

he declared. "When they can credit at reasonable cost they will."
(continued on page 4).

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

KANSAS UNION FARMER EDITORIAL STAFF
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Pauline Cowger, Associate Editor

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

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1937

EDITORIAL

Because I am called to attend a meeting of the Drought States Farmers Union Presidents in Aberdeen, South Dakota, Tuesday, I do not have time to write much of an editorial for this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer. At the Aberdeen meeting we expect to try to find the best way to help the farmers, in the drought districts of the states, over another year of almost total crop failures. We very likely will also discuss other matters affecting the welfare of agriculture in our west central states. I sincerely hope that we can arrive at some plan of concerted action that will bring desired results. I am sorry that our members did not read or if they read, take seriously my editorials asking for advice as to the needs of our farmers in the dry section of Kansas. If I had their ideas to help me in this conference I feel sure that I could work with much more confidence and assurance for what our farmers need.

A few days ago one of our members brought to my attention the fears of our farmers that the new truck registration law will work a hardship on them because of changes in overload rules. I immediately took up the matter with Carl Newcomer, State vehicle commissioner and by return mail had assurance from him that, as long as he is in charge, the rules will be interpreted very liberally, so as to cause no unnecessary hardship to our farmers who use trucks. I have known Mr. Newcomer for a long time and feel sure that if our farmers will let their needs be known to him, not as individuals but in an organized way through their State Union, he will do all that is possible to make his rules and regulations conform to their needs.

I am in receipt of a Government Bulletin showing the amount of real estate mortgages on Kansas farms as \$328,478,000 in 1935 as compared to \$392,408,000 in 1930, a apparent reduction of \$63,930,000 in the five hard years. I wonder what the Department of Agriculture wants to prove by those figures. Does it want to make the people of the United States believe that during those tough years the farmers in Kansas have actually paid off over 60 millions of farm mortgages or does it want to prove to its own satisfaction just how simple and gullible we Kansas farmers are. In putting out a bulletin on farm mortgages, in order to show the real situation, the Department should show the amount of reduction in mortgage indebtedness due to the owner actually making payments on the principal of the mortgage and the amount of reduction in the total debt due to mortgage foreclosures. Why not give the people the whole true picture instead of half-truths which are the worst kinds of lies. I have to date received a report only from Marshall county as to the number of farm mortgage foreclosures in 1936, but that report is a good indication of the real cause of the reduction in farm mortgage indebtedness in Kansas. In Marshall county 34 farms were foreclosed upon, with an average indebtedness of approximately \$4,000 per farm or a total mortgage reduction in the one county in 1936 of about \$136,000. Multiply this amount by five and you will get some idea of the probable 5-year reduction in farm mortgage indebtedness in Marshall county, due to the loss of the farms by foreclosure. Now multiply the Marshall county total by 105, the number of counties in Kansas and you will get in part what the Department of Agriculture should have included in its bulletin on farm mortgages, if it intended to give the people of Kansas and the United States a true picture of farm debt conditions. We farmers, nor any other class of our citizens, can not work out a sensible cure for our ills until we know the whole truth about our real conditions. To try to put ourselves to sleep with fairy tales, and dream that our fairy prince or princess has arrived will not solve our economic problems.

Friday evening, June 25th I took the train for Denver, Colorado. I arrived in Denver at nine o'clock in the morning and soon after was on a Gray line bus bound for Estes Park, where the Colorado Junior camp was in progress. It was raining on us all the way to the park. The cool damp mountain air was quite a contrast to the heat that I left back in Salina Friday night. I arrived in camp about 1 P. M. and was taken with President Ott, and National Secretary Graves, who had also just arrived, to the mess hall for a belated dinner. After dinner, Secretary Graves and I were asked to sit in on the meeting of the State Board of the Colorado Farmers Union. We listened in on the meeting and took part in some very interesting discussions. When the board meeting adjourned it was time for supper, so we all went back to the mess hall and were served a fine cafeteria style supper by the Juniors who were on kitchen duty that evening. After supper we

listened to a fine concert by an excellent band composed on young folks taking part in a musicians camp. After the concert the Juniors of our camp put on a pageant. As Miss Cowger has described the pageant in her article I will not enlarge further on it than to say that considering that the young folks had only two days to practice it up in, their work was excellent. That night I and Mr. Sharp from California occupied neighboring cots in one of the men's dormitory rooms. We were up by 6 o'clock in the morning and after washing and shaving in another building which was equipped with running water and looking glasses, I took part in another short meeting of the Colorado State board before breakfast. Those Colorado boys are gluttons for work when they get together. At noon Sunday we closed the camp with several songs and short talks by those connected with the camp. I spoke shortly at a meeting held at ten o'clock in the Texas building while Harvey Solberg, of North Dakota was the principal speaker at the 11 o'clock convocation at the assembly hall. From reports that I got at the camp, Kansas can well be proud of the work done there by our Farmers Union representatives, Misses Ekblad, Maelzer, and Cowger. The Colorado folks should be proud of the work of their juniors and the excellence in managing and directing the camp shown by their officials, Messrs. Joy, Patton, Jones, McCubbin, Ott, and others.

Sunday evening I took the train in Denver for Chadron State Park near Chadron, Nebraska where I had been requested to make a talk at a two county Farmers Union picnic. I arrived at the park pavilion just in time to get in on one of those fine Farmers Union picnic lunches with gobs of fried chickens and all the trimmings. Mr. and Mrs. Keeney of Nebraska were at the grounds when I arrived and introduced me to the Nebraska sisters and brothers. After the lunch we all gathered in the pavilion and listened to a program consisting of music, songs and other numbers rendered by Farmers Union talent. After the program President Keeney was called upon to make a talk and responded with a fine solid cooperative address. Next I talked for about three quarters of an hour on the value of organization, and what we can accomplish if we only make use of our united strength by working through the State and National Farmers Union on state and National matters and through our local county Unions in local matters. After the speaking, I visited for a while with our Nebraska neighbors. Because I had to meet the bus at the park gate at 4 o'clock, I had to cut my visit short and say good bye to that loyal bunch of folks.

On the way to Colorado and then to Chadron Park, Nebraska, I looked out the train windows as long as it was light enough to see. When one enters Colorado from Kansas it becomes apparent that they had more rain there than we in western Kansas. Wheat and crops in eastern Colorado are greener than ours but until one gets near Denver they do not show promise of any more than a small crop. From Denver north to the mountains crops are fine. Perhaps a little too rank as much of the wheat and some of the oats and barley was badly lodged. The Colorado folks claim that lodging does not hurt their wheat as much as it does our Kansas wheat. They claim that some of the lodged grain will probably make as much as 60 bushels per acre. In northwestern Nebraska there is more spring wheat than winter wheat. The winter wheat is rather thin on the ground and does not promise much of a crop. The spring wheat is about 6 inches tall, not heading yet, and badly burnt by the hot winds of June 22nd and 23rd. Going north and west from Alliance, Nebraska the country looks much like western Kansas. Undulating plains with very few trees. All of a sudden one comes to a small raise in the plain and sees before him, North, east and west, one continuous forest of pine trees as far as eyes can see. I wondered why the trees tapered off so suddenly with such a profusion in what is now Chadron Park but no one seemed to be able to tell me.

On the way back from Chadron I stopped over between trains in Denver and visited the State officers of the Farmers Union and their insurance companies. Jim Patton, the secretary treasurer of the Colorado Farmers Union and General Manager of their Life Insurance association, showed me through their place and told me all about their companies. Unlike us in Kansas the Colorado folks kept their insurance companies strictly Farmers Union. They do not seek and will not write any but Union members, and despite the claims of some in Kansas: that it cannot be done that way, the Colorado folks are making a success of their insurance companies.

In closing I wish to thank Educational Director Mr. Joy, Secretary Patton, President Ott, and all the members of the Colorado board and other Union officials for their courtesy and fine fellowship. We Kansas folks sure enjoyed their hospitality and hope that at some time in the future we may be able to repay them. We have learned lots about running junior camps that will be of great use to us if and when we decide to run a camp of our own in Kansas.

The Cloak Room

by W. P. Lambertson

The element most needed yet missing in these labor disputes, is the Anglo-Saxon.

The forenoon in the Senate is expressed by such as Byrnes, Black, Minton, Pepper; the P. M., by Norris, Glass, McCadeo, Hiram Johnson; i. e., Louis vs. Bradlock.

Wm. H. Snathers, new accident Senator from N. J., is a fiery-looking Carolinian and swaggers like Gabriel in Green Pastures.

Mary Norton, about 60, is now chairman of the House Labor Committee although she has failed so far this year to attend a single meeting.

Sen. Richard D. Russell Jr., bachelor, 39, ex-Governor of Ga., has horse sense with his keen intellect and high appreciation of personal responsibility.

We are tooling up the world. Our two great exports today are implements and scrap iron. In the case of the former we are getting the raspberry; for the latter, it may be "the grape."

Sen. Royal S. Copeland is 69 but looks ten years younger, keeps up to the minute on his medicine, is chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, knows his agriculture and astrology—a most versatile member.

A hundred German transports were captured in our waters on the declaration of war and used by us. I saw three of these huge boats on an intake at Solomon Island, where they have been floating for eighteen years and rotting away like the rest, while millions are being asked for a new merchant marine.

FARM POPULATION REDUCED SLIGHTLY DURING 1936

A farm population of 31,729,000 persons as of January 1, 1937, was estimated today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, compared with 31,809,000 on January 1, 1937. The net loss of 80,000 persons represents the first decrease in farm population since 1929.

The Bureau reported that 1,166,000 persons left farms last year, and that 719,000 moved to farms from villages, towns and cities. But the net migration off the farms was almost entirely offset by an excess of farm births over deaths: births were estimated at 716,000, deaths at 349,000.

The number of births on farms last year was the smallest, and the number of deaths the largest, in 15 years of Bureau records. The number of persons moving to farms was the

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NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

KIND WORDS WE LIKE TO HEAR

John Vesecky, Salina, Kans.

Dear Sir:

You are awake to the real needs of the farmers as shown by your telegram to President Roosevelt. Bully for you. I only wish there were more like you to fight for the farmer's rights.

I am surprised that President Roosevelt would recommend interest rates be raised. A number of farmers are not able to meet the 3 1/2 per cent and another thing, we who took out loans from the Federal Land Bank bought stock and for several years, we have never received a cent of interest on same they claim on account of delinquencies no dividends can be paid on stock. But that does not agree with the fact that farmers are now able to pay higher rates. I only wish more farmers would realize the importance of belonging to the Farmers Union, which organization is really working for the farmer.

Mrs. Fred Pacey.

AN OLD FRIEND HEARD FROM

Reading Sen. Frost's article on the Sales Tax started the fighting blood in our system to "percolating" and gave us an inspiration to put into words our thoughts and opinions of the so-called Sales Tax, and how much I would like to have a chance again to meet with and speak to each Farmers Union local and community where it has been my privilege to go in our Union cause and I would say to all readers of the Union Farmer, read your paper, then pass it to some one who has dropped out on to some one who has not yet done his whole duty by uniting with a band of men who are increasingly striving to promote the interest of the "Dirt" Farmer instead of some political party or labor union.

Bro. Frost knows what he is writing about; he was in the Senate long enough to see who controlled it. Speaking personally I will say that I was in Topeka during the Sessions of 29-31-33 as assistant sergeant-at-arms. In 1935 on my own expedition, I (not being one of the "appointees") watched the whole show, and I know that a smooth guy quattered in the State Library did nothing but spread Sales Tax propaganda and fight the income tax and "production" tax on any other honest method that would distribute the burden of taxation equally on all classes.

John Vesecky, Senator Frost and others warned the people of the intention to force the sales tax on the people, but our own F. U. members so few tried to impress the ideas on our neighbors, gain their confidence

and increase our membership to the standard of a militant fight unit. Well if this don't stir some feeble brother I may give him a few stronger doses as the summer warms up. The time is now ripe for action.

Respectfully,
O. M. Lippert,
LaCrosse, Kans.

GOOD ATTENDANCE

The Indianapolis local 1677 of Farmers Union was held Tuesday evening June 13 in Memorial Hall, John Brown Park, Osawatomie. About seventy-five members were present.

The minutes and roll call of officers were read by secretary. All officers were present but one. As usual a program was given, the three on committee being Mr. Frank King, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Verdier. Some unusually entertaining numbers were given by children, among them violin solos played by Warren Welborn, 8 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Welborn who plays with amazing skill for one so young. Other out-of-local guests were John Leonard Keithly and Joe Hays of Beagle who sang impersonated cowboy songs.

A debate, which brought forth argument in a searching way, was decided by the judges Mr. Shaffer, Mr. Elmer Fields, Mr. Chas. Lewis, in favor of the affirmative, which conceded that an average country boy with a high school education has as good chance of making a success on a farm as he has in some other field, with more education perhaps.

The debaters on the affirmative were Mr. S. J. Lohr, Wellsville; Mr. Wharton, Clivity; Mr. Schiefelbusch. The negative of the question was taken by Mr. Hunsberger, Frank King, Henry Dancaster.

Refreshments were served by Mrs. Gilbert Moraine and Mrs. George Knispel, Paola.

The next meeting evening comes on July 13th.

Mrs. S. J. Lohr, and Mrs. Otto Meinig were appointed on the refreshment committee—Misses Elsie Brown, Esther Lewis and Donna O. Hunt on the program committee. Donna O. Hunt, Sec.-Treas.

MARSHALL COUNTY PICNIC

The Marshall County Farmers Union are planning to hold their annual picnic on Tuesday, August 10, on the Fair Grounds at Blue Rapids, Kansas. They want to know the time and place, so you can plan to spend that day with them. Just because you might not live in Marshall county should not keep you away. Farmers Union members from the surrounding counties are also invited to attend.

The detailed program will be printed as the plans are worked out, giving you such further information as might be useful to you. Plan to bring the family and spend the day with new friends, renewing acquaintances, and visiting with those who are interested in the same things that you are.

PARAGRAPHS BY J. D. SHEPHERD

What does the Farmers Union mean by its "Cost of Production" program?

Does it mean the average production costs of raising say wheat, figured upon wheat produced, in all the wheat fields in Kansas, counting all the acreage sown to wheat?

For instance, "A" may have a farm, which, under ordinary normal conditions, will produce twice as much wheat per acre, as the farm "B" farms.

Say, for illustration: the farm of "A" produces 30 bushels per acre; and that of "B," only produces 15 bushels per acre in a good wheat year.

30 bushels "A" raises, plus 115 bushels "B" raises, equals 45 bushels "A" and "B" produces: 45 bushels divided by 2, equals an average yield of the two farmers or 22 1/2 bushels per acre.

Should "A's" yield and price be cut down, to increase "B's" poor yield?

I know us Farmers Union folks talk loudly about our "Union" cost of production plan, but what do we really mean by the phrase "Cost of Production"? Do we mean to raise farm products and sell them for the mere cost of producing them, without making any profit above the cost of production?

How can farmers carry on and meet incidentals and crises that come to all of us farmers at times, on a mere cost of production price basis?

How long would a merchant last, if he sold goods for the mere price they cost him laid down in his store; and for the work and risk rearing the goods out to customers, without any profits at all?

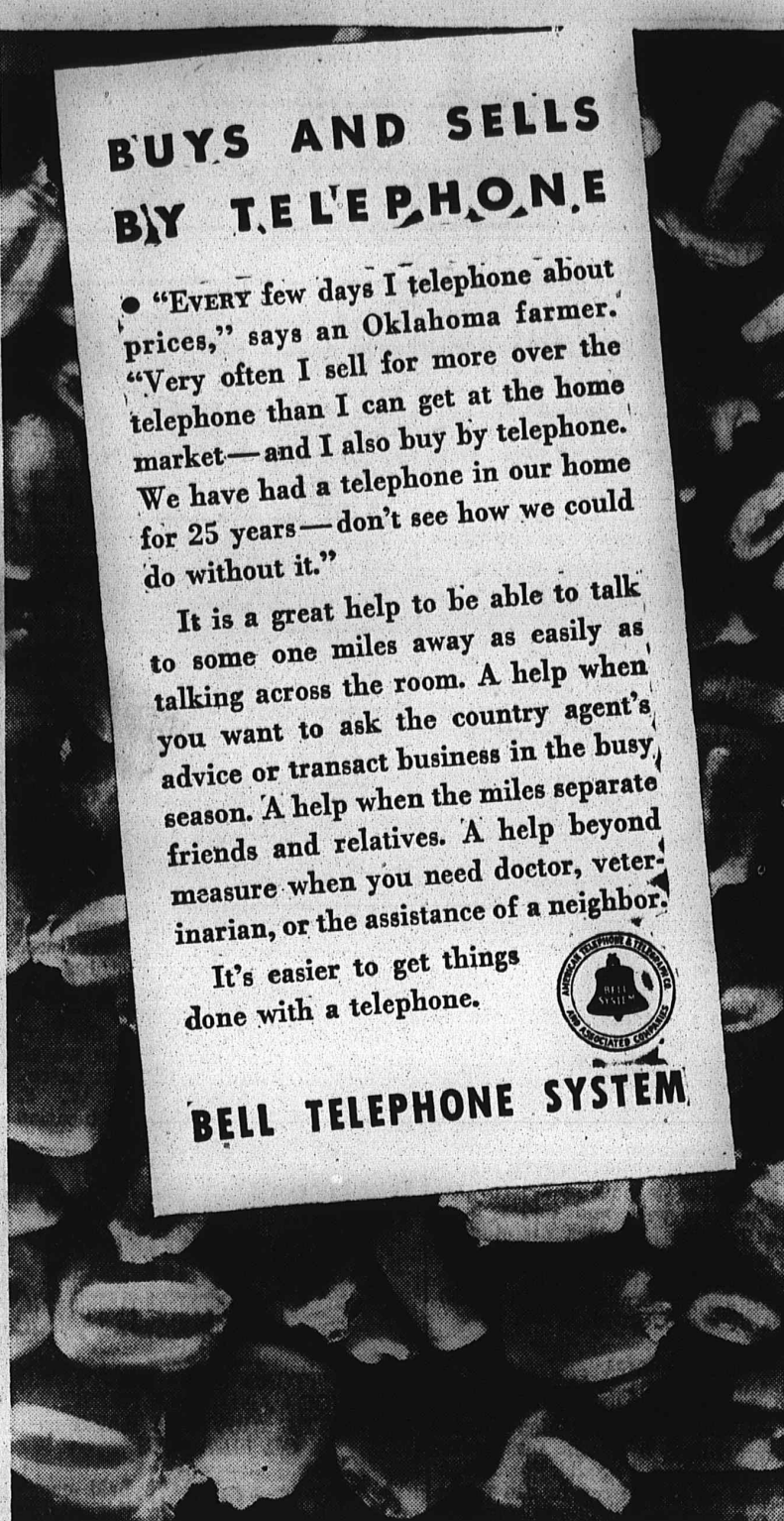
What does the Farm Bureau mean by "parity prices for farm products"?

Now I take it that the Farm Bureau means by parity prices for farmers products (not the cost of production); but that the prices paid farmers, shall be high enough, to be on a parity with the prices farmers have to pay for the industrial and factory-made things the farmers have to buy and use.

Of the two programs of the Union and the Farm Bureau, the Farm Bureau program is the least complicated and the most definite, and understandable.

Until our Farmers Union is more specific about what it means by its cost of production plan, I will be like hundreds of other Union members, a bit confused.

Profit is still the incentive and motive power that moves men to undertake any kind of business. For even the undertaker won't under take to embalm our bodies and bury us



BUYS AND SELLS BY TELEPHONE

• "Every few days I telephone about prices," says an Oklahoma farmer. "Very often I sell for more over the telephone than I can get at the home market—and I also buy by telephone. We have had a telephone in our home for 25 years—don't see how we could do without it."

It is a great help to be able to talk to some one miles away as easily as talking across the room. A help when you want to ask the country agent's advice or transact business in the busy season. A help when the miles separate friends and relatives. A help beyond measure when you need doctor, veterinarian, or the assistance of a neighbor.

It's easier to get things done with a telephone.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

after we are dead, without any profit on his goods and work.

There is no profit in an even trade, dollar for dollar.

People, like fish, won't bite our hook without its hidden by bait—profit or the hope of profit.

Profit, or the hope of profit, is the motive power that moves men and nations to engage in business; and in war.

It seems that only charity institutions can be operated at the cost of production and without money profit.

Farmers have to have their profits to meet the emergencies of life.

THE LITTLE TOKEN

Tinkle, tinkle, little Token,
How I'd wish you'd not been born,
Another slice of your hard earned wages,

A smear of you farmers, wheat and corn,
Crops a failure, cash exhausted,
Bins are empty, ditto sacks,
In creeps another, "last straw" burden,

Not a sales but a purchase tax.

The infant child of the old "tax dodgers"
Conceived by hiring of the rich,
Born in our Kansas Legislature,
Clothed in Justice? "Not a stitch,"
Now turned loose to prey and plunder,

In every business in our State,
Every business man and agent,
Collecting toll from small and great.

Kansas' "Budget" must be balanced,
Extravagant expenditures must be met,

Politicians are playing checkers,
With the people with such a "pet".
Ten million hard old dollars,
Must be raised by such a steal,
Social Security and Education,
Are the problems in the deal.

An income tax to raise these millions,
Could not pass our Senate Wall,
But those Shylocks controlled, by money,

Really shows our Senators' gall,
Nineteen hundred and thirty seven,
Came the climax "overs hear",
Any man who voted for "Tokens",
Should be relegated to the rear.

So tinkle, tinkle, little Token,
In my pocket book so snug,
If I buy but a stinky "snicker"
Out must come a little "bug".
Today I went to pay my taxes,
I found out you are a sham,
When it comes to pay my taxes,
Taken you are not worth a damn.

By O. M. LIPPERT
La Crosse, Kansas.
(Written on my 69th birthday)

F. W. PECK SPEAKS AT THE AMERICAN COOP INSTITUTE

(continued from page 1)
not in favor of the cooperative way of doing business.

"In other words, if public employees are not advocates of the movement, preachers of its ideals and philosophy, and evangelists for its spread of influence, they are called highly conservative and reactionary or definitely opposed to the movement."

"It would seem that there should be, on the other hand, a seeking on the part of cooperative enterprise for criticism, analysis, and research into the practices involved in these group activities."

"Stripped of all superfluous words that might be used to define the ob-

jectives, functions and purposes of public education and of the cooperative movement, we might agree on a broad, direct statement for practical purposes somewhat as follows:

"Public education represents the means by which opportunity is afforded for people to improve themselves through the acquisition of knowledge, while the cooperative movement represents a way of seeking opportunities for self-improvement by the acquisition of economic returns and desirable social values."

"Accepting this for the moment as a general statement of purpose, it seems clear that there should be rather definite relations between the cooperative movement and public education, both formal (through classroom instruction) and informal (continuing-education) phases of public instruction."

RA AIDS HUNDRED FORTY THOUSAND PLAINS FARMERS

(continued from page 1)

Development work on RA Land Utilization projects in the Dakotas and Nebraska has gone forward during the past year, the report showed. In North Dakota a total of 954,000 acres of so-called "submarginal" land have been optioned for purchase. South Dakota has projects totalling 836,000 acres and Nebraska's Pine Ridge project includes 108,000 acres. The LU division works in close cooperation with the Bureau of Biological Resources, the Forest Service, the National Park Service and other agencies in acquiring, developing and administering these projects which are all calculated to return the land to its best possible use.

"Out in this part of the country thousands of acres of land have been plowed up which should have been left in native grass for grazing," Mr. Ward declared. "Other thousands of acres are best suited for recreation, life, preserves, forestry. The Re-settlement Administration is purchasing nearly 2,000,000 acres of this land at a cost of \$9,000,000."

WOMEN FOLK ARE DELEGATED TO JOB TO BUILD GOOD WILL

(continued from page 1)

Women, whose object is to promote the common interests of rural women in New York state, by vitalizing the thinking of rural women when action is needed on an issue affecting rural home and community life. A woman's vote is as valid and as important as a man's these days and she must therefore be as well informed.

"We must also build up the belief and the confidence of the men in the work which is to be done by the women. For true cooperation is all embracing and I am not in favor of too strong a demarcation line between the sexes, so far as work is concerned. Cooperation means working together and men and women can do this if they will. This type of cooperation is ideal. I will even go so far as to say it is the essential of any cooperative organization."

C. V. GREGORY ADDRESSES SESSIONS OF AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF COOPERATIVES

(continued from page 1)

of consumer cooperation. "Cooperation of any type is valuable only as it contributes to human welfare," he concluded. "That is an intensely practical matter. In time, let us hope, the practical consumer cooperators will replace the theorists as chief spokesmen of the movement. When that time comes it will speak a language that farmers can understand more readily."

OVER \$25,000,000 LOANED THROUGH FEDERAL CHARTERED CREDIT UNIONS

(continued from page 1)
freely for a wide range of useful and helpful purposes, our experience shows."

Mr. Orchard emphasized that the money for these loans comes entirely from the accumulations of the small surpluses of the workers themselves, except for occasional amounts borrowed by the credit unions.

"While the Federal Government charters and supervises Federal credit unions it does not subsidize them," he explained. "In three years the members of Federal credit unions have built up loan funds aggregating over \$11,000,000. Our records show that this money is turned over in loans somewhat more than twice each year."

"In the great majority of cases the worker borrows either to clear off harassing debts or to serve some family need such as that for medical care."

"In Federal credit unions the loans have averaged about \$65 in size, but this average steadily increases as the credit unions grow older and build up their resources. In the older state-chartered credit unions the average loan is around \$150."

Since the Federal Government began chartering credit unions, Mr. Orchard states, they have made over 350,000 loans to their members, the maximum interest charge for which has been 1 per cent monthly on unpaid balance. So great is the demand for this service, he adds, that all but a small part of available funds are kept loaned out the year around.

THE TAXING PROVISION ON SOCIAL SECURITY

(continued from page 1)
same persons do not have to be employed during that period, nor do the hours of employment have to be the same.

Actual money, when paid as wages, is not the sole basis on which the tax is levied. Goods, clothing, lodging, if a part of compensation for services, are wages and a fair and reasonable value must be ascertained and become subject to the tax.

Commissions on sales, bonuses and premiums on insurance are wages and taxable.

Officers of corporations whether or not receiving compensation are considered employees for the purpose of taxation.

Wages paid during sick leave or vacation, or at dismissal are taxable.

Traveling expenses required by seamen are not wages if the salesman account for, by receipts or otherwise, their reasonable expenditures. That part for which no accounting is made is construed as a wage and is taxable.

Exercise great care in filling out Treasury forms SS-1 and 940. Directions are easy to follow and correct returns mean no unnecessary delay.

The following types of labor although performed in connection with agriculture are taxable under the provisions of Titles VII and IX of the Social Security Act:

Work in a cooperative packing house where the products of several farms, orchards or cattle ranches are prepared for the market.

Operation of a live stock exchange, or live stock commission firms.

Services performed by employees of nursery men and commercial flower growers.

Services performed by employees of nursery men and commercial flower growers.

Crew labor in the employ of a contractor engaged in harvesting all types of crops.

Employees of viner stations (threshing beans and peas as a service to farmers) and grain combines are not engaged in agricultural labor and taxes must be remitted on wages paid and received.

A farm bureau and its employees are liable to the taxes imposed under the Act.

Services performed by individuals for land owners operating a cotton gin as a joint venture.

Processing of turpentine sap is considered a manufacturing operation, and employees engaged in such work and their employers are taxable.

Individuals employed on a farm or plantation as vice president, electrician, mechanic, painter, forester, forester helper, and office employees are not engaged in agricultural labor.

Individuals hired by an association of producers to harvest the crops of members are held to be employees of the association and their wages are taxable.

Employees of a poultry farm engaged in the business of producing baby chicks and of a dairy not connected with a farm cannot be classified as agricultural labor.

ESTHER EKBLAD SELECTED AS JUNIOR LEADER

(continued from page 1)
speaking during the assembly hour on the subject, "New Frontiers in America."

At 4:00 p. m. the soft ball and volley ball tournament was completed with the Hospitality Local as victors. In the evening we joined with other camp groups in seeing slides of "The Mountains and How They Came to Be." I'm going to give you the words of a song that was sung by Paul W. Nesbit of the Forest Service, who explained the pictures.

"Paul Bunyon was a pioneer Of the Est's Park Country. He fixed up all these peaks and such For you and me to see. When old Paul Bunyon started fooling around, Long's Peak was simply a hole in the ground."

A prairie fire got started Away out on the plains. 'Twas burning right up this way And making rapid gains."

Paul Bunyon saw he's have to stop it. But there was no water fountain. So he dug a great big ridge of earth. And called it Rocky Mountains.

Paul Bunyon tossed a hand of seeds Upon a mountain breeze. The mountains there that once were bare, Now were full of trees.

He pulled out his old hunting knife and Says "I'll fix 'em 'Jakes." He plowed a bunch of streams And creeks and dug a hundred lakes.

Paul Bunyon fixed a golf course of 57 lakes.

The golf clubs that he used there Were cut for telephone poles. Twin Sister Peaks and Hallett's Peak Were fixed by him for trees.

One day he swung and missed It started all our breeze.

Thursday—Classes are progressing nicely. The Personality class is learning about becoming charming, interesting, and popular folks. The Leadership group enjoyed a practical demonstration on public speaking given by Gordon Kent. Other faculty members were no doubt ready to toss Mr. Kent out the window for disturbing the peace, especially when he demonstrated the volume of voice needed when speaking to a crowd of more than a thousand people gathered in a park for a Fourth of July celebration.

The high spot of this day was the mountain hike; let me tell you a little about it. At 11:30 a. m. we piled into the available cars and rode the eleven miles to Bear Lake, which is a lovely place. After wandering around there for awhile, we did our duty to a lunch of hamburger, cocoa, cookies and oranges. Before starting on the hike we all got comfortably settled for a short rest and to listen to a story that Rev. Wahlberg had to tell us. Then off we were on the 2-1/2 miles walk to Loch Vale. Up and up we went thrilled by the roaring of the mighty waterfalls, by the beautifully colored rocks, and as we reached the climax of our journey, we were held spell bound before a quiet peaceful lake surrounded by mountain peaks, 10,500 feet above sea level. How can there be such a peaceful lake when all around it down the mountain-sides, roared the mighty waterfalls?

We managed to get back to the Camp just in time for supper and in a very hungry, and sunburned mood! After filling our tummies and doctored our sun burn, we gathered in the dining hall for a fireside program. The Camps best talents were brought forth in a very lovely program, even though practices were hurried and substitutions made for those who didn't quite recuperate from the hike. We were treated to such productions as June Otts' melodious from Paul Bourn's musical melodies from Paul Bourn's musical saw. Mr. Bourn is the faculty member who directs the "fun" also "How Much Do I Love You" from our famous tenor, Edward Britt, and among other interesting numbers, a ballet dance by Marjorie Patton, our youngest camper.

Friday—On awakening we were greeted by the patter of raindrops. We had seen how lovely the mountains can be in the sunshine, now we were to see how lovely they can be in the rain with clouds coming low and lower, over them. So many times we think of rain as disagreeable, but to me, the misty world that we were in spelled beauty.

Mr. Smith could not be with us on Saturday, so our short study of geranium was brought to a conclusion. We enjoyed having Mr. Smith as leader of this discussion period. Our study was based on the four sources of income, the soil industry, distribution, and the professions. "Within these four divisions we have no end of problems; how shall we go about solving them? Find the facts, face the facts, filter the facts, focus the facts, and follow the facts." Mr. Smith also left to reading as digesting is to eating."

Many of the Juniors spent the afternoon working on the pageant for Saturday evening. The evening brought forth slides of cooperatives in Colorado and Foreign countries, and wind-up with "Folk Dancing which makes for sweet dreams."

Saturday—What do we hear? Yes, it is still the patter of raindrops; another day of rain with the mountains hidden from view. We greatly enjoyed the last of the early services that had made such a nice beginning for each day.

Many visitors came into camp, including our own state president, Mr. Vesceky. It made us so happy to see someone from home, and then, too, we were so glad that Mr. Vesceky could get a taste of the spirit of such a fine camp.

Our study of Leadership was brought to a close and I'm sure that we gained much in this class, from our instruction and each other by talking over our problems. "The true leader of men is the one who takes his attention off of his own personality and concentrates it upon the important things to be done in the interest of all."

Mr. Harry Terrell of Des Moines, Iowa, a student of International Relations, spoke to us during the assembly. He stressed our need of understanding the world in which we live.

The evening brought forth the climax of the Camp program with the presentation of the pageant "Dictatorship on the March." In the words of the "Trail Blazer" the official camp paper, "It gave a startling description of the conditions of some of our European countries."

Sunday, June 27—Our thoughts and feelings are mingled. We are joyful for such a happy and educational week together, but we are also sad to be parting so soon.

What a lovely day with the sun so bright and warm. At 10:00 we gathered at the Texas building for greetings from newcomers, and for farewells, and to receive diplomas. At 11:00 we went to the general assembly for a worship service. The speaker at this service was one of our own, a worker in the Farmers Union cooperatives of North Dakota. Mr. Harvey Solberg. He spoke to us about the urgent need of cooperatives, and he hadn't been on the platform long until we discovered that Mr. Solberg

is an artist. We were fascinated by the many illustrations that he drew for us.

After a very delicious dinner, good-byes were uttered and one by one, visitors, faculty members, and Juniors left for their homes. I must say right here that prospects for cook a week ago looked very dark, but the shadows lifted, and the sun shone, as Mrs. Williamson never failed to give us delicious meals.

If you don't want to take my word for it just ask Mr. Witham, Freida Maelzer, Miss Cowger, or Mr. Vesceky if the Colorado Farmers Union doesn't have mighty fine folks. We were treated royally and how I would love to tell you about all of those who worked so hard in behalf of the camp, but it would be just too long a list. We are grateful to each and every one.

In closing I want to leave with you the last verse of "Men of the Soil," our theme song.

"Men of the Soil, we are coming in judgment To tell the world till justice rules there is no liberty."

We, in our strength are arising as prophets, Marching on to show the world the dawn that is to be.

There's lightning in the sky; There's thunder shouting high. We will never stop until the sons of men are free.

Esther Ekblad.

GOVERNOR W. I. MYERS OF FARM CREDIT ASSN SPEAKS ON LOWER INTEREST

(continued from page 1)
make loans at the lowest possible interest rate on a business basis and make them at all times.

"It is up to the farmers," Governor Myers declared, "to choose whether they are to have a permanently subsidized interest rate or a cooperative credit system. They can't have both, for the two will not mix any better than oil and water."

Anticipating a possible demand for increased farm loan values, Governor Myers pointed out to prospective borrowers that it is possible to get too much credit. "Farmers are more likely to over-borrow," continued the Governor, "in times of rising commodity and farm prices than during depressions. The Federal land banks courageously loaned on the appraisal of normal value of the properties during the depression. They should continue to adhere to that basis of appraisal during more prosperous times."

The land banks do a sufficiently large business to be important factors in the farm mortgage field and if they do not follow upward advancing prices in farm lands and lend a different and higher basis than in the past few years, they will be a much needed stabilizing influence in the farm mortgage field.

"The boom of 1918-20 is still being liquidated and farmers who wish to borrow on other than normal value of appraisals should keep in mind those boom days and the headaches which followed."

"A reasonably stabilized fair farm price level is the most important single factor in the operations of a mortgage credit system," declared Myers. He said that the Farm Credit Administration, for the past year and more since the emergency period passed, has been concentrating upon operating problems, introducing more business efficiency, education, decentralization and coordination of operations, and continuity of management.

The Martha Washington type of geranium is one of the most colorful subjects for a window box, and will bloom for a window box, and will weeks.

Millions of bushels of fine wheat and other small grains go to market every day now. But other millions are being stored in granaries on our farms or are still in the field either in shock or waiting for the combine.

With grass, weeds and grain on all sides of our highways dry as tinder. With thousands of careless motorists throwing burning cigarette stubs out on the highways to be blown by the wind into the dry grass and weeds, no farmer with a family or obligations waiting for the money which this wheat crop may bring him has the moral right to take the risk of losing his crop by fire, when short term fire insurance rates are as low as they are.

Already over five hundred acres of fine wheat burned during a recent fire near Junction City, Kansas. Take time this noon or in the evening to see your local Farmers Union Insurance agent and have him write you a short term grain policy which will protect you against loss on grain, cut or uncut, in the field or stored in granaries or bins on your farms.

Protect your dear ones' interests by a policy in the Old Reliable

Farmers Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company

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PROPOSED NEW SYSTEM OF GRADING BUTTER AND CONSUMER'S GRADES

Last week we carried in the Travelogue a brief resume of the Lincoln, Nebraska hearing on proposed changes in the method of grading butter and on the establishment of Consumer grades on butter. The following quotation taken from Service Bulletin No. 14, issued by the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers, shows that the farm folks and creamery butter manufacturers of states adjacent to Chicago are no more friendly to the proposed changes in grading and the Consumers grades than were the folks who attended the Lincoln hearing. We quote below from Bulletin No. 14.

Proposed Revision of the U. S. Standards of Quality For Creamery Butter.

From American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers Bulletin No. 14.

If the Bureau of Agricultural Economics entertained any doubts about the feeling of the industry toward the Proposed Revision, those doubts surely were dissipated at the hearing held in Chicago on June 23rd. As was expected, the Chicago hearing looped up as one of the most important in the series and as one participant remarked, he "had never seen a more representative gathering of the industry."

The proposed consumer grade system drew the most fire, and a heavy barrage it was. Briefs were read and filed by representatives of the industry from a dozen states, with as many more ready to take the floor if called upon. Now that the smoke has cleared a bit, no one can recall having heard anyone speak in favor of the Revision as submitted; but the cooperative credit system, the elements presented in opposition to the consumed proposal will not soon be forgotten.

Two premises formed the main basis for the arguments against the consumer grade system: (1) The unfounded discrimination certain to arise in view of the natural tendency of consumers to regard as inferior any product bearing a lower grade than 'A', and (2) the inconsistency of attempting to carry to the consumer a grade which the product might have earned when first grading, but which it is not certain to merit some days or weeks later.

"Honesty in labeling," says the May 3rd Consumers' Guide, "may be required in two ways: Negatively, in that whatever statements made on labels shall be truthful positively, in that all the facts a buyer should know shall be stated."

While a certificate reading 92 or 93 is "when graded" may be truthful as far as it goes, it is not informative, in that it does not state "all the facts that a buyer should know." It leaves too much to the buyer's imagination, stimulated by "the firms which capitalize on it" (the grading service) to the fullest extent.

We doubt that the much discussed consumer education program (designed to familiarize buyers with the meaning of grades for food products) contemplates closing the loopholes offered by the words "when graded."

If it did, we question the likelihood of the consumer's being informed that the government certified" butter he buys may not score the equivalent of its certificate, or that instances are not unknown of uncertified butter actually improving in score after a period in storage. We doubt, too, that he would be told that, while one butter judge might give a package of butter one score, another, equally

expert, might give it a score quite different.

Butter is not bought by the general public on the basis of such merits or demerits as would guide the official grader or other expert judge in arriving at his opinion of its quality. Price and personal preference based upon experience have been and will remain the consumer's guides.

On the whole, as was ably pointed out in many of the briefs presented, the craft—not the science—of butter judging is too uncertain a foundation upon which to influence consumer preference.

We look forward with interest to the outcome of the last hearing, scheduled for New York City July 8th.

FARM POPULATION REDUCED SLIGHTLY DURING 1936

(continued from page 2)
second smallest during this period, and the number of persons moving off farms also was the second smallest.

The Bureau said that "with a decrease in farm population there is a reversal of the trend observed during the years 1930-35, when farm population increased every year. Since 1910 there have been several periods when the farm population reported decreases. From 1910 to 1918 there was a decrease which became pronounced during the World War. Following the war, farm population increased until 1921."

"Farm population decreased between 1922 and 1929, and at the beginning of 1930 there were fewer people on farms than there had been at any time since World War. From 1930 to 1936 farm population increased somewhat. During the past four years the number of people on farms has remained nearly constant, changing by less than 1 per cent a year."

One Percent Under 1910
The figures reveal that the farm population now is little less than the peak figure of 32,076,960 persons reported for 1910, but much larger than the low of 30,169,000 persons reported for 1930. The Bureau said that "the result of all the changes of the last 27 years is that the farm population today is about 1 percent less than in 1910."

Although the number of persons in the United States has increased by nearly 40 percent since 1910, the number of persons living on farms today is slightly less than it was in that year. Since 1920, however, more people have moved from farms than to farms during every year except 1932.

CLASSIFIED ADS

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

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FARMERS UNION STANDARD and K F U EXTRA QUALITY BINDER TWINE

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

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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.