



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXX

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## Osborne Farmers Union in \$2,700,000 Business

Petroleum Business Includes 8 Tank Wagon Routes and 6 Service Stations; Operate 14 Grain Elevators With Capacity of Over 300,000 Bushels

### BIG GROCERY VOLUME AT ALTON STORE

They used to say that farmers couldn't organize; now up in Osborne County the few remaining of these conspirators say that the farmers have just too big a business organization for just farmers to handle.

But the Osborne County Farmers Union Cooperative Business Association is doing very well, thank you! With 1500 Farmers Union stockholders total sales in 1937 amounted to over \$2,700,000, and that's a tidy little sum in any man's language. Savings were made; over \$7,500 was given back to farmers in oil prizes alone.

Osborne County is in the wheat country, and the Farmers Union takes care of 90 per cent of the grain volume. It operates 14 elevators through the centrally organized county management, with elevators at 11 towns. Total storage capacity of these elevators is over 300,000 bushels, licensed under Kansas warehouse laws. Every point in the county reached by a railroad is a Farmers Union shipping point.

Then, too, there's the inland town of Covert with its attractive Farmers Union station for petroleum products, produce, cream and feed.

Sell KFU Products

KFU petroleum products are popular in Osborne County. Out from the big bulk plant at Osborne, out to the six tank wagons; there is a junior bulk plant at Waldo, and another is being installed at Luray. A tank wagon is operated at each of the two latter points, too. There are Farmers Union service stations at Osborne, Bloomington, Alton, Downs, Waldo and Covert.

The Farmers Union grocery store at Alton under Manager J. S. Fuller does more business than any other grocery in Osborne County, according to road salesmen. The store is located in a bank building; the bank here having failed a few years ago. Eggs, of Farmers Union members are kept in the bank vault. Now, at the elevator the respectable "hooking" office safe generally acts as the bank, in seasons when farm money flows and storage safety is asked.

Six creameries with produce and feed are operated. There are big coal yards at Osborne and Bloomington, with every elevator handling orders. A feed plant at Osborne includes a feed mixer, feed grinder, and a corn cracker. Three hundred and fifty-five sacks of chicken feed were ground and sold last week.

Fairbanks-Morse electrical merchandise is distributed by the Osborne Farmers Union, and a radio or two, and a refrigerator are on display at several points.

### Support Jobbing Association



J. C. Gregory

ed by the Jobbing Association. The line isn't drawn quite so close as that, either. The boys at the Jobbing association, he says, know how Mr. Gregory calls on them for many things.

"That's what the Jobbing Association was organized for," he explains. "What if they don't have connections to handle some things we need out here? If we call on them, they can make connections, and if we need the merchandise probably other cooperative associations could handle them too. And it is good for the Jobbing Association to handle such orders. It keeps them on their toes and gains them experience and knowledge for later expansion."

Mr. Gregory is a strong Farmers Union man, but so far as he is concerned, it is his belief that the farmer will get greater benefit if the state organization will forget its legislative power for a while and push with greater strength local cooperative business development.

Build Co-op Business  
"We have business concerns established all over the state, and they have done fine work in narrowing profit margins, making savings by uniting buying strength, and gaining a better market for our different farm products. But what have we done in this line the last few years?" he asks.

"Our old leaders looked to cooperative business. John Tromble talked cooperative marketing and cooperative buying. That's why the Farmers Union was organized, and we shouldn't let anyone tell us differently."

Osborne county is a strong Farm Bureau county also, but there is harmony between the two farmers' organizations. Farm Bureau members strongly support the Farmers Union business program, and Farmers Union members take part in Extension

Pioneers' Celebration Marks 30th Anniversary of Farmers Union Business in Osborne County--Evening Storm Hurts Attendance

### 1,500 FARMERS IN BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

The Osborne Rural High School auditorium holds only five or six hundred people and before the Pioneer's 30th Anniversary celebration, May 26, of the county Farmers Union Cooperative Business Association, some concern had been expressed over how 1,500 members and their families could crowd into the building. But Mother Nature took care of that. Right at seven-thirty in the evening when farm folk were leaving their homes, low billows of dust and hail clouds hung over the county. The storm continued for several hours, the hail doing damage more to the east into Mitchell county. But attendance was cut to approximately 200 persons.

May 17, 1908, Osborne county Farmers Union members in schoolhouse meetings began pooling their orders for supplies. The practice was to develop into the Farmers Union business which did over \$2,700,000 volume in 1937.

J. C. Gregory, manager of the county association, was chairman of the evening. Speakers were John Fengel, member of the state Farmers Union board; H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, Mo.; and Rex Troutman, editor of the Kansas Union Farmer. Mr. Fengel traced the history of the Farmers Union from its beginning down in Texas to Kansas and the development of widespread support for an institution which has been a determining factor on the Kansas City stock yards for a good many years.

Is Well Experienced

The new general manager, Mr. Bernhardt, has been with the Farmers Union at Kansas City since August 10, 1932. He has served in practically all positions in the office and is well acquainted with the routine and work throughout the business.

In 1925 he was transferred to the Wichita office where he served as office manager for a period of eight months. In October, 1930, he accepted a position with a national live stock organization with offices in the South St. Paul market. He worked in this position until March, 1932, at which time he returned to the Farmers Union in Kansas City.

Mr. Bernhardt, through his long association with this cooperative live stock commission company has gained a knowledge of live stock marketing and cooperative principles which qualify him for his new position.

Mr. Stryker and Mr. Eiegenbaum have founded the office and sales force to be in accord with their selection for manager and feel confident the business will be handled well and that every member of the force will cooperate to make the firm one of the largest and best on the Kansas City market.

ANNUAL EQUITY MEET  
Delegates Report Splendid Wheat Prospects Throughout Territory

The annual stockholders' meeting of the Equity Union Grain Company was held in the Aladdin hotel, Kansas City, Mo., May 17. This organization markets grain through the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, and relations between the two farm organizations are very pleasant. Practically all delegates reported a fine prospect for a good wheat crop in their locality this year.

John Zimelman, St. Francis, was re-elected president. Other officers include: Wilton Peters, Goodland, vice-president; Otto B. Pecha, Kansas City, secretary-treasurer-manager; O. H. Hatfield, Copeland; Thor Asn. Holdrege, Neb.; Frank Hoyt, McCook, Neb.; and Fred Salzman, Yuma, Colo., directors.

The new members of the board are Mr. Hoyt, Mr. Asn and Mr. Salzman. Two of these men succeeded Mr. H. Howard and John F. Cordell, directors, who died during the year, and the third new director succeeded Edward Travis, Imperial, Neb., who retired this year after many years of faithful and efficient service on the board of directors.

H. E. Witham, president of the Equity Union Jobbing Association, J. C. Gregory, president of the Jobbing Association, Roy Crawford, grain salesman for the same, J. W. Cummins of the CCA, Edward Travis, and many others were introduced for short talks.

The AAA act limits to \$10,000 the benefit payable annually per farmer to him who cooperates in the program. The ordinary farm family receives less than this amount, however.

Eggs have sold as low as 10 cents a dozen in some Kansas towns this spring. That's a lot of trouble to put a hen to for a dime a dozen--Jack Harris.

Oil engineers submitted an interesting proposal to the American Petroleum Institute, in session at Wichita last week. They would eliminate the unnecessary and expensive drilling in the development of oil fields by planned well spacing, after the maximum rate of a pool's production was determined. It is claimed that all the oil can be recovered from any field with fewer wells than customarily are drilled. Before long maybe the engineers will come out endorsing the principles of which the Farmers Union Royalty Company is set up.

The three largest grain merchandisers in combination with a few other large speculators accumulate huge stocks of grain which can either be dumped on the market to depress prices or be withheld from the market to create an artificial scarcity and boost prices.

Rules Favor Monopoly  
In keeping with its earlier report, the FTC again charges that the futures market is "obstructive" to the orderly marketing of grain at minimum expense and creates "unnecessary" price fluctuations.

The rules of the Chicago Board of Trade are carefully designed to protect the vested interest of its ruling clique. Its rules require the actual shipment of grain to Chicago in order to cover all futures transactions on that market, despite the fact that far less than 1 per cent of the grain bought on the futures market requires any actual delivery. This grain must be stored in the monopolistically-controlled public storage space subject to delivery.

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## Live Stock Co. Has New Management

Directors Accept Resignation of G. W. Hobbs--New Chief Is W. G. Bernhardt

The resignation of G. W. Hobbs, manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, Kansas City, for the past 18 years, was accepted by the board of directors in meeting at Wichita, May 23. W. G. (Bill) Bernhardt, who has long served as office manager, was promoted to become the new general manager.

A committee consisting of A. B. Stryker, president, Blue Rapids, and J. H. Eiegenbaum, secretary-treasurer, Higginsville, Mo., was appointed by the board to go to Kansas City and make the necessary arrangements for the change of management.

A letter from Mr. Hobbs is as follows:

"For the past year my health has been failing and has finally reached a point where it is necessary for me to tender my resignation to the board of directors of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., May 23, 1938. I have been associated with the above cooperative firm for the past 18 years and have met many thousands of good Kansas Farmers Union folks and I want to thank each and every one of them for their patience, their loyalty and their friendship and hope to meet and shake hands with each and every one of them in the years to come.

"I wish only for the continued success of the firm and ask my many friends to be loyal and support an institution which has been a determining factor on the Kansas City stock yards for a good many years."

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## FARMERS SOLD OUT

1,700,000 Farms Go Under Hammer In 8-Year Period

More than 1,700,000 farms were sold under the hammer in the United States in the eight-year period, 1930-37, according to Farm Research, Washington, D. C. Figured on the basis of 6,800,000 farms in the United States in 1930, the present volume of forced sales is less than half as great as in 1933, when 357,000 farms were sold out.

The number of farms changing hands at forced sales amounted to 153,000 in 1937, compared with 178,000 in 1936. The present volume of forced sales is less than half as great as in 1933, when 357,000 farms were sold out.

For the first time since the crash of 1929, the volume of voluntary sales of farms in 1937 exceeded forced sales. Out of every 1,000 farms in the country, 31.5 were sold voluntarily in 1937, against 22.4 sold at forced sales.

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## F. U. Managers Have Good Meet

Attendance Is About 80; C. B. Thowe and T. C. Belden Elected President and Secretary; Many Fine Speakers and Much Enthusiasm

Election of officers at the Kansas Farmers Union Managerial Association meeting in Salina, May 20, resulted in the unanimous reelection of C. B. Thowe, Alma, as president, and T. C. Belden, Kansas City, secretary-treasurer. Glenn Hewitt, Osawatomie, was elected vice-president, taking the place of J. P. O'Hara, Parsons. Ernest Dean, Girard, was elected delegate to the four day Farmers Union state convention in October, at Salina.

Principal speakers included John Vesceky, National Farmers Union president; John Frost, Kansas Farmers Union president; Ralph Snyder, president, Wichita Bank for Cooperatives; Scott Bateman, Kansas Warehouse Commissioner; Vance M. Rucker, marketing specialist of Kansas State College, Manhattan; and Esther Ekblad, Kansas Farmers Union junior leader, Leonardville.

Attendance was about 80. Salina was selected as the meeting place of the next annual Managerial Association meeting, next May; the next meeting being the day preceding the state convention this fall. The committee studying Farmers Union group membership was continued.

Report Much Activity  
"Farmers Union 'the Country Over'" was the topic of Mr. Vesceky. There are 37 different state Farmers Unions, and business development differs widely in both size and direction.

In Oklahoma the state office is the business cooperative wholesale. Business is strictly a closed membership affair, none being done with non-members. The Oklahoma insurance program to build membership, selling policies only to members.

In Nebraska they don't believe we should bother with legislation, but put their efforts into cooperative business. Mr. Vesceky said that credit unions are making headway in Nebraska.

CLEAN UP AND PAINT UP  
A \$5 cash award was offered by John Vesceky, National Farmers Union president, for the best pictures of improved and more attractive Farmers Union business concerns from now until the October convention.

In South Dakota, Emil Lorik is president and the organization promotes a well-balanced program toward legislation and cooperative business. Taxation of the Hearst gold interests in the South Dakota Black Hills was mentioned, showing Farmers Union legislative power.

In North Dakota, present interest is in building membership and building the turkey marketing, processing, and assembling business. He described the fertilizer plants of the Michigan Farmers Union, saving eight to twelve dollars a ton on that which sold at \$30 a ton; the canneries for peas in Pennsylvania; and different business developments in Maryland, Louisiana, Alabama, Iowa, Ohio, and Oregon.

Need Educational Work  
Mr. Vesceky laid emphasis on the importance of Farmers Union education. He said that we now have to pay patronage refunds. "Maybe when they cannot pay dividends is the time they're worth the most," he said. If the business has served its purpose in narrowing profit margins, killing exploited numbers, his continued existence is as important today as their organization was at an earlier date.

Esther Ekblad asked the cooperation of managers toward the promotion of Farmers Union education and junior work. She advised that every business cooperative set aside a sum each year for this purpose. In conclusion, she told of the state Junior Camp and expressed hope for campers from many localities.

Mr. Bateman discussed warehouse storage provisions, especially in relation to the Crop Insurance program. While the latter specifies federally licensed elevators will be given preference, Mr. Bateman read a letter from Roy Green, manager of the Crop Insurance program, which indicated that Kansas licensed elevators would receive equal consideration.

President Frost, well known for his talks on taxation and money problems, discussed farmer purchasing power, relations of laborer to farmer, city consumer and farmer, and the farmer's relation to speculative business dealings and tax exempt securities.

Pride Should Not Hinder Progress  
Mr. Snyder began his talk by saying that farm organizations existed for the benefit of the farmer, and that false pride should not be reason for a quarrel between different types of business set-ups. "Pride does never hinder us in reaching the goal of doing the greatest good for the greatest number," he said. "Cooperation in its broadest sense means a fair deal to everyone who gives a service to his fellowmen."

He asked the manager's support of the Wichita Cooperative bank and explained the basis of granting loans. "We don't believe it is a good thing to loan money that cannot be repaid," he commented.

Recommend Regular Audit  
More trouble has arisen by the extension (continued on page 4)

Grain Is Moving  
One thousand one hundred and sixty tons of grain have been handled in 1938 by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. This figure includes 332 storage cars, and 128 cars handled for Equity Union Grain Company. A big volume of business is expected by the grain marketing season.

Miltonvale Meeting  
A meeting was called in Miltonvale, June 1, to compete the cooperative organization which plans to operate and buy the grain elevator now owned by the Farm Credit Administration.

Plan Ellis Co. Meeting  
Notice to Ellis county members and delegates of the Farmers Union, for the next regular county meeting will be on June 11, 1938, at 2 p. m. at the court house in Hays. Secretaries, please notify your delegates to attend. There is business of importance.

Frank B. Pfiefer, Sec.  
If Hitler ever marries, he'll know how the Jews feel when he tells them just what to do, and when to do it--Belleville Telescope.



# The Kansas Union Farmer

Rex H. Troutman, Editor

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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success. When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1938

### The 1938 Farm Act—

Acceptance of the new farm act by Kansas farmers is being heatedly debated. Despite strong Farm Bureau and Extension department favor, generally the act is viewed as several Congressmen viewed it when it came before them for vote. The act was recognized as the only agricultural act possible by the recent Congress. It was either take the measure or refuse it. Senator Capper particularly brought out this feeling when he took to the radio and reported that he was voting for the measure, but that his provisions were far short from satisfactory for the farmer.

No one should get the idea that the 1938 act is any charitable measure. Its purpose is the encouragement of farmers to work together in planning their operations; to limit their production so as to keep a fair and stable grain price by abiding somewhat to the law of supply and demand. The Government does not intend to lose money in the venture, but it does plan to encourage the adoption of the 1938 AAA act by lending money to farmers with wheat collateral. The amount the Government lends per bushel on wheat will have real influence on the market price, being practically a "fixed" bottom.

The provisions of the act state that loans may not be less than 52 per cent, nor more than 75 per cent of the parity price, parity being at \$1.15 a bushel on April 15. A parity price would keep farmers on a living level with workers in other industries, figured on a scale of income averages.

The Extension Department recommends a low loan policy, near the 52 per cent of parity, so that a wheat price will result that will not peg wheat out of line with world prices and leave the Government "holding the sack." The opinion is now current that the 52 per cent of parity, plus a bushel, plus the 12 cent a bushel conservation payment, or a total of 72c is the likely wheat price for the coming season.

One criticism of a low loan policy is that such a procedure means doom the act to failure. Unless the farmer is assured of specific benefits from the act he has little reason to give the program his cooperation. If he makes an agreement for less than parity on a greatly restricted acreage quota, his benefits may seem more hazardous. Then if he disregards agricultural programs and planted the most he thought wise, and cultivated it according to best information, and the Lord and good seasons permitting, later offering it to the highest bidder.

If a high loan rate is placed on wheat of the cooperating farmer to the program, some fear that the Government will face heavy losses as it did when the Farm Board attempted to fix wheat prices with no limited production quotas, and which had no hesitancy about demoralizing the domestic market by dumping its surplus when prices turned upward. It also feared that a high loan rate might encourage farmers who are not now growing wheat to raise it.

If the government is to fix prices by any method, no matter the minimum, some control of production is necessary. Surely the experiences of the Farm Board prove this.

Crop Insurance is an important feature of the act. It is a practical introduction to the over-normal granary without its dangers of market demoralization. The insurance is for wheat acreage yield, distinctly not income insurance. From the standpoint of the American consumer, however, the American is assured of his daily bread. Although in western districts

gle. And it is another Government experiment with little hope for 100 per cent efficiency; and far short from 100 per cent satisfaction.

Somewhat like the guinea pig of experimental science, the AAA piggies who gave their lives for a higher valuation of their fellows, and Walt Disney's piggies of the movies who must sing and like it, the Kansas farmer is only partly master of his fate. He has some problems that are pretty tough ones for an old man of the soil. He welcomes well-salted advice from 'most anybody, even the professors if they don't think they know too darned much!

## The President's Column

—BY JOHN FROST

### Farm Surplus Legislation

A few years after the close of the World War a surplus problem began to plague agriculture. This surplus of crops (and livestock) was caused by the breaking out of 50,000,000 extra acres for crops during the war owing to the insistence of the federal government for more food and supplies for the war, the falling off of our exports as our former allies began to recover and increase their foreign production, the falling off in our own consumption of wheat and meats as encouraged by our government to save food during the war, the great increase in the manufacturing of tractors and farm implements, and the further fact that we had changed from a debtor nation that paid our foreign debts by our export balance, to a creditor nation that received our pay from foreigners by our import balance from our debtors. To remedy this farm surplus problem three major legislative bills were proposed that failed of passage.

The McNary-Haugen Bill was proposed by the farmers of the 11 Corn Belt States about 1924, passed by Congress, vetoed by President Coolidge, revised and again forced through Congress a second time, but vetoed again by President Coolidge, and finally discarded by both political parties in 1928. The fight was to get an American price, that is, the world price, plus a 50 per cent tariff for our farm products, the same as industry received. Owing to the large surplus of our wheat and livestock exported, these products fell to the level of foreign markets. The battle cry was, "The plan was to offer for sale in United States only the part of our products consumed here, and ship the balance abroad to sell at world prices. An equalization fee of about 8c a bushel on wheat (and other products similarly) was to be collected on all American sales, and this 8c equalization fee was to bring prices on our exports on world markets up to the American price less the equalization fee. That is, the 8c fee on the larger part of our products sold at home, would bring the world price to the smaller part of our products sold abroad, up to the price received for our products sold at home. That is, instead of getting a 42c tariff on all our wheat, we would get 8c less, or a 34c tariff, on all of the crop. The machinery for getting all of this done was rather complicated.

The Export Debiture Plan was a much simpler, but it never made grade in Congress. Only an exporter of farm products was to receive an export debiture certificate for one half the amount of the tariff on the products he exported. That is, when an exporter shipped abroad 100,000 bushels of wheat, he received export debiture certificates for one half of the 42c tariff on wheat, or 21c times 100,000 bushels, or \$21,000. These certificates could not be used for money, but they were sold to an importer of goods into this country, and would pay \$21,000 of tariff for the importer. That meant the certificates were worth about 20c per bushel, as there was some expense and

discount in selling the certificates to the importers. The Farmers Union Cost of Production Plan (Thomas-Massingale Bill) provides that the Secretary of Agriculture, after hearings, shall determine the 5 year average cost of production of farm products, say wheat at \$1.25 per bushel, hogs at \$8.15 per cwt., etc. The cost of production is to include 6 per cent interest on the farmers' investment, taxes, insurance, wages for management and labor by the farmer and his family, hired labor, transportation costs, depreciation of soil and improvements and implements, and all other overhead costs, all according to the formula used in the manufacturing industry. All dealers are to be licensed and required to pay cost of production prices on that part of farm products estimated by the Secretary of Agriculture that will be consumed at home. The balance of farm products, under the direction of the Secretary, shall be exported, withheld from market, used for relief purposes, or sold into domestic markets in case of droughts or crop failure or emergencies. If, in case of wheat, 75 per cent was estimated to equal domestic consumption, then on each delivery, or load, of wheat, the dealer would be required to pay the established cost of production price on 75 per cent of the delivery, or load, and on the balance would pay the world price less transportation and handling charges. The Secretary of the Treasury is required to prohibit the importation of all farm products of which we have an exportable surplus. When production prices exceed cost of production prices by 10 per cent, then importations are to be allowed. The Secretary of Agriculture is to make necessary regulations.

When the AAA was being enacted in the spring of 1933, National President John Simpson, by his forceful personality, succeeded in getting the U. S. Senate to substitute cost of production for parity prices in the AAA. But a little later the Senate changed back to parity, and a cost of production lost out, and has never been able to command any but a minority vote in either branch of Congress. A cost of production bill by Senator McAdoo failed in the present Senate when it was a substitute for the present 1938 Farm Law.

## The Cloak Room

W. P. Lambertson

The new recruiting office for the WPA will be Wages and Hours. The worst thing about the new Progressive Party is the fact that it has an emblem.

The Press plays Congress soft ball at Ft. Hunt. This shows the deteriorating effect of five years of Santa Claus.

Rome used to take the most pride in her sculpture and art; today she is more interested in seeing her strutter outrun the strutter from Berlin.

The Huey Long members have shifted their position on Wage-Hour Bill. There is a feeling that a second Louisiana Purchase has been effected through the PWA.

A month ago I met the bachelor Ambassador from France yesterday in a crowded corridor he called me by name before my eyes had fallen on him—a regular Charles Curtis. At Gettysburg the first week of July will be the 75th anniversary of the date Grant will meet together. Uncle Sam will pay the expenses of each soldier and an attendant.

My prediction for adjournment is to be the date of a diary in '38, and which I kept until married in '08. They have kept it since. She goes her way and I go—after her. Our dollar bills used to say: "There is one deposit in the Treasury. ONE DOLLAR." They now say, "ONE DOLLAR in silver." Also on the five. "This certificate is legal tender at its face value." Too, they have omitted "at its face value."

## WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS

Now come a man from New York to ask Uncle Sam for a patent on a device for writing in the sky. It consists in the main of a keyboard located in the cockpit of the plane and

a long smoke-laden pipe suspended from the plane. The operator punches the keyboard and makes huge letters 200 feet high at the rate of 15 per minute. Are we about to develop "sky-neck" from gawking in the sky to read some blurb about smoking "dromadaries"—Aged in the Wood? or like advertising?

A lady member of the House was out of town when the wage-hour petition was filed for signatures. She immediately booked transportation on a plane for return to Washington. She arrived in time to sign, but in true feminine fashion, first loitered in the Speaker's corridor long enough to powder her nose before entering the chamber to affix her name. While she was waiting the powder puff, the last two names were signed and the petition automatically closed. Thus the lady lost by a nose in her race to get her name inscribed thereon.

The Federal Government has been rather generous with States and cities in the matter of loans and grants to meet distress. In view of this generosity, one would believe that old scores could be forgotten. Yet, there is a bill pending to audit the claim of the State of Vermont for funds advanced to the Federal Government during the war of 1812 and another bill to reimburse New York City to the extent of \$702,000 for the cost of maintaining troops during the Civil War. So what?

Rep. Rich (R-Pa.) said this regarding WPA's proposed tree-counting project in Cleveland: "I'd like to know what in God's name is the difference whether we find out that Cleveland has 500,000 or 700,000 trees—what's the difference? Think of it—\$179,000 to be spent to count trees."

## Neighborhood Notes

We are glad to have a line from Anton Peterson, veteran Farmers Union man from Greenleaf, who writes in praise of Neil C. Dulany's recent letter, the work of John Frost, and the Kansas Union Farmer. Brother Peterson is not optimistic in regard to the success of the 1938 AAA act.

Miltonvale, Kan. Pleasant View Local 592 held two meetings during the month of May, on May 3 and 17.

On May 3, Mr. Wayne Ryan of Clay Center was the speaker of the evening. The hope of a nation depends on the character of its agricultural people was the theme of his very interesting talk.

At both meetings Mr. E. E. Kennedy's letters were read and chapter each evening from Mr. Lemple's book on money.

Flowers were sent to Brother Norris. For the June 21st meeting the following committee was appointed: President, Blackwood; program, Dale McMahon and Ed Lindsay; menu, Mrs. William Coupal and Mrs. Fred Schoenweis.

Mr. Norris, our brother, passed away Wednesday, May 18, at his home, Mrs. J. E. McKelvey, Reporter.

The Schoolhouse Was Packed The North Side Local No. 1061 of McPherson county met at Elving's school, Monday evening, May 16, at which a good Farmers Union meeting was held.

The following program was given: vocal duet by Muriel and Edward Nelson; clarinet solo by Earl Johnson; a flute solo by Rosalie Larson; Farmers Union constitution by state president, John Frost; a musical number by Eula Nelson, Jennie Glover and Earl Johnson; group of instrumental numbers by Rosalie Larson, Della Byrn, Edward Johnson, Manfred Shogren and Harold Sundberg.

The address of the evening was given by our state president, Mr. John Frost, and it was a highly instructive Farmers Union address.

The Smoky Hill Local represented by David Train extended an invitation to the annual Memorial Day picnic which is being sponsored by the Smoky Hill Local.

The Farmers Union is very much alive in McPherson county, there being a number of good locals and some live business institutions.

Roy Nelson, Sec.-Treas.

## What, No Program!

May 26, 1938

This report is late, but guess it is better late than not at all.

Washington Local No. 1680 met March 25. There was a change or two made in the officers. Mr. F. B. Conner was elected secretary-treasurer of our local, and Mr. Willis Phillips, vice president.

Our committee on entertainment reported no program, but our Wild Cat Band entertained us with a few musical numbers which we enjoyed.

Refreshments were served and we adjourned to meet again in April. There were just a few out at the meeting, and therefore no program, but are hoping for a better crowd next time and also a good program. A welcome roast was enjoyed by those present.

Mrs. L. L. Duffett, Reporter.

## Resolutions of Sympathy, Stafford County, Eureka Local No. 2199

Whereas God in His Infinite mercy has seen fit to take Mrs. A. O. Gere, mother of our president, to her Heavenly home, be it therefore Resolved: That we extend our deepest heartfelt sympathy to Mr. Roy Gere and family.

Resolutions Committee.

Clay County Member Discusses Hog Refunds

In fairness, I cannot see where hog raisers are entitled to a so-called "refund of processing tax."

Previous to the A.A.A. set up the raiser's purchasing power fell so low that hogs had but little market val-

ue, in some places shoats were practically given away.

Nothing has ever been shown that would have raised prices except some government set up. (I have never been an administration supporter so this is not an A.A.A. boost, but an attempt to fairly present the facts.)

The government found meager employment for millions. The increased purchasing power resulted in hog prices more than doubling. Yet with these facts, we find a well known county Farmers Union official, claiming the government plan lost him lots of money on hogs. He blindly assumes hog prices would have gone just as high without increased public purchasing power, and the hungry states that the packing companies lost the processing taxes out of money which they otherwise would have paid farmers. It seems that his reasoning powers have been badly warped by an obsession. The evil never falls on any one but the farmer.

Let us analyze fairly and learn just where this processing tax came from, and to whom it rightfully belongs.

Without the increased government employment, hog prices would have continued downward as people's savings dwindled, until in desperation, hungry groups would have come to farms and taken hogs without paying for them, and woe to the raiser who dared stand in their way.

So the processing tax (and increased price) came directly from money which the government (we the people) borrowed and used to furnish employment. So it seems but fair that the processing tax (at least) belongs to the people, as government, even though some corporation minded lawyers, seated on supreme court benches in Washington, turned vast sums of it to corporations.

Every farmer opinion which I have heard, agreed that giving these taxes to the corporations was a rotten unfair deal. Why then should a few hog raisers ask to be benefited financially by the same kind of unfairness? Not all hog raisers ask this however, and my next few remarks apply only to those who do.

Cotton and wheat raisers could just as unfairly ask for processing taxes. They are not doing so, and why the difference? We know that association has much to do with shaping of character. And to you hog producers who are seeking yet more from the people's money, for hogs sold in the past, some of us wish to suggest that you forget the greedy qualities which you observed in the feeding pen and—PLEASE QUIT TRYING TO ACT THE HOG.

Some corporation officials protested they did not wish to receive processing tax refunds, and many farmers feel the same way. Even those who drew up the Clay county resolution, lacked the nerve to say the hog raisers are actually entitled to what they are asking, but merely say, "farmers shall receive same treatment from congress as other groups."

But congress had not one thing to do with giving this money to the processing corporations. If some of you hog raisers want unfairness done in your favor, why not go to the supreme court? That's where the "other groups" got it done.

But because hog raisers have not retained a majority of these supreme

# Gerald Gordon for GOVERNOR

(Republican)

Do You Think Agriculture Should Be Represented In Kansas Government?



GERALD GORDON  
Farmer, stockman, ex-service man, member of state legislature, Republican candidate for Governor.

Gerald Gordon, Route 2, Robinson, Kansas, is the only farmer candidate announced on the state ticket of either party. He knows the problems of modern farming, and the needs of business.

He knows the Needs of Kansas Government!

Gordon is chairman of the house committee on agriculture and a member of the ways and means committee. He is 42 years old, married and has two children. He has college training, and is an active church worker.

Gordon has a clean record in both private and public life.

He believes in honest government efficiently administered as a basis for lower taxes. He is opposed to the invasion of government in business and agriculture.

This Information Is Furnished by Friends of Mr. Gordon Who Believe Kansas Needs a Man Like Gerald Gordon for Governor.

Political Advertisement

We write

## Licensed Warehouse Bonds

Kansas Farmers Union Auditing Association

SALINA, KANSAS

Phone 570

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But because hog raisers have not retained a majority of these supreme

court judges as high salaried attorneys throughout many years, you may find that their mania for seeking the unfair financial gain of others, does not include hog raisers in the same group with wealthy corporations. They would probably consider you—"unconstitutional."

It was a real service to farmers to publish the warning which appeared March 3 in Kansas Union Farmer, and those responsible deserve to be highly commended. And as one member of the Farmers Union official, I shall not exert on moment of influence in support of this unfair demand.

Samuel R. Stewart.  
R.R. No. 6, Clay Center, Kans.

To Wallace About Loan Amounts St. Marys, Kan., May 30.—The Farmers Union Cooperative Business Association believes that the wheat loan amount should be set at once for its stabilization effect on the wheat market. This and other lines of present farm needs under the new farm law are contained in a letter sent by officers of the association to Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, the ideas setting forth the sentiments of a cross section of the community, according to Clarence M. Yocum, acting secretary. The letter is as follows:

"Honorable H. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 'Dear Sir: We as a group, Mr. Secretary, are of the opinion that the amount of the wheat loan should be set immediately. The wheat market needs the stabilizing effect.

"We also believe the loan value should be between 70 and 80 cents. The wheat loan as late as July 15 and as low as 60 cents, would tend to keep the price at the bottom end of the range down the market price of corn, hogs, cattle and everything else we have to sell.

"We believe that acreage curtailment should be sought through parity payments in connection with base acreage allotments and not through the low loan route.

"Thanking you for your kind attention, we remain,  
"Respectfully yours,  
"Jno. F. White, farmer  
"Clarence M. Yocum, manager of the F. U. Elevator  
"Julius Immenschuh, president, F. U. Elevator  
"H. Pessemier, banker and farmer."

Sincerely for Freedom? To have genuine economic liberty, not only the regulation and ordering to which captains of business object so strenuously, but also the special privileges that give monopolistic groups an advantage over others, must be abolished. These privileges include monopoly-breeding tariff duties, monopoly-creating patent laws, and laws that permit monopolization of natural resources.

Unless the captains of industry who are saying so much about liberty are willing to go all the way in their advocacy of liberty, we must conclude that the liberty about which they are talking is only the liberty to profit to the full by all the special privileges they have secured.—Nebraska Union Farmer.

## Nebraska Union Editor Praises Sabetha Creamery

Cream Route Plan Works Well—Use Eleven Trucks—Costs Average 1.58 Cents Per Pound of Butter Made

L. S. Herron, editor of the Nebraska Union Farmer, visited the Nemaha Co-operative Creamery Association, at Sabetha, April 22, and gathered much interesting information which is reported in the recent number of his paper.

It is called a local creamery—that is, it is not a centralized creamery—but it made 2,399,021 pounds of butter in 1937, and at the rate of increase being shown it will make over 2,000,000 pounds this year, reports Mr. Herron.

This creamery gathers its cream from farms within a radius of about 50 miles. It reaches up into Nebraska in the vicinity of DuBois, Hubbard, Dawson, and Verdun. Eight routes are maintained, and each route is covered twice a week. Eleven trucks are used in this cream gathering system, five of which are owned by the creamery and six are employed on a commission basis.

Cost Lower than Stations The editor had always supposed that the chief advantage of this method of gathering cream was in getting the cream to the creamery in better condition than through cream stations, and in an even lower cost. He was surprised, therefore, to learn that the cost to the Sabetha creamery of gathering cream by truck is lower than the cost to centralized creameries of gathering it through cream stations.

In 1937, the cost to the Sabetha creamery of gathering its cream by truck was 1.14 cents per pound of

butter manufactured. The cost of procuring cream through stations and transporting to the creamery was 1.35 cents per pound of butter, or at least 1 1/2 cents per pound of manufactured butter. Thus the Sabetha creamery's cost of procuring cream by truck is right around half a cent per pound of manufactured butter lower than the cost through stations.

Plant and administration costs at the Sabetha creamery in 1937 averaged 1.58 cents per pound of butter made, compared with an average of 2.90 cents in Farmers Union creameries in Nebraska. Probably this lower cost is accounted for largely by the even flow of cream day by day.

The average net price received for butterfat by the patrons of the Sabetha creamery in 1937 was 37.70 cents. At the close of the year, the creamery made a patronage refund of one-half cent a pound. The creamery operates on a monthly-settlement basis. A good many patrons, however, ask for their checks weekly. These between-settlement payments are made on the basis of about 75 per cent of the estimated proceeds.

This creamery shareholders. Non-shareholders are charged a membership fee of one-half cent a pound, which is used for plant and equipment. This charge induces most of the patrons to pay for shares, for which they can pay for proceeds.

A. W. Meyerton is manager of the organization.



## Give Them Consideration

Lives of Game Birds and Small Animals Depend on Farmer

Washington, D. C.—What the farmer does this summer will have an important effect on next season's supply of game birds and animals. The future of many of the smaller species of wildlife depends upon the measure of cooperation extended by those who till and manage the soil, according to The American Wildlife Institute.

Pointing out that the farmer may profit by considering wildlife as a crop, just as oats, wheat or corn, The Institute quotes Jay N. Darling, the noted wildlife authority. Darling states: "The conservationist will encourage game management and the hunter will pay for it and besides it is sensible practice for the farmer. It is in effect simply good land management by means of which a game crop is added to the crops already produced on the farm."

The unnecessary burning of swales and marshes every spring is a great hindrance to the development of wildlife, according to The Institute. Such swales and marshes as are not fit for raising crops make excellent nesting places for birds, which destroy harmful insects. The Department of Agriculture estimates the value of insect eating birds to the country's farmers at \$350,000,000 a year. There is also added danger of fires getting out of control in the useless burning of swales and swamps.

## To Old-Age Reserves

Social Security Funds Are Loaned to U. S. Government

Kansas City, Mo.—Social Security funds are safe, and present provisions regarding investment of the moneys in the old-age reserve account do not involve any misuse of the funds or endanger their safety, according to Ed McDonald, director of Region IX of the Social Security Board.

He quoted George B. Biggs, former head of the Economics Department of Brown University, now a member of the Federal Social Security Board, who has just returned to Washington after an official visit to Region IX which comprises the states of Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. The economist expressed full confidence in the soundness of Social Security Act financing.

Mr. McDonald also called attention to a statement of the Advisory Council of the Social Security Board made a few days ago to Senator A. H. Vandenberg who had written the Advisory Council. The council said in an official statement:

"In accordance with the statutes, the taxes collected from employers and employees under Title VIII of the Social Security Act are paid into the general fund of the Treasury. While not expressly provided by law, it was understood at the time of enactment of the Social Security Act that amounts equivalent to the entire proceeds of these taxes, less costs of administration, shall be appropriated annually by Congress to the old-age reserve account. Congress has not only done so, but to date has appropriated somewhat more to the old-age reserve account than has been collected from the taxes levied on Title VIII of the Social Security Act. Thus, up to the end of March, 1938, \$236,100,000 had been invested to the credit of the old-age reserve account and \$277,447,532 had been collected from the taxes for old age insurance purposes."

"A proportionate part of the moneys appropriated by Congress to the old-age reserve account has been turned over periodically to this account and has been immediately invested in special securities of the United States Government bearing 3 per cent interest."

"The special securities issued to the old-age reserve account are general obligations of the United States Government, which differ from other securities of the Government only in the higher rate of interest they bear and in the fact that they are not sold in the open market. The issuance of such special securities is not only expressly authorized by law, but is required by the provision of the Social Security Act that the old-age reserve funds are to be invested so as to yield an interest return of 3 per cent."

## EASY TO MAKE



8184. Child's Pantie Frock. Designed for sizes 2, 4, 6, and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2 1/2 yards of contrasting material for collar, and 3 yards of ric-rac braid for trimming. Price 15c.

8179. Chic Simplicity. Designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 14 requires 2 1/2 yards of 39 inch material with short sleeves, with 1-3/4 of a yard in contrast for the collar. Price 15c.

Kansas Farmers Union  
Box 51  
Salina, Kansas

Junior and Juvenile  
Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

Junior Motto: "He loves his country best  
who strives to make it best"

## CAMP FIRE DEDICATION

As fuel is brought to the Fire,  
So I propose to bring  
My strength,  
My ambition,  
My heart's desire,  
My joy  
And my sorrow  
To the Fire of Humankind.

For I will tend  
As my Fathers have tended,  
And my Fathers' Fathers,  
Since Time began,  
The Fire that is called  
The Love of Man for Man,  
The Love of Man for God.  
—John Collier.

## YOUR LEADER'S MESSAGE

Esther Ekblad

## CAMP NEWS! UP TO DATE!

WHERE AND WHEN? The first Kansas Farmers Union Junior and Leaders Camp will be held August 1 to 6 at the Eureka Lake Park, Manhattan, Kansas. The camp is located midway between Manhattan and Ogden on U. S. Highway 40. Campers will register Monday afternoon, August 1st and check out after dinner Saturday, August 6th. This is a lovely park and there are a number of buildings which will give us ample room for our camp activities.

QUALIFICATIONS: Any boy or girl, young man or young woman between the ages of 14 and 24, whose parents are paid up members of the Farmers Union, is eligible to attend the camp. All Junior Leaders are between the ages of 14 and 21, whose parents are paid up members of the possible for them to do so. We hope local business groups will also cooperate, by sending one or two to represent them.

REGISTRATION & CAMP FEE: The fee will be \$5.00 for the five days of camp. This covers all camp expenses, except, of course, transportation. \$2.00 of the camp fee must be sent to the State Office with the registration, and the balance, \$3.00, is to be paid upon arrival at camp. The registrations must reach the State Office not later than July 27. The blanks will be printed in the Kansas Union Farmer. Upon receipt of registrations full camping instructions will be sent.

THE SCHEDULE: The morning hours will be given over to discussion classes in World Problems, Co-operation, and Leadership; the afternoons to handicraft and recreational activities; and in the evenings, we will hear from several of our Farmers Union leaders and enjoy programs and recreation planned by the campers. There is no swimming pool on the camp grounds, but arrangements will be made to go to the swimming pool at Manhattan, which is highly recommended, and supervised by life guards. We will give you the latest camp news from time to time as plans develop, so in the meantime, be making plans to attend. Leaders, help your Juniors with arrangements, and if necessary, plan some sort of an entertainment to earn money to defray a part of your Juniors camp expenses.

ALL-STATE CAMP. Our National Director has sent us the qualifications for All-State Camp which are as follows:

Juniors must be eighteen years of age. Their registration blanks must be certified by the State Leader. This means that the State Leader will vouch for the conduct and general good character of the student.

Leaders, Local officers, employees of Farmers Union Cooperatives may register for camp.

Juniors must carry a Junior Card for 1938, which shows that they are in good standing—that is, the parents' dues are paid.

All attendees must have a doctor's certificate that they are in good health. The reason for this is obvious. Any communicable disease brought to the camp may cause serious trouble. Be sure that your heart is able to stand the high most unhappy results. Be sure that you are at camp.

The final registration date is June 25th, 1938, the fee, ten dollars for the ten days. One-half the registration fee (\$5.00) must accompany the registration sheet. Write to us for further information.

All-State Camp, Estes Park, Colorado, July 13-23.

## THE WAY OF LIFE

Voice: Experience with the development of many newborn Cooperative associations in the United States has shown which is the way of life and which is the way of death.

(Enter a child carrying a lighted candle, or torch. Speaks:)

I am intelligent.  
I am faith in my fellows.  
I am willingness to follow self chosen leaders.

I am good management.  
I am loyalty.  
I am unbreakable courage.  
I am the way of Life.  
My name is CO-OPERATION.

(Enter a figure swathed in black, with skull and cross bones for mask or on chest. Speaks in monotonous voice:)

I am ignorance.  
I am lack of faith.  
I am unwilling to follow self-chosen leaders.

I am poor management.  
I am disloyalty.  
I care nothing for my fellowmen.  
I am lack of courage.  
I am the way of Death.  
I am lack of CO-OPERATION.

Voice: It will be seen from the lives of cooperators that the Way of Life in the Co-operative movement is the same as the way of Life in Democracy, and the way of life which St. Paul pointed out to the early Christian Church (1 Cor., 11, 12-26). It is the way made possible by the practice of Cooperative virtues. Those efforts at cooperative organization in which the membership has not practiced the cooperative virtues have failed. Such associations in which the membership has really tried to practice the cooperative virtues have lived. They are learning how to creep, then to walk, and finally to run the race of business, in spite of great difficulties. This is the way of Life.

(N. B. The above is dramatized from the book "Rural Life at the Crossroads" by Macy Campbell. It might be used with an outdoor setting for a Camp Fire meeting.)

## BE STRONG

Be strong—We are not here to play, to dream to drift,  
We have hard work to do and loads to lift.  
Shun not the struggle, face it, 'tis God's gift.

Be strong! Say not the days are evil, who's to blame?  
And fold their hands and acquiesce, O Shame!

Stand up, speak out and bravely in God's name.  
Be strong! It matters not how deep entrenched the wrong  
How hard the battle goes, the day how long;

Faint not, fight on! Tomorrow comes the song.  
—Maltbie D. Babcock.

## A COMMON FARM LIFE EXPERIENCE

A farmer boy some years ago with brawny arms and eyes aglow, says, "I have got a dandy farm, a nice snug house, a big red barn. Oh, I am sure this is the life for me and darling little wife." And so with hearts chuck full of hope they thought that they had got the dope on how to gather up some dough, by raising crops on fields they'd sow, by feeding hens and milking cows and giving tender care to sows, and raising porkers by the score, they'd constantly increase their store.

Some years went by and they had found that when they put crops in the ground they were out numerous machines and he would dig down in his jeans for dough to fix his old farm tools, from plows and drags to milking stools. Or when an implement wore out they'd have to pause and cast about for ways and means to get one new, which kept their dollars scant and few.

So John and Mary talked things over as they had many times before, and soon decided they would drop their former plans and go "co-op". So now they buy the things they need without a tribute paid to greed. They buy their drags and discs and plows and fencing, to confine the cows, all implements to till their land, since they have joined the "Co-op" band. No longer will they starve along, for they have found out what is wrong, and know that it is right and just to starve the Farm Machinery Trust.

## HARD WORK

By Walt Mason  
It's hard to keep smiling  
When troubles are piling  
Their weight on your neck till it's strained;  
It's hard to keep grinning  
When others are winning,  
The prizes for which you have strained.

It's hard to be cheery  
On days wet and dreary  
When everything near you looks  
Drowned;

It's hard to be sunny  
When all of your money  
Has been sunk in a hole in the ground.

It's hard to keep laughing  
When wearily quaffing  
The flagon of grief to the dregs;  
It's harder to frolic  
When you have the colic,  
Or gout in the end of your legs.

But how will it aid you  
When you are laid low  
To rumple and grumble and swear?  
There's nothing that's healing  
In kicking the ceiling  
Or biting the rungs from the chair.

It's hard to look pleased  
When you are laid low  
To rumple and grumble and swear?  
There's nothing that's healing  
In kicking the ceiling  
Or biting the rungs from the chair.

## DANGEROUS MARIHUANA

Recently, the state board of health has had numerous requests for information regarding marihuana, a dangerous drug, which is also known as "cannabis." It seems timely, in view of the general interest, to discuss this drug, which can be best fought by education. No one should be lulled by the results of marihuana, would want to use it in any form—even once.

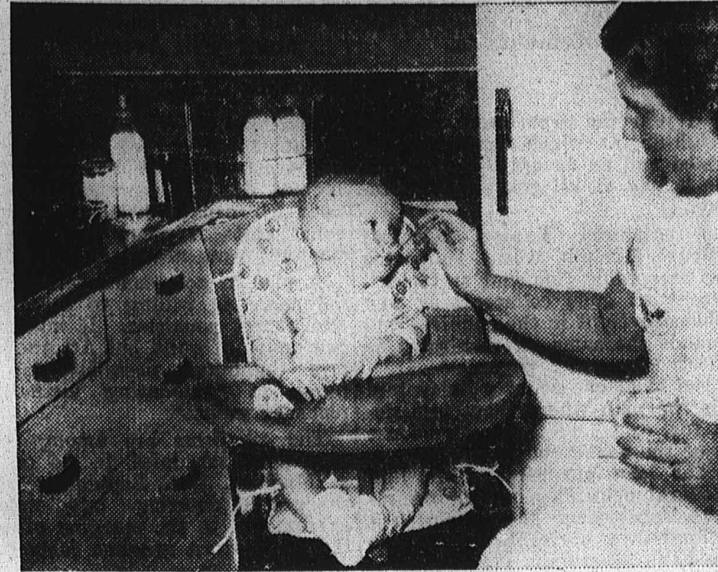
Concerning marihuana, the Federal Bureau of Narcotics says—"ten years ago there was little traffic in this drug, except by the South. Now the weed now grows wild in almost every state in the Union, is easily obtainable, and has come into wide abuse. The situation is especially fraught with danger because the abuse of this drug is being carried as a new habit to groups which have not heretofore been contaminated by drug addiction."

The introduction of marihuana to high school age boys and girls has been the cause of deep concern among many educators. It is recommended by peddlers (usually in cigarette form), as a smoke that will give a "real kick," a "new thrill" and, ignorant of the insidious wickedness of its power, young persons for whom the drug is being carried by peddlers, take the form of a drink, and in some cases the drug is mixed with sugar or honey and taken as candy. In America, it is usually smoked in cigarettes known by such names as "reefers," "gigs," "muntans," "joy-smoke" and "giggle-weed." The effect, at first, is usually a dreamy state, in which judgment is numbed and the imagination runs riot. Ideas flash through the mind so fast that time seems prolonged. "Floating" is the word frequently used to describe intoxication by marihuana. Continuous use of the drug causes general instability and the end result is often insanity. Habitual use eventually may develop a delirious rage, after administration of the drug, during which they are prone to commit violent crimes. Young girls and boys have brutally murdered members of their own families, for fancied grievances, distorted by drugged minds. Men on trial for sex crimes have said they were intoxicated on marihuana, when they committed their dastardly deeds.

Recently, Kansas has a law controlling traffic in marihuana. This law was enacted in 1927, and was made more effective by the passage of a federal law in 1937.

The farmer with the least to lose has the most to gain in Farmers Union work; he with the least to gain has the most to save. Old and young—it is a real and independent farmers organization. It's yours. Boost it!

There are strange ways of serving God.  
You sweep a room or turn a sod,  
And suddenly to your surprise  
You hear the whirl of seraphim  
And find you're under God's own eyes.  
And building palaces for him.  
—Author Unknown.

Strained Foods Recommended For  
Children's and Invalids' Diets

Introduction of Large Range of Commercially Prepared Strained Foods Early in Babies' Diet is Safeguard Against Future Food Problems.

NOT so many years ago mothers were forced to spend hours and hours in the preparation of strained foods for babies. It is no wonder that the child's diet was so limited in those days. To prepare small portions of strained carrots or prunes, one was apt to lose more in the process of preparation than was actually saved for use. All this resulted in the child having a smaller variety of foods, and consequently the addition of strained cereals, fruits and vegetables to his diet was often delayed until he had his teeth and could masticate them himself.

The introduction of a large range of strained vegetables constitutes more than enough for one feeding, it is very easy to store the left-over food from one meal to the next in the original tumbler. The original sealing cap on the glass jars may be easily ressealed and keeps the food protected while storing for future use.

During the past decade, manufacturers have brought to the public strained food products of the highest quality. These foods are prepared under scientific and sanitary conditions that would

be impossible to duplicate in the average home kitchen. Aside from the convenience in the use of commercially prepared strained foods there are many other points in their favor. The foods are prepared under regulated conditions according to scientifically approved formulae. The whole preparation of these foods is so organized to hold in them the maximum amount of vitamins, minerals, and other valuable food elements. The bright, stimulating colors of these foods as you see them through the glass jars as they are packed, actually speak their own merits. Physicians and dietitians the country over are recommending prepared strained foods for babies and invalids.

When the contents of a glass jar of strained vegetables constitutes more than enough for one feeding, it is very easy to store the left-over food from one meal to the next in the original tumbler. The original sealing cap on the glass jars may be easily ressealed and keeps the food protected while storing for future use.

## OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

ALL-PURPOSE ROLLS CAN BE  
VARIED WITH SEEDS OR SPICES

When a meal is going to be wholesome but unexciting, as so often happens when the budget and the family tastes clash, some special attention to the bread that is served will often atone for the unpopularity of the main dish. Many popular restaurants have learned this trick and have built up reputations for super-excellence by the tempting varieties of their rolls, breads and biscuits.

The dinner rolls or bread may be made of the same dough that is used regularly in the family, but it can be given unfamiliar deliciousness with special toppings. Poppy seeds, caraway seeds, or sesame seeds may be sprinkled over the rolls before baking. The addition of powdered anise to the dough itself during the mixing, or of ground cinnamon sprinkled liberally over the dough before it is rolled and cut into shape are further suggestions for making this part of the meal interesting.

If loaf bread is to be served, it too can be made more enticing. Remove the crusts of a loaf, slice the bread lengthwise into inch-thick slices. Spread each slice with butter, then with prepared mustard. Roll lengthwise and fasten with toothpicks or keep rolled in a slightly dampened towel until the roll holds its shape. Then slice cross-wise, as for jelly-roll and you get tangy bread slices to serve with a boiled dinner. Cinnamon bread can be made in the same way by spreading the long slices with a mixture of cinnamon and sugar instead of with mustard. The cinnamon bread slices are good with a fruit salad, or with afternoon tea.

A good all-purpose recipe for rolls that may be given all sorts of agreeable variations is the following one for Baking Powder Rolls.

**Baking Powder Rolls**  
2 cups flour  
2 teaspoons baking powder  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1 tablespoon shortening  
2-3 cup milk  
Melted butter  
Caraway or poppy seeds or  
Mixture of 1 tablespoon sugar and 1 teaspoon cinnamon.

Sift flour before measuring, then sift again with the baking powder and salt. Cut in the shortening, and add the milk all at once. Stir gently until the flour is dampened, and then stir vigorously until the mixture forms a soft dough which follows the spoon around the bowl. Turn out on a slightly floured board and knead lightly for 2 or 3 minutes. Roll 3/4 inch thick and cut into crescents or cut into strips which are 6 x 1/2 inches. If strips are made, tie these into a knot.

Brush the tops of the shapes with melted butter and sprinkle either with seeds or with the cinnamon and sugar mixture. Place the rolls on a greased pan and cover, letting them

rise in a warm place for 20 minutes. Bake in a hot oven ten minutes, spread again with melted butter, and continue baking for about 10 minutes more. Remove from the oven and butter top again. For the oven and butter top again, the best method is to let the melted butter drop on the rolls from a teaspoon.

**POT ROAST HASH**  
Peel potatoes baked with a roast are frequently dry and tough unless they have first been parboiled for ten to fifteen minutes. The low temperature which brings out flavor in the best meat is too slow to thoroughly bake the starchy potato. But left-over roast makes the world's best hash, and pot roast hash is at the top of the list. (And you can't beat hash made from freshly cooked potatoes.)

Prepare a medium sized pot roast of beef by rubbing with flour, brown in plenty of fat and then seasoning and simmering very slowly in a small amount of water until tender. Place a fair sized onion and a few celery leaves in the pot during the cooking. Reserve about two cups of meat, and dice six raw potatoes and boil for seven minutes in salted water. Drain. Place three tablespoons of suet and butter in an iron skillet. Add meat and drained potatoes and salt and pepper to taste. Brown in hot fat, turning gently from time to time with pancake turner. Add one-half cup of juice, cover and simmer very gently on top of stove or in oven until liquid has evaporated. Turn, brown, dot with butter and serve.

**KEEPS RED IN CABBAGE**  
The bright color of red cabbage changes to an unattractive greyish lavender when it is cooked, unless a little acid—vinegar or lemon juice—is cooked with it. A tart apple is sometimes used, or it may be served with a sweet-sour sauce which brings back the red color.

**FOUR-IN-ONE-SALAD**  
Moisten diced tart apples and grated carrots with lemon juice. Add raisins and shredded Brazil nuts. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Put in glass jar for school lunch. A very nourishing family supper salad, too.

**LIMAS WITH CHEESE**  
One onion, chopped fine; 2 tablespoons butter; 1 lb. can lima beans; 1 green pepper, chopped fine; 2 cups strained tomatoes; 1 1/2 cups grated mild cheese.  
Brown onion and pepper in butter and add tomatoes. Heat thoroughly. Season with salt and pepper and add strained tomatoes. Heat thoroughly and stir in beans. In a buttered casserole, make alternate layer of beans and grated cheese. Bake in moderate oven (365 degrees) about 25 minutes. Fresh or cooked dried lima beans may be substituted if preferred.

**MOLASSES PIE**  
Every once in a while some man asks for a molasses pie for dessert, and there is a mad scramble for the recipe. Here is an approved one, put it in your recipe book: 1 unbaked pie crust, 1 cup sugar, 2 tablespoons flour, 1-8 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 3/4 teaspoon cloves, 1/4 teaspoon nutmeg, 1-5 teaspoon ginger, 1 cup mild molasses, 3 eggs, beaten, 3 tablespoons butter, melted, 1-3 cup pecans, broken, 1/2 teaspoon vanilla.  
Mix sugar with flour, salt and spices. Add molasses and eggs. Beat 2 minutes. Add butter, pecans and vanilla. Pour into pie crust. Bake 10 minutes in moderate oven. Lower heat and bake 30 minutes in moderately slow oven.

**JAUNTY SCHOOL WEAR**  
8181 For Active Sports. Designed in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 12 requires 2 3/8 yards of 35 inch material with 1-3 yard contrasting and 1 yard of ribbon for bow; with long sleeves 2 5/8 yards. Price 15c.  
8187. Easily Made Skirtwaister. Designed for sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20; 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 16 requires 3 7/8 yards of 39 inch material with long sleeves 4 1/8 yards. If collar in contrast is desired 3-8 yard is required. Price 15c.  
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Salina, Kansas

The farmer with the least to lose has the most to gain in Farmers Union work; he with the least to gain has the most to save. Old and young—it is a real and independent farmers organization. It's yours. Boost it!

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Only the Fairbanks-Morse refrigerator can offer you the CONSERVADOR. It is a shelf-lined inner door that gives this refrigerator 26% more quickly usable space than in others of the same size. No cramming, jamming, or cluttering. More things at your finger tips. Everything easier to get at. Saves time and work in meal preparation. Let us show you the most convenient of all refrigerators! BACKED BY 15-YEAR WARRANTY

We Prove Lower Operating Cost with a Penny More that shows you how much less this refrigerator costs to operate—in pennies—not technical terms! See it!

Your local Farmers Union Dealer can tell you more about these refrigerators.

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## Grain Men Take Study of Kansas Warehouse Law

Scott Bateman, State Warehouse Commissioner, Explains Features Made Pertinent by Storage Requirements of Crop Insurance

Managers at the recent Farmers Union Managerial Association meeting heard Scott Bateman, Kansas Warehouse Commissioner, explain the Kansas Bonded Warehouse Law. The following article by Mr. Bateman is pertinent as the AAA Crop Insurance program brings need of licensed storage facilities.—The Editor.

During the last few years because of the increased acreage of wheat and faster methods of harvesting, the movement of the wheat crop and the storage facilities to properly handle it is challenging the attention of the railroads, the country elevators, and the terminal facilities of our primary markets in Kansas. When it was the custom to harvest wheat with a binder or header, to stack it and thresh it in the late summer or early fall, haul it to the local elevator in fifty bushel loads, the movement was extended over a period of five or six months. Today, with the use of modern machinery and large trucks, the peak movement in any locality is shortened to ten or fifteen days and presents a problem that all grain handling agencies must consider.

We all know that the handling of grain in Kansas is big business. We are all familiar with the slogan that "Kansas grows the best wheat in the world." But I wonder how many realize that last year which was only a normal year in Kansas, fifteen counties combined in Kansas produced more wheat in 1937 than any other state in the United States. Farm storage facilities are very inadequate in the heavy wheat producing areas of the state; therefore, the responsibility of storing grain must be accepted by the 1800 elevators in Kansas. The total storage capacity of the elevators is a little more than seventy-six million bushels, not including mill storage which comprises about twenty-nine million bushels of storage space. At the present time, we have operating under the provisions of the Kansas Warehouse Law, thirty-nine million bushels of storage space, or half the elevator storage space of Kansas is licensed and bonded, including mills. In these bonded elevators, the grain has the daily attention of experienced managers, commands cheap interest rates, and through the warehouse receipts they may borrow money upon it at attractive interest rates.

**Passed in 1931**  
The 1931 session of the legislature passed an excellent and practical bonded warehouse law which amended and improved a similar law passed by the 1921 session of the legislature. Under the provisions of this law the State Grain Inspection Department is given the jurisdiction and supervision over all public storage in the state.

Before an elevator is permitted to do a public warehouse business it must apply for, and receive, a public warehouse license. The Chief Inspector of the State Grain Inspection Department is authorized to issue public warehouse licenses to elevators and mills who furnish to the state a surety bond for the benefit of all persons interested, of at least ten cents a bushel on the capacity of their warehouse, with a minimum of \$5,000.00 and a maximum of \$50,000.00, provided they have at least ten cents a bushel of unencumbered assets as shown by their financial statement.

The purpose of the warehouse law is to protect the storer of grain and permit the warehouseman to issue either a negotiable or non-negotiable receipt, which may be used as collateral for loans obtained from financial institutions. Because of the financial standing of these licensed warehouses, together with the surety bond required and the practical and complete supervision given all public warehouses by the State Grain Inspection Department, the warehouse receipts of Kansas are licensed and supervised warehouses are accepted by all bankers and financial agencies as collateral for loans. There has never been a dollar lost in a bonded elevator in Kansas that was licensed by the state on a warehouse receipt or upon a warehouse bond. This law provides for the supervision of both terminal and country elevators, of which there are 1,800 in the state. Enough inquiries and applications are on hand that we anticipate that we will have at least 120 elevators licensed at the beginning of this crop year.

**Keep Close Check-Up**  
This is the plan that is in use in Kansas City, Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina, Dodge City, Topeka, and Wellington—the terminal elevators where the Department has official inspection by licensed inspectors, and official weights by bonded weighmasters. The Department has a Registrar at these points, who is under a \$5,000.00 bond to the state, and authorized to register and cancel warehouse receipts. Each day the elevator reports to him the "ins" and "outs" of that industry. Each day the registrar takes this report to the local inspection office and verifies it with the official weights and grades on file as to its correctness. He registers and stamps the warehouse receipts with the Kansas State Grain Inspection "Registration" stamp. When he stamps them with a "Cancellation" stamp and they are taken out of circulation. He keeps a daily balance of all grain in the industry and a daily balance of the outstanding receipts, and at no time are the outstanding warehouse receipts allowed to exceed the grain in the elevator. Each month the Department requires a certified statement as to the individual owners of the grain in storage. A copy is given to the local Registrar and a copy is sent to the Warehouse Examiner.

Once a year the department requires a weigh-up, at which time each bin is sealed and an accurate weight and grade is had on all grain in that industry.

The registered Kansas terminal warehouse receipts, when supported by an acceptable financial statement, represent as good collateral as any warehouse receipt in the country, and commands the same interest rates as the best commercial paper.

In the local or country elevators this is the plan where there is a demand for, or where there can be use made of the registered warehouse receipt for loan purposes. Following the general principles of the terminal, the Department has appointed a local Registrar, preferably some one of the bank where the elevator does its banking business, and requires the elevator to make a daily report to him of the business done. The registration and cancellation of the warehouse receipts is the same. The daily balance is kept and the same certificate monthly report made. At irregular and unannounced times a measure-up is made of these country houses and the actual grain in storage checked with the outstanding warehouse receipts. The difference is that in the country elevators the Department may not have official inspection or weights.

In country elevators that accept grain for storage for customers only, and they do not use the warehouse receipt in their own financing, they are permitted to issue a non-registered, non-negotiable receipt which has proven very practical and satisfactory for the small country elevators. Warehouse receipts are written only upon the wheat actually on hand in that elevator, but the Kansas law permits the elevator to act as a transfer agent to terminal markets. Warehouse receipts may be secured for the farmer from the terminal market to which the wheat is shipped. Irregular examinations or measure-ups are also made of these houses. The wheat on hand is checked with the outstanding warehouse receipts, and all grain which has been transferred to a terminal market requires a verification made of the amount shipped and any advances drawn upon it.

The warehouse receipt is negotiable or assignable paper and represents a certain number of bushels of grain of a certain grade in a certain warehouse, with the added safety of a corporate surety bond behind it, guaranteeing delivery of the grain upon demand. And in case of registered receipts, they have the daily supervision of disinterested and bonded persons who check the balances of the industry, issuing the receipts daily. In cases of financial difficulty the holders of warehouse receipts are preferred creditors. I believe that when the farmer, the elevator man, and the banker understand how practical and safe the bonded warehouse law is, there will be a larger use made of it with the resulting benefit to everyone connected with the growing, marketing, and financing of the grain crops.

John Vesceky, national Farmers Union president, is on the West Coast, attending the Oregon Farmers Union convention and meeting with officials of farm organizations in California.

**Ft. Hays Field Day**  
The annual field day for wheat growers and others interested in the production of cereal, forage and pasture crops will be held at the Fort Hays Experiment Station on Thursday, June 9, announces L. C. Aicher, superintendent. On these field days the visitors are directed to the experimental fields on the various projects where the crops can be seen under actual growing conditions. The effect of various tillage and crop rotation methods are evidenced in the crops growing on the various fields of the Dry Land Project.

**Good Year for Nebraska Creameries**  
Net savings of \$87,552.60 were made in 1937 by the Farmers Union Cooperative Creameries, Inc., operating stations at the following Nebraska points: Superior, Aurora, Fremont and Fairbury. John Frost, Kansas Farmers Union president, was a speaker at this association's annual meeting at Grand Island, May 26. Over 200 people were in attendance. This association has distributed more than a million dollars in interest and patronage dividends since 1918.

**FIND WAY TO USE BERRIES FOR CARBONATED BEVERAGE**

Strawberries too ripe for shipment may find a better market, and persons who like carbonated drinks of strawberry flavor may get the real fruit instead of synthetic flavor as a result of recent investigations by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, United States Department of Agriculture, at Winter Haven, Fla.

Fresh strawberry sirup has been in use before, but it lacked keeping qualities. The Department scientists made a sirup by crushing fresh cull strawberries, adding both cane and corn sugar. After filtering clear, sodium benzoate was added for a preservative, as the product was stored without sterilization.

When kept unsealed containers at room temperature for 1 year the sirup did not lose any of the characteristic strawberry aroma and taste. A satisfactory beverage was made by carbonating a mixture of four parts of water to one part of sirup. Time in storage becomes more of a factor after the sirup has been diluted. It retains its quality in a normal turn-over from manufacturer to consumer, but acquires a musty flavor after several months.

Figuring the cost of cull strawberries at \$40 per ton, the Bureau scientists say that sirup may be manufactured at a cost of about 39 cents a gallon.

## Oil Companies Offer to Pay Heavy Fines

Would Pay \$400,000 If Government Will Accept Pleas of "Nolo Contendere"

Fourteen oil companies and 11 individuals accused of violating the anti-trust laws offered May 25, the federal Justice Department has announced, to pay \$400,000 in fines and court costs if pleas of "nolo contendere" were accepted.

A plea of nolo contendere means a defendant is willing to forego trial and accept penalties. It involves no confession of guilt, but Attorney General Cummings described the proposal as "amounting virtually to pleas of guilt."

The oil firms are among the 22 companies scheduled to go on trial at Madison, Wis., September 26 on charges of entering into unlawful agreements to fix maximum profit for Midwest general jobbers.

Attorney General Cummings and Thurman Arnold, chief of the department's antitrust division, said in a joint statement the Government would accept the offer if Federal Judge Patrick D. Stone approved. It will be submitted to him at Madison, June 2.

Acceptance of the pleas and dismissal of the indictments would leave eight oil firms and eight of their executives to stand trial. Cummings said the companies and their officials would be prosecuted "vigorously."

**Complete Capitulation**  
Cummings said the offer included the maximum fines which might be assessed if the companies were found guilty "and may be regarded as a complete capitulation on their part."

The companies and their executives who have agreed to pay the fines, Cummings said, were: Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., and Vice President Charles E. Arnold, New York City; Wadhams Oil Company and A. G. Maguire, chairman of the board of directors, Milwaukee, Wis.; Standard Oil Company (Indiana) and Amos Ball, general sales manager, Chicago, Ill.

**Cities Service and Sinclair**  
Cities Service Company, Cities Service Oil Company, Emporia Oil and Refining Company and Vice President Harry D. Frueauff, Tulsa, Okla.; Continental Oil Company and former Vice President Edward Karstett, Denver, Colo.; Pure Oil Company and G. C. Morris, sales manager, Chicago, Ill.; Shell Petroleum Corporation, and President Alexander Fraser, St. Louis, Mo.

Sinclair Refining Company and Vice President J. W. Carnes, New York City; Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation and Vice President Robert W. McDowell, Tulsa, Okla.; Phillips Petroleum Company and Frank Phillips, president, Bartlesville, Okla.; The Ohio Oil Company; Skelly Oil Company and President W. G. Skelly, Tulsa, Okla.

We are going to take these oil wealth stories from Russell county with several pinches of salt since reading in the Record that a cooperative creamery is being organized in Russell. We've never seen an oil man hurrying home Sunday night to milk the cows.—Topeka Journal.

**Gordon for Governor**  
The columns of the Kansas Union Farmer are open for advertising from candidates for political position. In this issue is published one for Gerald Gordon, Republican, who seeks the office of Governor.

Mr. Gordon operates a 480 acre farm in Doniphan county, and has served in the state legislature. He is a Master Farmer, class of 1933.

**For Better Live Stock Sales**  
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"Your Own Firm"  
The Farmers Union  
Kansas City - Wichita - Parsons

**LOCAL SUPPLIES**

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

Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing:  
Application Cards, 20 for... 5c  
Constitution... 5c  
Credential Blanks, 10 for... 5c  
Demit Blanks, 15 for... 25c  
Local Sec. Receipt Book... 50c  
Farmers Union Watch Pdb... 50c  
Farmers Union Button... 25c

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

WRITE TO  
Kansas Farmers Union  
Box 51  
Salina, Kansas

## UP TO THE VOTERS

Government Should Function to Give Fairness to All Groups

Should our legislative bodies—state and national—be composed of representatives of class groups, contending for class legislation and class advantages, asks L. S. Herron in the Nebraska Union Farmer, or should they be composed of fair-minded men and women, not looking for any class advantage, but only a fair and free field?

"If we conceive the function of government in economic matters to be only to maintain a free and fair field," he writes, "Then we will believe that only men and women who will seek only fairness to all groups and classes, and special advantages and privileges to none."

Is it not time to give attention to the election of men who have this conception of government? he asks.

**Sheep and Lambs Up in Value and in Numbers**

The number of all sheep and lambs on farms in Kansas in 1938, is estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at 52,918,000 head, which is 330,000 head larger than a year earlier. The number of stock sheep was smaller than a year ago, but the larger number of lambs on feed brought the total above last year. The number of stock sheep was below a year earlier in nearly all of the important Western sheep States except Texas and Wyoming, and the total in the thirteen Western sheep States was 406,000 head smaller. The value per head, \$8.12, of all sheep and lambs was 10 cents higher than a year earlier, and the total value of \$523,746,000 was about \$7,400,000 larger.

Consumption of wheat in the United States has decreased during the last 30 years from slightly more than five bushels per person per year to a little more than four bushels, according to W. E. Grimes, Kansas State College. This decline in wheat consumption has been the result of changes in occupation and food habits. Other food products have been substituted for wheat in many cases.

All sales of livestock and live poultry made at so called community or auction sales are deemed to be wholesale and therefore are not subject to the state sales tax.

**A SHORT APPLE YIELD**

Kansas' apple crop this year will be only 25 to 30 per cent as large as last year's crop, according to George W. Kinkade, secretary of the State Horticultural Society.

It used to be "Kansas grows the best wheat in the world" on the letterheads of the Osborne County Farmers Union Cooperative Business Association. Now it is "Kansas grows the most wheat in the world."

Some farmers might be more inclined to reduce the wheat acreage next fall if they could arrange for Uncle Sam to take over the tractor and combine notes.—Topeka Journal.

**F. U. MANAGERS HAVE GOOD MEET**

(continued from page 1)  
tension of credit than any other thing, he said. Speculation is bad for the manager, too. If the manager wins, he gets no credit, but the operations are taken as a matter of course. If he loses, the manager gets the blame and much criticism. Good business and speculation simply do not go together. Mr. Snyder emphasized the importance of a good accounting system, and regular audits. H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association,

made a short talk. The life blood of the Jobbing Association comes from the country elevator, he said, and was concerned with the health of local cooperative elevators.

"I wish you managers could feel a little more keenly that you own the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, and that when things are wrong you have a voice in changing them," Mr. Witham said. "An association has to make a profit to stay in business, but the cooperative belongs to the people who furnish its business."

Mr. Witham also agreed with Mr. Bateman in condemning the use of the storage sales contract. No loss results when the contract is used as it should be. But if a concern goes broke, a farmer may lose his whole crop in storage.

Short talks were made by George Hobbs, former manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company; Glenn Hewitt, manager of the Osawatimie Farmers Cooperative Union; Rex Troutman, editor of the Kansas Union Farmer; J. B. Smith of Vickers Petroleum Company, Wichita; and V. E. Rand, of Economy Oil Company.

**For Reduction Program**

The evening banquet concluded the meeting. Mr. Rucker was the principal speaker here, presenting a discussion of the 1938 AAA program, and Crop Insurance.

"If labor and business control their production, then farmers must control their production if both are to exist in the same civilization," he said. Mr. Rucker believed a low loan rate for the farmer was necessary if American wheat might enter world trade.

Mr. Vesceky later spoke informally against this, believing the farmer should get as near a parity wheat price as possible, and that the loan feature of the Act should be as high as funds can permit.

A dance program by several students of the Mary Ellen Rathbun school of dancing following Mr. Rucker's talk, marked the conclusion of the day's sessions, the dance routines and voice numbers receiving the enthusiastic applause of the visitors.

**OSBORNE FARMERS UNION IN \$2,700,000 BUSINESS**

(continued from page 1)  
John Fenzel, state Farmers Union director, and Rex Troutman, editor of the Kansas Union Farmer, for an inspection tour. From Osborne one needs travel 30 miles in each direction to visit all Farmers Union points.

South and across the county line one drives to Luray. The roads are good in Osborne county but better without too much rain. All roads can be depended upon to lead somewhere. Where the farms are generally of a half section size or larger, there is no need to keep improved the road on each side of a farm section. At many a crossroads a driver has a choice of an improved sanded highway against two weed covered, open

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SALINA - KANSAS

**Keep Ahead of the Weather**

**Hail and Wind May Bring Despair But Not If You Have Insurance**

A land of sunshine with Agriculture's riches can change quickly into a land of despair—with just a sudden change in the weather—bringing storm with Hail and Wind. Don't let the weather threaten your financial program. Use insurance to protect your crops until after harvest—with a short term, economical policy.

A sudden shower turning into hail, those little frozen pellets of destruction, and a promising crop is laid waste. No one knows when hail may come or to what extent crops may be damaged. The stability and soundness of the mutual plan of insurance is unquestioned.

Organized April 18, 1914, The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas has enjoyed successful growth. Starting from a small beginning, it now has policies in force over the entire state, amounting to many hundreds of thousands of dollars. Never has the company missed paying a proven loss. That's the reason for the thousands of satisfied policy holders. See your local agent, or write the central office.

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spaced roadways marked by undated rough ruts of wagon travellers.

It is a land of wheat on every side. Swallowed in the spaciousness of the country, oftentimes not a farm home is to be seen. Farmers hope for a good yield of wheat but must wait for harvest to learn if the late freeze did much damage. Many wheat heads indicate a poor "fill."

A person just from Eastern Kansas wonders at the occasional farms having no barn. The Osborne farmer is a tractor and implement farmer, sometimes even neglecting to give these shelter. Live stock is scarce, but what is to be seen appears of particularly good blood.

Creeks are lined with dead timber, trees killed by the recent years of drought. But the infamous blow-laws now are nailed to the earth with green outgrowth.

From Luray, the party travelled to Waldo, to the inland town of Covert with its attractive oil and cream station, a business built around the organization of the Covert Farmers Union Local; to Alton, back on paved highway. Seven are employed at the Alton store, three men and two girls. The store grew from a lowly start of farmers' pooled orders.

**Much Alton Storage**  
The Farmers Union elevators at Alton are something to behold. There are three elevators, and six big concrete storage tanks. At Bloomington the Farmers Union elevator and oil station are right on the main highway. The station is a new one, with way, The station is a new one, with KFU gasoline pumps displaying

themselves attractively. Inside is displayed a Fairbanks-Morse radio, marketed through Farmers Union channels, the Jobbing Association. The inspection tour passed Osborne and turned north to Portis, and here was more of a good Farmers Union business story. Photographic snapshots were taken at points visited and will appear soon in these columns. But the day was too short for such a long Farmers Union jaunt about the county, and this particular inspection party decided to postpone further inspections, and returned to Osborne, and shortly afterward, homeward.

**Classified Ads**

**FREE CATALOG—Frostproof, Certified, Field-Grown Cabbage and Onion Plants. Also Tomato, Pepper, Sweet Potato, Eggplant, Cauliflower, and other plants. Special offers. Write today. Union Plant Co., 5-26 Arkansas, Ark.**

**ATTENTION: Will trade Florida farm land and 2 building lots for land in South-Central Kansas. Write A. Edwards, Tarpon Springs, Florida.**

**ELECTRIC FENCER — \$9.75 complete! Guaranteed. Details Free. Sentinel, Dept. K-901, Cincinnati, Ohio. 7-21**

**BINDER TWINE**

We have a Binder Twine to fill your every requirement—KFU EXTRA QUALITY, FARMERS UNION STANDARD and GREEN SIGNAL. All three brands are strong, even and well treated with insect repellent, all are made with long, uniform fiber and thoroughly tested.

Our dealers are conveniently located throughout Kansas so that you may get the twine you want easily and quickly. If these twines are not available in your immediate territory, write us for the name of your nearest dealer.

Avoid costly delays in harvesting by having on hand a sufficient supply of KFU EXTRA QUALITY, FARMERS UNION STANDARD, or GREEN SIGNAL BINDER TWINE.

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Keep Ahead of the Weather

Hail and Wind May Bring Despair But Not If You Have Insurance

A land of sunshine with Agriculture's riches can change quickly into a land of despair—with just a sudden change in the weather—bringing storm with Hail and Wind. Don't let the weather threaten your financial program. Use insurance to protect your crops until after harvest—with a short term, economical policy.

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