



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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Far. Union Research Is Established

National Organization Contracts With Farm Research, Inc., for Services

Farm Research, Inc., Washington, D. C., will act as the National Farmers Union Research Bureau in Washington, according to arrangements made by National President John Vesecky, on instruction by the national board.

"The National Board is of the opinion that much good work can be done in the legislative and administrative way," said Mr. Vesecky, "by having a resident Research and Contact man in Washington who will keep us informed about everything going on there which might be of interest to the Farmers Union folks, and also do whatever other work the National Board would want them to do."

The service of the Research Bureau will also, to a reasonable degree, be open to the state Farmers Union organizations. A letter of June 6 from C. J. Coe, Farm Research, Inc., advised that the service of the Research Bureau will be to provide legislative, administrative, and contact information to the Farmers Union organizations. The service will be to provide legislative, administrative, and contact information to the Farmers Union organizations. The service will be to provide legislative, administrative, and contact information to the Farmers Union organizations.

"For example, we are starting now on a first job for you, which gives great promise. It will be an 'inside' and useable digest of the Federal Trade Commission's report on the farm machinery trust, the first part of which is being made available today. You may remember that last year the Federal Trade Commission made a study of the food trusts which was not published and that we made a digest of the unpublished material which was printed in the November and December issues of Facts for Farmers."

"The press release issued today on the Agricultural Implement Trust, indicates immediately starting work to get the material from the report for the Farmers' Union. Congress may again refuse to appropriate funds to publish the report in full."

AGAINST GRAIN GAMBLING

Belleville Editor Denounces Stock Market Operators, and Senator Capper Comments

Placing in the Congressional Record a recent editorial by A. Q. Miller in the Belleville Telescope, denouncing "gambling in wheat," Senator Arthur Capper told the Senate June 8: "The United States seems to be due for a wheat crop of close to 900 million bushels, which will be a total supply of well over a billion bushels of wheat for the coming marketing year. Of course, seeing that the rest of the world also appears to be due to have larger than normal crops, that means low priced wheat."

"But it is little short of criminal, at a time like this, to see the Board of Trade gamblers driving prices still farther down. Last year the United States produced something over 800 million bushels of wheat, the Chicago Board of Trade gamblers bought and sold some ten thousand million bushels. Producers and consumers, first one group and then the other, suffer from this gambling in the necessities of life. I am in entire sympathy with Editor Miller's demand that this gambling in wheat be more effectively curbed."

Railroad Labor Newspaper Into Study of Finance

"Profit" Is Not In Vocabulary of Railroad Accountants—Interest On Bonded Indebtedness Swallows Operating Income

Regardless of whether farmers operate at a profit or a loss the grain must be moved to market, and the railroads in this section are expecting this to be a prosperous season. Railway finances have been a subject of much discussion the last year and the following editorial from "Labor," the newspaper owned by 15 standard railroad labor organizations and is their official Washington weekly, may be of interest to the Kansas farmer.

—The editor

In an editorial, "Railway Age" scolds "Labor." It is deeply annoyed by the statement in Labor a few weeks ago that during the eight years of the depression the railroads of the United States had average profit of "about \$594,000,000 a year," and the brazen old "propagandist" is simply horrified by Labor's claim that this extremely important fact has been kept from the public by "tricky bookkeeping."

"But," says Railway Age, "railroad accounting terminology does not even contain the word 'profit'—so, when Labor accuses the railroads of misusing a term which they never use, it is simply belaboring a straw man, of its own manufacture."

GOOD FUN AT JUNIOR CAMPS



Here are Colorado Juniors enjoying a game in beautiful Estes Park at their 1937 camp. The season of camps is rapidly approaching. The Farmers Union All-State Camp will be held in Estes Park, Colorado, July 13 to 23. The first Kansas Farmers Union Junior camp will be at Eureka Lake Park, August 1 to 6.

First Ks. Farmers Union Junior Camp Will Be August 1-6 at Eureka Lake

Plans for the first Kansas Farmers Union Junior Camp are going ahead with enthusiasm. This camp will be held from August 1 to 6 at the Eureka Lake Park, about four miles west of Manhattan, on Highway 40.

The Salina Farmers Union Oil Company is going to send one camper, announces R. L. Flory, manager. Rex Lear, of the Farmers Union Life Insurance Company, is president of this all association. Employees of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, Mo., have voted to pay expenses of another.

James Walker, youthful president of the McPherson County Farmers Union, will represent his county organization. Locals in the same county are considering other youth leaders.

The cost of the camp is \$5.00, of which \$2.00 is to be paid to the state office at time of registration, which should be not later than July 27, and the balance, \$3.00, is paid upon reaching camp.

The camp program begins Monday afternoon, August 1 and ends at the following Saturday. From most parts of the state the camp can be reached in half a day, so the Junior Camp is well confined to a week's duration.

The Eureka Lake camp will easily

SALES TAX RETURNS

First Year's Collections Total About \$10,400,000, Reports Commission Chairman

Receipts from Kansas' 2 per cent sales tax totaled \$9,537,100 for the first eleven months it was in effect, ending April 30, the State Tax Commission reported June 7. This included \$319,628 compensating tax on products bought in other states tax free and brought to Kansas.

Chairman W. C. Fink predicted that May returns, to be reported at the end of this month, will be at least \$800,000, bringing the sales tax receipts for the first year it has been in effect to about \$10,400,000.

Mr. Fink said the cost of administering the tax for the first 12 months was \$243,100. The commission purchased during the year 30,775,500 two-mill tokens and 21,191,500 one-mill tokens.

Of course, the railroads never use the word "profit," because everyone can understand what that word means. They prefer "net railway operating income," and "other income," and "net income." That is what Railway Age calls terminology. But Labor prefers the word "tricky," feeling it is much easier to understand and much more accurate.

Railway Age admits that "net operating income" is what the railroads have left after they have paid all expenses, including taxes. Labor says that is profit on the investment, but Railway Age insists that profit does not begin until interest has been paid on over 10,000,000,000 of bonds.

Opinions Differ

Labor says that's absurd, because the bonds represent practically all the money actually invested in the railroads.

Railway Age maintains the latter statement is "untrue," but it is not untrue. Of course, the railroads have about \$8,000,000,000 of stock outstanding, but not more than 15 per cent of the par value of that stock represents money actually invested in the railroads. As a matter of fact, all the money received from the sale of bonds didn't find its way into the roads. A lot of it stuck to the fingers

(continued on page 4)

Insurance Is Outside AAA Soil Program

Crop Risk Agency Desires Only To Avoid Conflict With Control Program

Farmers will not have to enter the soil conservation program of the AAA to obtain insurance under the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, according to Roy M. Green, manager, June 8. Representative Ed Rees of Kansas was in error, Mr. Green asserted, when he told Congress that wheat growers would need to sign with the AAA before they could participate in the insurance plan.

Pointing to part 2, section 20, of a bulletin recently published by the department of agriculture, Mr. Green explained that a farmer could participate in the 1939 insurance program as long as he followed "good farming practices." The following year, he added, the farmer, if he desired insurance, could not exceed "by a large percentage" the allotment given him when the national wheat acreage is established.

Reports furnished him by county committees and farm agents, Mr. Green said, indicated about 20 to 30 per cent of the wheat grown in the region served by the Kansas City office would apply for insurance on their 1939 crop, the first to be insured.

"We figured that the first year, with everything new," he continued, "we would be doing well if 12 to 15 per cent of the farmers applied." Mr. Green said that a "cut off date" probably would be set the last of August, after which farmers no longer could apply for insurance on the 1939 crop. He explained that was to prevent speculation by winter wheat farmers who, seeing a dry fall approaching, might seek the insurance as a gamble and not as a good farming practice.

Land Bank Loans

New Law Is Needed To Extend Interest Rates

Extension of the reduced interest rate on Federal Land Bank loans is provided for by HR 10530 which extends for two additional years, through June 30, 1940, the 3 1/2 per cent interest rate on certain loans and provides for a 4 per cent rate on Land Bank Commissioner loans until July 1, 1940.

This is the same measure which Congress passed last year. This year's bill has passed the House and has been reported favorably by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. One attempt has already been made to bring it onto the floor of the Senate but the move was blocked.

Unless this Bill is passed, the interest rate paid on Federal Land Bank mortgage loans will rise to 4 per cent beginning July 1, 1939, and will rise again on July 1, 1940, to whatever rate of interest is written into the farmer's contract. For 85 per cent of the mortgages the contract rate is 5 per cent or more; on some Federal Land Bank mortgages the rate is as high as 6 1/2 per cent.

Further, if the Bill is not passed the rate of interest on Land Bank Commissioner loans will continue at 4 per cent until July 1, 1939, but would then jump to 5 per cent.

This reduction in interest rates that has been provided over the last few years saves farmers 39 million dollars a year. This is, of course, a sizeable sum; and even though failure to pass the Bill this session would bring about an increase of only 1 1/2 per cent on the Federal Land Bank mortgages in 1938-39, nevertheless it is important to continue the principle and prevent the sharp increase in rates that would automatically occur on July 1, 1939.

Plan Poultry Congress

Efforts Will Be Made To Enroll 10,000 Kansas Members

Definite plans to enlist the active support of every Kansas county in putting over the Kansas section of the World's Poultry Congress to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, July 28 to August 7, 1939, were outlined June 1 at a meeting of the Kansas Poultry Industry Committee in the office of J. C. Mohler, Topeka, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

It will be the first time the Congress has been held in the United States, and every effort will be made to see that this state's representation is a matter of pride to every citizen.

The committee decided to expand into county organizations where efforts will be made to enroll 10,000 or more Kansas members in the Poultry Congress. A fee of \$1 will be charged; 25 per cent of the money raised will be used to set up a Kansas exhibit at Cleveland, and the balance will be spent for Kansas' share in other features of the show.

Alkire Is Improving

L. J. Alkire, manager of the Wichita house of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, is reported as "improving nicely" and now is at home, 1714 Farview Avenue, Wichita. He is recovering from a major operation of May 26.

Honor to Miss Cowger

Miss Pauline Cowger, secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, was elected first vice president of the Business and Professional Women's clubs, June 7, at the organization's state convention in Independence.

Base of 60c Looms for Wheat Loan

Plan for Rate to Vary With Distance from Markets and Grade of Quality

Rates for the forthcoming wheat loan will vary as to grade and distance from central markets, according to Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials, June 8. The new farm law provisions relating to commodity loans gives the AAA authority to set the rate between 52 and 75 per cent of "parity" price—a theoretical "fair" price which government economists place at \$1.15 a bushel.

On this basis, the loan rate may be between 60 and 86 cents a bushel. While AAA officials emphasized that no decision on the rates had been made, they indicated that the "base" rate would be close to 60 cents a bushel.

Loan rates would decrease as distances from central markets increased. It is quite possible, officials said, that the loan rate in western Kansas, for example, would be as low as 40 to 45 cents a bushel.

Facing prospects of a bumper wheat crop that may establish a record-breaking surplus of at least 400 million bushels, AAA officials declared it was their hope growers would approve loan rates that would not tend to peg prices above world markets and retard exports.

The purpose of the loan, they said, was to help farmers without surplus wheat from the market to prevent demoralization of prices. Only growers who complied with the 1938 soil conservation program will be eligible for loans, officials said. This means that regardless of the farmer participation in the loan plan, there will be a substantial volume of "free" wheat to come on the market.

Better grades would be eligible for loans up to possibly 75 or 80 cents a bushel, while rates for lower grades would be less than 60 cents.

Details of the program have yet to be approved by Secretary Wallace and directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation, agencies which will make the loans, according to George E. Farrell, director of the western division of the AAA.

PLAN AMERICAN ROYAL

Hog Breeding Classifications Are Being Considered by Officials

'Kansas City, Mo.—When the 40th annual American Royal Life Stock Show makes its bow to the public October 15-22, it may include additional classes that are now being considered according to Secretary A. M. Paterson. At the present time show officials are contemplating the addition this year of hog breeding classifications. However, no definite decision has been made to include such classes as officials hope to receive exhibitor reaction before making a decision.

The American Royal will again offer complete classifications for beef cattle. Over \$13,000 will be offered in premiums in cattle breeding classes and over \$6,000 has been earmarked for the carlot cattle classes. Auction sales of breeding, fat and feeder cattle are also scheduled for this year's show.

Vocational agricultural students' and 4-H club members' fat stock classes will again make up the big junior division of the American Royal. These groups will hold their annual meetings here in Kansas City during the show week.

Premium lists for this year's show will be available after July 15. The list will encompass the show field of livestock world with beef cattle, hog, sheep, draft horse and mule classifications as well as the usual full classification in the light horse division.

F. U. Adopts Plan for Hospitalization

State Board Approves Colorado Insurance Association—Program Has Developed Rapidly—Is Built On Sound Principles of Service

Approval of the National Union Security Association has been given by the board of directors of the Kansas Farmers Union. The splendid showing of the association since its organization and the enthusiastic support it is receiving in other Farmers Union states were considered in giving this approval.

James G. Patton, secretary of the Colorado Farmers Union, has been chiefly instrumental in guiding its development.

Cooperative hospitalization insurance provides a mechanism immediately available to every individual or family belonging to the Farmers Union for prepaying on a cost basis all required hospital care. So far as such an individual or family is concerned, the hospital within their reach becomes a cooperative hospital at least in "cost" sense.

When a sufficient number of clients have been obtained in any community or area and if the construction and operation of a cooperative hospital is shown to be desirable, the actual job of creating the hospital set-up is more than half done. The cooperative insurance company is the business mechanism for enrolling members and collecting the payments, leaving the hospital free to render the professional services for which it is designed.

Meets Wide Approval

"One person in fifteen goes to a hospital each year. Many who ought to have the services of a hospital do not go for lack of money or for fear of resulting debt obligation," explains Mr. Patton. "Suppose the purchaser of cooperative hospital insurance needs an appendicitis operation. Ordinarily he would expect a hospital bill of at least \$100. If ambulance services, medicines, drugs and dressings are added, it will usually run substantially higher. If he has a Farmers Union Hospitalization policy, he simply presents his identification card which is accepted as advance payment for a total period of not to exceed 21 days.

"Hospitals are glad to cooperate. The number of clients is increased, the necessity for insisting upon advance payments or finding themselves with bad accounts is eliminated. Cooperative hospitalization insurance is the first step in complete cooperative health service."

In filling out an application for hospitalization insurance, the client is taken to give the number of one's Farmers Union Local in order that the state secretary may check on payment of 1938 Farmers Union dues. The hospitalization offer is available only to members of the Farmers Union who have paid their dues for 1938 as shown by the records of the State Office.

All local secretaries should remit promptly any dues which they have received from members of the local so that the records of the State Office will agree with the records of the local regarding payment of dues.

FCA To Local Association

Organize Miltonvale Farmers Union

Geo. Ruffner Is Elevator Manager

Miltonvale — George Ruffner, formerly manager of the Farmers Union elevator at Beattie, is the manager of the elevator of the newly organized association here. This elevator is one of the Farm Credit Administration's elevators passed this year by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. Local organization and control was furthered by this action of the Jobbing Association, leases to local cooperative associations being out of question at the time.

By-laws were adopted at its first membership meeting, June 1, by a gathering of about 60 farmers.

The following officers were elected: George Shannon, president; Otto Matson, vice president; John Matson, secretary; H. A. Coate and C. J. Eye, directors.

PROTESTS A WHEAT RULE

Kansas Has Satisfactory Bonded Warehouse Law, Gov. Huxman Says

Gov. Walter A. Huxman has protested a proposed rule that wheat must be stored in federal licensed elevators in order to obtain government loans.

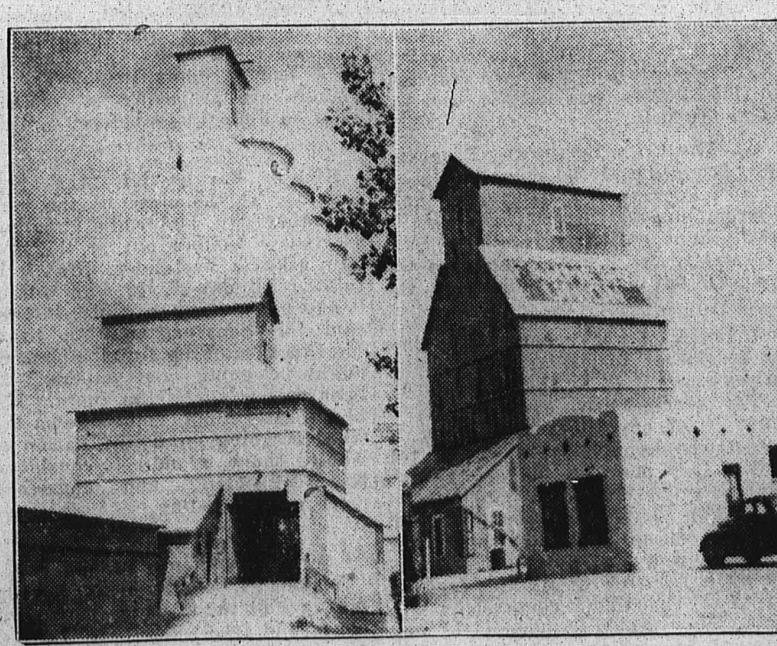
In a letter to the secretary of agriculture, June 8, the governor pointed out that Kansas has a satisfactory bonded warehouse law and state grain inspection methods have been accepted by government officials.

Into Oil Business

Carlton — A bulk plant with KFU petroleum products for country delivery began operation here in May. Equipment includes three 12,000 storage tanks; another is under consideration. Albert Jones is general manager here, having charge of the oil business as well as the elevator.

This column always has doubted the efficacy of capital punishment as a crime deterrent but we are willing to waive any doubt where kidnappers are concerned and let them have the worst.—The Parsons Sun.

In Osborne County



To the left: At Alton the Osborne Co. Farmers Union has all three elevators in town, and six big concrete storage tanks, four shown in this picture.

To the right: Here is the Bloomington elevator, and the KFU service station right on Highway 24. The Osborne Farmers Union handles petroleum supplies, as it ships grain, 100 per cent through the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. Notice the big-lettered "Farmers Union" painted on the elevator.

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 16, 1938

Considerable interest has been evidenced in the article in the last number of the Kansas Union Farmer telling of the Osborne Farmers Union. It is well for Farmers Union members to know what is being done by other Locals and other business organizations throughout the state. We plan to bring this information to members through these columns. Local assistance in the preparation of the material and the securing of photographs of representative business developments are invaluable, and greatly appreciated by the editor.

If Nazi Germany were as interested in the welfare of its minority groups as in Czechoslovakia's minority Nazi group, Europe would be resting easy.

What Is This Thing?

A parity price is figured from average yields. When the production is lowered, the parity price would need rise, if the farmer's income would be normal. The farmer figures his income by multiplying price by quality, minus cost of production. Changes cannot be made to lower quantity without increasing parity price. In an agricultural program, higher parity, and the securing of photographs of representative business developments are invaluable, and greatly appreciated by the editor.

To Do, or Not to Do?

The action of the Liverpool wheat market tends to a belief foreign interests expect to buy our surplus at their own price, R. I. Mansfield, Chicago grain man, said June 7. His statement suggests that export dumping doesn't do nice things to world prices. It is certainly an argument for the reduction program, and allotments.

At the same time, farmers asked to reduce their wheat acreage about 50 per cent in a country unquestionably suited to wheat are hesitating to accept the belief that a half a loaf is better than none. The traditional acceptance policy is that a half price is better than none; emphasis on hard work, long hours and quality production, nature approving.

The President's Column

—By JOHN FROST

Cooperation or Opposition
We are making progress in solving the surplus problem of Agriculture—a problem that has been acute since

the World War. It is a new and big problem, and the solution requires trial of the most likely plans, correction of errors, and further trials. It would be unprecedented if the first plan tried was heavenly perfect. There are so many conflicting interests, and so many different ideas, that even farmers are not wholly agreed on the same plan. The solution will require clear thinking and a lot of patience with and charity for those who differ with us in thought and interest.

Our own Farmers Union Domestic Allotment Plan for cost of production on domestic consumption has been repeatedly voted down in Congress. So, being in the minority, what shall we do? Shall we go into riotous revolt against all other plans, and refuse to cooperate with any other plan that our best to defeat such other plan without trial? Suppose some day the majority shifts to our plan. How would we like it then, if the minority opposed to our majority agreed plan, moved heaven and earth to smear our majority agreed plan, and defeat a fair trial of it? Are not majorities entitled to rule in a Republic?

The Golden Rule, adopted as a part of our Farmers Union Program, is the best rule ever made for the guidance of human conduct. We would do unto others what we would want them to do unto us.

The policy of our National Farmers Union is to appeal to every Administration—regardless of which party—to get the best possible program for Agriculture, preferring, of course, our own cost of production program. But failing to get our own program, the National Farmers Union purposes to cooperate with the Government Plan, and get all of the good possible out of the Administration Plan, and thus by friendly cooperation be in a position to plead for bettering the program. In a recent broadcast, representing the Board of Directors of the National Farmers Union, President Glenn Talbot of the North Dakota Farmers Union said the present Farm Law was far from perfect, but that it was the best program Agriculture had yet received.

Here are some of the good things about the 1938 Farm Law, generally acceptable to farm organizations.

1. The Secretary of Agriculture must help the Farm Organizations secure fair and reasonable freight rates.

2. Research programs are launched to find new markets and new uses for farm products.

3. The Crop Insurance Program, long requested by the Farmers Union, insures farmers of a 3-4 average yield—premiums and losses to be paid in grain kept permanently in an Ever Normal Granary, never sold into the market, but always stabilizing the market.

4. Loans on wheat and corn in time of surpluses to put a bottom under prices guaranteed by the Government. The principal criticism of the Farm Law is in opposition to quotas. If disastrous surpluses threaten, the Farm Law provides quotas (which plan is a part of the National Farmers Union Plan) above abundant need may be set up to stay ruinously low prices. But quotas must be authorized by a 2-3 vote of all the farmers affected (whether cooperators or not). This provides democratic machinery for coping with the surplus threat, and gives to the opponents of the quota the big advantage of being able to defeat the quota by 1 vote more than 1-3 of the total vote.

Many people insist on new clothing for spring, but go right on wearing the same old disreputable expression.—Leavenworth Times.

The Cloak Room

W. P. Lambertson

Dan Casement is about half right now, but he was all wet a dozen years ago when he opposed the McNary-Haugen Bill.

Frank Hague may be un-American in refusing to let Jerry O'Connell speak in Jersey City; yet we feel this is tyranny tempered with justice. It is what goes over the tucker that makes the price of wheat, the accumulation of supply and demand and a world market in Liverpool. The New Deal hasn't got that yet.

Gary of Ind., over the radio, and Bunderup of Neb., on the floor, each day for a week now are telling us really how to drive the money-changers from the temple.

Pupils packed in a school auditorium along with babies crying and fans flying suffered for an hour while they heard why the tax bill wasn't signed. This was not the "frontier of social justice." Even the Members of Congress didn't understand what was in the bill.

Gen. Smedley Butler, retired marine, told us Sunday night that "Home Sweet Home" should be our national anthem, that we should stay on our own shores, keep our drums quiet, shoot only when we could see the whites of their eyes and practice a little sound government rather than government by sound.

The President told the Annapolis graduates Thursday that when he was Asst. Sec'y. of Navy, on a previous similar occasion, he had gone sound asleep on the platform between two superiors. He admitted that nothing could have been more shameful, more humiliating and yet so satisfying.

The New Deal is wearing out in Iowa.

Red rust, grasshoppers and candidates will be the pestilences for the next six weeks. Congress is adjourning.

Will women interested in public affairs meet their challenge for equality and file for committee work in their home precincts?

While Kansas is getting more water, the Senates is getting less. In '36, other House drank \$12,000 of mineral water, but in '37 only \$7,800 worth.

To date Federal Housing has raised only a few rafters, but it has set up 3,100 positions which pay over \$2,500 each. This ought to increase purchasing power.

Kenneth Romney, Sergeant at Arms didn't meet the Crown Prince's son and his Russian wife on common ground; he took them at once to the Speaker's gallery.

For a long time we were pleased because the State Department kept small. Since assuming the duties of Congress on trade and treaty agreements, it is pushing the War Department out of their joint traditional home.

The speed of a shell shot from a 16-inch gun as it leaves the muzzle is a mile in 1-2-3 seconds. House Members are getting all set for the chance to shoot home as the gavel falls. They have been here all but two and a half months since the 75th Congress convened.

Bob Feller's stretch is like that of old Dazzy Vance. Jack Garner's is similar to Charley Daves' after lunch. The influence of the V. P. is making the Wage-Hour Bill horizontal, too.

WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS

(By C. W. H.)

When the House passed the Wage-Hours Bill it was too busy to observe the principles embodied in the measure. The bill provides eventually for a 40-hour week but the House was in session 12 hours. It also approves stringent anti-child labor provisions, but busy pages under 16 years of age served the law makers.

Congressman Boyer, of Illinois, bought a ticket to the big circus which was in Washington recently, and the program for Agriculture, preferring, of course, our own cost of production program. But failing to get our own program, the National Farmers Union purposes to cooperate with the Government Plan, and get all of the good possible out of the Administration Plan, and thus by friendly cooperation be in a position to plead for bettering the program. In a recent broadcast, representing the Board of Directors of the National Farmers Union, President Glenn Talbot of the North Dakota Farmers Union said the present Farm Law was far from perfect, but that it was the best program Agriculture had yet received.

And here comes Senator Bridges with a resolution offering \$1000 reward for information leading to the conviction of persons who unlawfully enter and steal the property of Senators. Awhile back one stole valuable papers from the office of Bridges, which explains the why of the resolution.

An end-of-the-session atmosphere can be sensed at the Capitol, and thousands of bills are breathing their last in committees. The law makers are preparing to close up shop on June 15 or before.

Senator Barkley left the Senate chamber at the close of the session the other day, and while standing at a window looking out at the dreary day, asked a bystander, "Has it been raining all day?" He was told that it had been. "When you're in there," said the Senator, pointing towards the chamber, you forget about what might be going on outside." The Senator has something there. If the Senate were only more aware of what is going on in the nation as a whole, there would be considerably more understanding.

Is Warehouse Manager
Wakeney Ferdinand Gregor is manager of the Farmers Union warehouse and feed plant here. He began his duties about the middle of May. His experience includes work at Dodge City with the Farmers Cooperative Elevator Association, under James Dean.

A better term for it, we think, than either depression or recession, is "Big Business Sulk." Where big business dominates, it is the worst.—Emporia Times.

U. S. Department of Agriculture and Interior May Work at Cross-Purposes

Department of Interior Through Irrigation and Dam Projects Adds to U. S. Farm Acreages While Department of Agriculture is Concerned With Allotments

Announcement by the Department of Agriculture, through the Agricultural Adjustment administration, that is a "land restoration" goal of 6,000,000 acres has been fixed for the ten Great Plains states has brought to the fore two governmental policies, and discussion of them has become free. One of the policies—land restoration to grass—takes land out of use for crops; the other—water power development—adds land to available acreage for crop cultivation. The first operation is managed by the Department of Agriculture and the second is controlled by the Department of the Interior.

In the AAA announcement, it was stated that the program contemplated restoration of land to grass in the ten states in following amounts:

Colorado	1,375,000 acres
Kansas	750,000 acres
Montana	875,000 acres
Nebraska	425,000 acres
South Dakota	550,000 acres
New Mexico	150,000 acres
North Dakota	1,025,000 acres
Oklahoma	300,000 acres
Texas	425,000 acres
Wyoming	125,000 acres

To all farmers who cooperate with the AAA in taking land out of production and returning it to grass, the government will pay 50 cents an acre for three years. The land must remain "permanently" in grass under the agreements which the farmers are asked to sign, and in addition the farmers will be required to take such steps as are necessary to insure proper cover. That is, if there is not enough natural reseeding, the farmers are required to encourage early grass growth by seeding artificially. If they fail to do these things, the regulations provide that one dollar an acre will be deducted from any AAA payments which the farm may "otherwise have earned."

The general purpose of this program is to prevent soil erosion, to rebuild the land that, according to government soil experts, should never have been cultivated. It was grazing, said the pioneers took over the frontier and the soil experts contend it should still be grazing land.

In addition, this method of soil restoration constitutes a major factor in reduction of crop acreage under the program. It was grazing, said the pioneers took over the frontier and the soil experts contend it should still be grazing land. In reduction of crop acreage under the program, it was grazing, said the pioneers took over the frontier and the soil experts contend it should still be grazing land.

Water Power Development.
In the meantime, while land restoration is going on to a varying amount in almost all states, the ex-

panation of water power development programs under the national government has been pressed. No agency of the government has compiled exact data on the acreage of land brought into production as a result of irrigation of new land with water made available by the great power dam projects. In some instances, the irrigation plans are merely incidental to construction of power projects; in others, irrigation is paramount and power incidental. In still others, like the vast development in the Tennessee valley, power and flood control are pressed jointly as the basis for the government spending.

As part of the irrigation and reclamation program that has been going substantially for a quarter of a century (much of it was done even earlier), there has been vast drain-

age projects whereby millions of acres have been converted into productive and arable lands. To offset these lost refugees, something like 18,000,000 acres of other waste land has been purchased and set aside for new game refugees.

Congress Puzzled
Congressional mail regarding these policies presents various viewpoints.

In the mid regions that now are being made to bloom with water captured behind great concrete dams, the inhabitants of the localities are happy and are expanding their farming; in the areas where land is being taken out of production, the small towns are unhappy because they believe the future holds less and less business for them. Some of the letters voice outright resentment on the part of farmers who contend they will have no means of livelihood at all if they turn added acreage into grass. There are others in those same areas who welcome the government cash, explaining that they have had little cash return from their farming operations.

Among members of congress, the attitude toward these two apparently conflicting policies obviously is mixed. Some have trouble in learning whether the restoration of land to grass cover is desired by a greater number than those desiring to continue farming operations. Those senators and representatives from states or districts being supplied by new and unlimited water strongly favor the government expenditures. Their "back home" areas are destined to grow; their constituencies will become larger, as distinguished from the feeling of some representatives who fear that their populations may slowly decline, the wealth of their districts decrease—and the possibility that eventually it may be necessary under the laws to reduce the number of representatives from their states. They are not enthusiastic about this program, or the part of it, that tends to "remake America."—Publisher's Auxiliary.

So Much Nonsense
Olathe, Kan.
June 2, 1938

In the May 19 number of our paper in column 4, under headline, "Use Airplanes in Farm Program." Such an absurd statement, to make about a farm to any farmer, the last paragraph!

As if any farmer does not know every foot of his land and every ditch thereon and does not need a photograph to be shown to him, H. Walcott seems to think farmers do not have good sense and the men who passed this so-called farm bill knew very little about farming.

All there is to it is to put farming under Government Control.

Sincerely,
Mrs. L. DeVault
Member Lo. o. 1774.

Resolutions of Sympathy
Crawford County
Girard Local 494.

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst a very faithful and respected member, Mr. A. C. Brown, and whereas he is sadly missed, but yet remains with us in pleasant memories; Be it resolved that we give expression of our deep sympathy to the bereaved family.

Blessed are the dead who died in the Lord from henceforth; Yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labors, for their works follow with them.

Farmers Union
Girard, Local.

I am writing you a few lines about our McPherson Co. Farmers Union meeting held at Morning Star school house June 6th. We had with us C. C. Cogswell, member of the State Tax commission from Topeka, our speaker, and his subject was "Taxes." A big crowd came out to hear him. The Juniors of Johnston Local opened the meeting by singing America, and then also favored us with a few more songs. And we had Miss Ekblad, state Junior Leader with us and she talked on Junior work and the state camp that will be held this summer near Manhattan.

Reuben E. Peterson, Secretary.

New Cooperative Book
"The Lord Helps Those!" is the title of a new book written by Bertram B. Fowler, published by Vanguard Press, New York, May 31. It is a story of cooperative organization and adult education under the guidance of St. Francis Xavier University. A special edition of the book has been purchased by The Cooperative League for distribution to members of cooperatives at \$1 a copy. The League address is 167 W. 12th street, New York City.

They tell of a Scotchman who is learning the Braille system for the blind—so he can do his evening reading without running up the electric light bill.

The next meeting will be held at Tipton the first Wednesday in September. The following were appointed to see about the arrangements.—John P. Streit, program; Mrs. Philip Arnold, refreshments and Ed. Misgall, meeting place.

Louis Neff, Secretary Protem.

Riley County Union No. 45
Leonardville, Kan.
June 6, 1938

The following resolutions were adopted by the Riley County Farmers Union, meeting in quarterly session at the Center Hill schoolhouse June 3.

Whereas the National office has seen fit to suspend the charters of three state unions in what we believe to be an illegal and unethical manner—therefore, be it resolved that we express our regret of such action and urge that it be rescinded.

Whereas the Agricultural Adjustment Act has proven to be an expensive, futile, impractical, and un-American plan.

Therefore, be it resolved that we urge the repeal of the Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1938; and the Domestic Allotment plan; and the farmer would receive an American price for that portion of our crop needed for domestic consumption and a price based on world market for the remainder of the crop, be adopted.

In-as-much-as the Farmers Union Insurance Companies, through years of earnest effort and fair dealing have built up a splendid organization, both life and property insurance. Therefore be it resolved that we oppose any effort to set up another

Plan Co-op Discussions at Institute

Washington and Idaho Universities Will Share Sessions, July 11 to 15

Washington, D. C.—The gearing of agricultural cooperation to effective meet changing business practices, economic readjustments, and governmental regulation will loom large among the topics for practical discussion at the 14th annual session of the American Institute of Cooperation, July 11 to 15, on the campuses of the State College of Washington and the University of Idaho.

Shifts in marketing trends, consumptive demands, sales competition and market outlets will be surveyed for a score of products. The effect of federal purchasing programs, administrative control, and foreign trade policies will be appraised on the basis of present and prospective results. With the present picture well in mind, cooperative executives and leading economists will then discuss the logical direction of future cooperative development—from the details of production and management policies to the broad gauge policies of cooperative sales promotion, readjustment in marketing setups, and foreign and domestic industry efforts.

For Co-ordination
Although the Institute itself adopts no resolutions and formulates no policies, the scope of its research has frequently provided the pattern for coordinated activities on the part of the cooperatives. Included on its program will be more than 150 nationally and internationally recognized authorities in the fields of Agricultural marketing, purchasing, education and economics.

Farmer cooperators, no less than their business executives and "hired hands" will find in the sessions a wealth of interest and information. Sessions are arranged with topics of general interest scheduled at the morning and evening meetings, and subjects of specialized importance scheduled at eight or ten afternoon sessions each day, running concurrently.

In addition to the classroom gatherings a score of entertainment features have been arranged, with special emphasis upon those for women and for family groups. Scores of cooperators plan to combine their vacations with the Institute week, and mingle pleasure and profit in the delightful setting of the Pacific Northwest.

Expenses will be surprisingly low, with modern individual dormitory rooms on the campuses; moderately priced meals; and special rail rates.

Credit for Bindweed Control
Manhattan, Kan.—Bindweed control by intensive cultivation will be approved for soil-building credit under the 1938 agricultural conservation program in 31 Kansas counties. It was announced here June 3 by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee. This practice, which carries a soil-building credit of five units per acre (equivalent to \$7.50), is limited to organized weed-control districts. Cultivation of the bindweed in infested areas must have started by May 15 and must be repeated at two-week intervals throughout the growing season, or as long as growth continues.

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

the CONSOLIDATED
printing and stationery co.
SALINA - KANSAS

We write
Licensed Warehouse Bonds
Kansas Farmers Union
Auditing Association
SALINA, KANSAS Phone 570

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

USE U. S. ARMS

France Drafts American Brains and Machinery in War Preparations

France has drafted American brains and machinery to increase its first line fighting planes from 1,400 to 2,400 by next April, according to an Associated Press dispatch.

Members of the chamber of deputies air committee disclosed June 1 that the government hopes virtually to double French active warplanes and has called upon American industry for aid.

The program involves an estimated expenditure of \$1.2 billion francs (\$41.2 million dollars) of which 900 million francs (\$28,300,000) would go to buy American machinery for French aviation factories.

Out of the prospective total of 2,400 planes, 900 would be purchased and the remainder would be drafted into other classes including heavy bombers and scouts.

Air committee members said they were informed by Lucien Bossoutrot, chairman, that in return for a recent order of 100 Curtiss pursuit planes, American manufacturers had agreed to send engineers to France to advise the air ministry. Bossoutrot was described as speaking for the air minister, Guy La Chambre.

WHAT ABOUT YOUR HEART

The heart is like an engine—quietly and steadily pumping to give us power to progress through life. So long as this engine pumps steadily, we give little or no thought to its existence. When something goes wrong, however, we become anxiously aware of this vital organ.

When the engine, or heart, first seems slightly out of order, it is exceedingly important to have an examination by a physician. Many of the signs which you may believe to be heart trouble, such as shortness of breath, fainting, or irregularity of beat, may be caused by some other disorder. Your family physician will be able to determine the cause, and thus, not only relieve your worry but correct the underlying defect.

If diagnosis does reveal heart trouble, remember that in many cases heart disease is curable, particularly if discovered and treated in the early stages. Often serious trouble may be put off for many years.

Watch your child after he has had one of the "children's" diseases or any serious illness, especially diphtheria, rheumatic fever, scarlet fever or measles. Do not allow him to engage in any strenuous activity until your physician gives permission. Caution at this time may prevent serious damage to the heart.

Chronic infections, such as tonsils or teeth, may seriously impair the heart. Such infections should be checked promptly. Returning to work, or active life, too soon after illness is a dangerous strain on the heart, as does sudden indulgence in unusual exercise. When overweight accompanies heart disease it is an added strain on the heart.

Give your heart a chance to keep healthy. Go to your physician for a physical examination every year and follow his advice. Visit your dentist regularly; keep your weight near average for height and age; don't overeat; get adequate sleep and rest; avoid overindulgence in stimulants; do not take headache medicine without consulting a physician; consult him also whenever your child complains of leg or joint pains; avoid intense emotional disturbances. Your heart rests only when you are asleep or lying down. It rests between beats. For your own good, give your heart a chance to rest.

For Strict Neutrality

America has no business in other nations' wars. Frank E. Samuel of Indianapolis, national adjutant of the American Legion, told the Kansas Legion Auxiliary convention in Wichita, June 7. "We can best avoid international entanglements by adhering to the absolute and strict policy of neutrality," he said.

VACATION CLOTHES



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

8222. Dirndl. With Square Neckline. Designed in sizes: 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 14 requires 3 1/3 yards of 35 or 39 inch material with border, and 3 3/8 yards of plain or figured material (without border). Plus 3/4 yard contrast for facing neck, sleeves and skirt edge. The head kerchief in contrast requires 7-8 yard. Price 15c. Send order to Kansas Farmers Union, 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"

"A man's ability to cooperate is the thermometer of his intelligence." —Elbert Hubbard.

YOUR LEADER'S MESSAGE

Esther Ekblad

We're Counting the Days

With each day that goes by we are drawing closer to the day when we will turn our feet toward Eureka Lake Park and there to spend a grand week together. Do you realize that there are only six more weeks until the 1st of August? If you don't believe it, just consult your calendar. Yes, we have six weeks in which to get ready for camp. Are you sure that you have all the details fixed firmly in your mind? Just perchance we have forgotten a few things, here they are again:

The first KANSAS FARMERS UNION JUNIOR & LEADERS CAMP, will be held AUGUST 1-6 at the EUREKA LAKE PARK, MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

The camp is located midway between Manhattan and Ogden on U. S. Highway 40. Plan to arrive at camp during the afternoon of Monday, August 1st, so that you can get settled before the evening meal. Campers will check out after noon on Saturday, August 5.

The fee of \$5.00 covers all camp expenses except 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. Registration blanks will be printed in the Kansas Union Farmer; fill them out and forward to the State Office at the earliest possible date. The registration should reach the Office not later than July 27. Upon receipt of registrations, full camping instructions will be sent.

Anyone between the ages of 14 and 24, whose parents are paid up members of the Farmers Union, is eligible to attend the camp. All Juniors and Leaders are also urged to attend. Visitors will be welcome at all times. If it is impossible for you to spend the week with us, come for a day. One day will be fine, but that will never take the place of staying all week. The classes will be in the form of discussions, so in order to make it easier for all to take part in the discussions, the campers will be divided into groups. While one group is discussing one subject, another will be in some other class, and so on.

One of our first questions usually is, "what do we have to take along." I will answer that lastly. We will sleep on camp cots. Please bring your own pillow and bedding, which includes pillow case, sheets and blanket. Furnish your own bath towels, wash cloths, soap and personal toilet articles. The camp will not be a dress-up affair, so comfortable, washable clothes should be worn. For the girls—cotton dresses, slacks and sport shoes; for the boys—overalls or cotton trousers. One good dress or suit may be needed for evening programs.

Write about any questions that you might have.

FIELD NOTES

My first thought when asked to attend the McPherson county meeting was that they were just wanting to find out if I could swim. Well, if that was their intention, they were disappointed, as the bus went through Salina and on to McPherson without any difficulty. There were a few detours so I saw just about as much dust as water.

The McPherson county Farmers Union met with the Johnstown Local at the Morning Star schoolhouse, the evening of June 6th. The county and on to McPherson without any difficulty. There were a few detours so I saw just about as much dust as water.

One of the outstanding attractions of the evening was the presence of the Juniors and Juveniles of the Johnstown Local and the very interesting program which they presented. The program consisted of the words, songs and readings. An exercise by the Juveniles spelling the words, FARMERS UNION, was very clever. On display were posters made by the Juveniles relative to their study of Weeds.

There are seventeen Junior members in the Johnstown Local and a dozen Juveniles. They hold meetings every two weeks in connection with the regular Local meetings. Mrs. Harriet Eaton is leader of the Juniors and Mrs. Chas. Olson is Juvenile leader. We compliment the young folks and their leaders on the fine work they are doing.

The coming camp was discussed and by the interest shown, we shall expect a large delegation from McPherson county. Don't disappoint us.

Folks, I enjoyed being with you again; will be seeing you at camp.

—Esther Ekblad.

A LEADER WRITES

Home City, Kansas.
June 9, 1938.

Dear Esther:
Just a line or two to let you know how I'm getting along with the Junior work in Marshall County. At Midway Local where we started with the five members I now have twenty-five. I have two other Locals starting the work. We meet with the Union and after their business is transacted we take the floor, occupying the Local officers chairs, later we supply them with a program. Twice a month we meet on the Study Topic. The Juniors Reserves studying together on the National Union Triangle. I also have the Reserves and studying "The Friendship Bracelet Around the World." This we Juveniles study. We have many foreign stamps of the different countries we will study. We are taking up the project of "Dust and Weeds." I am having the children keep notebooks on all lessons and their score cards show up very nicely.

We go picnicking or on a hike once a month. June 7th we had our county meeting at Blue Rapids, the program was furnished by our Juniors, Reserves and Juveniles. Miss Myra Keller read an essay from the study topic "Cooperation." Kenneth Keller played two essays from the study topic "Cooperation." Myra and Marion Shineman gave a recitation and "Tillie and Millie" was asked to tell of the myself gave a little playlet "Tillie and Millie." I was asked to tell of the Junior work which I did, I also read to them the letter I received on the Junior State Camp.

At our next local Union meeting the Juniors will sponsor a penny grab for all, giving a prize. That is our first try on raising funds.

Our next quarterly meeting will be at Waterville, our Juniors will again provide with a program.

Yours truly,
IVA KOEPP, (Marshall Co. Leader.)

Girard Juniors Active

The Juniors were well represented at the Annual Stockholders Meeting held at the Fairgrounds on May 31, 1938. They gave an hour program which was well received. They sold pop and ice cream during the day.

On Tuesday, June 7th they held their regular meeting at the home of George and Elsie Clausen. The meeting was called to order by our leader with the initiation of the officers. Roll call was answered by 15. There were 13 guests present. The treasurer gave a report on the pop and ice cream stand at the Stockholders' meeting. The meeting adjourned and games were played. Refreshments of ice cream and wafers were served. The next meeting will be held at the home of Thelma and Olive Hanshaw, July 5.

Marie Krog,
Reporter,
Girard, Kansas.

DIALOGUE
(Two strong adult characters)
JUST LIKE YOU AND ME

If every Union member were just like you and me,
What kind of a Farmers Union would this be?
I go to Union meetings if I haven't got the blues
And once a year the secretary talks me out of dues.
But I don't see a recompense for all this fuss and talk,
If something doesn't happen soon I'm going soon to balk.
I joined this F. E. C. U. for all that I could get,
If things don't happen soon I think

AT YOUR SERVICE

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

All-State Camp

What are the things that make a vacation one to be remembered? Beautiful surroundings, congenial company and interesting things to do. All of these will be found at Estes Park, at the All-State Camp.

Estes Park is one of the most beautiful playgrounds in America. It is so beautiful and so popular that only the generosity of the Colorado National Union Securities Company makes it possible for us to hold a camp there.

Where else would you find a group of young people who are interested in the things you are? Where else would you find a program of study, recreation and fun to equal that at your Farmers Union All-State Camp?

Where else would you have the chance to meet as many well-known persons as at the All-State Camp?

And where else would you get all of this for the small sum of ten dollars for ten days. Even your transportation will be planned on the most economical basis possible.

Where else would you be able to see or take part in an NBC broadcast?

Estes Park, July 13 to 23.

Closing date for registration, June 25. Write your State Leader or your National Leader for registration blanks.

"Farm Youth"

In 1937, the Juniors who attended All-State Camp wrote a book called "Farm Youth Talks About War." This book has received national recognition. It was featured at the Anti-War Congress held in Washington, D. C. over Memorial Day. It is being used at the Institute of International Relations, held in 11 colleges throughout the United States. It has been reviewed by numerous magazines and newspapers. It has opened the eyes of hundreds of people to what the farm young people are thinking.

At the All-State Camp this year, the students will write another "Farm Youth" book. This one will be "Farm Youth Speaks Its Mind," and it will tell what young men and women from the farms think of school, work, play, marriage, war and society. Watch for it.

Camps in Full Swing

Wisconsin's Leaders' Camp held at Camp Douglas was attended by 31 Leaders who came there with but one purpose and that was to discuss their problems and to take home any ideas possible. Montana's three weeks of Camp opened at Old Fort Assiniboine on June 5. North Dakota's first week of camp opened at Spiritwood Lake on June 20.

South Dakota's first week of Junior Camp will open at Camp Watymca on June 27. Registrations, camp clothes, blankets, notebooks, cameras and ever present autograph books are the order of the day, while busy camp directors pause now and then to give a thought to the problem of transportation for All-State Camp, which opens July 13, at Estes Park, Colorado.

New Junior Classes Organized
So many requests for information on how to begin Junior work have come in from new states, that the National Junior Department is putting out a beginner's kit, containing all the material needed by a new leader. The kit contains instructions upon where to find what, among the several pamphlets which go into the kit.

So many requests have come in for information on the Writer's Project, that the Education Service has prepared a mimeographed Bulletin on this new project, to be used by those who do not fully understand

Sweet or Sour, Cherries Make Delightful Jams and Jellies!



Do you like your cherries sweet,

or do you want 'em sour? The choice depends on the season of your childhood, for one naturally favors fruit that grew in the old home orchard. East of the Rockies sweet cherries flourish, to the west thrive the sour ones.

Whichever cherry is your choice, you may be sure the short-bell recipes will turn it into jellies and jams with a most alluring, fresh fruit flavor. You'll get more glasses of home-made spreads from every pound of fruit, too—and each one will boast of a perfect texture.

Both eastern and western members of the Jelly Making Club are following recipes like these to fill their cupboards with luscious cherry spreads:

Ripe Sweet Cherry Conserve
4 cups (12 lbs.) prepared fruit
Grated lemon rind
1/4 cup lemon juice
7 cups (18 lbs.) sugar
1/2 pound chopped seeded raisins
1 cup finely chopped nut meats
1 bottle fruit pectin

To prepare fruit, pit about 2 1/2 pounds fully ripe sweet cherries. Crush thoroughly or grind. Add 1/4 cup water, bring to a boil, cover, and simmer 15 minutes. (For stronger cherry flavor, add 1/4 teaspoon almond extract before pouring.) Grate rind and squeeze juice from 2 lemons.

Measure sugar and prepared fruit, solidly packed, into large kettle, filling up last cup with water if necessary. Add lemon rind and juice, raisins, and nut meats, mix

how it is to be handled. This bulletin contains instructions upon the mechanics of the Project, and samples of each kind of writing which will receive recognition.

Do You Know

That Wisconsin has just dedicated its first new diesel operated cooperatively owned electric power plant, which will furnish power to the Chippewa Falls REA project? And that the Director Carmody of REA gave high praise to the Farmers Union for getting the project through?

That North Dakota Unionites have a cooperative garden out in the drought area where it can be watered and cared for?

That Montana has an Indian Cooperative Handicraft Shop? That Kansas is busily planning for their first Junior Camp and that it is going to be a good one? That South Dakota is having Mrs. Frances Butts, well-known Recrea-

well, and bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard 5 minutes. Remove from fire and stir in bottled fruit pectin. Then stir and skim by turns for just 5 minutes to cool slightly, to prevent floating fruit. Pour quickly. Paraffin hot conserve at once. Makes about 11 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

Ripe Sour Cherry Jelly

3 cups (1 1/2 lbs.) juice
4 cups (12 lbs.) sugar
1 box sure-jell

To prepare juice, stem (do not pit) and crush about 2 1/2 pounds fully ripe cherries. Add 1/2 cup water, bring to a boil, and simmer, covered, 10 minutes. If a stronger cherry flavor is desired, add a few crushed cherry pits during simmering. Place fruit in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice. (If there is a slight shortage of juice, add small amount of water to pulp in jelly cloth and squeeze again.)

Measure sugar into dry dish and set aside until needed. Measure juice into a 3- to 4-quart saucepan and place over hottest fire. Add sure-jell, stir well, and continue stirring until mixture comes to a hard boil. At once pour in sugar, stirring constantly. Continue stirring, bring to a full rolling boil, and boil hard 1/2 minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about 7 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

That the Farmers Union Central Exchange handled 10 million gallons of gasoline in March and April this year?

That the Farmers Union Cooperative Education Service belongs to you, and that we will get information, for you on whatever topic you write us about, or order any book or pamphlet for you which deals with cooperatives or social problems?

Since the days of Plato and Aristotle only one new idea has made its appearance. It's that over-pretty is the father of not-enough.—Salina Sun.

To make the spiced baked peaches, peel and halve the fruit, removing stone. Fill each hollow with 1 teaspoon sugar, 1/2 teaspoon butter, and a few drops of lemon juice and a generous sprinkling of nutmeg. Place the peaches in a baking pan, and bake in a moderate oven for 30 minutes.

These baked spiced peaches, served hot, are also delicious when served as a garnish with the meat course, or they may be served without the cake base as a simple dessert. They may also be used instead of raw peaches for a peach layer cake or peach short-cake!

Price List of Vaccines and Serums

CATTLE

Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection.	53c
Money back guarantee, per dose.	
Blackleg Bacterin, Life protection in 100 dose lots, per dose.	7 1/2c
Bovine Mixed Bacterin, For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic, 100 dose lots, per dose.	7 1/2c
Pinkeye Bacterin, For prevention and treatment.	7 1/2c
100 dose lots, per dose.	1.00
Mastitis Bacterin (gargol), 10 doses.	1.00
Calves Bacterin, 10 doses.	1.00
Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron.	1.00
Branding iron, 3 inch bronze letter.	1.00
Special brands \$3.00 each.	
De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats.	1.00
Wound Pain—Used after dehorning or castration and on screw worms.	3.00
Syringes, (Heavy Duty), Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size.	2.00
Two Needles, 2Ex, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for.	.50

HOGS

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

HORSES

Equine Influenza Bacterin—distemper, influenza, shipping fever, 10 doses.	1.25
Equine Polyvalent Bacterin—for abscessed infections, fistulous withers, etc. 10 doses.	1.25
Colic Capsule for horses—indicated in colic and gastric indigestion, 3 in box.	1.00
Purgative Capsules for horses, Rapid, Dependable, 3 in box.	1.00
Dalling Gun, Brass, heavy nickled. For giving capsules to horses and cattle. Only.	2.00

POULTRY

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

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51 SALINA, KANSAS Phone 947

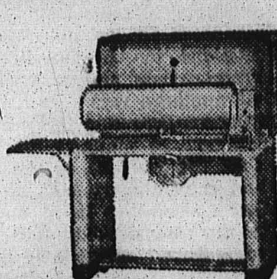


Before you buy any washer, see this new Fairbanks-Morse demonstrated. We are so enthusiastic about it because we believe it is the finest washer made. We know it is years ahead in styling... as beautifully streamlined as the latest train... as carefully engineered as an apothecary's scale.

Precision built, quiet operating mechanism—lifetime lubrication—over-size porcelain tub—super-safe heavy-duty wringer—adjustable logs—the fastest gentle washing action we know of! And it is made and guaranteed by Fairbanks-Morse.

Ask your local Farmers Union Dealer about both the Washer and the Ironer

ENDS YOUTH-WRECKING TASK
New Fairbanks-Morse Ironer ends back-breaking hand ironing. Anybody can iron springing with it. Has new speed—slow for heavy damp clothes—fast for lighter damp-dry garments. Thermostatic heat control saves current. Three heat ranges. Adjustable base or electric control. Scratch-proof and stain-proof shoe. Adjustable pressure. Finished in white baked enamel with blue, black, and chrome trim.



Distributed by
FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION
KANSAS CITY TELEPHONE LD 340

Meat From Farm to Storage Lockers

Local Farmers Through Refrigerated Plants Make Direct Distribution of Meat Products from Animal Hoofs to Town Consumers

A cold storage locker is a "safety deposit box kept in a room with a temperature near zero Fahrenheit where families may freeze and store food supplies which have been grown at home or bought," according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Direct distribution of meat products from the hoofs of animals to consumers in neighboring cities through the medium of cooperative or privately owned "refrigerated locker plants" has developed to the stage where meat packers are looking askance and trade associations in many fields are making intensive study of the potentialities.

Whether the cattle growers or refrigeration plants were first to conceive is not known. A survey by Advertising Age reveals the surprising fact that 2,500 refrigerated locker plants have sprung up in 21 states, offering the public an aggregate capacity of storing from 250 to 300 pounds of meat or other perishable products, to be withdrawn by lessors as their needs require.

The cost of these lockers is about \$10 a year. The owners assert that the plan saves from \$50 to \$100 a year for a family of five persons.

Financing Is Easy
New capital is being poured into erection of buildings to house these lockers, it is asserted. Financing is usually by local interests—often by cooperative organizations which borrow money from the Farm Credit Administration.

In numerous cases, local ice companies, creameries and cold storage plants have added refrigerated locker units as adjuncts of their regular businesses and have hired the necessary service employees to do the butchering, wrapping, and care-taking. County farm groups have long fostered the promotion of local units to aid farmers who are both producers of the live stock and consumers of the processed meat after treatment and storage in refrigerated locker plants.

Local Butchers Suffer
The Institute of American Meat Packers reports that its members, large packing interests, are indifferent to the "locker" development at present, because local slaughtering and marketing of animals does not adversely affect major operations of the packing companies. However, local butchers in rural communities have suffered as high as 60 per cent losses in retail sales.

Paper manufacturers have become interested to the point where new moisture-proof papers are being developed for packaging purposes, "to prevent, or delay drying of the meat during freezer storage."

Manufacturers of mechanical refrigeration equipment and of patented lockers are fostering the movement by every means in their power and predict a steady, and perhaps, startling, growth.

Slaughtering on Farms
Where plants are located in cities having ordinances against the slaughtering of animals within the city limits, service men from the local unit perform the killing operations on the farm and then transfer the carcasses to the cutting room of the refrigerated unit for processing.

"Cold storage lockers are but another of the natural steps in the progressive task of bringing refrigeration closer to farm life," K. F. Warner, U. S. Department of Agriculture said in a recent bulletin. "The widespread distribution of electrical power, new mechanical equipment and improved cold-storage service have made possible the local use of these controlled temperatures by farmers. Seldom has any new development caught on so rapidly and created so much interest in its use, influence and future."

"The chief purpose of a cold storage locker is to help supply farm families with an adequate diet. If a cold storage locker can make available a greater variety of palatable fresh foods, including fresh meat, it contributes a desirable supplement to the salted and canned foods now largely used by families who are trying to preserve an adequate supply of home-raised products."

Inspection of meats handled thru the refrigerated lockers is absent. Neither is there any official supervision of construction and operation of units. In Iowa, where the movement has spread most rapidly, plants are licensed under a law enacted in 1912 applying to commercial refrigeration plants. Other states are giving consideration to some form of inspection.

Concern about the proper management of the plants was expressed by W. M. O'Keefe, executive secretary, Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, Chicago, whose membership consists of about 400 commercial cold storage establishments.

"We are not affected by development of refrigerated locker units, but we are vitally interested in their being managed so well that no criticism may be levelled at foods subjected to the cold-storage process," said Mr. O'Keefe. "There have been cases where promoters did not observe proper precautions in the handling of locker refrigeration plants with the result that spoilage was frequent."

"We want our growing baby brother to learn how to manage his business so that the welfare of the community and the industry will be promoted. Our association is in no way related to the new development. The locker refrigerated units are developing their own trade association which doubtless will lift the operation of local units to a higher level."

Consumption Is Increased
Robert W. Balderston, vice-president of W. E. Guest and Co., engineers who have designed numerous plants now in operation, said that the use of the refrigerated locker system

has increased per capita consumption of meat.
"Per capita consumption was 120 pounds for 1937, according to figures supplied by Thomas E. Wilson at a recent meeting of the Institute of American Meat Packers," said Mr. Balderston. "A careful survey of a few locker plants in the Middle West shows an average consumption of 170 pounds per year. The aggregate volume of meat taken from refrigerated lockers is 2,000,000 pounds daily, according to a government estimate. This is equivalent to 730,000 cattle annually, each producing 500 pounds of beef, plus 1,800,000 hogs of 200 pounds each."

Denounces a Situation

Senator Capper Describes American Distress Amidst Greatest Abundance

It is a terrible indictment of our economic system that a bountiful wheat crop, an abundant corn crop, and a huge surplus of cotton, a plant capacity in industry that could produce 35 or 40 per cent more of manufactured goods than are being produced, and thirteen million unemployed persons anxious to work, should mean scarcity in every fifth home in the United States, bread lines in our cities, and distress in the Farm Belt, said Senator Arthur Capper in a radio speech June 5.

"In addition to all this, the total supply of money in the United States today is five billions—5,000 million—dollars more than in the peak boom days of 1929."

"The total money supply in 1929—currency plus checking deposits in our banks—was twenty-seven billion dollars. But in that year the total supply of money turned over, so to speak, more than three times, and the national income was in excess of \$5 billion dollars."

Great National Resources
"Today the total money supply is about thirty-two and one-third billion dollars. If it would turn over three times, the national income would be 97 billion dollars. If it turns over only twice, the national income will be only 65 billion dollars. If it turns over only two thirds times, the national income will be only 55 billion dollars."

"We have the greatest supply of natural resources of any nation in the world. We have the bulk of the world supply of monetary gold buried down in Tennessee. We have an abundance of machine power. We have an abundance of man power. We have a plant capacity away in excess of what is being used. We have on hand and in sight huge surpluses of wheat, cotton, corn, coal, iron, food stuffs, feed stuffs minerals, power."

"In the face of that situation, we have a depression, bread lines, unemployment, threatened starvation in sight of more food than we know what to do with. Truly, if ever there was a panic of plenty in the history of the world, we have that condition in the United States today."

"Most pitiful, in many respects, is the fact that the one group in our society that has had faith, has had confidence, has gone ahead and produced abundantly, is suffering for having done and for doing what the other group should have done and should be doing."

Good Farm Production
The farmer has kept his industry running. He has produced in abundance. It is the farmer's job in a complex society to produce food and feed and fiber for the rest of society to use.

"The farmer has done that thing. He had done it well. But with finance and industry hiding in the cellar of fear and forebodings; with billions of capital lying idle; with plants lying idle, there is no adequate purchasing power for the products of the farm."

"I say to you that under our system of exchange of goods and services that we call trade, the farmer cannot expect to market the production of abundance in the market of scarcity. And industry and finance—I may as well put it bluntly—are producing for market on a program of scarcity, because they are afraid if they produce in abundance prices of what they sell will go down."

"The farmer's belief in abundance is right. But he is being punished, not rewarded, for being right."

FIGHT BINDWEED

State Highway Department Attacks It With Spray Along All Roadsides

More manpower and equipment than have ever been used before are assembled for this year's attack on bindweed by the Kansas State Highway Department, according to state officials.

"The Highway Department is determined to do its share in the statewide concentrated fight against spread of this crop-ruining weed," declared Evan Griffith, State Highway Director.

L. L. Marsh, engineer of maintenance, estimates that before the end of summer the Highway Department's seven huge trucks of death-dealing spray will have traveled 6,000 miles of state and federal highway in Kansas, attacking the bindweed where it is found along the roadsides.

"We know exactly where the weed is on right of way over the state now from a survey completed last year by the highway department's landscape foreman," said Franklin Rose, landscape architect for the highway department, who is assisting the maintenance department in the campaign.

RAILROAD LABOR NEWS—PAPER INTO THE STUDY OF FINANCE

(continued from page 1)
of the promoters and the bankers. However, Labor is not disposed to quibble about such a comparatively unimportant item.

But Labor does object to the tricky bookkeeping by which the railroads endeavor to bamboozle the people into believing that the hundreds of millions they pay as interest on their bonds should not be regarded as "profit," and that we should also ignore the enormous sums they pocket under the heading of "other income," and that the carriers should be permitted to quote the words of Railway Age—"not less than 5 1-2 per cent on from 19 to 20 and a half billion dollars"—a perfectly fantastic, and therefore indefensible figure.

Meaning of Profit
Labor has confidence in the common sense of the American people, and it is willing to submit this problem to their judgment. Labor holds that after the railroads have paid all their expenses, including taxes, whatever they have left may properly be described as "profit," whether the money is used to pay interest on bonds, dividends on stock or to finance profligate speculation on the stock exchange—a practice which cost one railroad not so long ago, \$100,000,000 according to the sworn testimony of its officials given before a Senate committee.

If we are right, then during the eight years of this terrible depression the railroads had an average yearly profit, as we stated in the editorial criticism by Railway Age, of "about \$594,000,000 a year." Railway Age says the figure should be \$552,000,000, but Railway Age conveniently omits altogether the juicy item of "other income," which even in depression years ran about \$180,000,000 a year. If that were included, the total would be far beyond Labor's estimate.

What do these figures prove? For one thing, they demonstrate that all this talk about railroad transportation being "a depressed industry" is largely unadulterated bunk. Probably no other big industry in America has made as favorable a showing as the railroads during this depression. If they had conserved their enormous earnings in a reasonable way—if, for example, they had not squandered hundreds of millions in purchasing supplies at excessive prices from the concerns which advertise in Railway Age they would be in much better condition to face this emergency and it would not be necessary for them to attempt a 15 percent raid on the pay envelopes of their employees—a raid which they will not be able to put across, thanks to the railway unions and to an aroused public sentiment.

The Alphabet of Life
Act promptly; Be courteous; Cut

out worry; Deal squarely; Eat what is wholesome; Forgive and forget; Get religion; Hope always; Imitate the best; Judge generously; Knock nobody; Love everybody; Make friends; Never despair; Owe nobody; Play occasionally; Quote your mother; Read good books; Save something; Touch no liquor; Use discretion; Value your time; Watch your step; X-ray yourself; Yield to superiors; Zealously live.—Author unknown.

Classified Ads

ATTENTION: Will trade Florida farm land and 2 building lots for land in South-Central Kansas. Write A. Edwards, Tarpon Springs, Florida. 7-1

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

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

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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.

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THE PLAN PROVIDES



1...21 Days' Hospital Care.



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3. Anaesthetic Administration Expense.



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5. X-Ray Examination Expense.



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Under our special Introductory Offer you save a \$5 membership fee. A 25c policy fee includes your premium costs to the end of the month following the effective date of your policy. \$1 a month thereafter keeps your policy in force, or \$10 in advance pays for 12 months additional. Save \$5.75 or more by taking advantage of the Farmer's Union Hospital Plan Protection NOW!

DIRECTIONS

Send this application blank, properly filled out, and a 25c policy fee, to National Co-operators Mutual Insurance Co., 1441 Welton St., Denver, Colo. Be sure to state what Farmers Union Local you belong to. This offer applies only to dues-paid members and their immediate families. We will send your policy at once if application is acceptable. Your hospital care protection will begin as soon as you receive and acknowledge the policy. ACT NOW!

NATIONAL CO-OPERATORS MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

1441 Welton St. Denver, Colo.

FARMERS UNION HOSPITAL PLAN APPLICATION

I hereby apply for a Farmers Union Hospital Plan Policy issued by the National Co-operators Mutual Insurance Company, hereinafter called the Company, based upon the following statements:

- Name (Please print) (First name) (Middle name) (Last name)
- My residence is (P. O. address) (City) (State)
- My occupation is (P. O. address) (City) (State)
- I am employed by (P. O. address) (City) (State)
- I am a member of Farmers Union Local No. _____
- I am the wife (), son (), daughter (), of _____ who is a member of Local No. _____
- My business address is _____
- Send renewal notices to _____
- My age is _____ Height _____ Weight _____
- I have not had nor am I now suffering from any chronic or periodic mental or physical ailment or disease, except as follows: _____
- I have never been treated for any disease or injury, except as follows: (State dates) _____
- No insurance company or association has declined an application from me for insurance, nor have I had any policy cancelled or renewal refused except as follows: _____
- I have not made any claim for indemnities for accident or illness except as follows: _____

I have made the foregoing statements to induce the issue of the policy for which I have made application and to that end I agree that if any one or more of them be false all right to recovery under said policy shall be forfeited to the Company if such false statement was made with actual intent to deceive and if it materially affects either the acceptance of the risk or the hazard assumed by the Company.

I understand and agree that under no circumstances will the insurance for which I have made application be in force until this application is approved by the Company at its Home Office and the policy is issued and delivered, and its receipt acknowledged by me. I also understand and agree that no agent of the Company has authority to extend credit, or waive, extend, or change any of the terms, conditions or provisions of this application or of any policy that may be issued to me.

Dated at _____, this _____ day of _____, 19____

If a Minor, by _____ Signature of Applicant Relationship _____