



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Co-operation

Education

Organization



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52 F. U. Locals Over 1938 Roster

80 Counties on Membership Honor Roll of Locals Having as Many or More as Last Year—McPherson Ahead With Six Listed

Fifty-two Locals in the Kansas Farmers Union have reached at this date a membership as large, or larger, than their total membership in 1938, and are designated on the Membership Honor Roll published on this page. Many other Locals are lacking but one or two, and there are many Locals with memberships much larger than some honored on this published honor list. Several Locals, well-deserving of recognition and honor for their loyalty and continued large roster, must be omitted at this date following the explained definition of an Honor Roll Local.

Thirty counties are represented on the Honor Roll. They are located from Gove county in the west to Miami in the east; from Cowley in the south to Jewell, Republic, Washington, Nemaha and Brown in the north.

McPherson among counties captures first honors with six Locals on this Honor Roll. This county has led in county membership in the Farmers Union for a number of years.

Following McPherson county's lead of six Honor Locals, there are five counties with three, Brown, Ellis, Gove, Miami and Rush. There are seven counties with two Honor Locals: Riley, Rooks and Russell. The 17 counties each with one Honor Local are: Allen, Chase, Cloud, Cowley, Dickinson, Ellsworth, Greenwood, Jewell, Lyon, Nemaha, Neosho, Osage, Republic, Sedwick, Stafford, Wabunsee and Washington.

Rules Co. Agent Must Not Solicit Farm Bur. Dues

Extension Dept. Chief Issues Statement Regarding County Agents

The following statement is by Dr. C. W. Warburton, director of extension work, United States department of Agriculture, issued on June 1, 1939.

My attention has been called to an article in a Washington newspaper of today, June 1, which reprints a letter written by a county agricultural agent in Alabama. This letter urged farmers to become members of a farm organization, and attributed the payments made to farmers in connection with the programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to the efforts of this organization.

While county agricultural agents are not permitted to solicit membership in such organizations, it is a violation of a long-standing policy of the Extension Service.

Prior to publication of the article to which I have referred, I received a communication which enclosed a copy of the letter by the county agent. On May 17, 1939, I wrote Director P. O. Davis of the Alabama Extension Service and asked him to investigate the matter. Director Davis today informed me that he had reprimanded the county agent involved, and had taken steps intended to prevent the repetition of such an incident. These steps are in line with orders forbidding such practices issued two years ago by the Alabama Extension Service.

Wrong Use of Franking Statements have been made, that the letter soliciting membership in the farm organization and other similar letters were sent in franked envelopes. If under further inquiry it develops that this is true, the matter will be called to the attention of the postal authorities for appropriate action.

Agents Lose Prestige The following is an editorial of the Saturday Evening Post of its June 10 issue—Editor's note.

One of the most disturbing results of the New Deal agricultural program is the changed status of the county farm agent. During the past six years the county agent has been so closely identified with the various AAA experiments that in many localities he is now regarded primarily as a political administrator and paymaster for Washington.

Prior to 1933, our 3000 county farm agents had an important job, a full-time job, and for the most part, they were handling it well. They had established themselves as practical farm advisors and were beginning to be considered very nearly indispensable in many communities. Slowly, with diplomacy and good sense, they were conquering the old prejudices against scientific farming methods. They were the link between laboratory and farm. And most of them were wise enough to stay strictly out of politics.

Then suddenly the county agent was drafted—since part of his salary comes from Federal funds—into the administration of a political farm program, and as his new duties piled up, he had less and less time for his original job. In a good many regions much of the vital work he once did has languished. A leading Midwestern agronomist, for example, states that a serious outbreak of pests smut in his state doubtless was due to the fact that the county agents simply didn't have time to conduct their normal yearly campaign for treatment of seed.

The greatest damage, however—the damage which will be hardest to repair, is the county agent's loss of prestige. On many fronts Mr. Wallace's schemes have failed to accom-

Check-Off System Is Permitted by U. S. Court Rule

Use Will Not Destroy Income Tax Exemptions by Farmers' Cooperatives

The use of the so-called check-off system by cooperative associations, without destroying their exemption from making returns of income tax, is permitted under the federal decisions recently announced by the United States board of Tax Appeals in the cases of the Farmers Union Cooperative Oil association of Elmwood, Neb., and the Fremont Farmers Union Cooperative association, Fremont, Neb.

The commissioner of internal revenue had held that cooperatives could not deduct the amount of the dues of another organization as a requirement for eligibility to receive patronage refunds without destroying their exemption.

This opinion, had it been upheld, would have invalidated the income tax exemption of all our Farmers Union cooperative associations that require their shareholders to be members of the Farmers Union in order to receive patronage refunds.

These cases were handled by the Farmers Union Auditing department of Nebraska, and the decisions are a victory for the contention that cooperatives have a right to require support of an educational organization.

IS HONORABLE SERVICE

Vesceky Says Need Is For More Farmers to Government

"It is time that we see to it that all farm legislation is administered by farm folks or others who understand and are sympathetic to the needs," said John Vesceky, national Farmers Union president, over a recent National Farm and Home hour broadcast.

"It is a crime against our democratic institutions to pass farm legislation and then heap insults upon any farmer who takes a job under the Government to effectuate the provisions of such legislation. Government service is and should be honorable. It is no disgrace to do the work faithfully and conscientiously under any of these governmental agencies.

"We are proud of the work of our Farmers Union folks in the Federal farm programs, and we believe if we had more real farmers in control positions of the AAA of 1938, and of the soil conservation act, they would be of far more value to the farmers and would receive far more farmer cooperation than they are given now."

"It is time we give close regard to any provisions in proposed legislation which would tend to increase the already too great powers given to our Government departments. If we are to keep Democracy, we must practice Democracy. We must do everything we can to increase the power of our people over their own future and increase their ability to tend to their own business and manage not only their own business, but intelligently help manage our Government."

With AAA Committee The college press service went on to explain once more, patiently, that the county agent's duties are strictly administrative. Yet he has been "put in much the same position as a tax collector. He has orders which he must carry out."

From Texas, later in the year, came news of the meeting broken up by angry farmers. The county agent, who had called the meeting to explain certain unpopular provisions of the AAA program, was booed and his charts were destroyed. Such spectacular scene indications are comparatively rare, but you can't travel among, and talk with, farming people these days without being aware of the changed position which the county agent occupies. For many farmers—particularly the younger crop of farmers—he is the visible embodiment of the New Deal.



These McPherson county Juniors are (left to right), top row, Dorothy Larson, Bonnie Dee Gibson, Esther Gibson, Mrs. Charles Olson (county Junior leader), Miss Esther Ekblad, (state Junior leader), Mrs. John North (leader), and Ruby Larson. Bottom, Ernest Gibson, Bernard Gibson, Burdette Larson and Niles Gibson. Niles Gibson is the president, Bernard Gibson, vice, president, and Bonnie Dee Gibson, secretary-treasurer. Esther Gibson is program chairman.

This photograph was taken May 25 at Camp Tau at the Scandia Local picnic in observance of the Silver Jubilee of the Local.

DISMISSES ROYALTY CASE JOIN BY EATING

Supreme Court Rules Questioned Mineral Deeds Are Void—New Appeal

G. E. Creitz, secretary-manager of the Farmers Union Royalty Company, Salina, has given the following statement regarding developments in litigation pertaining to the company. "It is doubtless generally known that after very careful consideration, the decision of the Supreme Court of Kansas upholding the constitutionality of the Kansas law rendering void mineral deeds not recorded within ninety days, or prior to the next March 1 after the date of the deed, unless for taxation, was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

"On June 5 the Supreme Court of the United States dismissed this appeal upon the ground that 'no substantial Federal question is involved.' The official notice of the dismissal cited, several authorities in support of its action dismissing the appeal. A very careful study of the cases and authorities cited, however, seems to reveal a complete absence of similarity of the questions contained in the cases cited to the question urged in the appeal. In other words, the attorneys for the Royalty Company are urging one question while the department of the Interior is based upon other questions entirely.

"Because of this dissimilarity of questions in the authorities cited and being thoroughly convinced that an alleged glaring violation of the provisions of the Federal constitution does involve a substantial Federal question, and there being so many unqualified authorities in support of the question urged in the appeal, the attorneys, after a study of the cases cited, telegraphed the clerk of the United States Supreme Court, asking permission to file a motion to reconsider the appeal and have it heard on its merits. This permission was granted, and proper motion to reinstate the appeal and have it heard on its merits is being prepared.

"If the Supreme Court sustains this motion, the appeal will be reinstated and tried on its merits. If the court overruled the motion the appeal will apparently be ended."

Ford Motor Company has announced that it will start production early this fall on a new low-priced tractor.

Salina—Miss Dorothy Foster is the new bookkeeper in the grain office of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. She comes from Ransom, Kansas, and has had experience in grain bookkeeping. Mr. Doran, Leat Temple, former bookkeeper, was married June 11 in Salina to Earl Cox who is associated with the Commodity Credit Corporation in Kansas City.

Membership Honor Roll

These Locals have at this date a membership equal, or greater as given, to their 1938 membership total.

| County | Local | No. | No. Net Gain 1939 Membership Over Last Year | Secretary |
|--------------|----------------|------|---|----------------------|
| Lyon | Admire | 1255 | 0 | J. T. Martin |
| Ellis | Buckeye | 1021 | 2 | R. A. Schmidt |
| Nemaha | Center Hill | 1147 | 0 | Ben Millard |
| Riley | Center Hill | 1147 | 0 | Merle Isaacson |
| Neosho | Erle | 562 | 9 | N. D. McGuire |
| Russell | East Wolf | 726 | 0 | Walter J. Schrimmish |
| Brown | Evergreen | 1068 | 0 | Tollef Knudson |
| Osage | Eight Mile | 1610 | 0 | H. A. Rappard |
| Allen | Fairview | 2154 | 1 | Carl L. Valine |
| Clay | Green | 823 | 25 | Mrs. Ojal Larson |
| McPherson | Groveland | 1688 | 12 | Jake Slingsby |
| Washington | Hillside | 511 | 12 | E. A. Sawyer |
| Gove | Hills | 691 | 22 | Henry Hagen |
| Ellis | Hays | 864 | 0 | Carl F. Sites |
| Gove | Hackberry | 1392 | 9 | Frank B. Pfeiffer |
| Miami | Highland | 1669 | 0 | Albert B. Tuttle |
| Republic | Island | 2193 | 6 | Chas. P. Kohlenberg |
| Wabunsee | Kaw Valley | 1935 | 16 | F. W. Casper |
| Marion | Lost Springs | 385 | 5 | A. B. Shields |
| Mitchell | Lincolnton | 404 | 5 | Otto Krotz |
| Rush | Labon Creek | 479 | 5 | F. E. Hoy |
| Brown | Liebhent | 648 | 5 | J. J. Ensinger |
| Nemaha | Lone Star | 942 | 0 | Alonso Lambertson |
| Rooks | Mr. Vernon | 489 | 1 | C. J. Azlere |
| Ellis | Munior | 881 | 0 | J. P. Griebel |
| Brown | Morrill | 1754 | 1 | Fidelis Engel |
| Chase | Miller | 1929 | 4 | S. M. Gephart |
| McPherson | Northside | 1061 | 30 | Newton Sayre |
| Dickinson | Navarre | 1853 | 0 | H. U. Myers |
| Russell | Parrie Dale | 370 | 0 | Carl L. Sundberg |
| Mitchell | Plum Creek | 460 | 0 | Edd H. Thome |
| McPherson | Pioneer | 626 | 1 | Thos. Hampl |
| Ellsworth | Pleasant Hill | 723 | 2 | Felix Gengler |
| Pottawatomie | Pleasant View | 1843 | 1 | Richard Peterson |
| Gove | Quinter | 1095 | 38 | Mrs. Roy Coffey |
| Jewell | Rose Hill | 601 | 16 | Mrs. Frank Lacock |
| Rooks | Sunny Slope | 532 | 0 | W. E. Roesch |
| McPherson | Sand Creek | 804 | 0 | A. E. Clark |
| McPherson | Smoky Valley | 830 | 3 | Paul Zillinger |
| McPherson | Smoky Hill | 882 | 0 | George J. Huber |
| Rush | Sunflower | 1237 | 2 | Arvid Dalsten |
| Greenwood | Summit | 1574 | 1 | Herman L. Bengston |
| Pottawatomie | Science Valley | 1946 | 1 | Henry Reichel |
| Cowley | Valley Center | 1695 | 28 | Mrs. Roud Ames |
| Clay | Wheeler | 1082 | 0 | Leo Ronsee |
| Miami | Washington | 1680 | 1 | J. D. Keasling |
| Cloud | Wilcox | 2203 | 0 | R. D. Bishop |
| Stafford | Zenor | 2209 | 1 | Harold Printz |

The President's Message

By J. P. Fengel, State President

Our Dollars Leave Us

I am just in receipt of a little booklet entitled "The Farmer's Dollar Goes to Town," and am wondering why it has taken so long for some people to come to the conclusion that it was necessary finally at this late date to write a book about it and tell the farmers where their dollars have been going.

We all know now, and have for a long time, the farmers' dollars have gone somewhere instead of staying out in the country where the farmers live, or at least not very many of them.

Dollars always have had the habit of drifting out of the farmers' hands into town and they probably always will have that same habit, but it is now, and always will be, make a lot of difference to the farmer, into whose hands they are going to stay when they really do go to town.

We have been told for a long time that it was the farmers' business to farm—to produce the food and fiber so the rest of our citizens might be fed and clothed, while it was somebody's business besides the farmer to transact his business for him, since the farmer was not capable of transacting his own business himself.

Cooperative Marketing In other words the farmer should develop an inferiority complex because he is a farmer, be satisfied with anything his superiors in intellect (The business man) saw fit to give him for what he produced and then ask him the prices he should pay for what he needed and must have to feed and clothe his family and provide them with the bare necessities of life, which is all out of proportion to the surroundings afforded those who transact our business for us and take their tolls in the form of margins or differences between the prices paid for the products of the farm and the prices the farmer must pay in the market places when he "Takes His Money to Town."

Because of this unjust situation the farmers of this and other lands have been compelled to protect himself in the market places and make the effort to protect himself against unfair and unjust marketing and distributing margins of profits. The farmer has not done this because he held any ill will against anyone, but, because as a means of self preservation and a last resort. The so called business man has virtually compelled him to enter the market places with his own facilities so he could market the products of his farm through his own cooperative marketing organization and operated for him by him in the interest of the farmers himself in an effort to control his products and finally to narrow the spread in prices between the prices he received and the prices he must pay when his "Money Goes to Town" after he has sold his crops.

Vision of Pioneer The vision of our pioneer Farmers Union founders and builders was that through the development of our Farmers Union program, the farmers of this country would develop and use this wonderful program and extend every avenue of business endeavor. He then might transact all of his own business through his own, owned and controlled facilities and not only narrow the margins between the producer and the consumer, but also would participate in the profits that have always been enjoyed by those who have transacted our business for us, while we did all of the manual labor.

Salina—Miss Dorothy Foster is the new bookkeeper in the grain office of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. She comes from Ransom, Kansas, and has had experience in grain bookkeeping. Mr. Doran, Leat Temple, former bookkeeper, was married June 11 in Salina to Earl Cox who is associated with the Commodity Credit Corporation in Kansas City.

Frank Gripp, father of Francis Gripp who is manager of the Cooperative Elevator Association at Washington, was seriously injured in an automobile accident west of Broken City, May 26. He suffered a broken back, but is reported showing considerable improvement. Frank Gripp was formerly manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Elevator at Kirwin, and has many friends who wish a speedy recovery.

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Is Ready for 1939 Seasonal Grain Rush

Thoroughly prepared and equipped to handle grain to the very best advantage is the report from the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Board of Trade building Kansas City, Mo. H. E. Witham is general manager of the big and efficient Farmers Union terminal association, Kansas City, and A. T. Riley has charge of the branch office in Salina. Roy Crawford is head grain salesman in Kansas City.

The Farmers Union terminal elevator in North Topeka, just recently purchased, is ready for service this week under its new management. George Bicknell, who has been a fieldman with the Jobbing Association a number of years and formerly of Osborne, is general manager of the Topeka terminal and merchandise warehouse. Arlie Mustard, experienced elevator superintendent, has immediate charge over terminal operations.

ACCOUNTANTS WILL MEET

T. B. Dunn is Charter Member of National Society

The National Society of Cooperative Accountants will have its annual meeting June 20-21 at Milltown, Wis., reports T. B. Dunn, secretary-manager of the Farmers Union Auditing association, Salina. Mr. Dunn plans to attend the meeting, but he is a charter member of the organization and attended the organizational meeting in St. Paul, December 14-15, 1935.

"What the National Society of Cooperative Accountants Should Mean to Others" is the title of an article released by the accounting association, written by Laurie L. Lehtin, and is as follows:

European countries present a sharp contrast in the personnel of cooperative auditors. In England, the traditional method of having private accountants perform the auditing function has been followed, while in the Scandinavian countries the local cooperatives have formed auditing unions, with auditors selected by the central organization.

Regular Audit Is Important

Most cooperatives recognize the importance of regular audits. It has been described as a form of insurance, protecting the membership against dishonest financial or business practices, dishonesty and misrepresentation, and laying the ground work for confidence among the cooperative membership in their own institutions and their ability to operate them successfully.

The English practice gives an audit by an independent, unbiased public accountant. The Scandinavian method produces an audit which is enriched by greater familiarity and concern with cooperative operation.

It would be well to combine the advantages of both. This should be possible in the United States, if cooperative accountants can maintain an unswerving professional attitude, and at the same time render a greater advisory service through their experience with, and study of, cooperative problems.

The matter of preserving a clear and unbiased viewpoint is not a theoretical question. Cooperators are often prone to assume that a cooperative accountant will be more "friendly" and therefore kinder in his judgment; and creditors are also likely to believe that such is the case.

Can Evade No Issue To be the best "friend" a cooperative accountant will evade a just sidestep no declaration, which is important to an association's welfare. He must never become an apologist for "unfavorable results; rather, he should state as the severest of facts the many optimists who often fail to deal in realities. He must be frank and forthright if he is to succeed as a cooperative accountant. He may gain enmity from those who dislike facts when they are unpleasant, but he will also win respect in the long run.

In order to be able to speak clearly without fear or favor, a cooperative accountant must have personal courage and conviction. He will study all considerations before speaking his mind.

With the organization of the National Society of Cooperative Accountants, a support and a protection which should help to free him from unfair attack, while demanding the best in professional work.

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.

NATIONAL OFFICERS
John Vesecky, President Salina, Kansas
H. G. Keeney, Vice-President Omaha, Nebraska
J. M. Graves, Secretary Oklahoma City, Okla.

KANSAS OFFICIALS
John Fengel, President Lincolnville, Kansas
Norman Flora, Vice-President Quinter, Kansas
Rex Troutman, Secretary Salina, Kansas
John Tommer, Conductor Waterville, Kansas
John Scheel, Doorkeeper Emporia, Kansas

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George Reinhardt Parsons, Kansas
Reuben E. Peterson McPherson, Kansas
Ray Henry Stafford, Kansas

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—719 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. H. E. Witham, General Manager; T. C. Belden, Manager Merchandise department; Roy Crawford, Head Grain Salesman; A. T. Riley, Manager Salina Grain Office; Merchandise Warehouse: Central & W. Main streets, Kansas City, Kan. Harry Neath, Manager; Wakeneey, Kan. M. M. Gardner, Manager.

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

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.—Room 100 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas. Live Stock Exchange Building, Parsons, Kansas—W. G. Bernhardt, Kansas City, General Manager; L. J. Alkire, Manager, Wichita Branch. W. L. Acuff, Manager, Parsons Branch.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 215, Farmers Union Insurance Co. Building.

FARMERS UNION EDITING ASSOCIATION—Room 308, Farmers Union Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

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

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

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION
P. J. Nash, Ellsworth President
Glenn Hewitt, Oswatimie Vice President
Dave Train, Lindsborg Secretary

FARMERS UNION LADIES AUXILIARY
Mrs. M. L. Beckman, President Clay Center
Mrs. E. F. Rice, Vice President Conway, Springs
Mrs. Everett Alquist, Secretary-Treasurer Clay Center



SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1939

Now Is the Time

We talk cooperative grain marketing the year around, but months go by without being able to use it a great deal. Now it is harvest time again. It isn't that that counts much—but PATRONAGE. Remember to insist that every load goes to your own cooperative Farmers Union Elevator.

And remember your Farmers Union business association for your supplies.

Should Be Used More

There isn't anything wrong with the Kansas Farmers Union. There may be plenty the matter with some of us in its membership. We too often expect the organization to operate by dues alone, forgetting that men rather than money make the Farmers Union the force and unquestioned influence it is.

And too often in the local community officers of a Farmers Union Local give slight care to plan programs that are attractive, enjoyable and informational. Because they are "regular" meetings, we expect membership to attend loyally. But we have failed in our responsibilities to our office and our loyalty to our fellow members if we do not plan "regular" meetings that are worth attending—somebody has to start things moving. That "somebody" is the local president and secretary.

Not infrequently comes a complaint that there isn't much "to talk about" at a local meeting. In the next breath comes a complaint that there are "so many things going on" that there is temptation to stay home on Farmers Union Night!

What can't Farmers Union folks talk about? Are our problems today fewer and less complex than faced farmers a quarter of a century ago? Where can we talk of a national farm legislative program with greater frankness and where can its details be brought closer home? Is local legislative activity better discussed? The farm home is still located in the township, although we may seem more closer to the county seat; and our conversations do turn so easily to membership and local, and submarine disasters disturb us as intimately as a fire at the town opera house used to—it doesn't seem so long ago.

We must do our own thinking. We cannot impute our own thinking to every smooth-tongued agriculturist-philosopher who may direct his theories into local circulation. On the other hand we cannot ignore all the splendid information that is ours for the digesting.

And to get things done—let's not forget the Farmers Union! It was set up that organized force could effectuate matters which individual farmers could not carry out alone. It is much easier to make an individualistic howl that to initiate and develop aggressive and cooperative Farmers Union action.

But the latter is the way. And it still pays.

More Wheels Within Wheels

President Roosevelt seems to be having difficulty in understanding the thoughts and problems of our cattleman. First, he expresses preference for canned beef from Argentine, brushing away criticism by attempting satire on Uncle Sam's cow. Then he vetoes the bill to make cattle rustling a federal offense, with peevish "police power" explanations. He took a more liberal legal attitude regarding membership on the Supreme Court not long ago. Diplomatic relations between the United States and England are reported to be most cordial, however, and the President and King George VI have exchanged toasts with mutual expressions of hope for a peaceful world in years to come. If events should break the toast, apparently the hope is for even more cordial relations. Pure royalty on visit to our Democracy is some-

thing much more beautiful, it would appear, than home-grown and self-generated political "economic royalists," he once condemned.

TRAVELOGUE

By John P. Fengel

Everybody has been too busy getting ready for their harvest for me to make as many contacts during the past two weeks, but I have been at the office in Salina parts of two days where Rex is busy moving to our new quarters and trying to make himself at home in his new home.

I had the pleasure of a real Farmers Union picnic with our folks at Stockton, where they had an all day picnic at the Fair Grounds.

They had a real nice crowd with ball games and everything, including a splendid dinner at noon and in the afternoon we had three after-dinner speakers, which included Mr. Ralph Felton from Morris county, and Tom DeWitt of the CCA. If the other two fellows had as hard a time as I did trying to make an after-dinner talk, they deserved to be pitied.

Everyone seemed to have a splendid time and I believe to be the opinion of most every one to make this an annual affair, but try and have it a little earlier in the season when farmers are not so busy preparing for the harvest season.

Stockton has a dandy Fair ground, with a large substantial grandstand, and other buildings that are also very good, and a fine place for such gatherings and amusements.

We do have a splendid and loyal group of Farmers Union folks in Rooks county and while it was impossible for me to meet and talk to a lot of them personally, I did enjoy visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Jos. P. Griebel and their family. Brother Griebel is the County President and informs me has served in all of the official positions in his Local.

I also had splendid visits with Brothers C. L. Hance, Paul Zillinger, Fred Schoeller, Charles Ewell, Albert Blauer and many others.

We talked about our Junior Camp and found a lot of interest among our members and young folks anxious to attend when the time comes.

Rooks County has made a beginning for their Junior movement and now has a Junior Leader, Brother E. C. McDaniel, Jr., of Birch.

Interest in Juniors

I am so hopeful each of the Locals can arrange to send at least two young people and also send their own leaders and if they can and will do this they will be in a position to go into an intensive membership drive this fall and produce some results.

The business enterprises of the Farmers Union in Rooks County are also outstanding. They have a large grain elevator, which is strictly modern and right now they are installing a new scale so they can weigh almost anything that travels the roads. The elevator is under the management of Guy Livingston, who is right up on his toes. Another of their business institutions that is outstanding is the store which has been under the management of W. W. Marshall for the past 18 years. A dandy store and an enviable record for their manager, Mr. Marshall.

The Farmers Union oil station has been in charge of Earl Bartholomew for the past 8 years. The station is nicely located and one to be proud of. All of the Farmers Union business concerns in Stockton are outstanding in appearance, and services rendered, and are enjoying the distinction of being free from debt, a credit to their very competent and efficient management and business-like attention of their directors.

I stopped overnight at Osborne and as usual had a long visit with my old time friend, J. C. Gregory, and learned from him among other things that the Osborne County Farmers Union had outgrown Osborne County

again and just acquired elevators outside the county at Lebanon and Belaire.

Just follow J. C. Gregory and their business program and the Farmers Union in Kansas will be going places any day.

I also put in some more time around Miltonvale, where it is practically certain we are going to recapture the elevator and maintain a farmers' market that will continue to be Farmers Union.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Continued from page one)

bor and took our chances against crop failures, dry weather, hot winds, chinch bugs, grass hoppers and, last but not least, the grain gambler operating on our Boards of Trade, who usually sold us short and then sold us down the river to the poor house.

There are a host of Farmers Union marketing units all over this country in the way of Grain Elevators, Produce Stations, and our livestock Commissions, Livestock shipping associations for Livestock and at the terminal markets we have our Grain marketing facilities like the Farmers Union Jobbing association at Kansas City and Salina, and our livestock Commission companies at Kansas City, South St. Joseph, Mo., also at Wichita and Parsons, Kansas. All were set up there for the use and protection of our farmers in the market terminals for the grain and livestock.

Patronage Is Needed
These terminal markets are the only ones in charge of men who are in any way interested in the price you farmers receive for your grain or your live stock and should we farmers all patronize these marketing Agencies that are ours, where every salesman is interested in securing for our farmers a just and reasonable price for what he sells, through this control of our products of the farm we could and would wield a mighty influence as affecting not only the prices of our products, but also the fluctuations in prices from higher to lower levels without any real reason for lower prices.

What do you really suppose would happen in any of our grain or livestock markets if we should all ship our grain and livestock through our own marketing facilities and control it into the terminals where it is to be sold by our friends instead of those who are not interested in the number of bushels upon which they can collect their commissions, or the number of head of livestock upon which they could also collect their yardage and commission?

Well, we have never tried it out, and the best we could do is to make our guess, but if we will be honest with ourselves, we need not overtax our imagination to reasonably conclude that the political "economic royalists" who control the economic royalty strength through the control and ownership of sufficient volume would correct our marketing problems and go a long way in the direction of restoring an economic balance between the farmer and all other industries and at the same time narrow the margin or spread in prices received and paid by farmers and laborers for what we produce.

Is Farmers Union Work

The Kansas and National Farmers Union have also been of tremendous assistance and benefit to the farmers of this country in many other ways. We have led the fight for the Gas Tax for Road Building, Gas Tax Exemption for gasoline used on tax-exempted property. Fought for the Income Tax to reduce property taxes. Also the reduction of Auto Tax.

Contested freight rate advances proposed by the Railroads and right at this time are defending the farmers against unjust demands being made by our Railroads against our trucking facilities and also against the demands of rail carriers who seem to be determined to abandon all water transportation facilities, such as rivers and canals and thereby give monopoly of all transportation facilities.

This is a hard fight and we need every one of the farmers of this country with us that we can defend them against the monopoly of their crops through excessive freight charges.

The Farmers Union is the only farm organization that has or is now fighting for a program that will place the farmer upon an economic equality with other industries, for the family sized farm, so there might be a future for our unemployed, also provide the possibility for our younger folks to go back into the country and provide for themselves a farm and a home where they can support themselves and rear their families in God's great out of doors instead of under the smog and air pollution of towns and cities where they are not only a burden to themselves, but against their own choosing, a burden to society.

For a Square Deal

The Farmers Union program is capable of correcting all of these dangerous situations if we will lend ourselves to the development of this program and use, develop and extend our educational and cooperative program into the marketing, processing, and distributing of our products and as we go along let us provide ourselves with our own hospitals, schools, camps, and Institutes, training our young people in the principles of the

Farmers Union Programs and the successful organization of cooperatives and their successful operation after we have builded them.

In conclusion let me say: Let us develop our own facilities to successfully transact our business through our own facilities that we own and operate in our own interest and ask every farmer to join the Farmers Union with us and help us to help him to a square deal for the farmer.

THE CLOAK ROOM

W. P. Lamberton

Old Gen. Coxey of '93 marching fame is again in town, this time with the Workers' Alliance.

Only twelve of the 74 in Statuary Hall were members of the holders. Will Rogers is in mill doze.

Kansas people more and more express the opinion that John Brown should have been our first figure in Statuary Hall.

The way Canada has imbibed our democracy, their attitude toward Rulers is about the same as ours.

Sol Bloom brought a rug from his home for their Majesties to stand on during the Congressional Reception under the Dome. That probably added \$10,000 to its value.

Over 90 million of the 225 proposed for parity would go to cotton; about another 10 million to the big wheat growers, who make our surplus, and the rest would go to the family-size farmer.

The 113 million the Senate added to dispose of our surplus in foreign lands is depressing the price of cotton at home, for they won't buy when there are prospects of getting it cheaper.

Neighborhood Notes

In Allen County

H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, attended a meeting of the Allen County Farmers Union June 10, which was held in a schoolhouse five miles south of LaHarpe. He spoke at the meeting, reports Mrs. Helen Denney of the Jobbing Association.

It was well attended considering that farmers in that community had just started harvesting. After the meeting delicious home-made ice cream and cake were enjoyed by all. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Moore entertained Mr. Witham overnight in their home which they had just recently purchased, and Mr. Witham keenly enjoyed their hospitality. A number of the members of the Allen County Farmers Union were present and after the program and commented on the fine interest among the membership and said that it was due to the excellent work and lovable personalities of Mr. Moore, manager of the elevator, and Mrs. Moore who manages the cream station.

In Ellis County

Held our meeting May 10 and am glad to report that Mr. and Mrs. Roesch had a very nice talk and we are planning to have a Junior organization club here. It is pretty hard to get them together, but will try all we can.

Lee Schuster

In Ellis County

Whereas, Joseph Weber, Sr., is a member of good standing in the Kansas Farmers Union, Local 606, of Ellis, Kansas, and

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Weber, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Weber, Sr., recently met with a fatal and tragic accident, therefore

Be it Resolved, that the Kansas Farmers Union, Local 606, of Ellis, Kansas, extend its sympathies and condolences to Mr. and Mrs. Weber and family in their extreme grief.

Wenji Newburger

Lee Schuster, Secretary.

In Marshall County

Although having failed many times to write a letter for the paper, and keep the rest of the Locals and many members who received the paper posted on what we are doing at this little community Local of "Hopewell No. 509," we are still going strong.

We meet every two weeks on Friday night. The members are paying their dues slow but sure. We have no Junior Local here, but what Junior? We have in the Local take part and do their share in our regular meetings.

Our Marshall county quarterly meeting was held at Beattie June 6. As I did not attend I can say nothing for the meeting, but I am sure it was a good meeting as they always are.

Rachel Manges

Secretary.

Frankfort was selected for the September meeting of the Marshall county Farmers Union at the quarterly session Tuesday (June 6) in Beattie.

Talks were made by Joy Hammett, Manhattan; Fred Bauer, Blanchville; Henry Farrar, Beattie; and Miss Iva Koepp, Home City.

Committees for the next meeting are: Resolutions—H. L. Feldhausen, A. P. Shireman, and Ben Kooser; Good

of Order—Louis Keesberg, Bremen, and George Kesch, Frankfort—Marshall Co. News.

In Osage County

Here is a brief report of the quarterly meeting of the Osage County Farmers Union which was held at Vassar, Thursday evening, June 8. A fine crowd of Farmers Union folk, was present for the meeting, which was held at the Vassar Hotel. The county president, Clyde W. Coffman, presided. The meeting was opened by the Vassar Men's Community chorus, singing "America," Miss Delores Masen gave recitation, "My Unforgettable Day." The Vassar Men's chorus sang a couple of songs, "Ye Farmers of this Might Land," and "We are Here to Celebrate." Miss Hazel Hauff gave recitation, "Since Ma Uppe'd Her Hair."

Mr. C. W. Coffman, the representative of the "Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations" at the past session of the state legislature, gave a talk in which he explained the membership and purpose of the "Committee," and discussed the results secured by organization at the session of the legislature.

The county secretary read a letter from Miss Esther Ekblad concerning the Camp to be held at Eureka Lake this summer. The meeting closed with the Vassar Men's chorus singing "Good Night Ladies." The Vassar Local served refreshments following the meeting. The September quarterly meeting will be held at Lyndon.

Floyd C. Butel, Osage Co. Secretary.

In Riley County

The Center Hill Local No. 1147 met at the school house Monday evening, June 5. The meeting was called to order by the president. Minutes of previous meeting were read by secretary. Delegates to county meeting were asked to give reports; Emil Swanson gave a short discussion of the county meeting. Discussion of Cost of Production bill, S. 570, by V. E. Hawkins. Resolution offered by the resolution committee was adopted by a vote of 11-0.

Whereas Farmers Union Locals in many parts of Kansas, including our own Center Hill Local No. 1147 have passed the 25 year mark, we pause with regrets to see the Farmers Union sitting in with non-farm organizations on such farm issues as processing tax, compulsory crop control, furnishing a farm paper for publishing propaganda of the mortgage racket, and using its influence to magnify the self-paissant set-ups.

Therefore we urge the membership to do its own farm thinking and get the Farmers Union back to the starting place by the next convention time.

Merle Isaacson read a letter from Esther Ekblad announcing the dates of the Junior camp at Eureka Lake. Alfred Hawkson of Pottawatomie county gave an interesting account of his experience as Representative in the State Legislature.

It was voted by the members to have ice cream for our July and August meetings. The meeting was then adjourned. Sandwiches, cake and coffee were served by the ladies.

Revel Anderson, Reporter.

In Saline County

About 30 persons were present at the enjoyable fried chicken picnic held by Headquarters Local No. 2133 Saturday evening, June 3, in Sunset Park, Salina.

Everett Newyick

Secretary.

Our Members' Views

Political Base Ball

As the rules for base ball are written, so is the game played. As political ideas are written into law, so is the destiny of the farm business determined.

Farming is like a game of baseball when the farmer plows and plants he is at the bat, full of optimism and determination to score.

When harvest is on the farmers' products go to market, the food processors, gamblers and speculators are at the bat. Sec. Wallace is head umpire. Sec. Hull umpires first base. Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the private control of money and credit, is umpire on third base. (No farmer ever gets past third base.)

Due to dispensing of "political patronage" after a general election (either party victorious) the farmer has no voice in the selection of these umpires.

Each year represents one inning. In recent years Wallace has umpired according to the triple A rules book, which permits him to be a despot and dictator with POWER to change rules and make his own decisions while the innings are being played. (Pronouncing "big game" now soil depleting crop, setting low loan prices on wheat, etc.)

It is time this ball game be over. Farmers have failed to score and are discouraged with the crazy umpiring and asked Congress to rewrite the book of rules as contained in Senate bill S. 570 wherein dictatorial power is removed from the umpire and instead it becomes his DUTY to umpire as the rules in S. 570 are written.

Gamblers who have been betting on the above umpiring became frantic at a suggested change in rules and immediately set out in a clever way to make the farmers believe that they themselves did not want the S. 570 rules written into law, and so the ball game continues the same old way with too many "Wallace" coaches working along the sidelines.

Riley Co. Farmer.

Replies to S. 570 Criticism

To the Editor:
In defense of the cost of production bill, I would like to see published in The Kansas Union Farmer, the extension of remarks by the Hon. William Lemke, in the House of Representatives, June 14, 1939, of May 22, 1939, I quote Mr. Lemke in part:

Mr. Speaker, here in this world physical welfare is inseparably linked with spiritual well-being. For the highest intellectual, physical, and spiritual development, there must be a reasonable assurance of future security for our families and for our homes. There must be hope and aspiration. Yet, today, all is uncertainty, confusion, and despair. Everything is in chaos. Our civilization is in transition. There is hunger and want in the land. Our nation is in mental and physical distress. Hundreds of thousands of farmers have lost and are still losing their homes. This, because



We have a Binder Twine to fill your every requirement—KFU EXTRA QUALITY, FARMERS UNION STANDARD, SUPREME STANDARD, and MICHIGAN STANDARD. All four brands of twine are strong, and are well treated with insect repellent. All four are made with long, uniform fiber and are 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 one of the following brands of binder twine:

KFU Extra Quality
Farmers Union Standard
Supreme Standard
Michigan Standard

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N.
KANSAS CITY TELEPHONE LD 340

they feed and clothe the nation for less than cost.

Millions of laboring people have been and are still unemployed—are hungry and dying of malnutrition. All this in a land of plenty—a land where we have so much that we have seen fit to restrict and destroy the very things necessary to satisfy our hunger and want.

Little wonder thousands of farmers are asking, what happened to the National Farmers Union? Why do some—not all—of its officers oppose the farmers' cost-of-production bill? Why did they wait until a few days before the bill was to be reported out of the House Agricultural Committee to make a sudden assault upon it?

Was not this bill born under the gallant leadership of John A. Simpson? Is it not the baby of the Farmers Union? Why should its National officers and a few of its State officers now attempt to strangle their own child?

The cost-of-production bill is the baby of the Farmers Union. It was ably fathered and protected by the late John A. Simpson, the greatest farm leader this nation ever produced. A leader who could not be subsidized by the Department of Agriculture or anyone else. A leader who represented the membership of this organization and 95 per cent of the farmers of this nation. Such leaders are rare and far between.

What happened the other day happened in 1933 and will always happen when a great and human cause makes its appearance and struggles for recognition. In 1933 the Department of Agriculture subsidized a few of the farm leaders and sold the farmers down the river.

It deflected the Norris-Simpson cost of production amendment. The Department of Agriculture deliberately put farm leaders on the Federal payroll for the express purpose of using them as cat's paws with which to delay the unwary farmer into the triple A.

The other day that Department, through its Mr. Dodd and a few subsidized farm leaders, together with its 88,800 field men, began its fight on the farmers' cost-of-production bill. These tell Congress that they represent you and that you farmers can continue to feed and clothe the Nation below the cost of production. They are opposed to saving their own skins by the floor vote, and consideration where all the pros and cons can be heard by the farmers. They do not wish to have the white light of publicity thrown upon their subsidization.

There is a mob of them now at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue. They are on the Federal payroll. They are designated in the department of agriculture as "collaborators"—should be fabricated. These are the so-called leaders that sent letters to the members of the House Committee on Agriculture, telling them that the farmer did not want cost of production.

Some of these are staying rather overtime. They are afraid to go home because they now realize that the farmers are getting their number—betrayers of a great and human cause will always find that there is a judgment day.

Let us now answer the false charges and criticisms made against the cost of production bill in the letter sent the Members of Congress.

Criticism No. 1: "No safeguards are provided in the measure for the family-size farm, the cooperative farming association, and the tenant operator."

Answer: This is not true. The bill is universal in its operation and protects every farmer. It gives them cost of production for that part of their commodities consumed within the United States. It gives the American market exclusively to the American farmer and not to the Argentine or any other foreign nation. Just what is a family-size farm? Is it a Wallace farm? Is it a farm on which you spend \$200 in labor, cultivation, and clover seed and receive a soil-conservation check for \$49? Is it a farm on which a man and his wife may subsist but when they add two children to their household then all four will starve? Does not this family-size farmer need cost of production in order to live like an American citizen?

Criticism No. 2: "The measure would centralize authority in the Secretary of Agriculture to a degree never hitherto contemplated or proposed."

Answer: This is another inaccurate statement. This bill takes away power from the Secretary and gives him duties to perform. It reduces his army of salaried lobbyists and subsidized farm

leaders from 88,800 to 1,056. The truth is this bill takes control of the farmer's farm out of the hands of the bureaucracy and the subsidized lobbyists and places

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"

SUNDAY SALT

On Sunday morn after church and prayer
I walk in the field to foster my care
I am the man who the cows await
The good that I bring to the pasture gate.

What Sabbath means to the row is salt—
So there, where are the level rocks, I halt
To pour it out on the stones in the grass—
To God and His love, may it never pass.

Their curling tongues lick the saline white
And oh! it is good to attend this rite!
"Peace!" say their eyes, "benedicite!"

YOUR LEADER'S MESSAGE

Esther Ekblad

LOOKING FORWARD TO CAMP DAYS

No matter what we are doing, always in our thoughts is the question, "What will camp have in store for this year?" For one thing, we shall stay a day longer than last year. It will be a six rather than a five day camp. Campers will register at Eureka Park, Manhattan, on Monday afternoon, July 31, and check out the following Sunday morning, August 6. Campers who wish may attend church in Manhattan Sunday morning.

The week at Eureka Park will be a fun and eventful one for Juniors and Leaders of the Kansas Farmers Union. Recreational activities will include swimming and other sports, tours, a picnic and campfire, handicraft, and folk games. Our evening programs will feature special speakers from our Farmers Union Cooperative Associations. Mornings will be spent in classes acquainting us with our organization, with everyday economic and social problems, and with methods of leadership. We also have promise of appetizing meals with the return of Mrs. B. F. Bayles, our last year's cook.

Yes, camp is the latest news. Leaders, Juniors, Reserves, will you be there?

SOUTHWARD BOUND

While most folks are going East or West this year, it so happens that our Leader is going South. Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana are having a Tri-State Camp and I shall attend as a representative of the National Junior Department and assist in directing camp activities. Those states, as we are still young in Junior education, and they are in hopes that the camp will create enthusiasm for youth work in their Farmers Union Locals. As we'd all agree, our first camp meant much to us, so we are confident our southern neighbors will find much of value in their first camp. It will be held at Pascagoula, Mississippi, in July.

The trip southward will start the early part of the month. In order meetings are being planned in the three states for a few days before and after the camp session.

For a Kansas the South will hold much that is new and different. The trip will afford an opportunity to work and mingle with those who seem so far away and yet who are so close to us. From the South comes the cotton so much used by us, and usually we turn to the South when we speak of American folklore. Who does not love the Spirituals and the songs such as those which came from the pen of Stephen Foster? May the contacts to be made on this trip broaden our view of our American agricultural picture.

ALL-STATE CAMP

Just permit us one more word about camps. The Farmers Union All-State Camp will be held at Camp Judson, in the Black Hills, South Dakota. The dates are August 14 to 23; the fee, \$15.00.

Because the accommodations of the camp are limited, each state is small number brings our selection down to a fine point, but we shall try to be fair in opening the opportunity for such a worthwhile trip.

Eighteen is the minimum age for attendance at All-State Camp. All Juniors and Leaders who wish to go must have attended a state Farmers Union camp or cooperative. With our quota very small, we shall give the first opportunity of attending to our active Junior Leaders. That is, those leaders who have active Junior classes in Local or county.

This we wish to say to all who are interested—write to us. If we know of your desire to go, we might find occasion for the desire to become a reality.

In Crawford County

The Juniors at Girard, Crawford county were planning a lawn party for the evening of June 8. The party was planned for one of the members, Bob Hart, who was leaving to join the Navy. Bob left earlier than expected—but the party was to go on. Many Juniors remember Bob as one of our last year's campers. Our best wishes go with him.

In Gove County

A letter from Venita Innes at Quinter, Gove county, tells of Juniors meeting with the Local and helping with the programs. Wish we could have attended their recent meeting and gotten a taste of ice cream with strawberries and cake.

In McPherson County

"We had our county quarterly meeting Monday evening, June 5," writes Mrs. Charlie Olson, county Junior leader, "and we decided to have a county picnic in charge of the Juniors in August. We will plan on August 10."

"Our Juniors are very active for a beginning Junior local and are going to help out a lot in our strive for cooperation."

In McPherson County

The Juniors of the Scandia Local, McPherson county, organized a Junior class at the regular local meeting June 1. The Junior class officers elected were Niles Gibson, president; Bernard Gibson, vice-president; Ben Dea Gibson, secretary-treasurer; Miss Erlene Borth will be their Leader. They were assisted in organization by Mrs. Charlie Olson, county Junior leader.



8446 Graceful Afternoon Frock
Designed for sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38 requires 5 1/2 yards of 39-inch fabric, 3/4 yard for vest. Price 15c.
8406 Girl's Bolero Frock
Designed for sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 6 requires 2 1/8 yards of 35 inch fabric, plus 1/2 yard contrasting 3 yards ric-rac braid to trim. Price 15c.

Kansas Farmers Union
Salina, Kansas

Place—Camp Judson, Pactola, South Dakota.

Date—August 14 to 24.

Registration—Fees—August 10, Fifteen Dollars for the ten days.

Eligibility—Students who have attended a state camp or an institute with an A rating, and Leaders or employees of the Farmers Union, are eligible to All-State Camp.

Age—Students must be over eighteen years of age.

Quota—Due to restricted facilities, a quota of students has been assigned each state. Write your State Leader. All registrations are made through your State Junior Department.

Farmers Union Kit

We have just finished a new kit for the use of Locals. It is called the Farmers Union Kit, and it contains history, Junior program, legislative information, cooperative history and principles, comparison of the program of the Farmers Union with that of the other two national farm organizations, magazine articles on the Farmers Union and much other information of value. A list of questions and a notation upon each question, their answers is included with the kit.

Cooperative Stores

We hear more and more of the cooperative store project and many people write us about setting up the stores. We believe that a thorough educational program should be the foundation of any store. One of the things most needed among the consumers who will be patronizing a store is an understanding of values in groceries and other household goods. No better source of authentic material on this kind of study can be found than in the Consumer Union Reports, which may be obtained for one dollar a year from the Consumer Union, 17 Union Square West, New York City. A Consumer Quiz which is also furnished with this magazine, is an excellent outline for study.

After becoming educated upon the quality and value of consumer goods, a study of the organization, pitfalls and general operation of the cooperative store should be made before the store is organized. The Study Kit on Cooperative Stores is available from this office for fifty cents.

Would You Exchange a Dollar for Seventy-five Cents?

We will exchange a dollar's worth of pamphlets for seventy-five cents and we'll give you a little review of each book in the packet besides. The pamphlets are:

Mankind—Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow, by Morris Erickson.

The Consumer Awakens, by Harold V. Knight.

Cooperation—A Friendship Bracelet 'Round the World by Gladys Talbot Edwards.

Each of these book-length pamphlets sell for twenty-five cents. In addition to these, we include in this packet:

Cooperatives in the U. S.—A Balance Sheet by Maxwell Stewart.

The Work of Our Hands—by Alice Joyce.

The Cooperative Primer, all three of which retail for twenty-five cents.

Morris Erickson's book tells the story of humanity's struggle for abundance, security and freedom. Knight's tells of how the cooperative movement is bringing about the changes of the world. Edwards tells how far-flung is the cooperative movement throughout the world, and how it leads to peace.

The remaining three pamphlets give the philosophy of the movement, the history of the northwest set-up and a survey of cooperatives in the United States.

It is a packet library you can't afford to miss.

New corrugation iron roofing is being shipped to the Farmers Union Cooperative Exchange, Arkansas City, and to the Cedar Vale Cooperative Association, reports the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. Both G. W. Anderson, manager at Arkansas City, and Bliss Kirkpatrick, manager at Cedar Vale, purchased from the Jobbing Association, Kansas City, Mr. Anderson's expense this year, and is putting in some new runways to take care of the business more advantageously.

Discuss Consumer Movement

The importance of consumer education will steadily increase for years to come, said Dr. John M. Cassels, director of the Institute for Consumer Education of Stephens College, at the business-consumer relations conference at Buffalo, N. Y., last week.

"For an economic explanation of the force behind the movement we must turn, not to the crisis of a decade ago, but to the relations between the classes of the century preceding. Adjustments in education, as in so many other things, had failed during that time to keep pace with technological and economic changes."

"Cultural lag resulted, and in the unsatisfied educational needs of the new economic order was pent up the force which is now carrying forward so rapidly the development of a consumer movement."

Hits "Red" Accusations
In commenting upon what the attitude of business toward the movement ought to be, Dr. Cassels said: "We must face the fact that two forms of opposition from particular individuals or groups in business are making amicable progress more difficult than it would otherwise be."

"The first of these forms is an open and bitter hostility which seeks to crush the consumer movement out of existence. Those who adopt this attitude are inclined to represent the movement as nothing more than a selfish American ideal and seek to discredit it by referring to all of us as 'reds' or 'communists.'"

"While I am sure that the interest in people in consumer problems is being stimulated rather than checked by these attacks, I think we should deplore these tactics because of the ill-will they are calculated to engender."

The second form of opposition, he explained, is less direct and less bitter, but no less difficult to deal with. This, he declared, consists of attempts to control rather than to crush the consumer movement.

"In some cases," he said, "consumer organizations have been deliberately set up and financed by business groups to promote their own particular interests in other cases pressure or persuasion has been exerted on the leaders of organizations already in

Montgomery County Farmers Club

In this small community in Maryland, the farmers have kept their club going for a hundred years. The thing that struck me most, while its member, (now assistant Director of Extension, Ruben Prigman) was telling me, was the manner in which meetings are conducted.

Meetings are held at the homes of members. They are called for late afternoon, and while the women-folk get a great repast ready, the men walk out over the farm and through the barns. They make suggestions as to what should be done, help the owner plan his next year's work and generally discuss the whole farm plan. Then they go to the house for supper. While they eat, they are entertained by a quartet who always sings during this hour. Then they have the business meeting. At this meeting, the minutes of the last meeting held at this home are first read. Usually that meeting was a year or more ago. There is a chance, then, to compare meetings. Then the minutes of the last meeting held are read. Then the market report is read and this is entered in the minutes.

This club has a monthly market report on all commodities raised here, that dates back a hundred years. There is a question and answer part on the program. Questions are asked and someone is chosen to answer each. A record is kept of this also, which is most enlightening for future years.

The farmers in this club are notable for their well-kept appearance as all are a part of a community program to rest, enjoy and educate. Towards, in "The Lantern."

KANSAS TOURIST CAMPS

Inrequent Official Inspections Necessary Individual Care

Since thousands of people have been taking their vacation trips by automobile, tourist camps have sprung up all over the country, filling the need for comfortable but inexpensive places to rest overnight. These places are more convenient and restful than camping, but patrons must not be lenient in the matter of proper sanitation—which is the safeguard to health.

To protect the public health, the Kansas State Board of Health made the following rule—"each local health officer is required, as a part of his official duties, semi-annually to make a sanitary inspection of the tourist camps within his jurisdiction."

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The Juniors at Girard, Crawford county were planning a lawn party for the evening of June 8. The party was planned for one of the members, Bob Hart, who was leaving to join the Navy. Bob left earlier than expected—but the party was to go on. Many Juniors remember Bob as one of our last year's campers. Our best wishes go with him.

A letter from Venita Innes at Quinter, Gove county, tells of Juniors meeting with the Local and helping with the programs. Wish we could have attended their recent meeting and gotten a taste of ice cream with strawberries and cake.

"We had our county quarterly meeting Monday evening, June 5," writes Mrs. Charlie Olson, county Junior leader, "and we decided to have a county picnic in charge of the Juniors in August. We will plan on August 10."

"Our Juniors are very active for a beginning Junior local and are going to help out a lot in our strive for cooperation."

The Juniors of the Scandia Local, McPherson county, organized a Junior class at the regular local meeting June 1. The Junior class officers elected were Niles Gibson, president; Bernard Gibson, vice-president; Ben Dea Gibson, secretary-treasurer; Miss Erlene Borth will be their Leader. They were assisted in organization by Mrs. Charlie Olson, county Junior leader.

8446 Graceful Afternoon Frock
Designed for sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38 requires 5 1/2 yards of 39-inch fabric, 3/4 yard for vest. Price 15c.

8406 Girl's Bolero Frock
Designed for sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 6 requires 2 1/8 yards of 35 inch fabric, plus 1/2 yard contrasting 3 yards ric-rac braid to trim. Price 15c.

Kansas Farmers Union
Salina, Kansas

Educators to Talk Poultry

The American Poultry Association's annual convention will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, during the World's Poultry Congress, July 28 to August 7, 1939. The \$1.00 membership ticket for the World's Poultry Congress will soon be off the market. With such a ticket, a visitor can come and go at will, can leave the grounds for meals, and will have other advantages which the gate admissions will not carry. The regular gate admission charge is fifty cents, and there are no pass-out privileges.

Program Takes Shape

About 175 scientists of 21 countries will present scientific papers in 4 languages according to Berley Winton, in charge of poultry husbandry investigations in the U. S. Department of Agriculture and chairman of the scientific program for the Congress.

Papers from foreign scientists including those of Canada will total 76, from States 59 from sections in the U. S. Department of Agriculture 21, and from the U. S. Department of Commerce 1. The papers will be given in about 30 sessions during a 5-day period. The official languages will be English, French, German, and Spanish.

Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the

Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, will be one of 3 speakers at the general session which opens the scientific program Monday morning, July 31. He will discuss "the administration of poultry-disease-control measures in the United States." Mr. Winton will be chairman.

In all, 31 Department people will take part in the scientific program—27 as authors or co-authors of papers, 3 as chairmen of different sessions, and 1 as interpreter. Two of the authors of papers will be reporting State research, however, since they became members of the Department after they were scheduled on the Congress program. One of the chairmen also is newly appointed to the Department staff.

The scientific program has been arranged in 6 sections: genetics and physiology; nutrition and incubation; pathology and disease control; economics, including marketing; public service and general; and poultry-products research. Two informal symposiums have been arranged—one on egg marketing and the other on fowl malaria. The first is scheduled Wednesday afternoon, August 2, and the second Friday afternoon, August 4.

Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the

Getting Rid of Paint Stains

Clothing stained by a newly painted surface or a carelessly welded paint brush doesn't have to be sent to the cleaners to get rid of the spot. Here are a few simple ways to remove stains suggested by the Consumers' Guide, publication of the Consumers' Council Division of the A. A. A.

"For oil paints, varnishes, and enamels: If the stain is a fresh one and is on a washable material, rub vigorously with soap and water; or use turpentine, sponge the spot, or wash the whole article in the turpentine."

"If it is an old stain, rub hard into it and then wash with soap and water. Moistening the stain with ammonia solution may also work. After moistening, sprinkle the spot with turpentine, roll the garment up for 15 to 30 minutes, soak for several hours, and then wash with soap and water."

"If the garment is made of delicate fabric (rayon, silk, etc.) sponge or soak the entire article in carbon tetrachloride, or chloroform, or benzol."

"For alcohol paints or stains: For fresh stains on a washable material, use paint soap and water. On delicate fabrics, use wood or denatured alcohol, placing a pad under the spot when you apply the cleaner."

"If the stain is an old one, soak it for half an hour in strong ammonia, then wash the garment."

"For water color paints—If the material is washable use soap and water."

"If it is a delicate fabric, sponge the stain with turpentine to remove the water color, then apply benzol to remove the turpentine. Other methods are to dip the garment in gasoline, or to sponge it with glycerine, and then raise in lukewarm water."

How to Shellac Floors

Rules for consumers who shellac their own floors begin at the store counter.

"Insist on a 5-pound cut shellac varnish," when you buy, advises the Consumers' Guide, publication of the Consumers' Council Division of the A. A. A. "And be sure that the product is unadulterated with resins."

"Insist also that the shellac be either freshly manufactured or packed in glass containers."

"When you prepare the shellac for application, thin it with 188 proof No. 1 denatured alcohol at the rate of one quart of alcohol to one gallon of shellac."

"The first coat of shellac should dry for 15 or 20 minutes, and then the floor should be buffed lightly with sand paper or steel wool and swept clean."

"The second coat of shellac should be permitted to dry for 2 or 3 hours, buffed lightly again, swept, and then the third coat should be applied."

"Try not to walk on the floor until the day after the final coat has been applied. If it is necessary, however, the floor may be used within 3 hours after the application of the last coat."

"If you are going to wax the floor also, do not apply the wax until at least 8 hours after the application of the third coat of shellac."

TACKLE UNDER-CONSUMPTION

Dairy People Approach Problem from Several Angles

The 1939 annual summer conference of the Dairy Council organization was scheduled to meet at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, June 12 to 14 inclusive. The program theme was "The Challenge of Under-Consumption—How Shall the Dairy Industry Meet It?"

The first discussion of method was entitled "Through National Dairy Council Promotion" with topic divisions as follows: Administering the program; Nutrition services; Production of materials; Publicity services; Merchandising services; and Promotion services.

"With the Aid of Science" was the title of a second discussion period. Dr. Lydia J. Rode, chairman of the department of Home Economics and Professor of Nutrition, University of Chicago, was to speak on "Does the American Diet Need Fortification?"

Dr. G. M. Trost, assistant professor of research associate in dairy husbandry, Michigan State college, was to speak on "Research, Basic to Increased Consumption."

"With the Experience of Other Industries" was a third discussion head, with Theodore P. Jardine, of the J. Walter Thompson advertising company as leader. A fourth discussion heading was "Through Local Dairy Council Promotion."

GIVES RECOGNITION

Cooperatives Are Legitimate Form of Retail Distribution

(Co-op League News Service)
Washington, D. C.—Louis E. Kirstein, chairman of the board of trustees of the American Retail Federation, set forth a 10-point platform for the Federation at the closing session of the Retailers National Forum here May 22 and 23, which included as one of its planks the recognition of consumer cooperatives as a legitimate form of retail distribution and outlawed the objectives of the federation.

The plank on cooperatives was as follows: "Recognize the growth of consumer cooperatives as a legitimate form of retail distribution; urge that governments refrain from subsidies,

or any other special privileges not available to all retailers."

Mr. Kirstein's platform also recognized the responsibility of the retailers for close cooperation with federal state and local governments in striving for the solution of economic and social problems; to oppose monopolies and restrictive practices and recognize the rights of employees to bargain collectively.

DOUBT ON BEST WHEAT

Millers Are Concerned Over New Varieties in Kansas

Kansas stands to lose its reputation of growing "the best wheat in the world" if production of Chiefka wheat becomes widespread. In the opinion of O. J. Gabbert of Wichita, in Kansas City June 5, for the annual convention of the Association of Operative Millers.

Chiefka, originated near Wichita, is of heavy, high protein quality and more bushels of it can be grown to the acre, the miller explained. Its fault, he said, is that bread made from its flour is coarse in texture.

Kansas wheat, he said, has such an excellent reputation abroad that foreign importers frequently specify that their shipments be from Kansas. Widespread Chiefka production, he warned, would shatter that reputation.

As yet, he said, Chiefka is being raised only in a few counties in South Central Kansas.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Never turn your roast with a fork; take a long spoon, as the fork pierces the meat and lets the juice escape.

For cleaning painted woodwork use a little kerosene in warm water; it cuts the dirt like magic. It is also the best for washing windows, glass over pictures, mirrors, etc.

To clean straw hats use a paste of lemon juice and sulphur. This will remove almost any stain from white straw hats. They may also be cleaned by rubbing with dampened cornmeal.

Grass stains may be removed from light summer frocks by dampening the soiled part in a little alcohol and rubbing well until there is no trace of green left.

The use of gum camphor is perhaps the most effective method of guarding against moths. If you use moth balls, remember they lose much of their strength in a year and that it pays to get a new supply each spring. Camphor can be re-used.

Price List of Vaccines and Serums

CATTLE

| | |
|---|--------|
| Abortin Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection | 63c |
| Money back guarantee, per dose | 7 1/2c |
| Blackleg Bacterin. Life protection in 100 dose lots, per dose | 7 1/2c |
| Bovine Mixed Bacterin. For prevention and treatment of | 7 1/2c |
| Brucella Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose | 7 1/2c |
| Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose | 7 1/2c |
| Mastitis Bacterin (gargol), 10 doses | 1.00 |
| Calf Scours Bacterin, 10 doses | 1.00 |
| Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), use with cold iron | 1.00 |
| Branding Iron, 3 inch bronze letter | 1.00 |
| Special brands \$3.00 each. | |
| De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head | 1.00 |
| Wound Faint—Used after dehorning or castration and on screw worms. Per gallon | 3.00 |
| Syringes (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 4 cc or 20 cc size | 2.00 |
| Two Needles, 2 Ex, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for | .50 |

HOGS

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

HORSES

| | |
|---|-------|
| Sleeping Sickness Vaccine. One treatment package (2 10-cc doses) | 2.25 |
| Five treatment package (10 doses) | 10.00 |
| 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 |
| Dulling Gun. Brass, heavy nickel. For giving capsules to horses and cattle. Only | 2.00 |

POULTRY

| | |
|--|--|
| "Big Pay" mineral. For all livestock and poultry | |
|--|--|

Do They Come To Meetings?

From S. D. Union Farmer

"I am surprised that there aren't more people here than there are. I told everybody I saw in town last Saturday to come to the meeting tonight. I also told them to tell everybody they met. I can't understand it. I thought sure we would have a large crowd."

Statements like this or very similar to it are very often, too often in fact, the words that greet the speaker who has driven perhaps a hundred miles or more to attend a Farmers Union meeting.

You are planning a meeting. You know that the speaker will be there having traveled a long distance at considerable expense. Elaborate preparations are made by the ladies in the local home for entertainment and refreshments but the crowd is small and no one feels as enthused and inspired as they would have had the crowd been larger. Some may even become a little discouraged and the next meeting is even smaller than this one.

Know Not the Cause?

The result is that the next time the speaker comes around he is greeted by words something like this, "I don't know what is the matter with our local people just seem to be losing interest. At one meeting only the President and Secretary were present and now, even they have become discouraged. Our local people are dying out."

If you were having a auction sale would you advertise it by going to town and tell everybody you saw to tell everyone that you were having a sale the 14th of next month? If you did, do you think the crowd would be very large crowd? If someone told you that there was to be a meeting sometime in the future, would you

think of that after you got home from town? If you thought of it at all, do you think you would remember the exact time and place? If you remembered all this, would you be apt to go if that was all you ever heard about it? Would you consider a meeting called in that manner worthy of your attention? Wouldn't you know, before you left home that there would be only a few there as it had been so poorly advertised?

How To Do It

Now let us imagine that this meeting was advertised by bill or poster in every window in town, when you got home you saw it mentioned in your local newspaper, everybody you talked to would mention it, because they, too, had seen the bills. The place and time of the meeting was literally shouted at you every time you turned around. You couldn't forget about it, you wanted to. You knew there would be a large crowd there because everyone knew about it and talked about it. You would not go even though there would be no program whatever because all the neighbors would be there.

Everyone else in the neighborhood would feel the same way about it and everyone would be there. They would all become interested and enthused. They would all become discouraged. Our local people are dying out. "This Farmers Union is certainly some organization, you should have seen the crowd we had in the schoolhouse last night!"

If anything is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well. If you are having a picnic, let the world know about it in such a way that they will not forget the time and place. Don't hide your light under a bushel.

REPLIES TO S 570

CRITICISMS

(continued from page 2)

licenses the dealers in interstate and foreign commerce. It does not attempt to control the farmer or his farm. It simply compels these dealers to pay the cost of production as a minimum price. It reduces the \$8,800 employees in the department, now used to police the farmer and direct his activities to 1,056.

Criticism No. 9: "The bill is so full of loopholes and so poorly drafted that, even if it were enacted, farmers would never receive more than the paper promise of cost-of-production."

Answer: Again, a deliberate misstatement of fact. This bill has been drafted and redrafted. Ever since 1933 it has received the most careful consideration of many members of Congress.

It is true it was not drafted by the "brain trust," but draftsmen employed by Congress assisted in its drafting. It is one of the most perfect bills before Congress. I invite the authors of the letter to discuss this bill with me in any part of this Union, on any one or all of their nine criticisms based upon misrepresentation and erroneous conclusions.

This bill would give cost of production to about 50 agricultural products. It would lift the entire agricultural structure out of the mud and leave the relative position undisturbed. If cost of production were given just on a few agricultural products, then, naturally, there would be over production of those products, because then everyone would raise those particular products.

But, when the cost of production is given on 50 of the principal agricultural commodities then there would be no incentive of going excessively into the production of any one particular commodity. This is a safety valve against over-production, because if you get cost of production on 100 per cent of one commodity and cost of production for 75 per cent of another commodity, you naturally would switch to the commodity of which there is less cost of production. This bill would prohibit foreign importations into this country until our farmers received cost of production plus 10 per cent for that part of their commodities domestically consumed.

This bill will repeal the so-called reciprocal foreign trade agreements. It will give to the American farmer the American market. The salaried lobbyists and subsidized leaders, in their letter of criticism, forgot to say one word about the foreign importations. In fact, they are quite willing to have the farmer and the laborer sold by the international manufacturer and the international banker in foreign market places.

They are quite willing that agriculture shall pay for the World War a second time. We imported from foreign nations \$8,373,622,961 of agricultural products, substitutes, and manufactured products thereof in the last 6 years. That is the foreign valuation. The domestic valuation would be over \$16,756,000,000. This would have been sufficient to have handed to every head of our 6,000,000 farm families a check for \$2,790.

That money would have done billions of dollars worth of business in our country. In place of the stupid tariff and destruction of agricultural wealth it would require an additional \$7,237,280 acres to produce sufficient products for our own people.

this bill had been a law last fall you would have received \$1.50 a bushel for your wheat, 94 cents for your barley and corn, \$11.32 per hundred for your hogs, \$2.76 per hundred pounds of milk, 48 cents for your butterfat, 31 cents for eggs, 24 cents for chickens, and 30 cents for your turkeys, and so forth.

These are cost-of-production prices. No honest person wants to consume the products the farmer produces for less than cost. If it were then, it is consuming the home of the farmer, taking the bread out of the mouths of the farmers' children. It matters not whether he be a subsidized leader or a salaried lobbyist. In short, if this bill had been a law your farm income would have been increased by \$7,500,000,000. Since every dollar of income that the farmer receives increases the national income by over seven and one-half, the national income would have been increased by \$56,625,000,000.

This would give prosperity and buying power to all. Then there would be no further need of appropriating billions with which to subsidize business, labor, and agriculture. I invite the farmers of this nation to let their Congressman and Senator know whether or not they want cost of production. I know that the great

majority of members wish to know the actual sentiment of the farmer. They value a telegram or a letter from their constituents. They have a right to know whether you want them to sign petitions Nos. 5 and 6 at the Speakers' desk whether you want the cost-of-production and the Frazier-Lemke refinances bills brought up for discussion and disposition on their merits.

Also invite the laborers and the businessmen, who believe in a square deal and who are big enough to realize that when agriculture is prosperous the nation is prosperous, to let their Congressman and Senator know that they too are in favor of giving the farmer cost of production for that part of his agricultural products consumed within this nation. They have a right to know that you too want them to step up to the Speakers' desk and sign petitions Nos. 5 and 6—End of his quotations.

C. W. O'Brien,
Rush Center, Kansas.

DEFENDS S. 570 ATTACK

Natl' President Veseky Answers Lempe by Radio Address

John Veseky, president of the National Farmers Union, spoke on the Farmers Union broadcast of the National Farm and Home hour May 27, and answered charges made by Congressman Lempe. The following is a summary of his radio address.

Last Sunday, May 21, Congressman Wm. Lempe of North Dakota made, over the Columbia broadcasting system, such an uncalled for, untrue, personal attack upon the officers of the National Farmers Union and those of the several state Farmers Unions affiliated with it that, I feel I would be shirking my duty as President of the National Farmers Union if I did not take time today to briefly answer some of his statements and charges. The Congressman, after shedding many verbal tears over the condition of the poor farmer, to whom he has these many years promised much relief but unfortunately has delivered very little, "wonders what happened to the National Farmers' Union that it should, at any time, through its own officers, turn its back on its own offspring," as he says, "The Kennedy-Ward cost of production bills, also known as S570."

He states that surely that bill is the child of the Farmers' Union, fathered by the Great John A. Simpson, and brought forth as the offspring of the National Farmers Union. I wonder where the Congressman gets the idea that the Kennedy-Ward bill is the child of the Farmers' Union. As far as I know, not one officer of the National Farmers' Union, and, with the exception of perhaps one state, not one loyal state Farmers' Union officer has been asked to help frame or sponsor the Kennedy-Ward bill.

I believe that our departed leader, John A. Simpson, were he alive now, would disclaim not only the parentage of such a child as S570, but under present world conditions, would have entirely changed his view point as to the kind of legislation needed and desired by the farmers.

Lemke Lacks Knowledge

Congressman Lempe charges that the National Farmers Union turned against the Kennedy-Ward cost of production bill and had waited until a few days before the committee on agriculture of the House was to act upon the measure before sending letters to the members of the committee and of the Congress, in opposition to S570 and its companion bills.

If the congressman will just take the time to honestly look back over the last two conventions of the National Farmers Union and read over the utterances of the different officers of the National Farmers Union, he will find we have consistently declared for several things which are not found in the Kennedy-Ward bill, and, also, we have consistently declared against several things found in that bill.

He will also find that the supporters of the Kennedy-Ward bill had circulated among the members of Congress an analysis of S570 and S570, given by the bill, and a great prophetic foresight, as 1,056, would have to be increased many times over, before they could keep our farmers from selling the perishable products of their farms at a price any lower than they could get, rather than permitting them to deteriorate or rot on their farms, while they wait for a buyer at the set price. Going farther in regard to the workings of a similar bill in Germany, the results in dollars and cents to farmers are not so phenomenally good as to make me believe they are worth surrendering our liberties for. According to reliable information, the gross value of all German farm products in 1932-1933 was approximately 8.7 billion reich marks. The gross value of all farm products produced in 1937-1938 in Germany was 12.6 billion reich marks. An increase of approximately 4 billion reich marks.

This percentage increase in the gross value barely keeps up with the percentage increase in gross value of farm products produced in the United States during the corresponding years, showing again, that all that glitters is not gold, and that we are very much in danger of paying too much for a promise of security.

Will Change Vote

Several of the Senators and Representatives who signed the Kennedy-Ward bill have promised support to the Farmers' Union demands for the Certificate Plan Wheat and Cotton bills. They were not in favor of the autocratic control which would be given under S570 to the Secretary of Agriculture, whoever he may be in the future.

They did not believe that the bill as written would be the kind of legislation desirable under our democratic system of government, but they did believe, and rightly so, that by registering their protest against AAA of 1938, they would better be able to get real constructive workable legislation passed.

At the last National convention of the Farmers' Union resolutions were unanimously adopted outlining the Farmers Union Legislative program. Records of several conferences called by the National Farmers Union and our National and state Union papers. In spite of all this, the Congressman has the audacity to say we have suddenly disowned our own child. By such a statement, he has none of us had anything to do with bringing that child to Congress. We were not even asked or permitted to be in the Christening, and were specifically notified not to offer any suggestions as to its bringing up or future conduct.

Objections Stated

When Mr. W. Thatcher arrived in Washington about April 19, he sent a letter to the Agricultural Committee of the House of Representatives, setting forth the objections of the Wheat Conservancy Committee, the Federation of Grain Cooperatives, and the Northwest Farmers Union Legislative Committee, whose legislative representative he is. The objections were also discussed and concurred in by several joint conferences of the foregoing organizations and Farmers Union representatives.

The statement which Congressman Lemke referred was issued by the officers of the National and several state Farmers Unions about two days after the House Agricultural Committee had voted to bring up the Kennedy-Ward measure and, after the eastern papers published reports stating that the House Committee had turned down a major item of the Farmers Union program, the Farmers Union measure was only our duty as officers of the Farmers Union to plainly state to the members of Congress that S570 is not sponsored by the National Farmers Union—and giving the reasons why we are not willing to support it.

The Congressman objects to our claims that S570 does not protect the family-sized farm. That it gives the Secretary of Agriculture autocratic power over farm prices and incomes. That it is patterned after Fascist methods of farm price control. That to establish a price on a farm product does not mean buyers will be available to buy all the products at the established price. That the bill does not provide for adequate grade, variety, and quality differentials. That since it can control interstate prices, but not intrastate prices, confusion and chaos will result. And, that because of the before mentioned defects and the necessity of policing hundreds of thousands of dealers, besides intra-state bootleggers, the cost of enforcement will be enormous.

We ask our farmers to carefully read S570, separate what it claims to give the farmer from what its provisions will actually do to the American farmer, and they will find that all the objections of the Farmers Union are well founded. There is no protection in the bill for the family-sized farm. The Secretary of Agriculture is given absolute authority to fix the price on some 50 farm products, many of them perishable, with only a meaningless requirement to hold hearings. There is no appeal from his estimate of costs and basis as that used in valuations in Germany, and would make a virtual dictator of the Secretary of Agriculture as far as farm prices are concerned.

German, Not American

A form of price control which is workable in Germany, under the authoritarian form of government certainly would not be conducive to the growth of democracy, and would not be the kind of legislation we want in this country of ours. Also, it would take far more supervision and a greatly increased number of superintendents to effectuate such price control in this country with a necessary loss of enjoying the rights of freedom than it does under a Dictator.

Then also Germany is a deficit food importing nation while the United States has been for generations past exporters of many food products and cotton.

Even with all the absolute power which Hitler and his subordinates have over the Germans and even the lives of the German people, there are heard complaints in Germany of evasions of the price-fixing act in spite of \$40,000 and long-term imprisonment in concentration camps. There are also complaints of the shortage of labor in both industry and agriculture, reportedly due to a considerable extent, to the large number of people necessarily used in enforcing the arbitrary price-fixing feature of the German system.

Results in Dollars and Cents

I repeat again that a Democracy such as ours, with people unused to autocratic dictatorship methods, the cost of policing and enforcing such an omnibus all-including bill as S570 would be enormous. The exact number of employees needed to enforce S570, given by the bill, is 1,056, a great prophetic foresight, as 1,056, would have to be increased many times over, before they could keep our farmers from selling the perishable products of their farms at a price any lower than they could get, rather than permitting them to deteriorate or rot on their farms, while they wait for a buyer at the set price.

Going farther in regard to the workings of a similar bill in Germany, the results in dollars and cents to farmers are not so phenomenally good as to make me believe they are worth surrendering our liberties for. According to reliable information, the gross value of all German farm products in 1932-1933 was approximately 8.7 billion reich marks. The gross value of all farm products produced in 1937-1938 in Germany was 12.6 billion reich marks. An increase of approximately 4 billion reich marks.

This percentage increase in the gross value barely keeps up with the percentage increase in gross value of farm products produced in the United States during the corresponding years, showing again, that all that glitters is not gold, and that we are very much in danger of paying too much for a promise of security.

Will Change Vote

Several of the Senators and Representatives who signed the Kennedy-Ward bill have promised support to the Farmers' Union demands for the Certificate Plan Wheat and Cotton bills. They were not in favor of the autocratic control which would be given under S570 to the Secretary of Agriculture, whoever he may be in the future.

They did not believe that the bill as written would be the kind of legislation desirable under our democratic system of government, but they did believe, and rightly so, that by registering their protest against AAA of 1938, they would better be able to get real constructive workable legislation passed.

At the last National convention of the Farmers' Union resolutions were unanimously adopted outlining the Farmers Union Legislative program. Records of several conferences called by the National Farmers Union and our National and state Union papers. In spite of all this, the Congressman has the audacity to say we have suddenly disowned our own child. By such a statement, he has none of us had anything to do with bringing that child to Congress. We were not even asked or permitted to be in the Christening, and were specifically notified not to offer any suggestions as to its bringing up or future conduct.

Too Much Territory

Mr. Lemke does not need to take in so much territory as he is now debating the merits of the measure with any of our Farmers Union folks. I am sure he will find plenty of opportunity to debate the merits or demerits of S570 with the members of the Wheat Conservancy Committee, and plenty of Farmers Union men, who will be able to show to any fair-minded audience the short-comings of that bill and the correctness of our position.

S2395, the wheat bill, and S2434, the cotton bill—the one introduced in the Senate by Senator Burton K. Wheeler, and the other by Senator Josh Lee, are the result of a long time study and many conferences held by farmers, Farmers Union officers and leaders conversant with the production and handling of each of these two commodities. They represent the best judgment of the wheat and cotton committees every bill drafted pursuant to the instructions of the last National Farmers Union Convention, in addition to that of a number of cotton and wheat farmers.

They will give our farmers not only cost of production for their products, but they are built to give the farmers parity incomes. Income after all, is what we need. Income is what we need to be successful. Income equals price received for the products times the numbers of units, bushels or pound sale. Price alone does not mean ample income.

It is time that we farmers, our organizations and our Government begin viewing all legislation from the angle of its effect upon the welfare of our people, and upon its effect upon the welfare of the nation. It is time that we carefully scrutinize every bill offered for ostensible purposes of helping agriculture, as to its effect upon the farm home. We should ask the number of farmers who will be helped, and make their existence more secure, or will it decrease their number and make the growth of the industrial farms more rapid and by do so, condemn and ruin the family farm families to move to town and swell the already too-long lines of people asking for W. P. A. jobs?

We will soon have introduced a bill to compel the dairy of our farmers to accept Federal lending agencies, to an amount which the farm can be expected to pay under normal price conditions, and to enable the farmer to pay out this composed indebtedness on the basis of a percentage of the income of his farm. Bills are being prepared to take care of the needs of the Dairy farmer, the flax and rye grower, and rice producer.

We hope that our farmers will help us get ample appropriations for the Farm Security Administration, which is the branch of the Department of Agriculture really doing the most for the farmer. We need a third of our farm population to be employed, and should have at least two hundred million dollars to be used for the rehabilitation of farm families who have been dispossessed, and for making these farm families again self-supporting American citizens.

Well Balanced Program

Congress is anxious to adjourn. If we are to get any good legislation passed, it is necessary that we all urge our Representatives and Senators to put the Kennedy-Ward Farmers Union legislative program before they even think of adjourning.

The Farmers Union program of education, cooperation and needed legislation is a broad, well balanced program. In order that there are for the welfare of our farmers and of all workers whether on farms or in our cities, we need the active support of all earnest Farmers Union men, women and just men.

Come, let's all work together to build a bigger, stronger Union—more and happier farm homes—more contentment, happiness and security for all the good folks of this glorious land of ours—the U. S. A.

SAVINGS BY CREAMERY

Nebraska Farmers Union Creameries Make \$79,008.38 Net Saving

A gain of about \$27,000.00 in the net saving made by the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Company in the year 1938, compared with 1937, and a combined gain of 216,487 pounds in the amount of butter manufactured in the four plants operated by the company—at Superior, Aurora, Fremont, and Fairbury—were reported to be the annual shareholders' meeting of the Nebraska Farmers Union Creameries at Grand Island, May 25.

With total assets of \$53,411.48 at the close of the year 1938, direct liabilities were only \$44,499.29, of which \$42,566.74 consisted simply of checks outstanding from the bank. The bank amounted to the huge total of \$139,640.27.

The net saving made by the company in the year 1938, after setting up full depreciation was \$79,008.38. Each of the four plants showed net savings.

Definition: Graduation time is when fellows who wonder what the world is coming to get up before a bunch of kids and tell them that the world is full of opportunity. — Pronounced Press.

RULES CO. AGENT MUST NOT SOLICIT FARM BUREAU DUES

(Continued From Page One)

of political agriculture. His integrity as an agricultural scientist has suffered in direct proportion to the mischief which has been done to agricultural-extension work through the misuse of its keymen by the autocratic control which would be hard to rectify. The impairment of this is a most important service is part of the New Deal wreckage.

TO GREATER CONTROL

Editor of Cooperative Builder Questions Chamber of Commerce

According to the U. S. Chamber of Commerce program, adopted at its recent annual meeting, all the farmer needs is "free and open markets."

This shows how abysmally ignorant of the farmer's problems are the big businessmen who make up the chamber. The fact is that the farmer now has, and always has had, the freest and most open market of any industry. In no other market is "free competition" so completely achieved as in the market where the farmer sells his produce. Monopolies in agriculture are almost unheard of.

The farmers are suffering because the market is "free and open" while all other markets are surrounded by restrictions imposed both by government and by sellers but almost always the interest of the sellers. Why don't the Chamber of Commerce members who demand "free and open markets" for agriculture also demand free and open markets for industry?

Why don't they call for elimination of protective tariffs on industrial products, the Robinson-Patman act, and plenty of Farmers Union men, who will be able to show to any fair-minded audience the short-comings of that bill and the correctness of our position.

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Meet Mr. Salad, C.S.

By Frances Lee Bariton

If professional men and women are entitled to C.E., M.D. and D.D.S. after their names, why can't we honor some of these super-salads that are far ahead of the old lettuce and tomato combinations that are merely "Salads?"

So, Mr. Salad, C.S. is my name for the crisp Summer Salad below. Try the recipe and I am sure you will agree that this particular delicacy is entitled to a salad degree.

Crisp Summer Salad

1 package lemon or lime-flavored gelatin; 1 pint hot water; 1 tablespoon vinegar; 1 teaspoon salt; 1 cup diced cucumber; 1 cup thinly sliced red radishes; 1 cup thinly sliced young onions.

Dissolve gelatin in hot water. Add vinegar and 1/2 teaspoon salt. Chill until slightly thickened. Season vegetables with 1/2 teaspoon salt and fold into slightly thickened gelatin. Turn into individual molds. Chill until firm. Unmold on crisp lettuce. Garnish with mayonnaise, servies 8.

Cooperation and Democracy

It has been said that America is at the cross roads, and it is true. There are four proposed roads in the world, which are being experimented with on a large scale. They are capitalism, corporatism (in other words Fascism), communism and cooperation. Although consumer's cooperation is now ninety years old and has grown until it has over 100,000,000 members in over forty countries of the world, our leaders in America have hardly written or spoken a word about the history and development of this great democratic movement. Everybody is discussing the first three which deal with the exercise of political state powers from the top down, rather than the building up from the bottom of a democratic, self-contained, economic organization of society, independent of a democratic, self-contained economic organization of society independent of the political state.

Definition of Terms

Now, we want to know just what these terms, cooperation and democracy, mean. This definition is given by James Warbasse in his book "Cooperative Democracy." "A Cooperative society in a voluntary association in which the people organize democratically to supply their needs through mutual action, and in which the motive of production and distribution is service, not profit." "Democracy," as defined by Webster, "is a form of government in which the power is vested in the people." Does not the power of a cooperative rest in the hands of the people? They seem to have a great deal in common.

What Americans should do is, first of all, to realize that political regulation of private profit is only a hypo to relieve the pains of a dying economic order and not the means of building a new cooperative economic democracy which we must eventually build. With a clear understanding of the temporary nature of any such political regulation, we must be aggressive in building the cooperative

Second, in order to eliminate speculation and achieve security, they adopted the principle of "limited interest on shares." Shares cannot be sold for any more than their face value and receive no excess profits. Third, and most important of all, these Rochdale pioneers originated the simple principle necessary to justly distribute income and thus diffuse ownership in the hands of the people as a whole—the profits of the business are paid back to the owners, not as dividends on their patronage.

Three other principles were also adopted by the pioneers of economic democracy: religious and political neutrality, cash trading, and constant education.

It gives the people economic security, which is the foundation of confidence. It expands personality. It will be the usual affair with diplomas. The second will be more important. There boys and girls will graduate from the campus cooperatives as high significant, depression-born organizations that have brought the realities of living into the colleges and given their members a practical education in the economics of democracy. —Bertram B. Fowler, "Cooperating Their Way Through College" in the June Readers Digest.

IT'S A FACT

Injurious insects in the United States are estimated to cause an annual loss of \$2,000,000,000. Bacteria and fungi damage crops to the extent of additional billion dollars.

Calves if weaned from Bang-infected dams before they reach the sixth month of age will be come Bang negative to the agglutination or blood test and will so remain unless re-infected.

The Wisconsin Farmers Union and the Wisconsin Federation of Labor held a meeting recently and discussed setting up a Farmer-Labor Cooperative Council. Its aim, like that of the similar organization in Minnesota, would be to bring farmer, cooperative and labor organizations closer together and to disseminate information and understanding about the aims and ideals of these types of organization.

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This Is YOUR Business—

You organized it. You own and control it. Your patronage makes possible its savings which are returned to you in the form of patronage dividends through your local cooperative elevator.

NEW TERMINAL ELEVATOR

For 25 years Kansas farmers have been building their own grain marketing organization in order to protect their interests at terminal markets. With the purchase of the 556,000 bushel elevator at Topeka, the Silver Jubilee Year of your Association marks its entry into terminal elevator activities. This is an added service which many members have long awaited.

WHEAT LOAN DEPARTMENT

Last year your Association became a Lending Agency for the Federal Government to make loans on stored wheat, and a capable Wheat Loan Department has been established to serve you promptly on all your 1939 loans on grain.

COMPLETE MARKETING SERVICE

Whether your elevator consigns, stores, or sells its grain, your own marketing cooperative can handle it efficiently for you at the terminal markets. A well trained personnel which is well aware of the fact that YOU ARE THE BOSS—that this is YOUR BUSINESS, is ready to serve you.

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

Kansas City Salina Topeka

foundations of a new order so that we may gradually replace the other without a collapse.

Everyone knows the story of the Rochdale Pioneers. The basic principles of economic democracy which these people adopted have stood the test of time. They are primarily these:

First, in order to achieve economic democracy, they adopted "open membership" and "one person, one vote," irrespective of the number of shares owned. Furthermore, there is no proxy voting in a cooperative. Just as in a political democracy, if you do not go to the polls and vote, you have no voice. Just as in a democracy there is no distinction between men and women. Cooperatives are concerned for all women as well as for all men.

Eliminate Speculation

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