotton prices dropped sharply; prices of dairy products declined more than the usual seasonal amount, and prices of chickens and eggs declined. But declines in prices of calves, sheep, and lambs were more than offset by price advances on cattle and hogs. Fruit and truck crop prices were the only groups to register substantial gains, with an advance of 10 points on fruits, and of 12 points on truck crops.

Reporting on prices paid by farmers, the Bureau said that the index of prices paid for feed (including feed grains, millfeed and hay) was 153 per cent of pre-war on May 15, or the same as on April 15. Unfavorable weather in April was reported to have retarded pastures and caused an unexpected increase in feed requirements.

The index of all prices paid by farmers was unchanged from the April figure of 134 per cent of pre-war. The ratio of prices received to prices paid was reported at 96 per cent of pre-war in mid-May, compared with 97 on April 15, and with 85 on May 15, 1936.

LECTURERS TO BETHEL INSTITUTE

Eight Speakers of World-Wide Vision Will Appear on Program Arranged by Society of Friends

Newton, Kan., May 22—Final arrangements have been made for the Kansas Institute of International Relations at Bethel College, near Newton, Kan., June 8 to 18. An outstanding faculty has been obtained for this year, and the institute, arranged by American Friends Service Committee of the Society of Friends.

The institute is especially for teachers, ministers, college students, church and community leaders, librarians, writers, and anyone vitally interested in establishing a more secure and friendly world order. The daily schedule includes breakfast, morning meditation, two lecture forums and panel discussions in the morning. The afternoon program includes special group conferences, interviews, recreation dinner and a lecture at night. Complete information may be obtained by writing E. L. Harshbarger dean of the institute at Bethel College.

The theme of the institute will be "Democratic America Faces World Crises" and discussions will be led by Y. J. Wu of China; Dr. Otto Nathan of Germany; Samuel Guy Inman of Mexico; Pierre de Lanux, France; William T. Stone, of Washington, D. C.; Leyton Richards, of England; Harold Rugg, of Columbia U., and Sidney H. Fay of Harvard U.

A short biography of the four lecturers who will be at the institute the week of June 8 to 14 follows:

Wu's principal topic for discussion is "America's Stake in the Far Eastern Crisis." Mr. Wu is a noted Chinese author and lecturer. He was a former member of Chinese customs service until he became a Christian, left the service, and spent his time with the Chinese Christian Student Movement. He is chairman of the Chinese Fellowship of Reconciliation and editor of its magazine. He is editor-in-chief of the Associated Press, a student at Columbia University and Union Theological Seminary.

Dr. Otto Nathan

Born 1895, Dr. Nathan attended the University of Wuerzburg, Freiburg and Munich. Since then he has been a specialist with the German Foreign office, director of Department for Research on International economic conferences, and has acted for a time as special adviser to Herbert Hoover's committee on unemployment. On March 6, 1933, Dr. Nathan voluntarily left the German government service in consequence of political developments in that country.

Samuel Guy Inman

Doctor Inman is one of the leading authorities in the United States on Latin-American life. Following a residence of 10 years in Mexico, as director of the People's Institute, he has spent about half of his time during the last 20 years in visiting Latin-American countries and studying Pan-American questions. For 20 years he has been executive secretary of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin-America. He has lectured at Columbia University and the American delegation to Buenos Aires in 1936.

Pierre de Lanux

M. de Lanux will discuss world organization for peace. He is familiar with every organization for peace. He is familiar with every organized effort for peace in recent years and can give an accurate account of the difficulties and opportunities which confront such efforts today.

M. de Lanux is a world famous French newspaper correspondent and is at present news commentator for the Columbia Broadcasting System. He was director of Paris office of League of Nations for 10 years is author of "America" and "Jugoslavia."

SECOND NATIONAL UNION COOPERATIVE CONFERENCE

Reprinted from the Nebraska Union Farmer

Most of the first day of the second National Farmers Union cooperative conference, held at the Hotel Castle in Omaha on May 18 and 19, was spent discussing the accreditation plan for Farmers Union cooperatives presented to the first conference on December 28 and 29, 1936, by National President E. H. Everson. The question was finally disposed of by adopting the recommendation of a committee of State Union presidents and representatives that approval of the plan be left to the state organizations.

Nineteen States Represented

Nineteen states—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, and Wisconsin—were represented in the conference by about 100 persons.

At the opening of the conference on Tuesday morning, May 18, President Everson was chosen chairman, and E. L. Shoemaker, secretary of the Nebraska Farmers Union, secretary. The minutes of the December conference were read by Mr. Shoemaker.

Wm. C. Irby, Alabama, a member of the National Union board, objected that the minutes made no mention of the plan he suggested of selling farm products to labor groups. He was authorized to draft a correction for the minutes.

Tentative Program Presented

A tentative program for the conference was presented by C. McCarthy, manager of the Nebraska Farmers Union State Exchange, representing the committee authorized by the first conference to arrange for the second conference. This tentative program was as follows:

"Cooperative Insurance—J. S. Hinken, manager of the Farmers Union Insurance Company of South Dakota, and Z. H. Lawler, secretary of the Farmers Union of Oklahoma.

"Cooperative Business Management and Auditing—E. A. Syrtstad, general manager, Farmers Union Central Exchange, St. Paul, Minn., and J. H. Bolin, Nebraska Farmers Union Auditing Department.

"Cooperative Marketing—E. L. O'Connor, North Dakota, president of the Farmers Union Terminal Exchange, St. Paul, Minn., and J. C. Gregory, president of the Kansas Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

"Cooperative Activities in My State—John Vescey, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, and Emil Lorik, president of the South Dakota Farmers Union."

Intervening Conferences Held

Mr. McCarthy explained that since the December conference the representatives of the Farmers Union cooperative wholesalers had held two conferences. One of these was held at St. Paul in February, and was devoted chiefly to petroleum products. Grain representatives were also present at this conference to discuss grain marketing. Another conference, devoted entirely to oil, was held in Omaha in March.

He suggested that this second conference should continue for two days. The subjects on the program, he said, were those which had been crowded out at the first conference. "A great deal of good has come out of these meetings," Mr. McCarthy declared. "This is as yet mostly intangible. But a spirit of fellowship and understanding has been developed that will be of great value in working together in the future."

Take Up Accreditation Plan

At the conclusion of the presentation of the tentative program by Mr. McCarthy, R. J. Johnson, president of the Iowa Farmers Union, moved that the conference take up the unfinished business of the December conference. The unfinished business was the accreditation plan proposed by President Everson, which the December conference voted to submit to the various states for their consideration. Mr. Johnson's motion that the states report on what they had done with the plan was adopted.

President Everson then began to call upon the different states to report on what they had done about the plan. President Keeney of the Nebraska Farmers Union suggested that the plan be reviewed, so it would be fresh in the minds of the representatives present. President Everson then read the plan.

The plan provides for the organization of a "Mutual Association of Accredited Farmers Union Cooperatives." The purpose of the proposed association, as set forth in the plan, is "to establish rules, standards, regulations and qualifications for the accrediting of bona fide Farmers Union cooperatives," and "to eliminate, so far as possible, existing competition between those accredited Farmers Union cooperatives, and to promote collective bargaining on the part of said cooperatives, both in the selling of our farm products and the purchasing of our supplies."

To become accredited, an association would have to be "owned, operated, and controlled by members and their duly-elected representatives who pay dues to the Farmers Union Educational and Cooperative Union of America through their State Unions, where they have a regularly-organized State Union, or directly to the National Union where they do not have an organized State Union, and which cooperatives return savings to members of the Farmers Union only."

Requires Rochdale Principles

Accredited cooperatives, the plan stipulates, must be organized and operated on the Rochdale principles of cooperation, and would be required to set aside 2 per cent of their net earnings to be paid to the State Union in organized states, and to the National Union in unorganized states, for an "educational organization, and cooperation promotion fund."

Labels, banners, and emblems would be supplied by the accrediting authority in each state to accredited cooperatives, and lists of such cooperatives would be published. "All accredited Farmers Union cooperatives," the plan reads, "shall be entitled to the loyal cooperative support of the Farmers Union organizations, local, county, state, and national."

"The different parts of this plan are in conflict," said Glen Talbot of North Dakota, "but prescribe adherence to Rochdale principles, which require open membership, and then stipulates that only Farmers Union members may be shareholders in accredited associations."

Sees Co-ops as Menace

"The National Farmers Union must take hold of these cooperatives and see that if they use the Farmers Union name they are Farmers Union," declared Mr. Irby. "In the cooperatives are the germs of the destruction of the Farmers Union. We once had many Farmers Union cooperatives in Alabama, but outside got into them and wrecked them."

"Where the Rochdale principles came from they have a king, and cannot act on legislation," said J. H. Jacobson of Oregon. "We have to think of our legislative program." Mr. Jacobson admitted that throwing spiked planks in front of milk trucks, and then dumping the milk in the ditch, to force farmers to join the milk producers' association had not made very loyal or enthusiastic members.

Can't Force Shareholders In

"We cannot make all the shareholders of our cooperatives in Kansas members of the Farmers Union," declared President Vescey. "I would like to see some way to keep the Farmers Union name from being misused, but we cannot go to this extreme." Mr. Vescey thought we should forget the Rochdale principles. We should build our cooperatives on our own terms and our present day needs.

"We're just as wise as those weavers," he said.

"The way to get farmers into the Farmers Union is to show them that it pays," said George Larsen of Nebraska. "Then we can make them members. We should be talking about how to build cooperation, and at the same time build the organization."

At this point, President Everson began calling for reports from the states as to what they had done in regard to adopting the accreditation plan.

"Our board favors the plan, but we shied at it at our convention," Fred Winterthor of Illinois, reported.

Better Learn than Dictate

"We haven't done much along the line of cooperation in South Dakota," said Emil Lorik, state president. "Maybe because we have set too many standards. I hate to tell Nebraska and North Dakota what they must do. If we want to know how to build cooperatives, we should go to those who have successfully built them."

"Our state board has passed this question over to the State Union," Dr. F. Dickinson, president of the Farmers Union of Arkansas, reported. "Our early cooperatives in the state did not have outside members got into them, but because of lack of cooperative education," he added. Oklahoma had taken no action on the plan, President Tom Cheek reported. "We just deal with our own members," he said. "We have had the checkoff system since we started, so we can qualify under the plan."

Says Road Not Marked

"We thought you older Farmers Union states out west would have a plan out, but you have disappointed," G. S. Hagans, president of the Ohio Farmers Union, complained. "You do not have the road marked." Mr. Hagans accused the Farm Bureau of killing off the early Farmers Union in Ohio. He sensed a danger to farmers in consumer cooperation, because consumers are interested in buying at the low dollar. It is the duty of the nation, he said, to give farmers cost of production. He concluded by saying that they had no Farmers Union cooperatives in Ohio, but favored the accreditation plan.

"We have no Farmers Union cooperatives in Indiana," Robert Spencer, state president, reported, "but our history is about the same as Ohio. There is no use to try to get the Farmers Union to cooperate with the Farm Bureau."

"We had about 70,000 members in the Missouri Farmers' Association, but the depression and the lack of a national organization caused it to slump," J. O. Sheppard, president of the Missouri Farmers Union, related. "We came over to the Farmers Union. This accreditation plan will be referred to our state convention."

"Our board cannot support this plan," declared Jim Patton of Colorado. "We favor trying to keep our cooperatives as purely Farmers Union as possible, but we cannot keep them strictly Farmers Union. Part

of the trouble we are talking about, of other organizations getting in on us, is our own fault. If the Farmers Union had been on the job in Colorado, our oil associations would not have gone to another setup as they have."

"California will follow this accreditation plan as closely as possible in setting up new cooperatives," said N. M. Parsons, representing the California Farmers Union. "We once had many fine Farmers Union cooperatives in our state, but they worked around to control by other people."

Coax Rather than Drag

"We can't make this plan work now in Wisconsin, because there are so many cooperatives in our state that were organized before the Farmers Union came to the state," declared Kenneth Hones, president of the Wisconsin state organization. "We shall have to use the coaxing method, instead of knocking them down and dragging them in. We can't get tough with our cooperatives."

We have no Farmers Union cooperatives in Michigan, but we claim we can get on this accreditation plan," said Ira Wilmoth, president of the Michigan Farmers Union. "We believe in 100 per cent Farmers Union cooperatives and in a class organization."

Wouldn't Work in Montana

"We have discussed this plan in Montana, and most of us feel that it would be a bad time to start applying it," said D. H. Rolph, state president. "We are organizing the Farmers Union in the territory of previously-existing cooperatives. We cannot force them to change over. Some of them are doing so voluntarily, and that is the way we shall have to work."

"I don't think we could force such a plan in North Dakota," Alex. Lind, state president, declared. "I proposed that a committee of the state presidents in the conference work out a recommendation and report it back to the conference."

"We have been working for 20 years in Nebraska to raise cooperative standards," said President Keeney, "but we must lead rather than drive. Our cooperatives pay patronage refunds to Farmers Union members only. There is just the purpose of every one of our cooperatives, and that is to build up a farm organization."

Fears Department Influence

Fred Winterthor of Illinois arose to express fear that the Department of Agriculture might gain control of the Farmers Union in some of the states by putting officers on the payroll. He also criticized the Farmers Union Central Exchange for working with the Farm Bureau. "If you want to buy one of these new tractors in Ohio, you have to go to the Farm Bureau for it," he complained.

"Knock down and drag out is against my principles," President Johnson of the Iowa Farmers Union ventured, "but I would like to see a closer relation between our cooperatives and the Farmers Union."

"I suggest that you all get a copy of our Nebraska Farmers Union model articles of incorporation and by-laws," George Larsen of Nebraska interjected.

Swallowed by Whale

"We once had a big terminal grain business through our Jobbing Association, but it was swallowed up by the Farm Board whale," said President Vescey of Kansas. "The whole burst, we are out, and now we are going to build up a grain business again with our 160 Farmers Union elevators. We have 100 Farmers Union oil stations in Kansas, but we let them help build up a cooperative wholesale in North Kansas City that we do not own. We hope you will not make the same mistakes we did."

"We have only about one-third as many members in Kansas as we had a few years ago," M. L. Beckman, a visiting member from that state, commented. "The reason is that our leaders kept taking jobs. Our members became disgusted, and confidence was destroyed. We congratulated Nebraska and Oklahoma on keeping their feet on the ground."

Leave Approval to States

At the end of the roll call of the states, a motion was adopted that the accreditation plan be referred to a committee of the state presidents to report, and that in this state president of a state was not present, the chairman designate a representative from that state to serve on the committee.

This committee met late in the afternoon, and at the evening session, Tuesday, made the following report, which was adopted without a dissenting vote:

"That each state that can approve of the proposed plan of accreditation submitted do so at the earliest moment and report to the National Union."

"That this group endorse the cooperative report of our National Farmers Union cooperative in a good and sufficient portion of principles on which to build the cooperative movement."

"That the National Farmers Union act as a clearing house of information on cooperatives in the various states and disseminate such information, and file for references in the National office cooperative by-laws of different states."

"That we recommend that a study of uniform cooperative laws be referred to the National Farmers Union for consideration, and that the National board make a study of this subject and report to the states and to the next National convention."

(Continued on page two)

CATTLE ON GREAT PLAINS NEED AT LEAST SEVEN ACRES PER HEAD

Continuously used pastures of the Northern Great Plains should be stocked with cattle at a rate of at least 7 acres per head during the summer grazing period if satisfactory gains are to be obtained. This recent finding of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is among the results of an investigation into the best means of handling native pastures and ranges so as to get greatest returns without injury to the vegetation. Gains were slightly greater with alternate, than with continuous, grazing.

The region studied included portions of Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, and the Dakotas. The investigators compared the effects of different rates of stocking, to alternate and continuous grazing, and cost of grain supplements. The experiments covered 14 years.

High-grade Hereford steers that grazed continually in fenced enclosures which provided about 14 acres of range land per animal gained an average of 248 pounds from May to September, inclusive. Calculations based on weighted averages for varying numbers of animals showed that the gains were equivalent to nearly 19 pounds per acre grazed. When the rate of stocking was doubled—an allowance of 7 acres per steer—similar animals gained 195 pounds per head or at the rate of nearly 28 pounds per acre of grazing land was much more. These results were the average of a 5-year test.

When alternate grazing was tried with an allotment of 7 acres of total pasture per steer, the gains were still higher—200 pounds increase in weight per head and about 29 pounds per acre of land grazed. The sign up tests during the entire period maximum gains were in June.

SEEK AND YE SHALL FIND

From Monday evening, May 17th, to Saturday noon, May 22nd, the writer helped the officers of 5 Locals in Washington County conduct a membership drive, securing a total of 71 new members. The Locals who had dropped out of the Union. From 1-3 to 1-2 or more of those who signed up, laid their Farmers Union dues in the Local Secretary's hands. At Roundhouse Local, near Clyde, 18 of the 24 signed up, also paid up. The sign up agreement was to pay the dues as soon as possible, at least by threshing time. There are thousands of Kansas farmers willing to join the Farmers Union, but very few of them are going to rush up and sign and pay up with out being asked. You and I had to be asked to get us into the Farmers Union. And we must ask our neighbors, and show some patience and persistence, in order to build up a big membership in our Union. However, Washington County one farmer, unsolicited, after hearing of the drive, came up and wrote out his check for membership in the Farmers Union. That farmer was President Jones of the Washington County Farm Bureau. Wasn't that fine.

The following good Farmers Union members helped in the drive, as my memory recalls, and please pardon errors or omissions.

Usually the Local paid the auto expense, also eats after the speaking at the evening meeting.

Pleasant Ridge Local, No. 960—Secretary John Pacenka, Miles Svoboda, and John Wenke secured 13 members. Horynk Local, No. 1427—Secretary Joe Ludvick and Louis Svoboda secured 9 members. Pleasant View Local, No. 891—Secretary John Martin and L. F. Martin secured 16 members. Roundhouse Local No. 646—Secretary John Reidy, V. President Carlson, Clarence Nelson, and John Erickson secured 24 members. Pleasant View Local No. 833—Secretary Barber, President Henshaw, and Mr. Benny secured 9 members in a half day. Secretary Barber had already collected 1937 dues from 21 members, and his Local has the reputation of being the most active Local in Washington County. Seek and ye shall find. Manager Neumann of the Spencer Farmers Elevator very kindly drove me nearly 50 miles to Clyde for my next meeting and Mrs. Neumann gave me dinner. The Washington County Farmers Union folks are mighty fine people.

SALINE COUNTY GUERNSEY MAKES STATE RECORD

Peterborough, N. H.—Crusader's Fannie 382469 has just completed a record which makes her queen of all two and one-half year old Kansas Guernseys in class FHI of the American Guernsey Cattle Club. "Crusader's Fannie" was bred by Nathan L. Jones of Salina, Kansas, and owned by W. L. Schultz of Durham, Kansas and in one year made a record of 8115, 2 pounds of milk and 404.4 pounds of butter fat.

FARMER'S SHARE

A recent study made by the Federal Trade Commission shows that in 1935 the farmer received 85 cents of the consumer's dollar spent for flour. The flour mills received 22 cents, the retail and wholesale distributors 33 cents, and the remaining 10 cents went for transportation and wheat middlemen's charges.

EGG SIZE

Recent experimental work has shown that the summer decrease in egg size is due largely to the high temperatures encountered during the season. It is, therefore, desirable to provide the layers with all possible protection against the excessive summer temperatures.

RADIO ADDRESS BY H. V. KEENEY DIRECTOR OF F. U.

Talks on the Necessity for Farm Organization—Address Made May 22

Friends of the Radio Audience—Through the courtesy of NBC Broadcasting System and affiliated stations, it is my privilege to have a part on this Farm Home Hour program with the National President of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Mr. E. H. Everson, and I shall discuss briefly "The Necessity for Farm Organization."

We are rapidly becoming a great industrial nation, and industry is probably organized as well, or better than in any other country. Since Labor is using its new weapon of collective bargaining to secure higher wages, industry is passing the increased wage cost to the farmer in higher prices for machinery and the many manufactured articles he must use on his farm and in his home. The farmer is at the end of the line and, as yet, has not been able to pass taxes, increased cost of production and high freight rates on to those who consume his products. As we contemplate the enormous diversion of the purchasing power of the great farming sections of our country to the eastern markets for manufactured goods, we farmers realize that we should have a voice in the marketing of our products, because the manipulations of processors, manufacturers and sales combines all determine what we shall pay for their goods. Professional service, which the farmer must use occasionally, is also highly organized, but agriculture, the basic industry of the nation and the group upon which all others depend for sustenance is lagging behind as regards organization.

Changes in our monetary system, cheaper rates of interest, and extension of credit have all been eloquently advocated as solutions of our farm problems, but these will not alone give the farmer his just share of our national income until through strong economic organizations he can retain for himself a larger share of the wealth that he produces.

Higher standards of living, all the modern conveniences of farm electrification, the automobile and radio, and higher education which means a more abundant life—all these cost money. It is useless to talk to the farmer about all the advantages which our modern civilization can bring to his home unless he can pay for them. The tenant problem and the spectacle of farmers being driven from their homes because of foreclosures are largely results of lack of organization.

A perusal of income tax reports, which are now public, show that a too large percent of the National Income is still received by a small number of our people, who cannot possibly spend but a small part of their incomes for food and raiment. However, the great masses who still are underfed and miserably clad would buy the products of the farm if they had the buying power, and, aside from the humanitarian aspects of the case, the farmer wants these great masses to have purchasing power that they may buy his products. Also, the farmers of our nation are among the best potential buyers of the products of industry.

The Farmers Union is a self-help organization committed to non-partisan economic program of cooperation and education. It is made up entirely of farmers who have financed their own organization. While it is not a political organization, its cooperative program, which now touches practically every phase of our economic life, has developed the necessity for laws and the necessity for repealing laws. So we have found it necessary to enter the field of legislation, and experience has proven that as we have developed economic power, we also have increased our ability to protect our interests through legislation. The farmer need not be "the forgotten man" in a legislative standpoint when a strong organization can speak for him. The cotton farmers have found economic power through the development of the cooperative cotton gin and in many states, especially Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakota's and the northwest, they have routed the local elevator combine. The grain cooperatives have centered their marketing through terminal agencies in Kansas City, Omaha, Chicago, the Twin Cities and other marketing centers. Through cooperative shipping associations, the local livestock buyer who has many times made a margin of 50c to \$1.50 per 100 on livestock has been reformed. The next step was the centering of cooperative shipping through the large central markets. Today successful cooperative live stock commission companies are firmly established upon every terminal market in the nation. So as we advance in cooperative effort we find it is a steady progression, turning the cooperative shipping volume into large cooperative sales agencies—the merging of the volume of hundreds of cooperative gas stations to build up purchasing power and the cooperation of many small consumer stores into large buying organizations such as the State Exchange at Omaha, the Farmers Union Jobbing Association at Oklahoma City, Kansas City and the Twin Cities. These efforts and many more lead up to the large market places, the factories and sources of supply and has put into practice the ideas

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KANSAS UNION FARMER EDITORIAL STAFF
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Pauline Cowger, Associate Editor

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

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

All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

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FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—Central and Water Streets, Kansas City, Kansas. T. C. Belden, Manager.

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

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

W. L. Acuff, Manager, Parsons Branch.

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

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSN.—Room 308, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

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

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

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

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

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

FARMERS UNION LADIES AUXILIARY

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1937

EDITORIAL

Our state office is deluged with all kinds of releases and news bureau stuff. We get material intended to prove that all that this country needs to make it prosperous is to let the railroads run their own business as they used to run it during the day of the devil take the Public, Hill. Others tell us that industry should be permitted to run this country like it does in Italy under Il Duce. Piles of publicity from our own federal bureaus tell us how much more we farmers are making now and how much more prosperous we are than we were a few years back. Then again we are offered free weekly letters from Mr. Ramrod and some others which tell our readers that we are drifting straight to perdition, by way of Communism, Fascism, Nazism and a bunch of other assorted plain and fancy isms. If we would and physically could publish all that matter our readers would either think that we are crazy or would themselves become crazy, and still some one believes all that junk, some one pays for its circulation. Verily this is the age of Propaganda, and Bunk. The wise reader of newspapers or listener to radio talks will take all that he reads or hears not with one but with several grains of salt. The old quaker was more than half right when he said "There are none Just except thee and me and oft I have grave doubts of thee."

I want to again call the attention of our members to the fact that if they want to get value received from the Farmers Union they themselves must both use it and support it. You can do so many things for your good better through the Union than you can do them individually that if you use the Union as much as you can and should you shall be repaid your membership dues many times over. Again if you would have the Union to serve you better, all that you need do is to individually and collectively do your level best to increase the membership of the Union. The more members the Union has the better it can and will serve you. This is a plain case of the more you give of your time and support to the building and support of Your Farmers Union the better it will serve you.

Let us work all together for a bigger and better Union. Let us each one secure as many new members and get as many old members to pay up their dues as we can. If farming is to endure as a self respecting industry, if we are to retain the equity we still have in our farms, if ever we hope for peace, contentment and happiness on our country side, we must build the Farmers Union into one of the largest, yes The Largest, farm organization in the United States. We farmers and this our country needs a strong Farmers Class Organization, free from outside control and not subsidized. We Need The Farmers Union.

TRAVELOGUE

Last week I attended one day of the Managers meeting at Kansas City and the annual stockholders meeting of the Nebraska Farmers Union Creameries at Grand Island, Neb.

I will not write more about the managers meeting as there is already a rather complete write-up of the meeting in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer. I enjoyed meeting with the managers and exchanging experiences. There was a fine spirit of cooperation and advancement manifested by those in attendance. The only thing that I found to criticize, in regards to the meeting, was the small attendance. The harder the times are the more we need to get together and plan our work so as to be able to render the best service possible to our shareholders at the least possible cost, consistent with efficient service and good merchandise. Meetings like the Managers meeting are best fitted to give our managers the knowledge and PEP necessary to make their business a success under present conditions. I was glad to see that, unanimously, the managers of our elevators, approved of the action of the Jobbing Ass'n. Board in going back into the grain business. They said that now again they can get complete service from their own wholesale in all lines including grain and petroleum products. I sincerely hope that there will be at least two or three delegates from every Farmers Union Business organization in attendance at the next meeting of the Managers Association.

As I was scheduled to make a talk at the annual stockholders meeting of the Nebraska Farmers Union Creameries in Grand Island on the 27th, I had to take the train for Grand Island the evening of the 26th. I arrived in Grand Island about 1:40 P. M. and took a taxi for the Liederkranz Hall where the creamery meeting was being held. At first I was undecided

which meeting I would attend. In the main hall, high school graduates were having their exercises, in the yard under a shady tree a group seemed to be enjoying the fine fresh air of Nebraska (The Resolutions committee) and some homey looking folks were going into the Hall Annex. Finally I decided that I belonged with the rest of the so-called hayseeds, so I went into the Annex.

Brother Geo. Larsen, President of the Nebraska Creameries, had already opened the meeting when I arrived. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the auditor's report was read by the manager, Jimmie Norgaard. The report showed an excellent financial position. It also showed that after setting aside ample reserves there still was over \$100,000 left to distribute to the patrons as patronage dividends.

The managers of the various branch creameries were then introduced, and a short peppy program was rendered by Farmers Union folks. After the program I was called upon to talk to the meeting. Next Brother H. G. Keeney, President of the Nebraska Farmers Union and Brother Herron, Editor of the Nebraska Union Farmer, made short timely talks.

The Hall in which the meeting was held was full and many were standing in the doorway. In discussing regional creamery meetings the shareholders spoke highly of the good done by them and there was an insistent demand that more regional meetings be held next year so as to give all members a chance to meet with the officials of the creamery and their director and discuss their own business with them.

I am sure that with such interested, informed, and loyal membership; and such efficient earnest officials and employees, all working together, the Nebraska creameries will render even more valuable service, if that be possible, in the future than they have rendered the patrons of the creamery in the past. One of the slogans of the Nebraska creameries and their insurance company is No Farmers Union Dues No Dividends. I wish well to our Nebraska neighbors and thank them for their hospitality.

The Cloak Room

By W. P. Lambertson

May 29, 1937

The Postmaster General has just returned from his preliminary, 1940 Presidential campaign tour, through the Missouri Valley.

While the Court proposal swoons away, the Black-Conner Labor Bill, the second NIRA, will occupy our attention. It contains both social justice and hydrogen.

There is evidence appearing on the surface that after spending hundreds of millions of dollars on the TVA, the government will sublease a large portion of the output of electricity to existing outcrops.

The two speakers Wednesday for the annual memorial service of departed members were Dewey Short of Missouri, from the minority and John H. Tolan of California, from the big side. The latter was graduated at K. U. and the former at Baker.

The Congressional Directory contains the biographies of members written by themselves. A few are short, many are extensive. One member, after exhausting himself on milestones, adds, "Went up in a balloon once and stayed all night."

John Taber ranking Republican on Appropriations, is a stickler for cutting expenditures. He gestures sharply downward with his left arm, fingers extended, palm in, just ahead of the close of every sentence. Each slice is intended to take off a million.

Sometimes the House is as panicky as a coal miners meeting in a dozen different tongues. When twenty-five members try to speak at once, nothing more is accomplished that day and the best psychology is a motion to adjourn. Such was the situation Thursday, and on advice from the White House, through the floor leader, we were dismissed.

SECOND NATIONAL UNION COOPERATIVE CONFERENCE

(Continued from page one)

The motion picture of cooperatives in Denmark, taken by "Jimmy" Norgaard on his trip abroad last summer, and of cooperative enterprises in Nebraska, were shown following the noon recess on Tuesday by Henry Negley.

Consider Reinsurance
The discussion of the accreditation plan was completed about the middle of the afternoon on Tuesday, and the program as proposed by the program committee was taken up. Neither of the men on the program to discuss grain marketing were present.

"One of the biggest problems in the United States is to save the farms for farmers or else farmers will have no property to insure in our mutual insurance companies," declared J. A. Hinken in opening the discussion on cooperative insurance. He said that the Farmers Union reinsurance company in which the excess part of large risks could be placed by the different state Farmers Union mutuals. Reinsurance, he said, costs too much now.

The Farmers Union Cooperative Insurance Company of Nebraska is solving the reinsurance problem by exchanging excess risks with other mutuals in Nebraska, Ben L. Peters, manager, reported.

"Loose with Bridle Off"
"Our Farmers Union Insurance Company in Oklahoma has been turned loose with the bridge off," said Tom Cheek in relating how a special act of the legislature their company had been exempted from all control by the state. The company can insure any kind of property it pleases for any rate it pleases so long as it is for Farmers Union members. In addition to farm property, the company carries insurance on Farmers Union cooperative cotton gins. The excess on these gin properties is reinsured in other mutual companies.

Kansas has a large and substantial insurance company that was organized and built by the Farmers Union, but which has gotten away from the Union President Vesecky reported. It is now writing insurance for everybody, in town or country, and has many banker agents.

At the conclusion of the afternoon discussion of insurance a motion was adopted authorizing the chairman to appoint a committee to consider a plan for reinsurance and report to the next National convention. Those appointed on the committee were J. A. Hinken, South Dakota; Ben L. J.

ters, Nebraska; Tom Cheek, Oklahoma, and C. N. Rogers, Iowa.

Reinsurance Heavy Drag
At the beginning of the evening session, the discussion of insurance was given a heavy drag.

Whereas, an Allis Fisher has seen fit to remove from this earthly toil and labor, brother member Alois Penka Sr., being a member of said Iowa company had collected only about \$1,500.00 from the companies carrying the reinsurance. This is too high a cost, he said, but it is not safe to operate without reinsurance.

Mr. Rogers declared that cooperation helps, but does not cure. If we saved all the profits in buying and selling, it would not solve the farm problem. Farmers must have legislation, he declared, guaranteeing them cost of production for their products.

Purdy Tells of Industries
How the farmers union cooperatives in Nebraska have organized a mutual company to carry the insurance on the property of cooperatives—the Farmers Union Industries mutual Insurance Company—and now, after about one and one-half years of operation, have over \$8,000,000.00 in insurance in force, was related by W. L. Purdy.

A survey showed, Mr. Purdy related, that cooperative elevators, over a long period of years, got back only 7 per cent of the premiums they paid. "We believe we can get the cost of our insurance on cooperative properties down to 25 per cent of the rate we were formerly paying," he concluded.

Danger in Borrowing
On the subject "Cooperation in My States," President Vesecky related again how their terminal grain business in Kansas was swallowed by the Farm-Board setup; and how they had broken away from it and were going to rebuild their terminal grain marketing organization. He also told how they lost their creameries to Uncle Sam through Farm-Board loans, and continued:

"I believe your own cooperative business," he admonished. "Don't depend on somebody else. If you do, they will tell you how to run your own business."

Mr. Vesecky also repeated the statement of the surety of his oil cooperatives to the Union Oil Company of North Kansas City, now the Consumers Cooperative Association. He added that Kansas has 50 or 60 very successful cooperative stores.

Interlocking directorates, he said, to hold a movement together, President Vesecky declared. "When John Tromble was our state president, he was on about all of our boards. That kept the Farmers Union and the cooperatives tied together. We cut out interlocking directorates, and then we began drifting apart."

South Dakota Winning Back
"We sat back and let the Union Oil Company take over our oil associations, and we are farming them back," Emil Lorik said in reporting on cooperation in South Dakota. "Already this year we have done more business through our wholesale than in all of last year."

The evening session of Tuesday closed with a talk by W. H. Thompson of the Omaha Bank for Cooperatives. "The major part of our loans have been made to sick cooperatives," he said, "they would collect their receivables, 90 per cent of the associations that have obtained loans from us would not need to borrow any money. The sooner cooperatives get on a cash basis, the better."

At the closing of the morning session on Wednesday, Ralph Ingerson, manager of the machinery department of the Farmers Union Central Exchange of St. Paul, told of the developments of the farm-machinery business, and particularly of the development of their tractor. This tractor is owned by the Central Exchange, a Farm-Bureau group, and the Consumers Cooperative Association.

"We must buy from one of these until it can take 20 tractors a month. The Farmers Union Central Exchange has its own brand on part of the farm machinery it handles. It is better for a cooperative wholesale to have its own brand, Mr. Ingerson said, so it will not be building up somebody else's name. Large manufacturers of farm machinery that have their retail outlets will not sell to cooperative wholesalers. But many small, independent manufacturers make just as good, or better, machinery."

Mr. Ingerson pointed out that cooperative action has the advantage over political action of not requiring a majority. "If you get enough people together to get the job done, you can go ahead without waiting for the rest," he said.

Compounding Own Oil
J. L. Nolan, manager of the oil department of the Farmers Union Central Exchange, told of the development of their petroleum products business. Last year, they distributed

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

ODIN LOCAL 233

Barton County

Dear John and Pauline:
Herewith I enclose a sympathy Resolution of our district member in years, being 72 and a member of the Union for 29 years. It's another faithful member of the list.

Well, I have to mention that it doesn't rain any too much out here. But last Thursday, May 21, it rained some and hailed a lot. Some of the neighbors are plowing their wheat under. Mine is damaged about 80 per cent.

Well, I got your letter, but you did not mention anything about the mailing list, and some more questions asked. If everything goes all right I'll get another oil well I drilled a mile north of the old one.

Well I have to hurry or the mail carrier will pass by.

We did not have a meeting in May but arranged for next Monday, May 31.

I'll write more next time.
Alois Birzer, Secy.
Clafin, Kansas.

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PARAGRAPHS BY

J. D. SHEPHERD

Editor Union Farmer:
Of course each person is entitled to their own individual opinions and views; for each one of us sees only from our own mental hill or mountain top.

We have read and been told time and again that money is not wealth.

But let any one of us buy a dinner at a restaurant and after we have eaten that dinner, the proprietor expects us to pay for it in money.

Then we tell the proprietor that we have no money; it is not wealth anyhow, so why does he ask us for any money for our dinner? The restaurant man will get mad and will tell us that he is not running a free eating house for bums. He will call the police and turn us in.

Now money, notes and bonds may not be real wealth, but represent wealth, and are tokens of wealth.

Were all the cash money in the United States burnt up in one heap, those people to whom the money belonged would lose it; and would lose the wealth that each one's money would buy, for money represents wealth, as it can be exchanged for food, clothing and shelter and real wealth of all kinds.

But there would be just as many acres of land just as many cattle and hogs, just as many homes and everything else of wealth left in our country as there is now; but no money left to carry on business and the exchange of real wealth.

What money will buy in land, homes, livestock, etc. depends almost entirely upon the volume or amount of cash or credit in general circulation among the masses of common people.

In 1932 and 1933 when the middle western farmers nearly all had a bumper crop of wheat, cattle, hogs, and so on, the general circulation of money and credit among the masses got almost to the vanishing point.

That is the volume, or amount of money in general circulation was very little; then credit by banks too almost ceased.

As the value, or buying power of money increased by the scarcity of cash in general circulation, the value, or price-money paid farmers for wheat, cattle, hogs, etc. decreased as in 1932 and part of 1933.

It takes lots of cash money in general circulation among the masses, to cheapen money, and increase prices of all farm products and all kinds of property.

The scarcity of money in general circulation among the masses is called "deflation," while an abundance of money in circulation among the masses is called "inflation."

The money lords are terribly afraid of an inflation, just now.

Booms and depressions are man-made; it looks like a scheme of robbery, when our homes, land and property are deflated to half of its cash selling price, all since the Coolidge administration.

We are supposed to have a comptroller of the currency in Washington to see to it that our economic money balloon is not inflated, nor deflated, so it will bust and ruin us.

For it is a cold and cruel crime to inflate money circulation and bank credit and thus make good times for everybody and get the people all into debt and mortgage debts up to their necks, then deflate the general circulation of money and bank credit and make it impossible to pay taxes and interest and living expenses, then foreclose homes in towns and cities and farm-homes in the country and thousands of working people had their homes half or three fourths the deflation came and they lost their jobs and could no longer meet living expenses, taxes, and payments on their homes, so lost their homes.

Farmers too, suffered. Thousands losing their farm-homes because the prices of farm products had been deflated far below the cost of production.

Our government, through and by congress, should control the circulation of money among the masses of common people. For the value, or buying power of money depends upon the abundance or scarcity of money in general circulation among the masses of common people.

"Congress shall have the power to coin money, and regulate the value thereof"; so says the Constitution.

But congress has delegated the power to regulate the value of money to great banking monopolies, and trust companies falsely called Federal Reserve Banks; (privately owned corporations), which reserve most of the money for themselves.

These 12 apostles of finance called "Federal Reserve Banks," are big stock owned corporations, working for their stockholders. They are not Federal owned banks at all.

They can inflate or deflate the masses whenever they so choose.

The comptroller of the currency is a mere figurehead, like the King of England. He fails to comp.

If money is wealth, I wish congress would make us all rich by printing billions of dollars in currency, and send to each of us our share. But if money is not wealth, it is the next thing to it. It is too bad that congress can come so near creating wealth by making money, then fail.

J. D. Shepherd.

OSAGE COUNTY TO MEET

The Osage County Farmers Union quarterly meeting will be held at Vassar, Thursday evening, June 10. Mr. T. R. Wells of Elmdale, Kansas who is a member of the Farmers Union Creamery Board, and is also an active Union member and insurance man, has been secured as speaker. Refreshments will be served. We invite everyone to attend. Floyd C. Butel, County Secretary.

ELLIS COUNTY MEETING

Notice, Ellis County Folks and members of the Farmers Union, we will have our next regular meeting of the Ellis County Union on June 12, 1937 at 1 p. m. Place, court room in Hays, please attend.

Yours truly,
Frank B. Pfeifer, Sec.
Hays, Kansas.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY (Sumner County)

Whereas, The Death Angel has visited in our local and claimed the life of our dear, Beloved Brother and President.

And, Whereas, The home of his wife and child is in deep sorrow at this time.

And, Whereas, Our Local and Elevator Association deeply regret the loss of its president and worth-while member, we hasten to express our sympathy and respect to his bereaved family.

Therefore, be it resolved, That we, the members of Redman Local No. 1624, of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America and the Farmers Union Wheat Growers Cooperative Association express to the bereaved widow of our dear Brother, Cobus W. Zimmerman, our heartfelt sympathy in this sad hour of theirs. We look upon this as our loss, but we know that Sister Zimmerman and son, Bobby, are the real losers. The entire neighborhood is lower when this worth-while man was called to his reward but our loss must be heaven's gain.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be made a part of the record of this meeting, May 14, 1937, and that copies be sent to the widow by the secretary. Also that copies be mailed to his father, Jacob A. Zimmerman, of Golden, Illinois, who was formerly a member of our local and a stockholder in our Elevator Association; to his brothers, John and Paul, of our immediate neighborhood; and to his sister, Mrs. Niles Jones, who resides in Laverne, Oklahoma.

Resolved further, That a copy be sent to our state office to be published in our state paper.

Joe Erwin
John McCormick
Committee.

MORE MEMBERS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

Dear Secretary:
Just a line to let you know we are still alive in local 833.

We had a special meeting on May 21, and State Vice President Mr. John Frost, and county President C. B. Ingman, and County Secretary Mr. Dan Combs attended. They gave us some good talks, and showed us what the Farmers Union really is doing.

Then Saturday morning following, I met Brother Frost at the Washington Hotel, and we picked up our local President C. M. Hanshaw, and local Lecturer, E. B. Bence. We contacted some of our neighbors and got seven new members, and two old ones paid up their dues. We stopped in time that brother Frost could meet his wife at Washington, and get home that afternoon.

Yours for more members and a better Farmers Union.
G. H. Barbour, Secretary.

WASHINGTON COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING

Washington County Farmers Union quarterly meeting will be held at the Woodman Hall in Hanover Tuesday, June 8, called for one o'clock. All locals please send delegates.

C. B. Ingman, Pres.

The Washington County Farmers Union express their thanks to Vice President John Frost and the State Union for their able assistance rendered the week of May 17 in our county membership drive resulting in bringing in new and old members. May the good work continue.

The Wash. Co. Farmers Union.

ANNUAL MEETING OF

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

Junior Letter

Dear Juniors:

What do you think of the fine program for the Colorado camp which is being published this week? It sounds mighty interesting to me, and

I know each of you would find the time well spent, not only from the study, but from the pleasure and new friends made. We have a picture of the locality around the camp, and that, also, indicates one would very much enjoy being there.

We have checked with the bus companies, and with the railroads. We find the railroad fare, from Salina to

Denver, and return, would be \$15.05. There would be a small additional charge for bus transportation from Denver to Estes Park. I believe this is about \$15.00. If there were as many as 18 or 20 in the party, the railroad fare would be \$13.64 each for the round trip from Salina to Denver.

The bus company tells us they will sell round trip tickets Salina, to Denver, and return, for \$12.60. It requires about 12 hours for the bus to travel from Salina to Denver; so one would need to plan to be on the road for that length of time, if they wanted to go by bus. In addition to the \$12.60 would be the transportation fare from Denver to Estes Park. If a party of 20 would want to go, and would charter a bus, the cost would be \$278.00 from June 20, to June 27.

This would make the cost per person \$13.90, I believe.

If four or five people could arrange to go to the camp in one car, the transportation costs would be much less than those we have quoted on the train or by bus. You could make about the same time traveling that the bus does, which would be about 12 hours, from Salina, to Denver. The camp is perhaps two hours travel on from Denver.

The Colorado Farmers Union is planning that a number of our Juniors and members from Kansas will visit them for this week, and attend the Camp. It will be a new experience of meeting and visiting for a whole week with people who are all of the same thought and mind. It will, naturally require a little extra effort on

the part of each person attending, but I feel sure you will be repaid many, many times.

We realize it is hard to know just what your plans might be, but it is also important that arrangements be made for you, if you can and do plan to attend the camp. Be sure to let this office know just as soon as possible. \$1.00 is to accompany your registration, and the balance of the camp costs will be paid by you when you arrive at Estes Park camp.

Drop us a line, saying you expect to be one from Kansas who will be present during the entire camp period.

Sincerely,
Aunt Patience.

WALLACE NAMES IS HIGHWAY EXPERTS TO WORK WITH PUBLIC ROADS BUREAU

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace today announced the appointment of 12 nationally known experts in highway engineering to work with the Bureau of Public Roads in developing standards of highway design to promote maximum traffic safety and highway utility. The work to be done has the full support of the American Association of State Highway Officials, which through its Executive Committee recently stressed the urgent need of reviewing administrative policies concerning minimum standards for the design of roads.

Meetings of the experts with Bureau of Public Roads officials will be held from time to time to consider matters such as road surface widths, maximum grades and curves, design of multi-lane highways, protection of grade crossings, and many other problems that enter into highway construction.

The plan of attack on these problems is similar to that used some years ago in removing the confusion that existed with regard to designation of highways and highway signs. A committee of State highway officials appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture at the request of the American Association of State Highway Officials, and working with the Bureau of Public Roads, developed the plan of United States numbered highways and standard highway signs now in use everywhere.

All of the men appointed as consulting highway specialists are State highway officials and members of the American Association of State Highway Officials. They are actively engaged in carrying on large State highway programs involving hundreds of millions of dollars. The standards developed will have immediate application in State and Federal highway work.

Thomas H. MacDonald, Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, will act as chairman of the committee of 12 who are:

C. H. Purcell, State Highway Engineer, Sacramento, California.
Ernest Lieberman, Chief Highway Engineer, State Department of Public Works and Buildings, Springfield, Illinois.

Fred Kellen, Design Engineer, State Highway Commission, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Hugh Barnes, Chief of Highway Planning, State Highway Commission, Topeka, Kansas.

G. H. Delano, Chief Engineer State Department of Public Works, Boston, Massachusetts.

O. L. Kipp, Construction Engineer, State Department of Highways, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Murray D. Van Wagoner, State Highway Commissioner, Lansing, Michigan.

Harold W. Giffin, Engineer of Survey and Plans, State Highway Department, Trenton, New Jersey.
R. H. Ballock, State Highway Engineer, Salem, Oregon.

P. M. Tebb, Assistant Chief Engineer, State Department of Highways, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Gib Gilchrist, State Highway Engineer, Austin, Texas.

C. S. Mullen, Chief Engineer, State Department of Highways, Richmond, Virginia.

SMUT TREATMENT

Farmers in Kansas should treat sorghum seed this year to control kernel smut. Either copper carbonate or New Improved "Ceresan" will give control if properly applied. Seed treatment costs approximately three cents a bushel. This means one-fourth cent an acre to insure the sorghum crop against smut. At times this disease has reduced the yield 8 to 10 bushels of sorghum grain to the acre.

CORN CULTIVATION

Numerous experiments have shown the practicality of early planting of cultivation of corn is to control weeds and to keep the soil open enough to absorb moisture. Cultivating should be frequent enough to kill weeds while they are small, and shallow enough to avoid root pruning the corn. One or two harrowings after the corn is up will kill many germinating weeds very cheaply.

LECOMPTON—Sheriff Jones, pro-slavery peace officer of Douglas County, in territorial days resigned from his office in disgust because the authorities failed to provide him with balls and chains for Free State prisoners. Jones' seat of operations at that time was at Lecompton, then temporary seat of Douglas County and for a time capital of Kansas Territory.

MANHATTAN—The city was once called Boston, its earliest founders having been men from Massachusetts. However, in 1855 a contingent of settlers from Ohio arrived at the townsite. The Ohioans were considering a site near the present site of Junction City, but were induced to merge with the original settlers at mouth of the Blue. The Ohio delegation selected the name of Manhattan for the growing community.

RECOGNITION

Kansas City, Mo.—L. Q. Skidmore laughed and laughed Tuesday when a policeman gave him a "safe driving" sticker. He was on his way to City Hall to pay fines on four traffic tickets.

:: Of Interest To Women ::

CIRCUS PARTY THRILLS YOUNGSTERS

"In the good old summer time" the party spirit gets into the young members of the family and mothers are besieged with coaxing requests for a party—"Just because." Here then is a charming party suggestion that is grand for the time when circus tents are converting the big empty lot into a veritable youngsters' paradise.

Yes, let's give the children a Circus Party with merry-go-round cake, pink lemonade, and of course, balloons. First of all, here is a "safe and sound" recipe for pink lemonade. The children can drink all they want of it, get the thrill of circus lemonade and you can have the assurance of knowing its wholesome purity is good for them because only fresh fruit juices and sparkling clear ice cubes go to make this grand refreshing drink. And speaking of sparkling ice cubes, did you know that the modern air-conditioned ice refrigerator has a handy little gadget that makes taste-free ice cubes from the large cake of ice in from 3 to 5 minutes? Struth!! All you do is pour hot water into the tank on top of the ice cube, place it on top of the large cake of ice and in less time than it takes to tell, you have plenty of crystal-clear ice cubes. With a long vista of throat-parching summer days ahead it is a help to know that your modern ice refrigerator can keep right up with the demand for thirst-quenchers. And, here is the promised recipe:

Pink Lemonade

(Serves 5)

2-3 cup lemon juice
3-4 cup canned cherry juice
3-4 cup corn syrup
1 pint gingerale
Ice cubes

Blend together lemon juice, cherry juice and corn syrup. Just before serving, add chilled gingerale. Pour in tall lemonade glasses and add sparkling ice cubes.

And now you are curious about the merry-go-round cake, are you not? It's lots of fun to make and the children think there's nothing like it. Just make your favorite white layer cake and ice it with a swirling, soft chocolate icing. Then take animal crackers and stand their feet in the semi-soft icing around the top edge of the cake so that they look like the animals on a merry-go-round. Cut as many 6-inch strips of narrow ribbon as there are animal crackers and tie to the end of a stick of peppermint candy with a small piece of ribbon. Stick the other end of the peppermint stick in the center of the cake, then draw a ribbon out and tie around the neck of each animal.

BUTTERSCOTCH SPICE ROLLS

4 tablespoons shortening
2 cups all purpose flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1-2 teaspoon salt
2-3 cup milk
Cinnamon and sugar

Cut the shortening into the dry ingredients and add milk to make a soft dough. Roll about 1-4 inch thick, spread with softened butter, sprinkle with cinnamon and sugar and roll for jelly roll. Cut into 1 inch slices and place them, cut side down, on a greased pan. Bake about 12 minutes in a hot oven.

SLICED FRESH PINEAPPLE

1 medium sized fresh pineapple
1-2 cup granulated sugar
1 tablespoon lemon juice
2 tablespoons cold water

Cut the pineapple crosswise into half-inch slices. Discard skin and remove core. Cut the pineapple slices into strips or quarter-inch dice. Add the rest of the ingredients. Mix well. Cover and chill several hours.

Half a cup of cherries, bananas, peaches, pears or apricots may be added for variety.

STRING BEANS IN SOUR SAUCE

One can string beans, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 slice onion, minced; 1 tablespoon flour, 1-3 cup vinegar, 1-4 cup liquid from beans, 2 tablespoons brown sugar, salt and pepper. Drain beans, reserving a little of the liquid for sauce. Cook onion in oil blend around your meat after you've browned it thoroughly. Then sprinkle flour over the meat, with just a dash of paprika, and let it cook for an hour or longer, with as little water as possible. Serve with fritters or fruit.

AMERICAN POT ROAST

Grease a 3 or 4 pound rump roast well. Place it in an uncovered double roaster. Cut up onions, celery, carrots and a clove of garlic and place around your meat after you've browned it thoroughly. Then sprinkle flour over the meat, with just a dash of paprika, and let it cook for an hour or longer, with as little water as possible. Serve with fritters or fruit.

BUTTERMILK ICE CREAM

Use 3-4 cup sugar, 1 cup water, 1-2 cup orange rind, cut very thin; 1 cup orange juice, 1-4 cup lemon juice, 1 cup grated pineapple, 1 cup pineapple juice, 3 cups buttermilk, 1-4 teaspoon salt, 5 cups cream.

Make a syrup of the sugar, water and the orange rind. Mix the fruit juices, grated pineapple, salt and buttermilk together. Pour the syrup through a strainer into this. Mix well, freeze slightly, add the cream and finish freezing.

STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE

Add 1-4 teaspoon mace with the dry ingredients in Biscuit Shortcake. Use 1 quart of strawberries, reserving about 1-3 of them whole. Put the remainder in a double boiler over hot water. Crush and sweeten to taste. Let heat, but do not cook. When the shortcakes are done, split open and add a spoonful of warm, crushed berries.

ries. Cover with the top half, add a few more of the crushed berries and garnish with sweetened whipped cream and the whole berries.

HOW MUCH TO GET

Coffee—One pound makes 40 cups. Sugar—One and a half pounds is sufficient for 40 cups of coffee. Cream—One quart thick cream or one pint thick cream (to thin) sufficient for 40 cups of coffee. Fruit beverage—Three to four gallons is enough for 100 servings. Ice cream—Three gallons should serve 100, or count seven slices to each brick of ice cream. Butter—One pound print butter cuts into 40 small squares. Bread—One pound loaf makes 24 slices (12 sandwiches).

With a Can—You Can Here are some "canned figures" to help you buy and measure:

Size	No. of Cupfuls.
8 ounce	1
16 ounce	1 1-2
No. 1 tall	2
No. 2	2 1-2
No. 2 1-2	3
No. 3	4

PORK CHOPS WITH APPLE STUFFING

There is no finer combination than pork and apples; apple sauce with the roast, fried apples with crisp bacon or pork chops with apple stuffing. This recipe dresses pork chops in an unusual way and gives added piquancy to a simple dish.

6 thick pork chops
1 slice salt pork, diced
1-2 cup bread or cracker crumbs
2 teaspoons finely chopped parsley
3 tart apples, diced
1-4 cup chopped celery
1-4 cup chopped onion
1-4 cup sugar
Salt and pepper

Have the pork chops cut 1 to 2 inches thick with a pocket cut from the inside. Fry diced salt pork until crisp, then add celery and onion and cook until tender. Add diced apples, sprinkle with sugar, cover and cook slowly until tender and glazed in appearance. Add bread crumbs and onion. Stuff into the pockets in chops. Season chops with salt and pepper and brown on both sides in a hot skillet. Reduce heat, add a few tablespoons water, cover and let cook slowly until done. (45 minutes to one hour).

PRUNE PIE

2 cups Prunes
1-2 Orange
1-2 Cup Sugar
1-2 Teaspoon Salt
4 Teaspoons Corn-Starch
1-2 Cups Water

Cover prunes with hot water. Let stand 5 minutes. Drain. Cut from pits. Grind prune pulp and orange through food chopper. Add sugar, salt, corn-starch, and water. Cook 4 minutes, stirring constantly. Pour into pastry-lined pie pan. Cover with top crust. Bake in hot oven (450 degrees F.) 30 minutes.

'HOPPER BAIT' IF HANDLED RIGHT, HARMS NEITHER MAN NOR BEAST

Grasshopper bait, now being scattered over thousands of acres in the West, harms neither man nor beast, if those who mix and spread it take the simple precautions necessary in handling so deadly a poison as arsenic, the bait ingredient that kills the hoppers, and follow directions of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for using it.

In making large quantities of the bait indoors burns may result if the arsenic—a fine powder that floats in the air—is inhaled by the mixer or works through his clothing. These can be avoided if the operator wears a cloth mask filled with absorbent cotton, heavy shoes, leather gaiter gloves, firm texture coveralls—the pockets sewed shut—fitting closely at the ankles and wrists, and at the end of each day bathes, changes clothing and washes clothes worn during the day.

During the last three years, when the Department has conducted extensive campaigns against hoppers, commercial concerns have used tons of grasshopper bait, and supervised county mixing stations, 50,000 tons. The few cases of skin burning reported resulted from carelessness, according to Dr. J. R. Parker, of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, in charge of the campaign.

Liquid sodium arsenite—an alternative source of arsenic—is less likely to irritate the skin. Those who mix or spread bait made with this liquid protect themselves by frequently greasing their hands, particularly beneath the finger nails, by wearing heavy rubber or well-oiled gloves and water-proof aprons, by bathing daily and by washing promptly garments dampened by the bait.

About 130,000 tons (dry weight) of grasshopper bait has been scattered over 26,000,000 acres of crop pasture, and range lands in the last three years. Where bait was used as directed, no authentic case of injury to farm animals has been reported. Directions call for 20 pounds of wet bait to the acre—0.5 of a pound of arsenic per acre when crude arsenic is used and 0.2 of a pound when liquid sodium arsenite is used. Although the bait is scattered so thinly that livestock cannot pick it up, a horse would have to eat all the bait scattered over about 230 square yards and a sheep all that on about 115 square yards to get a fatal dose.

Livestock fatalities from grasshopper bait are directly traceable to carelessness, says Doctor Parker. Typical examples of such carelessness are completely covering the ground with bait or sometimes leaving piles or lumps on the theory that "if a little is good, more is better," storing unusual bait where it may be confused with bagged grain or feed, leaving the doors of storage buildings open and discarding bait, or allowing it to lie, in the open.

FARMERS UNION SPONSORS TWO SUMMER CAMPS FOR YOUTH LEADERS LEADERSHIP TRAINING GIVEN; MANY CREATIVE LEISURE ACTIVITIES



THE SNOW COVERED RANGE FROM THE CAMP GROUND

The best way to discover and train new leadership for local communities is at a summer camp. For that reason the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union is sponsoring two summer camps for young people. The East Camp will be held at Estes Park June 20 to 27. The West Camp at Grand Mesa, near Grand Junction, August 11 to 18. This gives a choice of both time and location. The program at both camps will be similar, but the faculty and staff will be somewhat different. Administration and cost will be identical.

Every camper should plan to be present for the entire time in order to get full benefit of the program. The fee for each Camp will be the same \$7.50 for seven full days. Arrangements may be made with the camp management to accept marketable farm produce for the camp fee.

Agricultural Problems Will be Studied

Changing conditions in agriculture have made new problems. Problems which must be solved in a new way. The frontier of our fathers rested on the soil. Today it is social and economic security. Every young person who depends on the products of the soil or on the wages of industry for his economic welfare will find

these Camps an opportunity to learn of the problems confronting him.

Camping is a vital experience in practical fellowship and good will. It is a time when new friendships are formed, an opportunity to meet people of other communities for exchange of ideas. Beautiful and fine things become natural and duties and obligations find their rightful place in the scheme of things. Quiet hours of worship, hikes into the hills, friendly games, and cooperative study gives one a sense of poise and balance.

Camp Is For Older Boys and Girls

The purpose of the Camps is to develop local leadership ability and enhance individual life enrichment. All young people 15 to 24 years of age who are interested in agricultural and industrial problems are eligible for enrollment. Each application must be approved by a local community organization. Only young people will be accepted who desire training for leadership in their own community and are willing to accept that responsibility.

Practical Experience In Cooperative Organization

A plan of administration will be set up which will give every camper practical experience in cooperative organization. In addition to certain camp duties, each camper is assigned to a Camp Management Group

which will have active responsibility for the conduct of the Camp. Schedule of activities will govern the conduct of the campers and the only rules will be those necessary to assure harmonious administration of the Camp as a whole.

Each camper will be required to participate in two study groups and only those seriously interested in the purpose of the Camp should apply for enrollment.

Program of Study and Recreation

Study groups will meet each morning to consider four general subjects. 1. "The Cooperative Movement and Economic Welfare." (a) History of the movement. (b) Reasons for success or failure. (c) A Cooperative Commonwealth. (d) Prospects for development. 2. "How to Influence People. Personality Development." (a) The art of making friends. (b) Need for fellowship. (c) Personal qualities of leadership. (d) Social behavior affecting success. 3. "Civic Problems Affecting Rural and Industrial Life." (a) A study of the relation of government to human welfare. 4. "Leadership Methods and Group Management." (a) Planning the program. (b) How to conduct meetings. (c) Organization methods. (d) Use of the voice. (e) Personal appearance. These study groups are not really classes in the school sense of the

world. They are rather group meetings with a leader appointed to inspire interest and to lead discussion.

Afternoons at Camp will be devoted to creative leisure activities such as hobbies, craft, folk dancing, music, drama, and a social work shop; and to hiking, riding, group games, and other sports. Entertainment, fellowship, and inspirational addresses will occupy the evenings. Other features will be daily sunrise service conducted by Rev. Edgar M. Wahlberg, of the Grace Community Church, in Denver, International Fellowship Night and Camp Fire Stunt Night. A unique feature of the Camp will be the opportunity for counseling with staff workers and other leaders.

On Saturday and Sunday, June 26 and 27 the Western Rural Life Conference will be held in connection with the Camp. Jacob Taylor, secretary of the Rural Life Council, Harry Terrell, director of the Des Moines Peace Council, Morris Erickson, secretary of the North Dakota Farmers Union, Ben King, director of Markets in Colorado, and other national and state leaders will be the speakers.

All information regarding the conference and Camp should be addressed to Farm Youth Camp Director, 1441 Walton Street, Denver, Colo. Bernard M. Joy, Educational Director.

KNOW YOUR KANSAS

Oddities in the history of Kansas gleaned from the files of the American Guide, Federal Writers Project, Works Progress Administration, 511 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

NEWTON

Water has played an important role in the economic development of this city. Newton was designated as a division point on the Santa Fe in 1872, but the railroad moved the division headquarters to Nickerson in 1879 because Newton's water supply had proved to be inadequate. In 1897 Newton business men solicited the aid of Prof. Erasmus Haworth, head of the department of geology at the University of Kansas, to assist them in locating a new source of supply. Professor Haworth's observations led him to believe that an unlimited supply could be found by sinking a well in the old bed of the Smoky Hill west of the city. The well was drilled and the professor's theory proved to be correct. After the completion of a new water works the city officials entered into a contract with the Santa Fe which provided that the division headquarters were to be moved back to Newton. The water supply has proved inexhaustible and of exceptional purity. For this invaluable service Professor Haworth presented the city bill of \$13.50.

In sharp contrast to Emporia's early foundation of such ideals and morals, an attempt was made in the 1850's to found a free love colony on nearby Taylor Creek. Several couples of these romantic prisoners lived in the community without benefit of clergy until their horrified neighbors in Emporia rose in indignation and hailed them into court. Here summary and decisive action spelled immediate doom to the colony and the members left to seek a more tolerant locale.

of New Campers, Faculty Entertainment, Formal Party, International Night, Forum, Game Party.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Trip to Chasm Lake and Longs Peak.
Western Rural Life Conference.
Lectures by National Farm and Industrial Life.
Daily Sunrise Assembly.
Personal Counseling with staff workers and other leaders is a unique feature of the camp.

ESSAY AND ORATORICAL CONTESTS

It has been decided to limit the Essay and Oratorical Contest this year to one topic in each division. For the Essay contest the subject will be "The Solution of Farm Problems Lies in Social Education." The subject for the Oratorical contest is "Farm Prosperity Can Only Be Attained by Collective Action." Rules of the contest will be about the same as last year. Detailed information will be available very soon and can be had by writing the State Office. It has been decided, however, that sectional contests in the Oratorical division will be held and only winners will be brought to Denver during the State Convention in the latter part of October. Essays will be judged in total as in the past. Those interested should begin work on these subjects at once.

HORSE RATIONS

Horses and mules cannot do hard work and keep in good shape on a eight ration of grain. Too little grain forces work stock to eat in excessive amount of hay and other roughage. This kind of ration results in short winded, thin fleshed, and sluggish horses. The ration does not supply enough energy.

ESTES PARK PROGRAM

The purpose of the Camps is to develop local leadership ability and individual life enrichment. To make home and community life fuller, happier and successful. Each camper is required to participate in two study groups where there will be opportunity for creative expression in free and open discussion. Only those seriously interested in this program should apply for enrollment.

MORNING STUDY GROUPS

1. The Cooperative Movement and economic Welfare—
(a) History of the Movement.
(b) Reasons for success or failure.
(c) A Cooperative Commonwealth.
(d) Prospects for Development.
2. How to Influence People. Personality Development.
(a) The Art of Making Friends.
(b) Need for Fellowship.
(c) Personal Qualities of Leadership.
(d) Social Problems Affecting Success.
3. Civic Problems Affecting Rural and Industrial Life.
(a) A study of the Relation of Government to Human Welfare.
(b) Leadership Methods and Group Management.
(c) Planning the Program.
(d) How to Conduct Meetings.
(e) Organization Methods.
(f) Use of the Voice.

AFTERNOON CREATIVE LEISURE ACTIVITIES

1. Hobbies.
Games and Art Craft, Folk Dancing, Music, Drama, Social Service, Workshop.
2. Sports.
Softball, Volley Ball, Horseshoes, Hiking, Riding, Group Games.

EVENING ASSEMBLIES

Camp Fire Stunt Night, Induction



8969, Ideal Morning Frock. Designed in Sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20; 22, 24, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 16 requires 4 1-8 yards of 39 inch material. To trim as pictured 2 1-4 yards of edging are required. Price 15c.

8886, A Tot's Princess Frock. Designed in Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 requires 3 yards of 35-inch material together with 4 1-2 yds of braid for trimming. Price 15c.

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Salina, Kansas

RADIO ADDRESS BY H. G. KEENEY, DIRECTOR OF F. U.

(Continued from page one)

of the founders of our great organization. These men visioned their economic problems as being solved through their own efforts. They knew the tendency of legislators to defer to the wishes of groups who are doing things. They not only had the recent experiences in our own country of once strong farm organizations going political, but the experience of farm organizations in the old countries had taught them the necessity of keeping clear from political alliances.

We maintain that our Farmers Union cooperative set-up is in all respects democratic and in keeping with the best traditions of Americanism. In cooperation, there is no place for evading the responsibilities that come to all good citizens. Cooperation encourages and develops initiative—in our Farmers Union cooperative, the experience along many lines, processing our own products, merchandizing, insurance, banking, credit unions, etc. In our Locals, the farmers' forums we discuss all the economic phases of farm life—we are tax conscious. The farmers' investment is in real property that cannot be hidden from the eyes of the assessor, and so his taxes may remain high while he has no net income. Only through better organization of farmers can we develop a system of taxation based upon ability to pay.

I should like to mention just one instance of what may be done along the line of farmers processing their own products; and will cite the record of the Farmers Union cooperative Creamery of Superior, Nebraska. From a little group of farmers a few years ago—twenty-six stockholders with an initial capital of \$2,800.00 in a country where dairying is only a side issue, it has developed into an organization that has paid back patronage savings amounting to over one and one-quarter million dollars, and at the end of this month will start back checks to its 1936 patrons of well over \$150,000. This has been accomplished in a region that is known as part of the "dust bowl" and is a shining example of what good management and cooperative loyalty can do. It is but one instance of many co-ops in my own and other states that have built and maintained sound economic organizations through the Farmers Union.

We believe in cooperative activities because they do go to the root of our problems. A few people receive too large a share of our national wealth, more than they can possibly use to pay for the products of the farms and factories, thus preventing great masses from purchasing power that could buy our products. Simply denouncing these groups because they are able to get the lion's share of our National income has not changed the situation. We have proven that cooperation is potent, and if consistently practiced will stop the flow of benefits to special groups. I quote from an article by Emil Lorike, president of the Farmers Union of South Dakota, which appeared in the April 28 issue of the South Dakota Union Farmer: "Denouncing centralized wealth

from the platform may be a worthwhile pastime but does not in itself change the system. The way to change the Profit System is to build Cooperatively. We can shout and denounce until the crack of doom but if we do nothing further we will continue to be exploited by an unjust economic system. You who are building cooperatively are carrying out the very aim and purpose for which the Farmers Union was organized as you will find in the Preamble of the Constitution."

In the states that have developed strong cooperatives in the Farmers Union, millions of dollars have gone back to patrons of these cooperatives. Dues in the Farmers Union have been paid not for the purpose alone of receiving patronage savings through these purchasing and marketing activities, but to build up a farm organization whose program is broad enough to cover the whole field of self-help effort, be it economic or legislative.

Some of our state organizations have emphasized legislative effort. We have no quarrel with them. The program of the Farmers Union is broad enough to include all. The legislative program of the Farmers Union has been explained many times from this station. Agriculture deserves the same benefits and the same protection from our government that is extended to other groups. We should be able to get our products into the markets of the world upon the same basis as the products of industry. We should have the same protection in the domestic market as that afforded to industry. In other words, equal opportunity with other groups with fair play and no favor. Then let the farmers, through their own organization, develop and control their own program. They should establish their own cooperative selling agencies and feed these agencies with their own products as demand justifies. Let cooperative buying agencies be a balance wheel that will insure fair and just prices for the things they must buy. Through these agencies we can effect savings, vanquish combines, raise the standard of living and hold our membership.

People are becoming alarmed at the increase of farm tenancy in this country. The Farmers Union believes in farm ownership. We are for those things which will make it easier for real farmers (not speculators) to buy land, with conditions being such that they can pay for it in a reasonable time. We want the American people to have the security that is felt thru home ownership and the pride of proprietorship, whether it be urban or rural. But we are vastly more interested in trying to make conditions so that great masses, both in the country and city, that have labored for a lifetime against adverse economic conditions, may retain their social security. The same economic conditions that in the past have caused good farmers to lose their farms, would assuredly take them from a new set of owners. So the thing that we are vitally interested in is raising the standards of living on the farm and getting to our people such a share of our national income that will not only enable present owners to retain their farms but make it fairly certain that tenants who are good farmers and wish to become land owners

may have a chance of paying for their land and enjoying the security to which application and industry entitles them.

Agriculture should be so strongly entrenched, the life on the farm should be such that it will attract and retain more of the best of our young people who will find in it the permanent satisfaction that comes from a worthwhile occupation. Each of our organized states has a Farmers Union Junior Educational program, for we believe the young people of our farmers should be adequately equipped to meet the changing conditions of our modern life. Consequently, the Junior leaders play an important part in the organization and because of their excellent work, we expect much from the Farmers Union of the future.

A contented and prosperous Agricultural class is vital to the stability of our nation, and the people that live on the land have been a bulwark in every national crisis. The downfall of every great civilization of the past has followed the decay of its agriculture. It is our patriotic duty to organize that we may more efficiently do our share in cooperating with other great organized forces that have as their objective the highest interests of our country and the preservation of its democratic institutions. If the farmers do not organize themselves, they will be organized and controlled by other groups.

I would urge the farmers' and farmers' wives and families who may be listening to join the Farmers Union, our great self-help organization. Either give your name to the Local Secretary in your own community or send to J. M. Graves, National Secretary, 18 North Klein Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

CLASSIFIED ADS

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, EACH BUNCH FIFTY, MOSSED, LABELED VARIETY NAME, JERSEY WAKEFIELD, CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD, SUCCESSION, COPEHAGEN, EARLY AND LATE DUTCH, POSTPAID: 200, 65c; 300, 75c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75. ONION: CRYSTAL WAX, YELLOW BERBUDA, SWEET SPANISH PRIZETAKER, PREPAID: 500, 60c; 1,000, \$1.00; 2,000, \$1.75. TOMATO: LARGE, WELL ROOTED, OPEN FIELD GROWN, MOSSED, LABELED WITH VARIETY NAME. LIVINGSTON GLOBE, MARGLOBE STONY, BALTIMORE, JUNE PINK, MCGEE, EARLIANA, GULF STATE MARKET, EARLY DETROIT, POSTPAID: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.25. PEPPER MOSSED AND LABELED CHINESE GIANT, BULL NOSE, RUBY KING, RED CAYENNE, POSTPAID 100, 65c; 200, \$1.00; 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$2.50. FULL CROWN, PROMPT SHIPMENT, SAFE ARRIVAL, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARK.

SEEDS—Sudan-Black Amber-etc., extreme low prices to large planters in West. Write for sample—prices. STAFFORD HARDWARE & IMPLEMENT CO., Stafford, Kansas. 6-10-c

THE GREAT PLAINS FAST—PRESENT—FUTURE

By CAL A. WARD

Regional Director of Resettlement Administration

This is the fifth of a series of articles based on the report of the President's Great Plains Committee after a survey made of this region last summer. It outlines events leading to present conditions and the resulting effect on land and people as well as the recommendations of the Committee for corrective measures.

The years of land settlement have given us countless brave stories about the race of pioneers who spread their farms, homes and cities across America from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Many of us would like to forget that they were also years of fraud, greed and costly blunders.

That period was America's era of Great Experiment. Never before and never since has a tiny young nation grown as ours did, racing across a huge continent of wilderness, primitive men and wild animals in three generations.

Perhaps only a bold, reckless people could have accomplished this great task. So we must bow to them in homage at the same time we take stock of the problems their mistakes left in our hands.

They had little experience or knowledge of a new land. We have their explorations, plans, studies, mistakes and suffering to guide us in strengthening the foundations of American life and agriculture that they laid down.

During the years of settlement, many men of the Great Plains predicted the grief to come if continued speculation should enrich some men at the cost of bankruptcy and tenancy for thousands of settlers who sought only a farm and a home of their own. They saw trouble in the pressure to get lands into cultivation whether the rainfall was high or low, and whether the lands were rich or poor. They saw heartbreak in laws limiting each settler to a quarter section no matter whether a particular area required a half section or many sections to support a family.

Following its study of conditions in parts of 10 states last summer, the President's Great Plains committee recommended programs for federal, state and local action to help make agriculture secure and support the greatest possible permanent population in this area.

The committee reports that although America already has enough information for immediate and vigorous action, it is urged that she should start work on a 10-year study of the Great Plains. She should seek to gain more knowledge about surface features, soil, water resources, climatic risks, possibilities of irrigation, the cause and cure of erosion, the most profitable size of various kinds of farms and ranches, and the possibilities of other jobs for those who can no longer make a living from the land.

The federal government should continue buying scattered farm lands and other suitable lands in areas best fitted for grazing. Rough estimates indicate that some 24,000,000 acres in the Great Plains might well be acquired by the federal government and other agencies to protect the land and promote its best use.

The committee believes the government should help farmers enlarge under-served operating units that are now incapable of returning an adequate living. This might be done through extension of credit under suitable restrictions and experimen-

tally through federal purchase of selected land, leasing or re-selling it under agreements that would insure its proper use.

Realizing that the water supply of Great Plains cannot be increased by any practicable means within human control, the nation should make every effort to tell farmers about measures which have been found effective in resisting drought and conserving water for crops and livestock. In certain locations where conditions are favorable, small-sized irrigation systems might be developed.

The Great Plains committee feels that emergency measures involving some resettlement probably will be necessary until the effects of severe droughts have been reduced by long-time programs, by crop insurance, or by other means. Adoption of the committee's general recommendations would necessarily result in a certain amount of resettlement. But until detailed plans can be completed for readjustment of land use, it is hard to tell whether continued migration from drought areas can be avoided. Where possible, suitable opportunities for resettlement should be found within the region.

KANSAS SALES TAX

Effective June 1st, 1937
2 Per cent on All Purchases

Article 14, Official Schedule for Collecting Tax from Consumers.

Token and Payment Schedule	
1c to 4c	0 token
5c to 14c	1 token
15c to 24c	2 tokens
25c to 34c	3 tokens
35c to 44c	4 tokens
45c to 54c	5 tokens
55c to 64c	6 tokens
65c to 74c	7 tokens
75c to 84c	8 tokens
85c to 94c	9 tokens
95c to 99c	2 cents or 10 tokens
\$1.00	2 cents
\$2.00	4 cents
\$3.00	6 cents
\$4.00	8 cents
\$5.00	10 cents
\$10.00	20 cents
\$15.00	30 cents
\$20.00	40 cents
\$25.00	50 cents
\$50.00	\$1.00
\$100.00	\$2.00

All tokens are of a .2 cent or 5 for 1 cent value.

Article 14(b) Charge Sales—In case of a charge account sale, the retailer will not add the tax to each individual charge sale at retail, but will compute and bill the tax on the basis of two percent (2%) of the total charge account.

When a consumers tax on his credit account includes a fraction of a cent, the retailer shall disregard the fraction if under one-half cent (1/2c), but if the amount is one-half cent or over, he shall add one cent (1c).

Article 11—Tax to be passed on—The retailer is required to collect from the consumer or user, the full amount of the tax imposed by this act, or an amount equal as nearly as possible or practicable to the average equivalent thereof.

Article 12*** Unlawful Advertising—The law provides that it shall be a misdemeanor, subject to fine or imprisonment or both, to advertise, or hold out, or state to the public or to any consumer, directly or indirectly that the tax or any part thereof, imposed by this Act will be assumed or absorbed by the retailer, or that it will not be considered as an element in the price to the consumer, or if added, that it, or any part thereof will be refunded.

FARMERS UNION STANDARD

and

K F U EXTRA QUALITY

BINDER TWINE

are fully guaranteed to give satisfactory results. Farmers Union Standard Twine has been improved in color and quality and is a low cost GOOD twine. KFU Extra Quality Twine is rapidly gaining in popularity and we do not think you can buy a better twine at any cost. Farmers Union dealers should prepare to take care of their needs by ordering twine for delivery as soon as possible. We are carrying warehouse stocks, as usual, at Salina, Lansing, Kansas City, Kans., St. Joe, Topeka, Parsons, Coffeyville, Winfield, Hutchinson, Wakeeney, Dodge City, Beattie, Blue Rapids, and Wichita. If your local dealer does not handle these two brands of twine, write direct to—

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N

Central & Water Sts.

Kansas City, Kansas

WHO narrowed the spread in butterfat prices? WHO forced other cream buyers to pay better prices?

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

THE FARMERS UNION COOP.

CREAMERY ASSN.

Colony, Kansas

Wakeeney, Kansas

LOCAL SUPPLIES

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

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

Application Cards, 20 for.....	5c	F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c	
Constitution.....	5c	Farmers Union Song Book 20c	
Credentia! Blanks, 10 for.....	5c	Business Manual.....	5c
Demit Blanks, 15 for.....	5c	Delinquency Notices (100) 5c	
Local Sec. Receipt Book.....	25c	Secretary's Minute Book.....	50c
Farmers Union Watch Fod 50c		Book of Poems, (Kinney).....	25c
Farmers Union Button.....	25c	Above, lots of 10 or more 20c	
		Above, lots of 100, each 15c	
		Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson) culture	75c

Write to

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51

Salina, Kansas

HAIL - HAIL - HAIL WIND - WIND - WIND THUNDER-LIGHTNING FIRE

This is not a news release from Europe, saluting Hitler and telling what he is going to do next. This is to remind all you farmers what you may expect at this time as a result of most any storm.

Even the war lords of Italy and Germany and the other dictator-ruled nations across the sea cannot bring quicker ruin and blast your hopes for the future, more surely, more ruthlessly, than can the above forces of nature.

While we cannot stop hail or wind, still we can protect our property and our crops by insuring against losses from Hail, Wind Storm, and Lightning, in a good sound mutual insurance company. So do not delay until it is too late, take out a full coverage policy in a company that always pays its losses in full. Insure in the Old Reliable,

Farmers Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company

Farmers Union Ins. Bldg.

Salina, Kansas

The Aladdin Hotel

12th & Wyandotte

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

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

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

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

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

Popular Prices Prevail Throughout

H. C. KYLE, Manager

THE SOONER YOU PLAN YOUR FUTURE THE BETTER YOUR FUTURE WILL BE.

LET US HELP YOU PLAN WITH LIFE INSURANCE. . . . No matter how modest

your present income, we can show you how to start a life insurance plan.

FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE

(A Cooperative Institution)

Rex Lear

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	74c
Bovine Mixed Bacterin, For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic, 100 dose lots, per dose	74c
Pinkeye Bacterin, For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose	74c
Mastitis Bacterin (gargot), 10 doses	1.00
Calf Scours Bacterin, 10 doses	1.00
Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron	1.00
Branding Iron, 3 inch bronze letter	1.00
Special brands \$3.00 each.	
De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head	1.00
Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or castration and on scraw worms. Per gallon	3.00
Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size	2.00
Two Needles, 2Ex, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for	.50

HOGS

Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 ccs	.75
Virus, 100 ccs	1.65
Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Flu", swine plague, hemorrhagic Septicemia, Para-typhoid, etc., per dose	.08
Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 50 with instruments	3.50
Cresol Dip Disinfectant, per gallon	1.00
HORSES	
Equine Influenza Bacterin—distemper, influenza, shipping fever, 10 doses	1.25
Equine Polyvalent Bacterin—for abscessed infections, fistulous withers, etc. 10 doses	1.25
Colic Capsule for horses—indicated in colic and gastric indigestion. 3 in box	1.00
Purgative Capsules for horses. Rapid. Dependable. 3 in box	1.00
Balling Gun, Brass, heavy nickled. For giving capsules to horses and cattle. Only	2.00

POULTRY

"Big Pay" mineral. For all livestock and poultry. 100 pound bag, (5 bags \$20.00)	\$4.25
Poultry Antiseptic Tablets. 100 tablets makes 100 gallons drinking water, box	1.00
Respirators. Used in lung type poultry diseases.	1.50
Poultry Worm Tablets, adult size, per dose	14c
We Sell Results—At Reasonable Prices—That's What You Want.	

Direct Orders, with remittance, to

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51 SALINA, KANSAS Phone 974.