



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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INTEREST ON LAND BANK COM. LOANS MAY BE REDUCED

Congressional Committee Provided for Lower Rates for Distressed Farm Loans Made Through Land Bank Commission

The following clipping from the Daily Capital will, we are sure, be of interest to our readers, especially those who have Federal Land Bank or Land Bank Commission loans on their farms. Our farmers should not forget to let our representatives know that they are behind them in the matter of reducing the interest on federal loans, especially the Land Bank Commission loans which have carried a much too high rate of interest from the beginning. This overcharge can be better appreciated when we remember that our government can and does borrow this money at not over 3 per cent, and mostly at much less, and then charges the most hard up borrowers 5 per cent. Write your representative and senators today and tell them that you favor the reduced rates on both the Land Bank and Land Bank Commission loans, and a more considerate foreclosure policy.

By CLIFF STRATTON

The Capital's Washington Bureau Washington, April 29.—The interest rate on Federal land bank loans is to be pushed back up to the regular 5 per cent within two or three years, judging by action taken today by the house committee on agriculture.

In executive session this morning the committee voted to continue the 3 1/2 per cent emergency rate, which expires next June 30, for another year only. Then, after June 30, 1938, a 4 per cent interest rate will become effective for one year.

For the last four years congress has provided for the 3 1/2 per cent rate, appropriating money from the federal treasury to make up the balance due the Federal Land banks. Federal Land bank loans are financed by Land bank bonds.

The committee action followed a plea by Gov. W. I. Myers, of the Farm Credit Administration, that arrangements be made to terminate the emergency rates in the near future. He said that a continuation of the lower rates would lead to inflation of land values, and also make too heavy a drain on the treasury—\$25,000,000 a year.

However, the committee today provided for lower interest rates for the "distress" farm loans made through the Land Bank Commission. These loans have been carrying a 5 per cent rate. Under the terms of the new bill to be reported out by the house committee these loans will bear 4 per cent interest for the next two years.

Farm lands are mortgaged up to 50 per cent of appraised value by the Federal Land banks. Four years ago, due to acute distress in the Farm Belt and the thousands of farm mortgage foreclosures, congress provided for federal second mortgages in distressed cases up to another 25 per cent of the appraised value, on short-term loans. The 3 1/2 per cent emergency rates since 1933 never have applied to these Land bank commission loans.

"While we have started back toward the regular interest rate on Land bank loans," said Rep. Clifford Hope of Garden City, ranking Republican member of the committee, "we are making it easier for the really more distressed class of loans—the commission loans—by reducing the rate on these from 5 to 4 per cent, effective for the next two years."

CO-OP NOW SEVENTH LARGEST AUTO INSURANCE CO. IN U. S.

Columbus, Ohio—The Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance Company has moved up a notch to become the seventh largest mutual casualty company in the U. S., according to statistics compiled by the National Underwriters Association. Last year the co-op ranked as the eighth largest organized in the field. The year before it stood in 10th place.

The co-op's percentage of increase in net premiums for the year was said to be second largest of all mutual companies writing auto insurance. During the year the Farm Bureau Mutual paid claims totaling \$1,535,000 and reported assets at the close of the period amounting to \$5,329,494. Membership in eight states totals 178,000. The cooperative was organized in 1926 with a capital of only \$10,000.

NABS DISTRIBUTORS

False statements covering tax exemptions on 150,000 gallons of gasoline, were found in Dickinson County last week by a special crew of investigators under direction of Dave Abbott of the state department of inspections and registration, it was reported to A. W. Logan, chief of the department, yesterday.

The statements were filed by distributors in the county, according to the report and 14 cases, on 29 counts have been filed in the justice court at Abilene. Pleas of guilty were entered in all cases and fines totaling \$728 were collected by the court, all of which will go into the school fund of the county.

Logan believes to gain full justice, the false statements should be charged back to the guilty distributors and that they should pay the \$4,500 in tax which should have been collected on the gasoline—Topeka Capital.

\$2,840,000 BUSINESS MARKS YEAR LABORATORY MILL, INCREASED EDUCATION VOTED AT ANNUAL MEETING

(Co-op League News Service) Superior, Wis.—Central Cooperative Wholesale, established in 1917 with a capital of \$15,000, completed its 20th year of operation with a net worth of \$2,840,000 and a cooperative business which totaled \$2,840,000 in 1936, according to the report of H. V. Nurni, general manager of the co-op wholesale to cooperative representatives meeting here April 12 and 13.

Three hundred delegates from 100 consumers cooperatives in the Lake Superior district crowded the Workers Hall for the 20th Annual Meeting of the cooperatives and voted measures designed to strengthen and extend the activities of the cooperative. In order to build a greater inventory of goods the delegates approved the recommendation of the board to place \$12,000 of last year's savings in a reserve fund and to return the remainder of the \$50,000 not gain affiliated cooperatives in deferred rebates on purchases.

The delegates instructed the board of directors to establish a testing laboratory to maintain and improve the quality of Co-op brand goods, endorsed the Wisconsin law providing for teaching Consumers Cooperation and Cooperative Marketing in all public schools and urged other states to follow Wisconsin's lead; appropriated \$7,500 for educational work and empowered the board to spend more if business warrants; voted to establish a feed mill and seed cleaning plant at Superior; condemned fascism and voiced their allegiance to Labor and Peace.

Reaffirming its past cordial policy toward organized labor, the co-op wholesale meeting voted unanimously to "recognize the right of employees to organize as they themselves see fit and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, fully assured that this entails no discrimination on the part of organized labor against C. C. W. or the Cooperative Movement as a whole." The wholesale has just signed an agreement with the truck drivers union (A. F. of L.) covering warehouse employees.

SORGHUMS CROSSES ERASE BROOMCORN'S BAD TRAITS

After 30 years of selective breeding, scientists of the Department of Agriculture have found a way to produce broomcorn varieties better for the consumer, the grower and the laborer who harvests the crop.

For a parlor broom the housewife wants a fine brush free from red stain. Many varieties produce the fine brush, but red stain is a serious defect from the standpoint of quality and price. It is caused by a substance in the plant which turns red following any injury from insects or insects, or when water gets in the boot about the brush.

Scientists in the Bureau of Plant Industry found two varieties of grain sorghum, however, that do not develop a red stain. They are Shalun, an importation from India, and Leoti Red a Kansas sorghum. These have been crossed with broomcorn. A nonstaining broomcorn has been obtained, but the brush does not have the desired quality. One of these stain-free sorghums-broomcorn selections has now been back crossed to broomcorn to improve the brush.

"From the grower's standpoint a serious defect of broomcorn is the fact that the bitter seed crop is largely wasted. Livestock will not eat it. Crossing with a white-seeded sorghum produced a broomcorn with palatable seed, but the brush quality still needs some attention."

Still in the experimental stage, is the attempt to breed out another undesirable characteristic—hair on the chaff which irritates skin and tempests the harvester. Hybridization with certain varieties of Kaoliang, a grain sorghum from China, may end this evil.

Seed of these new broomcorns is not available for distribution.

MILLION DOLLAR FUND TO FINANCE GRASSHOPPER WAR BEGINNING EARLY IN MAY

Grasshopper control, on a national scale, will get under way early in May this year to prevent a plague like that of 1936 in the Grain Belt, according to Harry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. A congressional appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the control of grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, chinch bugs, and similar insects will be used mainly for grasshopper control. Grasshoppers destroyed crops valued at \$99,131,000 in 1936.

To make poison bait for grasshoppers, the Department of Agriculture will buy materials—sodium arsenate, bran or low-grade flour, and sawdust—and deliver them to selected centers in the infested areas. On plans approved by the Department and under the direction of State and local leaders, the bait will be mixed at supervised mixing stations, hauled to the fields by the farmers, and scattered over the young hoppers' feeding grounds. The materials furnished by the Department will have to be supplemented extensively by materials bought with state, county, and private funds.

Timing applications gives best control with least waste, says the Department. Each application must reach as many grasshoppers as possible. Every warm day hatches more hoppers from eggs that have come through the winter. One or two days' hatch may repopulate a cleared area, making the bait used too soon all-

(continued on page 4)

SHOULD PUT CROP INSURANCE BILL THROUGH HOUSE

Those Interested In Bill (S. 1397) Should Write Or Wire Honorable Marvin Jones, Chairman House Committee Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

423 East Leland Street Chevy Chase, Maryland April 27, 1937 Wheat Crop Insurance

To Our Members: The columns of the newspapers and the radio are carrying the sad news that agricultural legislation, including Crop Insurance, is out for this session of Congress.

The President's firm statement regarding the necessity for economy as a means to a 1938 balanced budget is based upon the fact that income into the Treasury is far less than had been anticipated. The necessity for economy to compensate for the lack of federal income has created the congressional drive to eliminate all proposed new legislation calling for new appropriations. Of course, Crop Insurance would call for new appropriations. The Crop Insurance Bill passed by the Senate calls for \$100,000,000 in bonds and \$10,000,000 to cover the first year's administrative expenses.

In our last release on Crop Insurance dated April 2, 1937, we stated: "Now, our task is to put the Bill through the House. Do not delay your responsibility. Urge the farmers and business men interested in this legislation to wire or write their members in the House at once. You cannot expect legislation by merely hoping and waiting for George to take it to the House."

Now—did you write to your House members and to Chairman Marvin Jones as we urged? Do you desire the passage of the bill by the House? If so, it is worth writing or wiring for? That is a matter for the wheat producer to decide. If you want it, write or wire or write or wire we have urged.

The House Sub-Committee chosen to consider the "Wheat Crop Insurance Bill" has been appointed as follows: Chairman—Congressman Fulmer, South Carolina (Dem.); a cotton state; Congressman Lucas, Illinois (Dem.); Congressman Hook, Michigan (Dem.); Congressman Cooley, North Carolina (Dem.); Congressman Andresen, Minnesota (Rep.); a dairy district; Congressman Kinzer, Pennsylvania (Rep.).

While these gentlemen are splendid congressmen, fair and sympathetic to agriculture, it seems unfortunate that a "wheat" congressman is not a member of the committee. Unfortunately, Congressman Palmer is seriously ill and may not be available to hold hearings for quite some time.

We believe we know what to do here to aid in securing the passage of our Crop Insurance Bill. We believe we know what wheat producers should do if this Bill is to be passed by the House of Representatives. Wheat producers who desire this Bill passed now should immediately write to their House members as we have suggested. Also, write to Honorable Marvin Jones, Chairman, House Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

While your chairman is no longer in the employ of Farmers National Grain Corporation, that fact in no way minimizes our efforts or effectiveness to secure the passage of the Crop Insurance Bill. Farmers National Grain Corporation is supporting the Bill. Your chairman has accepted his old position as General Manager of the Farmers Union Terminal Association from which he resigned five years ago to accept the Washington post for Farmers National Grain Corporation. The Farmers Union Terminal Association represents more than one-quarter of the Farmers National Grain Corporation. The Arrangements have been made which permit us to carry on with the program of the Wheat Conservation Conference and such other legislative programs as and when approved by the Conference.

Do not be worried if the appropriation for administrative expenses for the first year runs materially under \$10,000,000 because it will require quite some time to set up administrative machinery and to execute the insurance contracts with the producers. It is reasonable to expect that the first year's field work will be carried on in the areas most anxious for Crop Insurance, namely, the south-west hard wheat area, spring wheat area, and the North-Pacific wheat states.

Don't worry about our Bill—fight for it!

Very truly yours, M. W. Thatcher, Chairman. Wheat Conservation Conference

FRANCIS R. KELLEY DISCUSSES SUPREME COURT

We are in receipt of a letter from Francis R. Kelley, County secretary of Anderson county, enclosing a clipping from the Topeka Daily Capital on the Supreme Court which he wants printed in the Kansas Union Farmer. In his letter Brother Kelley takes John Frost, President, Everson, and the rest of us to task for giving too much emphasis to politics and not enough to the building of cooperatives. Brother Kelley is young yet and full of pep. Your editor feels sure that if he would really try he could build up the membership of the Farmers Union in Anderson county again to some where near where it was years ago. We will promise him that we will close the controversy about the Supreme Court with this Union Farmer. In return we ask brother Kelley to gather around him some of the old faithful members in his county, make a membership drive, giving at least one or two whole days to the work, and really show us much more of the self too what can be done, in the way of building membership. We really welcome any and all constructive criticism, especially from such good members as is brother Kelley, but we believe that we should use the pronoun "WE" more in telling about building the union and then really all do our part to make the Union what we want it to be.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SUPREME COURT

From Topeka Daily Capital The Supreme Court of the United States has been in session for 147 years. During that time, as found by a survey carried on by the legislative reference division of the library of congress, the court has rendered 40,000 decisions. Of that great number only 76 decisions have really affected the constitutionality of acts of congress and of these 76 decisions in only 11 cases did the court divide, five to four.

During these 147 years congress has passed 53,381 laws. Of these, adversely affected by the court, only eight laws had been entirely invalidated by the supreme court. In most cases only a section, a paragraph or phrase was held to be repugnant to the Constitution, and in some of the cases the unconstitutionality features were found to be in their application.

Another interesting development of the survey is that the court invalidated a larger percentage of congressional laws during the second half of its life than it has during the last 47 years. During the first 50 years of its existence the court held unconstitutional only three of the 5,741 laws enacted by congress during that period.

In the next 50 years, from 1839 to (continued on page 4)

COOPERATION AS PRACTICED IN FINLAND LEADS

Within 35 Years the Movement Has Grown To Include Well Over Half the Farmers in That Country

(Editor's note: This is the third of a series of articles on European cooperatives based on the findings of the President's Cooperative Commission.)

III. FINLAND

Finnish cooperation is of particular interest to the American cooperative movement because of the major role of Finnish-Americans in establishing some of the strongest cooperatives here. The movement in Finland is also significant because, in spite of its late start, it leads all other European countries in the percentage of retail business handled.

In most other countries the cooperative movement began with local societies which slowly came together in federations. In Finland cooperation started from an established center and moved outward according to a preconceived plan. In 1899 the Pellervo society was organized as a cooperative propaganda and educational society by Hannes Gebhard, a professor of agriculture who had made a thorough study of cooperatives in other countries and who saw in cooperation not only a means of economic betterment but a means of preserving Finnish national life threatened by Russian oppression. Pellervo has been the nucleus of Finnish cooperative movement for the various types of cooperatives: consumer, credit, creamery, and agricultural co-ops, thus enabling all new societies to benefit from their collective experience and avoid repetition of costly errors.

Do not be worried if the movement has grown to include well over half the families in Finland, which has a population of about 3,600,000. Consumer co-ops accounted for \$70,000,000 in sales in 1935, about 30 per cent of the total retail trade. 40 per cent of the trade of products handled by the co-ops—food and household commodities.

Two consumer cooperative unions, each with its respective wholesale and productive plants, have existed in Finland since 1917 when a number of the large urban societies withdrew from the older federation on the grounds that it did not permit unionization of its employees and that be-

(continued on page 4)

BINDWEED IS NO ONE AMONG THE NOXIOUS WEEDS

Kansas Weed Law Went Into Effect February 26—Chemicals For Eradication To Be Furnished At One-Half Price

Field bindweed is No. 1 among the noxious weeds of this region. It has become a menace to agriculture in many portions of the great plains states. There has been growing concern about the effect of this pest upon the value and productiveness of farm lands and an insistent demand that something be done toward its control and eradication.

Kansas is one state that is proposing to vigorously attack its bindweed problem on a state-wide basis. The last three legislatures gave the subject much consideration, but no definite action was taken until the 1937 session passed House Bill No. 253. So, Kansas now has a noxious weed law, and a good one, too, according to authorities. Previous weed laws were repealed.

Because of the widespread interest in this new enactment and the many inquiries concerning its provisions, the following, in the form of questions and answers, will give the information most commonly sought: Q. When did the law go into effect? A. February 26, last.

Q. To what noxious weeds does it apply? A. Field bindweed only.

Q. May other weeds come under its provisions? A. Yes, if and when declared as noxious by the legislature.

Q. Who is held responsible for getting rid of bindweed? A. Land owners, rural and urban—corporations, the state, municipalities, townships, etc.

Q. Does that include highways rights of way of railroads, streets and alleys of cities? A. Yes.

Q. What methods of eradication are commonly used? A. Chemicals applied either as spray or dry on small infestations; intensive cultivation or summer fallow and the planting of a smother crop or large infestation.

Q. What about the prospect for better methods? A. It is reasonably to be expected that scientific research will develop cheaper and more efficient methods.

Q. What about the official methods contemplated by the law? A. These will be the methods found most practicable and, of course, will be subject to change as better practices are evolved.

Q. Who will prescribe official methods? A. The State Board of Agriculture. Q. When will official methods and rules and regulations be published? A. Directly after a competent man is appointed by the Board as state director of bindweed work, July 1, next when the appropriation becomes available.

Q. Meanwhile, may property owners proceed to eradicate the pest? A. Yes.

Q. What agency will administer the law? A. The State Board of Agriculture, in cooperation with local county officials.

Q. Who are responsible for enforcement of the law? A. Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, county commissioners, governing bodies of incorporated cities and local bindweed supervisors.

Q. Yes, the counties and cities singly or jointly may employ a local weed supervisor who shall organize local associations, cooperate in surveys to locate infestations and direct official methods.

Q. How are local supervisors paid? A. Three-fourths of salary by local agencies; one-fourth by state to extent funds are available.

Q. How is information gathered about infestations? A. The county assessor is required to make a canvass annually—doubtless through his deputies as they, each year, make their house to house rounds for property for taxation. This information provides the basis for a tax levy.

Q. Who bears the cost of eradication? A. Property owners, who, however, may purchase chemical material from county commissioners at one-half the cost to landowners who wish to purchase. Landowners may rent county machines and hire operators if available. Any person or group of persons may, of course, purchase sprayer on their own.

Q. Suppose a landowner fails or refuses to comply with the law? A. The boards of county commissioners or local supervisor shall enter upon the land, after due and legal notice, and proceed under official methods, the cost thereof, if not paid in due time, to be charged against the land and collected the same as taxes.

Q. What is the penalty for non-compliance? A. Deemed a misdemeanor punishable

by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500.

Q. By what means may best results be obtained? A. By creating a strong public sentiment for the law through a statewide campaign of education, organization and cooperation, with sensible administration under a scientific program of control and eradication.

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

MANHATTAN: St. Paul's Episcopal Church on the southwest corner of Sixth and Poplar Streets in this city was designed by Richard Upjohn internationally famous ecclesiastical architect of the Nineteenth Century.

LAWRENCE: Josiah Miller, who founded the "Kansas Free State," a conservative Abolitionist newspaper at Lawrence in 1855, was tried for treason against the state of South Carolina. Editor Miller was taken prisoner by Proslavery forces under the notorious Sheriff Jones when a posse led by that official sacked the town, May 21, 1856, and taken back to South Carolina, his native state which he had deserted because of his convictions regarding slavery. Acquired of the charge, Miller returned to Lawrence and was elected to the office of probate judge. He later represented Douglas county in Kansas' first State Senate.

FORT SCOTT: Proof that the slave traffic existed in Territorial Kansas is found in the office of the Register of Deeds of Bourbon County. Sale of a Negro woman by James E. and Minta Rucker of the state of Illinois to Wiley Patterson of Bourbon County for the consideration of \$500 in cash is recorded under date of August 10, 1857.

SALINA: For the first time in the United States, beef was shipped in refrigerated cars from this city in 1870.

DODGE CITY: The only bull-fight ever held in the United States took place at Dodge City, July 4, 1884. Matadors and fighting bulls were imported from Mexico for the carnival which was staged at the old fair grounds before a crowd of 2,000. State and Federal authorities wired Mayor Webster of Dodge City to stop the scheduled event as it was prohibited by the laws of the United States. The Dodge City official wired in reply: "Dodge City is not in the United States," and the show went on.

LINDSBORG: This center of Old World culture was visited by royalty, March 17, 1927. On that day Crown Prince of Sweden, on a tour of the United States, stopped in the little McPherson county city and broke the ground for Presser Hall which is now the scene of the annual Messiah Festival. The late Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink contributed to a fund for building the hall in a house concert given May 16, 1926. The concert was arranged at the request of the beloved singer, who, after a previous Messiah Week engagement said: "America has only one Lindsborg; I want to have a hand in this one."

550 TREES PER ACRE SURVIVE DROUGHT IN WINDBREAK STRIPS Chinese elms as high as 15 feet and cottonwoods more than 16 feet tall are now growing in two-year old shelterbelt plantings made by the U. S. Forest Service in the Great Plains.

Trees that were 18 inches high when planted in the spring of 1935 made the growth despite the drought, according to a report of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Honey locust planted in drifting sand in the spring of 1936 grew to a height of 7 feet and cottonwood planted at the same time made a growth of 9 feet before the end of the season.

Check counts obtained from the 1,277 miles of shelter strips and 6,743 acres of farm windbreaks planted in the Prairie State forestry project showed that an average of 550 trees per acre survived the 1936 drought. The average number of trees planted per acre was 740, although the number varied from 540 to 1,000 in different sites. Counts of 800 or more trees per acre were made in some areas where soil conditions were more favorable. In many plantings, pocket gophers and jack rabbits caused more damage to the trees than did the dry weather.

Trees which have made very good growth include the green ash, cottonwood, Chinese elm, red cedar, and Ponderosa pine. Many cottonwoods planted were wildlings or small seedlings dug up in creek bottoms and overflow areas where they had self-seeded.

Experience gained thus far in shelterbelt and windbreak planting demonstrates the value of this type of work in the Great Plains region where an urgent necessity exists for an extensive tree planting program, says the Forest Service.

In a survey among farmers who had planted trees on their own initiative during the past, 340 farmers that their trees were worth on an average of \$1,046 per farm. Individual estimates ranged from \$25 to \$12,000 and the farm plantings varied from fairly effective windbreaks and shelterbelts to small plantations or single rows of trees that had relatively slight effect in breaking the

CAMPAIGN TO PLAN TO CURB GAS TAX LEAKS

In Future Purchasers Holding Gasoline Tax Exemption Permits, And Not Dealers, Will Fill Out Reports

New activities to curb gasoline tax evasion are to be undertaken by A. W. Logan, head of the state department of inspections and registration, according to announcement today of a new campaign of investigation and establishment of a new method of filling reports.

New Method In the future purchasers holding gasoline tax exemption permits and not gasoline dealers will fill out the reports and a double check on sales where tax exemptions are claimed will be available to the state. Now farmers holding exemption permits will receive books with purchase tickets in quadruplet. They will be filled out and signed by the farmer when he buys gasoline. He will give two copies to the dealer. The dealer will retain one copy, and send the other to Logan's office in order to receive his credit. The farmer will retain one copy and send the second to Logan's office. Thus a complete check-up will be possible. In the meantime a group of special investigators will make their own inquiry as to equipment operated by exemption permit owners.

Logan believes the new plan will result in the saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars a year to the state.

Procedure for securing tax exemption permits will be similar to the old plan. Farmers and others using gasoline for machinery not employed on highways, either for business or pleasure, will receive permits after proper application has been made to the county clerk and the request certified to Logan's office. Then the state department will send books directly to the permit owner, abolishing the old policy of placing books in hands of gasoline dealers.

Huge Loss In State It was the old policy that caused the state to lose upwards of four million dollars a year in gasoline taxes. Investigations have revealed that in hundreds of cases the farmers signed purchase tickets in blank. It was similar to signing a blank check. The dealer filled in the amount of the purchase, sent the ticket to the state department and received credit for three cents a gallon on each amount indicated. Often these tickets were for many times amounts of actual purchases. In some cases names of permit holders were forged. In some cases owners of permits cooperated with dealers in the law violations.

Most of the law violations were among small independent dealers or operators of gasoline transports.

Right now Logan has a staff of twenty-one investigators who are in the field May 1. They will check reports and statements made in applications for exemption permits. Many of these applications have been found to be falsified. One recent case showed a farmer had purchased large quantities of tax-free gasoline. Investigations showed he never owned a tractor or any gasoline driven farm machinery. He didn't so much as operate a gasoline stove or lamp. But he had cooperated with an equally unscrupulous dealer in collecting gasoline tax refunds.

No Action By Legislature Last fall some 10,000 permits were called for revocation. Yet the Legislature, influenced by a strong farmer lobby which fought every move to revise the gasoline tax exemption law—and thus caused honest farmers to lose scores of miles of additional improved farm market roads—did prove farm the exemption act or straighten the law.

(excerpt—Topeka State Journal, April 16, 1937.)

Editors note: The action of Direct or Logan in tightening up on regulations proves that the farmers lobby was right in opposing the efforts to take away the exemption and claiming that better enforcement was needed.

PARAGRAPHS BY J. D. SHEPHERD Editor, The Kansas Union Farmer: Is man the only animal that possesses the faculties of memory, reason and judgment?

Do rats reason? There is a species of rat, called the "transportation rat."

Now, a common rat has no way of carrying off a hen-egg, except the egg-shell be broken.

The "Transportation rat" will clutch a hen-egg in all four of its feet, then turn over on its back, with the egg resting on its belly.

Then a brother rat will grab hold of its tail, and drag the rat on its back with the clutch egg, away to its hole and den.

Of course we are prone to call the surprising acts of insects, and animals, natural instincts.

(continued on page 4)

force of the wind.

Annual savings averaging \$326.04 were claimed by the farmers due to savings in fuel consumption, production of fuel wood, posts and poles, increased garden production, and protection to buildings and equipment, increased crop production, and protection to livestock.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

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

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W. L. Acuff, Manager, Parsons Branch.

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

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

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

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1937

EDITORIAL

With this week we hope to close the debate about the Supreme Court bill. I feel sure that any member who has carefully read all the articles could not but get a much better understanding of the court functions and history than would be possible by reading any other periodical. We tried to give all sides of the question. I believe that when all that constructive has been said, it is time to close the debate. I hope that our members will not send in any more articles in regards to the court issue unless something NEW comes up.

The Kansas State Union has always done all that it could to educate our farmers in cooperation. It has helped build more local and statewide cooperative enterprises than any other organization in Kansas. For years, in fact as long as I have been connected with the Union, the state office and all the speakers sent out by it have boosted for cooperative business. I personally have said over and over again that the permanent prosperity of the farming class can be attained only through the development of a farmer owned and real farmer controlled, well financed and efficiently managed cooperative marketing and purchasing system.

In our neighboring states both on the north and the south, the cooperatives are much more closely connected with the parent organization than are our Kansas Cooperatives. In Kansas we have built up the cooperatives, have seen to it that cooperative laws were placed on the statute books protecting our cooperatives, and then as a rule we told the cooperatives, you are grown up, go on your own business, and don't think of your daddy, the Union, unless you get in a tight place and need its help or protection. Some of our sons have shown their proper appreciation of the value of the parent general farm organization by paying the dues for their members in the Farmers Union. Others such as the Jobbing Association, and the Auditing Ass'n. by donations to the general educational fund, others by advertising in the Union Farmer, but too many of our cooperatives seem to have overlooked the value to the Farm cooperatives of a strong cooperative minded general farm organization. If all our cooperatives would donate to the Unions educational fund or pay their shareholders dues in the State Union, they would build up such a strong defensive and offensive organization as would be able at all times to protect their interests and those of their farmer members against any and all of the foes of cooperative business.

As cooperative business grows the need of a strong militant general farm organization will become more and more imperative. In every European country where cooperation has grown to any large extent the need of such a centralizing general farm organization as the Farmers Union soon became apparent. We all need the Farmers Union to help us educate our members in cooperation and to help weld the cooperatives into a cohesive unit, the Creameries, the Elevators, the oil stations, the Cooperative stores, the insurance companies, and our wholesalers both in grain and supplies.

The state Union has always and is now doing all that it can to help build cooperatives and will continue doing all that it can for them. But as a matter of self interest, as a matter of precaution against any future attacks, our cooperatives should all try to be Farmers Union in truth and not in name only. They should do all they possibly can to build up the parent organization so strong that it will be able to meet on even terms the organizations of the opposing industrial interests.

Monday the Osborne county Farmers Union Cooperative Ass'n. turned in over four hundred of the shareholders as 1937 Union members. A short time ago, the Ossawatimie Farmers Union Business Ass'n. sent in dues for about a hundred members. The Alma Association and our loyal friends in Lindsborg have each sent in the dues for their members. We hope that at least a hundred Farmers Union Businesses will make that same kind of investment in cooperative education, by paying the Union dues for their members. The Associations which tried this method of shareholder contact all report that it was one of the best investments the business has ever made.

We are going to issue a special cooperative number of the Kansas Union Farmer. We want as much news about our cooperatives as we can

get. We want as many cuts of our businesses as possible. If you have cuts of your business house, or a good financial or business increase statement, or anything else of general interest in regards to your cooperative or its officers, send it in to us with instructions to put into the special cooperative issue. We want to show in this issue some of the real greatness of the Farmers Union Cooperatives in Kansas.

Travelogue

Tuesday, April 27th, J. At. Newbrey, field man for the Jobbing Ass'n, took me with him to Carlton in Dickinson county to meet with the board of directors of the Farmers Union Business Ass'n. Mr. Mather of the College Extension Bureau had made a survey of their business operations for the past year and was there to show to the Board the results of his survey. After Mr. Mather completed his explanation of the business chart analysis of their 1936 operations, Mr. Newbrey talked to the Board about the Jobbing Association and its service to the local cooperatives. He explained the Jobbing Ass'n. wheat purchase financing plan and answered other questions which the members of the Board asked.

Before the close of the meeting I talked for a few minutes to the members of the board and the manager. I stressed the necessity of full cooperation between the Board, the Manager and the members, with a fully informed membership as one of the essentials of a successful cooperative business. I was invited to address the annual stockholders meeting of the Carlton Ass'n. which is to be held on May 14th.

From Carlton we drove to Lindsborg where Mr. Mather was to explain to the Board the survey which he had made of their business for the past year. We met in the Farmers Union Elevator office after supper. Mr. Mather analyzed and explained the business chart for the Lindsborg company and pointed out the main features of the statement. After Mr. Mather closed, Mr. Newbrey again talked about the Jobbing Association service. In my talk at the close of the meeting I thanked the Lindsborg Farmers Union for the fine support that they gave the state Union, they having paid the membership dues for their shareholders. I assured them of the full cooperation of the State office. Mr. Train, who is the manager of the Lindsborg Farmers Union, is one of our most loyal and consistent Union boosters. I do not remember having attended a meeting in his trade territory at which he was not present and taking an active part.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank Messrs. Newbrey and Mather for taking me along and the boards of directors at Carlton and Lindsborg for the chance to talk to them. I enjoyed both the trip and the chance to visit with so many of our good cooperators. I wish them all a successful 1937 business season.

The Cloak Room

By W. P. Lamberton

May 1, 1937

The War Department appropriation will be separated into two bills this year, military and non-military in order to fool the pacifists.

Cong. David J. Lewis of Cumberland, 68, has had a long and active career in public life, yet thinks he has made only two speeches in which he held his audience.

The strongest evidence of prosperity in the fleet of long, white-topped trailers in Potomac Tourist Camp each night. Maybe it is just a fad like the yo-yos.

If the proposed 15 percent impounding of the funds for each Department with the Chief Executive is successful, it will make up in dictatorial what may be lost in the court issue.

Ex-Gov. Weaver, Rep. of Falls City, Neb., gave the principal address at the unveiling of the Wm. Jennings Bryan statue, Tuesday. Bryan gave the principle tribute, at the McKinley Memorial in Lincoln in 1901.

Rep. John B. Snyder of Pa. has no aptitude for and little knowledge of military affairs but is chairman of the sub-committee which reported the bill. Rep. Ross Collins of Miss., who has both knowledge and experience, sits back and keeps still. He lost his seniority in an attempt to go to the Senate.

Noble Gregory, 40, succeeded his brother, 90, from the 1st Kentucky; Wm. Jacobson, of the 2nd Iowa, succeeded his father; Laurence Arnold of the 23rd Illinois succeeded Wm. Arnold who was no relation; there are two Geo. H. Mahons here, one from S. C. and the other from Texas. The House voted Geo. M. Cohan, the actor, a \$700 gold medal. He was the author of "Over There" and gave the profits from the song to the Red Cross. Some of the doughboys on the floor were unsuccessful in getting Elsie Janis, a co-entertainer, to share in the award.

WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS

By C. H. W.

It may be news to the Western Kansas farmers to learn that a horde of robbers has just been discovered in their grain fields. The Department of Agriculture entomologists step forth with the report that they recently found beetles in that section robbing small red ants of the seeds they collect. Occasionally, so the bug chasers say, several beetles set up on a homegoing ant and rob her of her load. Miss Ant, thus attacked, promptly drops her seeds and defends herself by biting the beetle's legs. The bug men report this as a most curious case of robber parasitism in the insect world.

J. Edgar Hoover, the big chief of the G-Men, still lives with his mother in the house in which he was born.

Representative Maverick, a Texas democrat, in talking on the Gavan anti-lynching bill, said: "I never knew a republican was white until I was 21, but as a southerner, I will vote for this bill."

A row has developed in Washington that bids fair to shake the very foundations of the nation. It was brought about by the selection of the Tidal Basin as the site for the building of the \$3,000,000 Jefferson Memorial. The erection of the memorial on this location will mean the destruction of hundreds of the cherry trees which were given to this nation by Japan as a token of friendship. These dainty, pink blossoms attract hundreds of thousands of visitors to Washington each year. They are a priceless asset to hotels, restaurants and curio sellers. The delicate blossoms have more sales punch

than Congress. Huey Long, the Potomac River and Pennsylvania avenue put together, and commercial Washington doesn't want to lose them. Now a fight is being made in Congress to prevent the appropriation of funds for the memorial. Cherry Blossoms can be such powerful things!

Interest appears to be growing in rural electrification. If any one desires full information on rural electric distribution write Congressman Carlson and he will be glad to supply it.

The Presidential bee has bitten at least two members of Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet with results that are beginning to be noticeable.

Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, is a farmer and specializes in the growing of apples.

Fifty-three thousand people visited historic Mount Vernon last Sunday. Twenty-five cents per, totals \$13,250.00. A pretty good paying farm.

It is interesting to note that in connection with the suit the Department of Justice has filed to dissolve the Aluminum Company of America, that few structures in the world contain more aluminum than the Department of Justice building.

The Senate judiciary committee hearings on the Supreme Court issue are at an end, much to the relief of the Senators, spectators and newspaper men. Now that they have been brought to a close, there is much speculation as to whether the exhaustive hearings changed a single congressional vote. It's a pretty safe bet that those who were for the program when the hearings started are still for it, and those who were opposed to it are still against it.

One of the things we have learned while perched in a House gallery seat is that there is not much to be expected from the politician who is loud that you wonder whether he is addressing Congress or taking part in a hog calling contest.

Strikes are costly! During the first two months of 1936 about 27,000 workers were idle. This is equivalent to all the wage earners in a city of about 100,000 population, figuring one wage earner for each four person family. For 1937, however, the equivalent of strikers is about a city of the size of Rochester, N. Y., which has 330,000.

Ninety-four of the 96 members of the United States Senate have joined in the sponsorship of a bill to appropriate one million dollars for cancer research. Only heart disease ranks above cancer as a destroyer of human life in America. Brains, not money, will ultimately provide the means of curing and of preventing cancer; but money releases brain power for research.

The Indian designers of the gay rubber mats, which are placed at each entrance of the new Interior Department Building, are nine young girls, all students at Haskell Institute, Lawrence. The girls from the Kansas school won over the sixty-four designs which were submitted by students in seven Indian schools.

According to the 1937 District of Columbia directory, Washington has a population of 405,632, a gain of 8,832 over 1936. For those curious about names the directory lists five Whitehouses, eight Speakers, one Uncle, four Sams, five Courts and nine Oidens (not old men). Those interested in labor will find one Laborer three Strikes, one Sitter and 12 Downers, but none named Capital. There are even Wars and Peaces, the former greatly in the minority.

DEMOCRACY BLOCKED BY THE SUPREME COURT

There is a difference between education and propaganda. Education is enlightenment for the wise. Propaganda is deception for the foolish. Lincoln, telling how effective propaganda was in his day, said: "You can fool all the people part of the time, and fool part of the people all the time." The propaganda that the U. S. Supreme Court is a great independent and fair tribunal is pure deception.

Frank E. Gannett, newspaper publisher of Rochester, N. Y., is Chief Propagandist for the Corporation's Supreme Court, operating under the perfectly lovely name of The National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government. Mr. Gannett wrote me (and thousands of others) that he was afraid Sec'y Wallace may lead the 6,000,000 farmers of America astray on the court issue, and he wants me to circulate petitions and send telegrams to Congress and arrange for speakers and put on radio programs, all of which he has very unselfishly prepared, and all to save the precious and sacred Supreme Court. Mr. Gannett, in recounting his mighty endeavors, says he has sent 170,000 petitions to clergymen. I presume these petitions are to the Almighty not to call hence any of the corporation judges on the Sacred Court until after the term of the present president expires, so that he will not be permitted to name a single liberal judge. Who is paying the vast bill of expenses of Mr. Gannett in misleading the people? Why, of course, those whose greed and tyranny is being threatened by the court reorganization plan.

Democracy is the rule of the majority. The rule of the 11,000,000 majority in this country has been blocked. We have the rule of the minority by the grace of the Supreme Court packed with corporation lawyers. Blocking the people's mandate is treason to democracy. Suppose a Republican President and Congress, elected by a 11,000,000 majority, passed a protective tariff law, and a free trade Democratic packed Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional. Would there be any ripples on the stream of state?

The people packed the Congress for the New Deal. The people packed the Supreme Court with a New Deal leader. The people gave a 11,000,000 majority for the New Deal. If the people could vote on the Supreme Court judges, they would pack, at least 4 of them, into deserved oblivion. In the recent congressional election in Texas, the candidates supporting the court reorganization plan received 4 times the votes of the candidates against it.

In the 72 years up to the Civil War the Supreme Court vetoed but two laws of Congress. In the 75 years since that time the marvelous growth of the corporations and trusts began, and since they have filled the Supreme Court with their hirelings, the Supreme Court has vetoed 75 laws of Congress.

Every referendum of the farmers gave a majority for the AAA. Every vote of the people on the New Deal increased its majority to the recent smashing 11,000,000 majority. But by a majority vote of the Supreme Court judges, the people's overwhelming mandate was overturned, and democracy defeated. A republic will not much longer tolerate such treason to free government. Lincoln set aside the Dred Scott Decision by presidential proclamation.

Here are the four corporation lawyers on the Supreme Court that have voted as a block against New Deal legislation: Justice McReynolds, associated with Thomas Fortune Ryan of the Duke Tobacco Monopoly, Justice Sutherland, who delivered the infamous 1923 decision against the women's minimum wage law, known as the decision guaranteeing to women the constitutional "liberty to starve to death." Justice Van Devanter, a Union Pacific attorney of Wyoming. Justice Butler, representing railroads and utilities, of whom The Pathfinder (4-17-37) declared, "At the peak of his career as a corporation lawyer, his fee was reputed to be \$1,000 a day."

Yes, the wobbly Supreme Court, under terrific heat, has reneged on several infamous decisions by a 5-4 vote. But who can say that Justice Roberts (one of J. P. Morgan's pets) will not change his mind again when the heat is taken off.

The President and Congress, in their New Deal drive to curb the greedy middlemen and tyrannical corporations, in the interest of farmers, laborers, independent business men, and the common people, have aroused the bitter enmity of the selfish predatory interests, who, having lost control of the Executive and Legislative Branches of Government, are making a last desperate stand behind their hirelings on the courts of the land, whom they falsely laud as an "independent judiciary."

Until overturned, the infamous AAA decision that agriculture is merely a local industry and not under the general welfare clauses of the Constitution, means that Crop Insurance, the Ever Normal Granary Plan, the Soil Conservation Law, and other agricultural legislation, will be declared unconstitutional. No other President or Congress has ever been so friendly to Agriculture. For farmers to line up now as the dupes of the greedy corporations would be the basest ingratitude and the deepest folly.

The Supreme Court has twisted the 14th and 16th Amendments into meaning just the opposite of their wording. What is the use of losing 5-10 years' voting to get a liberal amendment adopted until we get a majority of four judges on the Supreme Court that will not destroy the people's amendments?

It is necessary to change the personnel of the Supreme Court. With their hair splitting and wobbly decisions based on corporation technicalities, instead of on justice, even the Golden Rule and the Ten Commandments would be wrested into enactments of tyranny by the present Supreme Court. After we get a majority of fair judges on the Su-

Neighborhood Notes

FROM CENTER HILL 1147

Editor, Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Sir: I beg to submit to the columns of the Union Farmer the following quotations from the Farm Journal for May, 1937.

"I do not feel that the President and Congress should have any more right to reorganize the Supreme Court than the Supreme Court should have to reorganize the Congress or the Executive Department, since all three of these Departments were created in the Constitution for a definite and specific purpose and function. I do concede the people have a right to reorganize all three of them, but I sincerely hope that shall not be necessary."

Centralized power, as is now plainly evident in many countries throughout the world, is more likely to be exercised in oppressing and suppressing the rights and opportunities of the people, than in protecting them. It seems to me that in those nations where the people themselves cooperate to the fullest extent in governmental affairs, that there the people enjoy the fullest measure of security, liberty and prosperity. E. H. Everson, National President, The Farmers Union.

The "Great Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America," of which the Center Hill local 1147 takes pride in being a part, says: "Sorry, but according to advocates of the Supreme Court reform, a person past 72 is not qualified to discuss that controversy."

Yours sincerely,
Victor Hawkins,
Randolph, Kans.

Apr. 30, 1937.

preme Court, then we can put on a drive for modern, liberal, and just amendments to the Constitution, with assurance that they will not be misinterpreted by a hostile corporation court.

What good would a Sunday School be, with the Bible as its charter, but with Satan as Superintendent and his imps as teachers? They would wrest the Scriptures to their own use, the same as the Supreme Court judges do.

The evidence is overwhelming that the corporations have captured the Supreme Court, and are using it to veto laws that curb their greed. The issue is shall the corporations rule and democracy perish, or shall the people rule and democracy live. John Frost.

A QUESTION LIST

Rural Electrification Officers Answer Telling How To Join Up

Officers of the Dickinson-Saline-Ottawa County Rural Electrification cooperative have prepared for publication a questionnaire listing answers to some of the many questions asked by farmer who are planning to hook up with REA power line. In the meantime, good progress is being made in working out details previous to the survey and acquiring of right-of-way for the 53 mile line which will supply electricity to 1,700 farmers in the three counties. Answers of the questionnaire include:

Tenant farmers can sign up for the current by making arrangements with the landlord to wire the house. Each farmer on the line will be required to wire his own house and pay his light bill, that is all. No farmer will be liable for any damages done by the high lines nor will he be liable for any obligation incurred by any other user or payment of loan.

The REA loans money to build the line, holding the line as security until the loan is paid. Loans are made for 20 years, paying out in that period and bear two and 77-100 percent interest. At the end of 20 years the line will belong to the users. The only obligation the user assumes is to pay the minimum and for current used.

To get off the line the farmers need only to stop paying his light bill. In three projects in Nebraska only one user has been dropped. To get on the line the user signs only an application for service.

This does not bind the user in any way. Work on the project will be done through contract, bids being taken.

Additional farmers can get on the line by applying for additional loans providing the construction of extra line is considered justified. Rates will be just high enough to pay fixed charges and maintain an adequate reserve. Power will be purchased from local sources if a reasonable

Dear Kansas Union Farmer:

How do we stand on politics in the Union. About 50-50. So this is one-half of us tired of reading of John Frost's trying to boost himself to Supreme Judgeship. I read Frances Kelley's short sketch April 22 number. Was glad to see him come out for the Farmers Union instead of get back to the building up of the readers are tired of this political hum drum, and want to see our paper bet back to the building up of the Farmers Union, like it did when Brasted was secretary. I sure agree with Kelley that we need more cooperators and less politicians tearing down what Farmers Union workers have given the best of their lives to build. If Frost has nothing for the F. U., quit printing it.

John T. Anderson,
Kincaid, Kansas.

BLUE CRANES FLYING

My little baby lying
On his cot of pain,
I hear the blue cranes flying,
It will be Spring again.

My little baby sobbing
Before the Spring appears,
All night the blue cranes flying,
Harbingers of Spring.

My little baby dying
Before the Spring appears,
All night the blue cranes flying,
Over a thousand years.
—Mary E. Winters.

HEALTH FOR EVERY CHILD

May first, by joint resolution of Congress in 1928, was designated as Child Health Day. The President of the United States set apart this day by proclamation, stating therewith his version of a "Child's Bill of Rights." Each year, with the celebration of Child Health Day, interest has grown in the welfare of children.

Of primary importance, of course, is the birth of normal, healthy children in hygienic surroundings. Striving toward this end, the child hygiene division of the state board of health sponsored a postgraduate course in obstetrics and pediatrics, which was offered free to physicians of 54 counties in Kansas. This course was approved by the committee on child and maternal welfare of the Kansas Medical Society, and was financed by funds allotted by the Children's Bureau, under the provisions of the Social Security Act.

There has been a gradual decline in maternal deaths in Kansas for the last three years, as shown by the following figures: 1934-131; 1935-166, and 1936-155. The infant deaths for the same period were: 1934-1,578; 1935-1,538; 1936-1,559. These deaths would be substantially reduced if all mothers could receive the good care, prenatal, natal and postnatal, that some of them now have. The demand for good care must be created among prospective parents. They should know the importance of obtaining expert medical attention and of what it costs.

May Day-Child Health Day-offers an opportunity to promote maternal and child health, and to institute programs which will be carried out in the year to come. It is an excellent time to arouse community interest in the welfare of the growing child.

The state board of health will send free, upon request, material for programs for Child Health Day and for Mothers' Day, May 9.

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Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

Junior Letter

Dear Juniors:

In the paper this week we are giving you the next lesson instruction that comes from the National Junior Committee. I found it very interesting, and as I study it over it still gives me something more to think about. No doubt you will find a number of items to discuss in your meetings, which this brings out, or suggests.

To all those who have subscribed for the program service from the National Committee we are today mailing a folder telling about the joys of the YMCA camp in Estes Park, where the Colorado Farmers Union has invited us to meet with them. If any of our Juniors, leaders or Farmers Union members are interested and should like to have this folder, we will be glad to mail it to them, upon receipt of a request. After reading over one of these folders one gets so enthused you should like to start right away.

I know the anticipation is not half of it, for when we get there we will say the folder did not do half justice to what we really see and do. For several years I've spent a short time in the mountains north of Estes Park, and each year as I leave, I think how restful and what a joy it will be to return the next year.

In these folders are quoted costs for cabins, but these will not apply to us, as the Colorado Farmers Union have made arrangements whereby the \$7.50 will cover our lodging, meals and instruction. The only things you will need to take with you will be your own sheets and pillow cases for your bed, and such other personal items as you might wish.

In round figures this camp is about 450 miles from Salina, and can easily be driven in one day's time. There are good hard surfaced, all-weather roads all the way, so a little rain would not deter one. If several in a locality could plan to go together, to this camp, and all drive in a car, the transportation would be a very small figure. If you will write the Conoco Travel Bureau, Denver, Colorado, telling them you plan to drive to the YMCA camp in Estes Park, they will send you, free of charge, marked road maps giving the best and most direct routes.

As you think over the possibility of attending, a number of questions come to mind, and you do not know the answers. Feel free to write the state office, and we may have the information at hand. If we do not, we will immediately refer it on to the Colorado Farmers Union, and they will reply.

I'm remembering the remarks of that Junior Leader from Montana that we published several weeks ago on the Junior page. I believe she said it was through her attending a camp that they first began to have the active interest in Junior work. This may also be the key to the solution of your own community. By our meeting with the leaders and workers in other states, we get a broader vision of the possibilities which we may have. Through our personal individual efforts the work will grow, and the organization will be that which we are striving for.

May I hear of your plans at your early convenience?

Sincerely,
Aunt Patience.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHION BOOK

Each of these patterns is 15c. The new 32 page Spring and Summer Pattern Book which shows photographs of the dresses being worn is now out. (One pattern and the Spring and Summer Pattern Book—25c.) You can order the book separately for 15c. Address Pattern Department, Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

DAYTIME DISTINCTION



8964. All Occasion Frock. Designed in Sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20; 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 16 requires 3 5/8 yards of 39 inch material. Price 15c.

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Send orders to
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FARMERS UNION STUDY

TOPIC—1937

"The Co-operative Movement"

Different Types of Cooperatives—Prepared by Ruth Huntington, Wisconsin.

The Two Great Types of Co-operative are Producer and Consumer.

Reference: "The Co-operative Movement—Yours and Mine." We will analyze Producer's Co-operatives first. The Rochdale principles are slightly modified in some respects in a Producer's Cooperative, but we find they are an excellent gauge for ideal practices for all producer's organizations which are attempting to operate on a strictly co-operative basis.

1. The Rochdale principle of open membership as applied to producer's cooperative usually means that membership is open only to those persons engaged in producing commodities handled by the association. Membership therefore is limited, but individuals outside this limitation would have no reason for joining the cooperative.

2. Each member has one vote regardless of the amount of money he has invested or the amount of business he does with the association. A limited rate of interest is paid on capital invested. Usually the legal rate or less—state and Federal cooperative laws differ.

4. Members are paid according to the amount of their participation, usually by means of one of the following methods:

(a) The POOLING method. A record is kept of the amount of produce turned over to the association by each member. After the necessary expenses have been deducted he receives his share of the proceeds.

(b) OUTRIGHT PURCHASE AT MARKET PRICE. Under this method the cooperative purchases the commodity at current market price, distributing any savings at the end of the accounting period as patronage dividends.

(c) COMMISSION BASIS. The society sells the product on a commission basis and pays the member the net balance after the sale is completed.

A local cooperative may market through private commission houses or it may join with other local societies in the ownership of a regional cooperative marketing association.

The producers' cooperatives have assisted the producers in getting a larger portion of the sum paid by the consumer, but only in the case of a few products have they developed so as to be very effective in controlling the markets.

The producers' cooperatives attempt to get cost of production or highest market prices obtainable for their produce. These cooperatives act as bargaining agents for the agricultural classes. The members' aims are to center all their efforts toward securing a higher income, so that they may have a decent standard of living.

EXERCISES:

1. What groups of people form Producer's Cooperatives? Farmers? Laborers?

2. Name some of the commodities which the farmers market through producers' cooperatives. Could the farmer market all of his produce through these cooperatives?

3. Name some of the commodities which labor might market through producers' cooperatives—or can't you think of any? How about the products of the mines and forests, etc., if they were cooperatively owned and controlled? Would they be classified as producers' cooperative products, or consumer cooperative products?

4. Under the old competitive system of marketing and distribution how many middlemen entered into the transaction of any given commodity? Let's look them over. From the producer to—

(a) Transportation
(b) Commissions
(c) Processing
(d) Speculation
(e) Warehousing
(f) Jobbing
(g) Banking
(h) Salesmanship
(i) Advertising
(j) Retailing—to the Consumer.

5. Under the cooperative system of marketing and distribution let's see how many we eliminate. From the producer to—

(a) transportation
(b) Processing
(c) Warehousing
(d) Banking
(e) Retailing—to the Consumer.

6. How many steps were saved the cooperative way? How would this system benefit the farmer? The consumer?

7. Would such a system improve our present distribution system? Can you explain how? One of the reasons that it would benefit more people would be in that it would eliminate useless waste, in duplication of effort and competition which is prevalent today, and supply a greater number of people with necessary food, clothing and shelter (which is listed as GOODS in your Junior Text Book) and also supply additional funds for education, recreation, medical and dental care, etc., (which are listed as SERVICES in your Junior Text Book).

8. Let's take a few minutes to talk about the source of supply of all GOODS.

(a) Who owns the foodstuffs, the textile material, and brick clay, some of the lumber, etc?

(b) How has the farmer marketed these goods? Cooperatively or in-

dividually? Did he receive a fair price for them?

(c) Are farmers competing with each other under the present capitalist system?

(d) Has this competition brought prosperity?

(e) Has the farmer ever had an opportunity to set his own price, for his produce? Why not? Doesn't he produce it? Isn't it his? Wouldn't one think the producer who bought the seed, planted, harvested and prepared the commodities for market would know their value better than anyone else?

(f) Then why does he take the GOODS he produces to town and say to the buyer, "What'll you gimme" for this or that today?" Sounds foolish doesn't it? It is.

(g) Does any other group sell their commodities in this manner? Then why the farmer?

(h) Do the poor or low wages paid the laborer, as his only means of livelihood, parallel the low prices paid the farmer which are his only means of livelihood?

Does the above comparison suggest that the farmers and laborer might meet on common ground in the formation of co-operatives to raise the standard of living of both groups? Discuss at length. Is this a peaceful solution out of economic ills?

PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF CONSUMER CO-OPERATION

We will now discuss the principles and methods of consumer's co-operation and you will see how much broader and more encompassing the field of consumer's co-operation is than the one we have just been studying about.

The success of the Rochdale Society was due to the set of principles drawn up and the business methods strictly adhered to. Also the vision, loyalty and devoted service of its leaders. Cooperation to these pioneers was a means of self-preservation as your Junior Text Book has shown you. Let's see what their principles and methods were:

PRINCIPLES

1. The society was to be governed by its members. To insure democratic control, each member could have only one vote, regardless of the number of shares he might own. No proxy voting was permitted.

2. Interest on share capital limited to the legal rate or lower if the Co-operative cared to so affix them. This prevents capital from playing the dominant role.

3. The surplus (savings) after paying overhead expenses (such as manager's salary, trucker's salary, rent or taxes, interest, etc.) and setting aside a reserve fund are paid back in patronage refunds (dividends) to the member on basis of patronage. An educational fund, usually 5 per cent of net surplus is set aside to teach more people the principles of cooperation.

METHODS

1. All business is to be done for cash. By refusing credit, the losses from unpaid accounts and the additional expenses created by credit are avoided.

2. Goods are sold at prevailing market prices and not at cost. The competition and antagonism of private business and allows accumulation of capital to set aside reserve and educational funds and declare a patronage dividend.

3. A fair and equal society should affiliate as soon as possible with the nearest cooperative wholesale. Through federation, much more effective educational work is carried on and the buying power centralized.

Note: Can a third of an organization that has federated so as to do more effective educational work? How about our own four state Farmers Union Cooperative Education Service.

THE CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ARRANGEMENT

This type of cooperative is usually carried out in conjunction with a regional wholesale, or large general consumer societies. A true Cooperative Housing society is set up to own the apartment building or houses where the people live. One of the best examples in the United States is the City of New York where the Amalgamated Housing Corporation owns the buildings which have lifted 650 families out of the slums of New York. Only 43 per cent of this project is covered with buildings; the rest is devoted to playgrounds and gardens. Cooperative housing can furnish the best at the least possible cost for the workers. Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has a cooperative housing project under way. Here homes are built to give the renters the best of conveniences—some times long leases are granted, which in reality means the same as ownership. The leases can be transferred to another person with the consent of the organization and the new lease becomes a member of the association. It is a decided advantage to the worker and his family.

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE

In the United States Cooperative Insurance Associations are being formed. Minnesota has such an Insurance association. It has been built through and with the support of the large Cooperative Wholesale at Superior and the Northern States Cooperative League. Information on this matter may be obtained from the Northern States Cooperative League, 458 Sexton Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

SELF HELP COOPERATIVES

In these cooperative workers who were unemployed and farmers who were dispossessed joined forces and produced the essentials of life, exchanging the fruits of their toil in lieu of money. California had a large self-help cooperative which was quite successful a short time ago. Indiana had some experience with this type of cooperative. Cooperative Restaurants—Cooperative Bakeries—Cooperative Oil Associations—and many other supply and service cooperatives are in operation in the United States.

Cooperation is on the march—and the farmer leads the parade. Will you help?

Teach Them Young, The Fine Old Art Of Making Strawberry Jams and Jellies



By Alice Blake

VERY fine jelly is being made by very young cooks, these days. Jelly making is that easy now!

Enough of this talk about the good old days, and the good old ways. Ten-year-old Mary-Ann captures more real, fresh fruit flavor in her strawberry jelly and jam than ever grandmother had in hers!

When that little girl of yours wants to play at cooking, give her a real job to do. Early training is all-important, according to child specialists, and today's game is to tomorrow's talent. Recipes like these have been carefully tested, and if directions are followed exactly, will turn out a perfect product for your young cook.

Strawberry Jelly
5 cups (2 1/2 lbs.) juice
7 cups (3 lbs.) sugar
2 boxes Sure-Jell

To prepare juice, grind or crush thoroughly about 3 1/2 quarts full of berries. Place fruit in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice. (If there is a slight shortage of juice, add small amount of water to pulp in jelly cloth and squeeze again.)

Measure sugar into dry dish and

set aside until needed. Measure juice into a 5- to 6-quart saucepan and place over hottest fire. Add Sure-Jell, mix well, and continue stirring until mixture comes to a hard boil. At once pour in sugar, stirring constantly. Continue stirring, bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard 1/2 minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly into hot jelly at once. Makes about 12 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

Strawberry Jam
4 cups (2 lbs.) prepared fruit
7 cups (3 lbs.) sugar
1/2 bottle fruit pectin

To prepare fruit, grind about 2 quarts fully ripe berries, or crush completely one layer at a time so that each berry is reduced to a pulp.

Measure sugar and prepared strawberries into large kettle, mix well and bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard 3 minutes. Remove from fire and stir in bottled fruit pectin. Then stir and skim by turns for just 5 minutes to cool slightly, to prevent floating fruit. Pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. Makes about 10 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

WHERE?

Where can a man buy a cap for his knee?

Or a key to the lock of his hair? Cats always be called an academy because there are pupils there?

In the crown of his head what gems are found?

Who travels the bridge of his nose?

Can he use, when shingling the roof of his house, a saw?

The nails on the end of his toes? Can the crook of his elbow be sent to jail?

If so, what does he do? How does he sharpen his shoulder blades?

Can he be hanged if I know, do you? I'll be hanged if I know, do you?

Or beat on the drum of his ear? Does the calf of his leg eat the corn on his toes?

If so, why not grow corn on the ear?

PLEA FOR PEACE

Little hands like starfish, Must you bear a gun?

Must you maim, or blind, or slay Another mother's son?

Little feet, so sturdy, Pacing down the sand, Must you drag your dreadful way Over No-Man's Land?

Oh, beloved good head, Must you ever lie Pillowed on the shell-shocked earth, There to bleed, and die?

—Nancy Allen.

Rhubarb Fluff
To 2 cups of hot stewed rhubarb add 1/2 cup sugar, 1 tablespoon lemon juice, 1/4 teaspoons gelatin softened. Stir and cool. As it thickens whip till the mixture holds its shape. Fold in 2 egg whites beaten with 2 tablespoons of sugar.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A COOPERATIVE AND A CORPORATION

A COOPERATIVE PURPOSE

SERVICE—The dominant motive: The chief object of a cooperative is to render the best possible service to its members and patrons and to eliminate unearned income.

A cooperative does show a savings, some times called "profit," but this ceases to be a profit when those who have helped create it decide on its disposal.

A CORPORATION PURPOSE

PROFIT—The dominant motive. The primary objective of a corporation is to make and pay out profits on share capital. Service is rendered, but this is done for the sole purpose of increasing profits.

MEMBERSHIP

Limited membership: One or more stockholders, by acquiring a majority of the stock outstanding, may prevent new stockholders from coming into the organization.

Ownership of stock is impersonal. Stock is freely transferred and sold in the "open market."

CONTROL

ONE MAN, ONE VOTE—man not money votes.

NO PROXY VOTING

LIMITED DIVIDENDS: Dividends on capital are limited by state laws, usually to 6 and 8 per cent. As the shares are sold at their established value, they are not subject to speculation.

Surplus savings (profits) are pro-rated to members.

CAPITAL

UNLIMITED DIVIDENDS: Dividends on capital are unlimited. There is no patronage dividend. The profits go to stockholders.

:: Of Interest To Women ::

TO MOTHER ON MOTHER'S DAY

"At long last we, your children, have donated a day each year to you, our Mothers. You have given thousands of days to us, sacrificed that we might enjoy pleasures, remained awake that we might sleep, gone without that we might have, borne our sorrows, eased our pains, shared our secrets, and slaved for us. We give to you the Ninth of May and pledge ourselves to make it your happiest day. Rest, Mother! We, your children, are today your slaves."

What more need be said on this day allotted to Mothers? I rest my case by placing before daughters everywhere some easily-followed recipes that YOU may use to prepare a novel dish or two for YOUR Mother on Mother's Day.

Brazil Chocolate Delicacy

A Chef's Masterpiece for the Home Kitchen

1-4 cup butter

3-4 cup powdered sugar

2 eggs

2 squares melted chocolate

1-2 cup ground Brazil nuts.

Cream butter, stir in sugar gradually and cream together. Add the egg yolks, slightly beaten, and mix well. Stir in melted chocolate and Brazil nuts. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Grease two shallow cake pans and pour one-third of the batter into each reserving the rest for filling. Bake in a moderate oven, 325 degrees F., twenty minutes. Remove from pans and put together with the reserved portion. Serve on a cake plate and garnish with whipped cream.

MACRONI-FRUIT SALAD

1-2 lb. elbow macaroni

1 cup chopped macaroni

1 cup chopped apples

1 cup mayonnaise

1 can fruit cocktail

1 cup chopped celery

Cook macaroni in salted, boiling water, till tender. Drain and chill. When cold, combine with the vegetables and fruit. Marinate with mayonnaise and serve on lettuce leaf.

Chocolate Pecan Slices

2 squares unsweetened chocolate

1-3 cups (1 can) sweetened condensed milk

Pecan nut meats

Melt chocolate in top of double boiler; add sweetened condensed milk and stir over boiling water 5 minutes or until mixture thickens. Cool for 5 minutes. Drop large tablespoonsful of chocolate mixture into halved or chopped pecans and work nut meats into surface. Form into roll. Chill in refrigerator 3 hours or longer. Cut in slices.

Maui Ice Box Cake

1 tablespoon gelatin

1-4 cup cold water

1 cup hot Hawaiian pineapple sir-

up

1-4 cup sugar

1-8 teaspoon salt

1 teaspoon grated lemon rind

1 tablespoon lemon juice

2 egg whites

1-2 cup whipping cream

Sliced sponge cake or 2 dozen lady fingers

1-2 cups Hawaiian pineapple

gums

Maraschino cherries

Soak gelatin in water 5 minutes. Dissolve in hot pineapple sirup, add sugar and salt, and stir until dissolved. Add lemon rind and juice. Chill until jelly starts to thicken, then fold stiffly beaten egg whites and whipped cream. Line sides of an oblong mold with sponge cake or lady fingers. Fill mold with alternate layers of pineapple mixture and sponge cake or lady fingers. Fill mold with alternate layers of pineapple mixture and sponge cake or lady fingers. Chill until firm. Unmold and serve garnished with the pineapple gums, cherries, and additional whipped cream slightly sweetened, tinted a pale green and put on the cake with a pastry tube. 8 servings.

Ripe Olive Salad Mold

2-3 cup sliced ripe olives

1-2 cup flaked crab meat

1 tablespoon granulated gelatin

3 tablespoons cold water

1-2 cup mayonnaise

2 tablespoons lemon juice

1-2 tablespoon salt

1-2 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce.

Few drops Tabasco sauce

4 tablespoons tomato catsup

1 cup heavy cream

24 short asparagus tips

Lettuce

Whole ripe olives

Moisten gelatin in cold water and dissolve over hot water. Add slowly to mayonnaise, beating briskly to

salt, Worcestershire and Tabasco prevent "stringing." Add lemon juice, asparagus, catsup, and blend thoroughly. Add cream, sliced olives, and crab meat and blend. Let stand until thick but not firm. Place 4 asparagus tips upright, blossom end down, in each of 6 individual molds (flat bottomed paper cups are ideal). Fill molds with salad mixture and chill until firm. Unmold onto lettuce garnished with salad plates. Surround base with whole ripe olives. Serves 6.

Treats for Mother

Order an extra quart of milk or pint of cream today and prepare some light, tasty custard or pudding for mother. She will appreciate it greatly. Incidentally, one of the wonders of this age is the distribution of our daily milk and every mother owes a debt of gratitude to the purity of our milk supply. Fifty years ago one out of every five babies died in its first year of life. Cholera infantum and typhoid carried off thousands. Today out of every 20 babies born, only one dies. If today we had the huge infant mortality of 1885 more than 400,000 babies would have died in 1936. Actually 300,000 of these children were saved—through pure milk and the contributions of science. Every day our milk is on the doorstep. We seldom stop to appreciate the wonder of it all.

BRAN COOKIES

Cream one-half cup shortening with one cup brown sugar, add one well-beaten egg and one cup bran. Sift one and one-half cups all-purpose flour, one teaspoon baking powder and one-half teaspoon salt. Combine. Shape in a roll two inches in diameter, wrap in wax paper, store overnight in the refrigerator. Cut thin, bake on a greased pan for ten minutes in a hot oven (140 degrees F.). About sixty two-inch cookies.

BAKED CABBAGE

Boil head of cabbage in salt water for ten minutes. Rub, break up into leaves and place in baking dish. Cover with cream sauce flavored with cheese. Sprinkle cracker crumbs over top and dot with butter. Bake for thirty minutes.

SPRING SPINACH

Chop up several strips of bacon and a small piece of onion and brown in skillet. Pour

KANSAS WOMAN TO SERVE
ON NATIONAL COMMITTEEMiss Mae Clausen Joins Crusade To
End Sweatshops

A National Public Relations Committee of women prominent in organization work in all the states of the union has been formed to aid the National Garment Label Council in its fight against sub-standard conditions by means of the Consumers Protection Label.

Miss Mae Clausen, manager and managing editor of the Emporia Times, the only Democratic newspaper in Lyon County, has accepted membership on the Committee to promote the work in Kansas. Miss Clausen is well known in the state for her interest and participation in progressive movements.

Like the other members of the newly formed Committee of the Garment Label Council, Miss Clausen was chosen for membership for her contribution in similar lines in her own state and nationally.

Miss Clausen says: "For several years I have been doing what I could regarding sweat shops, child

labor, maximum hours and minimum wages, and am only too glad to serve on the Committee. The cause is such a vital one, women should work for it diligently."

The members of the Committee will work to enlist the interest and support of socially minded men and women of their states in a nationwide attempt to stabilize conditions in the garment industry. Those enlisting in the cause pledge themselves to "Buy only coats and suits bearing the Consumers Protection Label of the National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Board signifying that these garments have been made under wholesome working conditions and are not the product of sweat shops."

A stabilized industry has first call on the most skilled labor and it has been demonstrated that with sound management and fair trade practices the fair manufacturer can pay fair wages and still meet all reasonable competition in price to the consumer," said Miss Clausen.

This is a coat and suit season now made in this country are manufactured under the voluntary code of the Recovery Board and are entitled to carry the label, the consumer will suffer no hardship.

Headquarters of the National Garment Label Council are in New York.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION
ADVERTISEMENTS FOR BIDS
ON GRAIN ELEVATORS IN
KANSAS

The Farm Credit Administration, 1300 E Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., April 19, 1937—Sealed bids will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon May 12, 1937, and then opened for the sale of one frame, iron-clad grain elevator of approximately 20,000 bushels capacity, together with appurtenant buildings and machinery and / or equipment therein or used in connection therewith all as located on the right-of-way of the Union Pacific Railroad Company at Bunker Hill, Russell County, Kansas, commonly known as the Kansas Wheat Pool Elevator. The conveyance transferring title will be executed on behalf of the United States of America by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. Each bid submitted must be for cash and accompanied by a certified check for \$100.00 and the sealed envelope of transmittal should be marked, "Bid—Bunker Hill, Kansas, to be opened May 12, 1937." The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. W. I. Myers Governor.

The Farm Credit Administration, 1300 E Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., April 20, 1937—Sealed bids will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon May 12, 1937, and then opened for the sale of one, frame, iron-clad, grain elevator of approximately 8,000 bushels capacity, together with appurtenant buildings and machinery and / or equipment therein or used in connection therewith all as located on the right-of-way of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at Tasco, Sheridan County, Kansas, commonly known as the Kansas Wheat Pool Elevator. The conveyance transferring title will be executed on behalf of the United States of America by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. Each bid submitted must be for cash and accompanied by a certified check for \$100.00 and the sealed envelope of transmittal should be marked "Bid—Tasco, Kansas, to be opened May 12, 1937." The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. W. O. Myers, Governor.

The Farm Credit Administration, 1300 E Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., April 20, 1937—Sealed bids will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon May 12, 1937, and then opened for the sale of one, frame, iron-clad grain elevator of approximately 25,000 bushels capacity, together with appurtenant buildings and machinery and / or equipment therein or used in connection therewith all as located on the right-of-way of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at Palco, Rooks County, Kansas, commonly known as the Kansas Wheat Pool Elevator. The conveyance transferring title will be executed on behalf of the United States of America by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. Each bid submitted must be for cash and accompanied by a certified check for \$100.00 and the sealed envelope of transmittal should be marked, "Bid—Palco, Kansas, to be opened May 12, 1937." The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. W. I. Myers, Governor.

The Farm Credit Administration, 1300 E Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., April 20, 1937—Sealed bids will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon May 12, 1937, and then opened for the sale of one, frame, iron-clad grain elevator of approximately 25,000 bushels capacity, together with appurtenant buildings and machinery and / or equipment therein or used in connection therewith all as located on the right-of-way of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at Hoxie, Sheridan County, Kansas, commonly known as the Kansas Wheat Pool Elevator. The conveyance transferring title will be executed on behalf of the United States of America by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. Each bid submitted must be for cash and accompanied by a certified check for \$100.00 and the sealed envelope of transmittal should be marked, "Bid—Hoxie, Kansas, to be opened May 12, 1937." The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. W. I. Myers, Governor.

COOPERATION AS PRACTICED
IN FINLAND, LEADS

(continued from page 1)

cause the large urban societies had only one vote, the policies of the union were dominated by small rural societies.

While the cleavage was not clear cut between the rural and urban groups, the older neutral federation, Y. O. L., is composed largely of farmers (68 per cent of the total membership owning or occupying land) who are not favorable to trade unions among cooperative employees. Its wholesale, S. O. K., however has shown a steady growth in the number of shops, total membership, and total sales, the increase in rural areas making up for the loss of urban societies. Between 1920 and 1935 the number of shops increased from 1,587 to 2,884 while the number of societies decreased from 484 to 417, illustrating the almost universal tendency for small societies to merge into stronger ones and operate more stores. The rural societies often function as general purpose co-ops, buying grain, eggs, butter, meat, etc. from their members as well as selling a great diversity of household goods and farm supplies. It is estimated that the testing laboratory of the wholesale, which rejects about 25 per cent of all goods submitted as of inferior quality, saves its members a million dollars a year.

The Progressive Federation, K. K., which had more than half of the membership but not of the societies at the time of the split, has tripled its membership since 1918. About 28.5 per cent of its members are small farmers and farm laborers, 14 per cent white collar classes, and the remainder industrial workers. While most of its members are Social Democrats or other left partisans, the federation is not connected with any political party.

Consumer co-ops in Finland stress low prices instead of patronage funds and hence attract considerable non-member consumers, doing about one-fifth of their total trade with non-members. This policy helps to bring new members. To assure a voice to minority groups many of the large societies have adopted a proportional representation system whereby 30 to 60 delegates are elected by the members for the annual meeting. A much larger percentage of members vote under this system than in British societies, for example.

Consumer cooperative enterprise is supplemented by other important co-operatives. Credit societies or rural cooperative banks have become the most important lending institutions for Finnish farmers. Hakija, the farm supply wholesale society, supplies agricultural equipment, handles creameries, saw mills, electric power lines, and other producer goods for co-op societies. Valio, the butter export cooperative, handles 93 per cent of the exports in butter and 58 per cent in cheese.

FRANCIS R. KELLEY
DISCUSSES SUPREME COURT

(continued from page 1)

1889, congress enacted 15,964 laws, 22 of which were declared unconstitutional.

Since 1889 congress has passed 36,676 laws and the court has invalidated 39. These include all of the New Deal laws that have been held unconstitutional up to date which number an even dozen, altho only eight of this dozen were of any general importance to the average man. Of these 12 laws outlawed, six of

the decisions were unanimous, two were invalidated by 8 to 1; two by 6 to 3, and only two by 5 to 4. Thus in 10 of the 12 decisions two thirds or more of the members of the court agreed.

Certainly the court has been far from reckless in nullifying the acts of congress.

During its life of 147 years 76 justices have been appointed and a rather curious fact is that 76 times the court has declared portions of an act of congress unconstitutional.

Charles Warren, noted historian, who has been making a study of court decisions, finds that in the cases where acts of congress were invalidated 32 decisions were unanimous; 10 were with one dissenting vote; 14 with two; 10 with three; 11 with four. In 66 per cent of the cases two thirds or more of the court were in agreement as to the invalidity of the act challenged. It will be noted that Mr. Warren makes the total number 77 instead of 76.

The first decision holding any part of an act of congress unconstitutional was rendered in 1803 in the case of Marbury vs. Madison, in which the court invalidated a part of the law which conferred upon the supreme court powers which the Constitution did not grant.

In 1864 congress passed a law enlarging the powers of the supreme court which was declared unconstitutional by the court.

On March 4, 1913, Congress enacted a law making the supreme court final arbiter of valuations in public utility cases affecting the District of Columbia, and it is interesting to note that the court which is now charged with having usurped legislative and administrative functions, held this law unconstitutional on the ground that in it, congress had sought to confer upon the supreme court legislative and administrative powers.

The hard facts in this remarkable survey simply dig all the ground from under the charges made by President Roosevelt in his bitter attack on the supreme court.

MILLION DOLLAR FUND TO
FINANCE GRASSHOPPER WAR
BEGINNING EARLY IN MAY

(continued from page 1)

most a complete loss. On the other hand, waiting too long gives the young hoppers time to move from the margins to the interior of fields. So long as roadsides and borders of cultivated fields provide green vegetation the grasshoppers are satisfied to stay there. When this is gone, they start for planted crops.

Grasshoppers that survived the control campaign and the wet, cold spring and early summer of 1935, left enough eggs in the ground to start a serious general infestation in 1936. The extensive campaign necessary to control such an infestation was delayed by lack of funds so that the young hoppers spread far and wide from their feeding grounds, greatly increasing the area to be baited. Available funds ran out before the hoppers could be destroyed in most of the badly infested areas.

These hoppers, after destroying thousands of acres of crops, deposited enough eggs to bring out more of their kind in 1937 in Idaho (Shoshone County), Utah, Arizona, Montana (except western tiers of counties), Wyoming (northeastern half), Colorado (eastern half), North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma (scattered counties in southwest and center), Minnesota (western tier of counties), Iowa, Missouri (western half), Arkansas

(northern and northeastern tier of counties), Wisconsin (scattered counties in north and center and southern tier), Illinois, and Michigan (northern part of lower peninsula and scattered counties in upper peninsula).

The heaviest infestations are forecast for northern Wyoming, southeastern Colorado, central Illinois, Montana, western North Dakota, Nebraska, western and southern Iowa, northern Missouri, and northern Michigan.

PARAGRAPHS BY J. D.
SHEPHERD

(continued from page 1)

Ants and honey bees have then a far more perfect form of government by their own natural instincts, than all the combined wisdom and intelligence of the ages of man have been able to devise for man.

For all human governments are yet only experiments that have caused injustices, inequalities and countless wars.

For, think of a colony of bees quarreling, and fighting over a rich store of honey in their hive; and about each one's share in the hive income; like the people in nations have to do over their share in the nation's income.

Go to the ant, thou intellectual, boastful sluggard—man! Go thou to the ants and bees, and learn their ways of government, peace and brotherhood.

Oh! that the Creator had endowed mankind with more natural instinctive intelligence; like ants and bees; and with less boastful learning, armaments and wars!

Our fathers who wrote our constitution realized that our government under it was only an experiment.

For the Preamble says: "We, the people, in order to form a more perfect union; establish justice; provide for the common defense, and promote the general welfare, etc."

Our government was founded first, "In order to form a more perfect Union"; second, "To establish justice" (not courts); third, "To provide for the common defense";

CLASSIFIED ADS

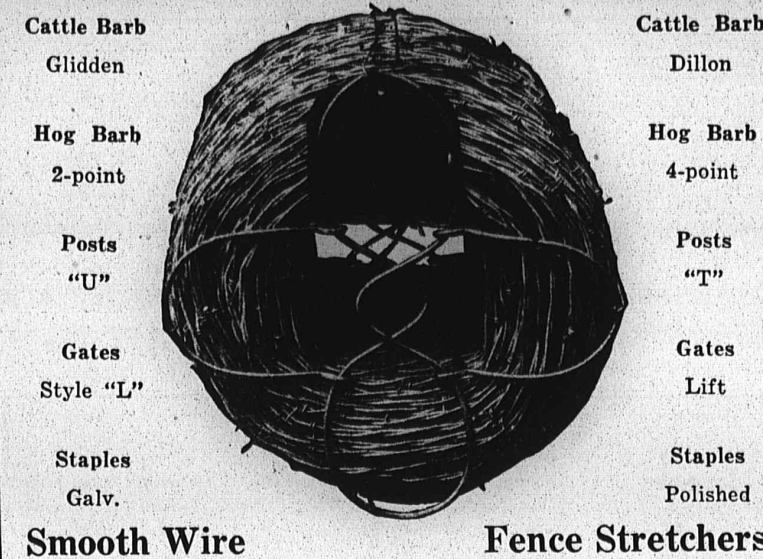
FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, EACH BUNCH FIFTY, MOSSED, LABELED VARIETY NAME, JERSEY WAKEFIELD, CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD, SUCCESSION, COPENHAGEN, EARLY AND LATE DUTCH, POSTPAID: 200, 65c; 300, 75c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75. ONION: CRYSTAL WAX, YELLOW BER-MUDA, SWEET SPANISH, PRIZE-TAKER, PREPAID: 500, 60c; 1,000, \$1.00; 6,000, \$3.50. TOMATO: LARG, WELL ROOTED, OPEN FIELD GROWN, MOSSED, LABELED WITH VARIETY NAME, LIVING-STON GLOBE, MARGLOBE, STONT, BALTIMORE, JUNE PINK, MCGEE, EARLIANA, GULF SPATE MARKET, EARLY DETROIT, POSTPAID: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.25. PEPPER MOSSED AND LABELED, CHINESE GIANT, BULL NOSE, RUBY KING, RED CAYENNE, POSTPAID 100, 65c; 200, \$1.00; 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$2.50. FULL COUNT, PROMPT SHIPMENT, SAFE ARRIVAL, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARK.

fourth, "To promote the general welfare."

Now, "The general welfare" is be-

ing looked after, and is being cussed and discussed.

Such is human government.



Smooth Wire

Fence Stretchers

We can supply all specifications of Barb Wire including 80-rod spools 14 ga. 2-pt. Special Hog and Cattle Barb—80-rod spools 12 1/2 ga. 2-pt. Dillon Perfect Hog and Cattle Barb—80-rod spools 12 1/2 ga. 2-pt. Regular Glidden Hog and Cattle Barb—80-rod spools 12 1/2 ga. 4-pt. Regular Hog Barb and 100 lb. spools 12 ga. Regular Hog or Cattle Barb.

See your local dealer or write direct to

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N

Kansas City, Kansas

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

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

THE FARMERS UNION COOP.

CREAMERY ASSN.

Colony, Kansas

WaKeeney, Kansas

LOCAL SUPPLIES

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

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

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

Write to

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51

Salina, Kansas

Crop Prospects are the
Best we Have Had
in Several Years

With normal rainfall and a continuation of the present prices, farmers will again be on the road to recovery.

ALL THESE FINE PROSPECTS CAN BE DESTROYED IN FIVE
OR TEN MINUTES BY HAIL

Already, April 29th, many localities in Kansas were visited by destructive hail storms. Promising crops were either totally destroyed or badly damaged.

Do not wait until you see the dark clouds gathering before you think about hail insurance. Don't be one of the many who say, well I intended to insure but I just did not get to it in time. Protect your interests and those of your good wife and children with a hail policy in A COMPANY THAT ALWAYS PAID THEIR HAIL LOSSES IN FULL. Insure today in the

Farmers Union Mutual
Insurance Company
Salina, Kansas

have had a chance to bloom.

Shirley poppies are the most satisfactory. There is considerable work to be done in thinning the tiny seedlings from the lawn after fall broadcast seeding, but the final effect is well worth the trouble.

Fall or winter sowing over the frozen ground will produce the same effect; the poppies germinate during cool weather and myriads of them appear with the spring thaws when they may be thinned. They naturalize easily and if many of them are pulled up by the roots after the blooming season, the seeding will not be too prolific.

The Iceland, known by this name because of their abundance in that northerly country, are next in popularity with the Shirleys. They, too, will naturalize, but need a well drained bed, where they will give a brilliant flash of orange and yellow.

The old-fashioned peony flowered opium poppy is becoming popular again. New rose and pink varieties of this big flower are ideal for planting with delphiniums, and their blossoming season is longer than the Shirleys although the number of blooms is somewhat smaller.

This is a good time of year to sow the poppy seed. Opium poppies should be sown among the delphiniums about a foot apart, and most of the others need about as much space. Opium poppy seed, by the way, is excellent for sprinkling on biscuits or coffee cake; it is called mohn-kuchen in German.

The number of poppies in your garden will determine to a great extent the amount of color. Plant them lavishly and then thin well, as well as pull up a few to prevent too profuse growth in the spring.

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