



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

NUMBER 1

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1937

FARMERS ENDORSE AAA FEATURES FOR NEXT YEAR

Put Emphasis On Soil Improvement Features—Seek Farm Allowance Based On Measured Crop

Manhattan, Kans.—Kansas farm leaders who gathered here July 10 to recommend important features for a 1938 farm program to Washington AAA officials emphasizing soil-improving practices. Abandonment of the principle of payment for diverting land from soil-depleting uses and the establishment of a farm allowance based upon measured crop and pasture acreage was endorsed by the group, composed of the state Agricultural Program Advisory Committee of 45, the five farmer membership groups, and eight farmers representing special crop interests.

The farmers recommended that the maximum payment which any farmer might earn under the next AAA program be determined by an allowance for each acre of crop and pasture land on his farm. The exact rate of this allowance would depend upon the funds available. The rate per acre for pasture would necessarily be smaller than the crop land rate. To have the maximum allowance available, the farmer could not produce a specified percentage of his crop land base. If the program were to specify, for instance, that not more than 85 per cent of the crop could be devoted to soil-depleting crops, the farmer who had not more than this percentage in soil-depleting uses could earn the maximum allowance by seeding soil-conserving crops or adopting approved practices. The farmer who had more than the specified percentage of his land devoted to soil-depleting uses accordingly.

The delegates expressed their opinion that the proposed change in the basis of payment would assist in rebuilding the state's acreage of soil-conserving crops, which is extremely small as a result of the 1934 and 1935 droughts, and that it would make the program more suitable for farmers already in balance.

Four types of recommendations were offered, dealing with practices and rates of payment for the 1938 program. General farms, range land, orchards and commercial vegetable and truck farms, and the Great Plains wheat production area received special consideration from special subcommittees. Rates of payment suggested by the committees for the adoption of practices were based upon the payment system used in 1936 and 1937. If the proposed change in basis of payment were adopted, these rates would be increased by about one and one-half times, to offset the omission of diversion payments.

General Practices

The farmer leaders suggested that the 1938 program should embody these additions to and changes in the practices approved in 1937:

Red and alsike clover and other approved biennial legumes—\$4 an acre for establishing a stand without harvesting a nurse crop; \$2.50 for seeding without establishing a stand or approval of the use of grass and legume mixtures containing not more than 40 per cent timothy by weight. Under the present program, timothy is approved for use only in mixtures containing not more than 15 per cent by weight.

Payment of \$1 an acre for cowpeas and soybeans planted in rows and cut for hay. The present program provides payment only when

VESECKY ON NBC

President John Vesecky will broadcast on the Farm and Home Hour over NBC, Blue network, Saturday July 24th.

At the invitation of National President E. H. Everson, Mr. Vesecky will divide the time from 11:30 a. m. until 12:30 p. m. with Mr. Everson. Tune in and hear your National and State presidents on the air.

these crops are turned under for green manure.

Payment of 60 cents for 100 feet of terrace construction. The present rate is 40 cents.

Give neutral land classification to cropland seeded for temporary pasture.

Extend the application of range-building practices to non-crop farm pasture land as well.

Range Practices

Recommendations for the range-building provisions of the 1938 program suggested doubling the range-building allowance and adding several new practices. The major suggestions follow:

Increase the range-building allowance to \$3 times the grazing capacity of the range land. The present allowance is \$1.50 times the grazing capacity.

Provide a payment of 60 cents per rod for the construction of a five-rod fence around ponds constructed under the program and a payment of \$2 per cubic yard for rip-rapping the dams, both practices to be optional.

Include pocket gophers as well as prairie dogs for the rodent control payment.

Increase the deferred grazing payment to \$1 per animal unit for each till much the animals are kept off the grass.

Institute payment for reduced grazing. It was suggested that this payment be two-thirds of the lease rental value per head for each animal grazed less than the 1932-1932 base. Add weed and brush control as a new practice with a payment of 35 cents an acre for the acreage mowed.

Add cactus control to the range practices, with a payment of \$1 per cubic yard of cactus grubbed and ricked.

Orchard Practices

Several prominent orchardists and vegetable growers attended the meeting to offer suggestions for meeting their special crop problems. Among them were Emmett Blood, Wichita; Sen. Kelsey, Topeka; and Charles Speaker, Kansas City, Kansas. Pointing out that it has been difficult for many fruit and vegetable growers to take part in the 1936 and 1937 programs, they suggested increasing the rate of payment for leguminous winter cover crops from \$2 to \$3.50.

Adding lespedeza to the crops approved for green manuring providing payment for use of phosphate fertilizer in connection with any legumes grown on orchard or vegetable land for green manure and changing the provisions of the program relating to application of organic matter so as to permit their application to vegetable land, as well as orchards and vineyards, and to permit payment for the application of as little as one ton to the acre, with a maximum payment of \$5 per acre for the application of 5 tons.

Southern Great Plains

Southwestern Kansas delegates recommended that the AAA issue a special docket for their region as an amendment to the state program.

Salient features of the proposed special program are as follows: No diversion payments would be made. A farm allowance would be set up based upon the measured crop land and pasture acreage. The cooperating farmer could earn this allowance by adopting approved practices. The rate of payment for each practice would vary according to the relative productivity of the various individual farms. Thus a man on land of low

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NEW REGULATION FUTURE TRADING FARM PRODUCTS

The Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Harry L. Brown, today issued new regulations—effective August 2—governing future trading in the thirteen principal agricultural products covered by the Commodities Exchange Act.

The thirteen commodities covered by the Act are: wheat, corn, oats, grain sorghums, rye, barley, flaxseed, rice, cotton, butter, eggs, potatoes and milk. The estimated value of futures trading in these products is 25 billion dollars annually.

The new regulations require futures commission merchants and exchange members to continue the volume of trading in each commodity on each exchange as well as upon the amount of open contracts in various futures. The grain trade has been making such reports since 1922, but traders in oil, butter, eggs, potatoes and milk will have to make such reports hereafter.

The handling of consumers' funds by futures commission merchants is carefully prescribed by the new regulations. Futures commission merchants cannot use the net equity (profit on a trade) of one customer to carry the trades or to effect the net deficit (losses) of himself or any other customer.

For the first time dealers in the cash-grain trade holding or controlling 200,000 bushels in any one future have to report weekly their net long or net short cash-grain position. Details of the new regulations follow:

Commodity Exchange Regulations

Article I

Sections 1 through 16 are general provisions similar to preliminary regulations which have been in effect for the past year. They relate to definitions, administration of the Act, and registration of futures commission merchants and floor brokers.

Section 17 calls for a new report to be filed by each futures commission merchant, by commodity, and by markets.

(a) "the total quantity of each commodity bought and the total quantity sold for future delivery by each futures commission merchant on or subject to the rules of each board of trade in the United States and elsewhere, during the month covered by the report; and

(b) "the total amount of open futures contracts long and the total amount of open futures contracts short on open futures contracts for future delivery of such commodities, as of the close of business on the last business day of the month covered by the report, in each commodity, together with the number of accounts long and the number of accounts short in each commodity."

Section 18 is a new requirement providing for a detailed report to be made by each futures commission merchant upon call by the Commodity Exchange Administration, showing total amount of margin money and credits and the total amount segregated for the benefit of customers.

Sections 20 through 30 are new requirements relating to customer's funds. They provide that all margin money received by futures commission merchants shall be guaranteed by a trust company or other institution accounted for and when deposited with any bank or trust company must be deposited under a written agreement whereby such bank or trust company waives all claims, liens or rights of set-off against such money, etc., received from customers to margin trades shall not be used to margin the trades of futures commission merchants or other customers, future commission merchants adding to customers' segregated funds such amounts as may be necessary to insure customers' accounts from becoming unsecured. The net equity of one customer shall not be used to carry the trades or to offset the net deficit of any other customer or person.

Sections 31 to 38 inclusive prescribe records which must be maintained by futures commission merchants, all of which must be kept for a period of five years. Provision is also made for maintenance of a monthly statement, commonly known as a "point balance," which accrued to the official closing price and open trades of each commodity.

Section 39 is a restatement of the present Regulation "A" relating to the execution of orders directly between customers of the same firm after open and competitive offering on the exchange floor they cannot be satisfactorily executed otherwise. Sections 40 through 45 are miscellaneous provisions.

Article II

Article II embodies the reporting requirements applicable to trade in grains and flaxseed. There are similar in most respects to the present requirements. A new requirement is that every person engaged in the cash grain trade who holds or controls open contracts in any one future of any grain on any contract market, equaling or exceeding 200,000 bush-

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FARMING AND YOU

H. Umberger, Director, Kansas State College Extension Service

Agricultural conservation is a public investment. Through it, the average citizen contributes to the building of a permanent American agriculture. Because of this fact, it is well for the average citizen to study the type of farm program which he is sponsoring, its objectives, and the results it has achieved.

More than 93,000 farmers took part in the 1936 AAA program in Kansas. It is expected that more than 110,000 will take part in the 1937 program. These men operate considerably more than one-half of the state's 29 million acres of crop land.

Under the provisions of these farm programs, these cooperating farmers have diverted a portion of their acreage from the production of crops that deplete soil fertility. Much of this diverted acreage has been seeded to such soil-improving crops as alfalfa, sweet clover, red clover, and perennial grasses.

The task now is to outline a program for 1938 that will continue the progress already begun and that will not contain some of the faults evident in the first two trials.

That 1938 program, if it is to be the best possible investment for Kansas, should encourage the seeding of more legumes, better care of our native grass land, and the continuing of the work of the cultivated acreage to grass. Kansas farm leaders have these problems uppermost in their minds when they drafted their recommendations for a 1938 program recently.

These leaders, like the general public, are convinced that the funds used in Kansas are spent to the best possible advantage. In the long run, the interests of the farmer and the consumer are very close together.

AFTER HARVEST IS TIME SECRETARIES TO COLLECT DUES

Now that harvest is over, every Farmers Union member should use his first wheat money to pay up his Union dues. The Farmers Union is working for you every day of the week. It is helping you get a square deal in the marketing of your crops. It is helping you get the best prices for your crops. It is helping you get the best prices for your crops.

Pay your dues now and get your neighbor to come in. It needs you all and you need it.

INDUSTRY TALKS

Prepared by the Bureau of Research and Education, Advertising Federation of America

Petroleum—The Story of a Folly

In this day and age we are apt to take things for granted. While we live more comfortably and work less than our grandfathers did, it is hard to realize how completely our modern way of living is dependent on certain products developed a comparatively short time ago. Take petroleum, for instance.

Try to imagine: Twenty-eight million automobiles started on the morning of August 1, 1936, and ran until the morning of August 2, 1936. A million farm tractors completely useless, all industry at a standstill, millions of homes without heat and light, many necessary machines unable to run, the sick, the old, the young, the food supply of great cities stopped!

Can you picture such a calamity? Stop the flow of oil, and all these things will happen. Our machine age literally runs on oil. Not a wheel turns without it. Petroleum is the key to our modern way of life. America has no cause for alarm. During the seventy-seven years of its existence, the petroleum industry has never failed to supply all needs.

The story of petroleum is an epic of the world, a story of daring pioneers, of men with vision and imagination, and with courage to carry their ideas into action. In 1859 a few business men decided to risk \$2,000. They engaged Erwin L. Drake to drill a well for oil at Titusville, Pennsylvania. The enterprise came to be known as "Drake's Folly." This \$2,000 folly of three short generations ago is now the thirteen-billion-dollar American petroleum industry. The original sixty-nine-foot well has 350,000 successors in twenty-two states, some of them more than two miles deep.

The first refinery was a primitive still, capable of producing 150 barrels of crude oil per day. The 500 refineries of today constitute one of the nation's foremost industries. They have a combined capacity of nearly four million barrels per day. The first petroleum pipeline was five miles long. Today a system of 112,000 miles effects great savings in transportation costs for the consumer of petroleum products.

The quantity of gasoline obtainable from a barrel of crude has been doubled since 1920, and has been saved. The industry spends twelve million dollars a year on research activities, thru which 300 new products have already been added to the original kerosene. The industry's own complete system of distribution makes petroleum products available in the remotest sections of the country. Prices today, except for taxes, are half of what

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EDITORIAL BY TOM M'NEAL IN THE KANSAS FARMER

Cooperation Goes Ahead

The cooperative philosophy in agriculture is growing, although not as rapidly as might have been expected. The fact is that the farmer is so strongly individualistic that his instinct is to resent anything in the way of cooperation. He likes to run his own farm according to his own ideas. Cooperation means yielding part of your own independence and submitting to rules and regulations, for no cooperative organization can succeed unless the members to a certain extent yield their individual opinions to the opinions of the majority of the members, and also to the individual opinions of the manager or managers.

A man who did much to organize the Irish farmers in the United States was once a rancher in our neighboring state of Nebraska. Sir Horace Plunkett came of a land-owning family in County Meath, Ireland. When a young man he came over to the United States and became a cattle rancher in Nebraska and Wyoming, but he had an idea which he wanted to carry back to the land of his birth and give his fellow Irishmen the benefit of it. So in the late eighties, having amassed a considerable fortune, he went back to Ireland to devote the remainder of his life to the rejuvenation of Irish agriculture.

Agriculture in Ireland had been at a very low ebb, partly owing to landlordism and partly because of the ignorance of the Irish farmers themselves. So Sir Horace organized the Irish cooperative movement. It was based on three postulates.

First it was to be non-political and non-religious. In Ireland the religious and political, more especially the Catholics and Protestants spent more time fighting with each other than with the examination of farm exhibits. Sir Horace managed to get members from both the Catholic and Protestant in both the north and south of Ireland.

Secondly, the movement must be of a self-help character, through the approval of credit buying and societies he proposed to secure for the Irish farmers important sources of economic gain.

The third point, there must be continuous improvement in the technique of farming, and the operation of the farmer-owned cooperative societies. Technical instruction he thought should be provided by the state, just as we today have agricultural high schools and agricultural colleges.

COURT UPHOLDS LOWER COMMISSION RATES FOR K. STOCKYARDS

\$500,000 TO BE REFUNDED

Nearly \$500,000 will be refunded to farmers and stockmen trading in the Kansas City Stockyards since July, 1933, by a decision of the Federal District Court in Kansas City. The court upheld the Secretary of Agriculture in reducing by about 12 per cent, rates charged by livestock commission firms operating in the yards. The half-million dollars represents the difference between the old rates charged and the lower rates ordered by the Secretary. The money was impounded by the court after Fred O. Morgan and other commission firms obtained a restraining order which has been in effect for four years.

First inquiry into Kansas City commission rates was made by a second examiner's hearing, under the Packers and Stockyards Act, was held in 1932.

An oral hearing, in which attorneys for the commission firms argued against a reduction in rates, was held in March, 1933, before Rexford G. Tutwell, then assistant secretary of Agriculture. The rates' reduction order issued on June 14, 1933, was signed by Secretary Wallace.

The commission firms obtained a restraining order and the Federal District Court in Kansas City sought to prove that since the hearing was conducted before Assistant Secretary Tutwell, and the order was signed by Secretary Wallace, it did not constitute a full and fair hearing. Upon motion of Federal attorneys the petition was stricken and the court deciding only on the merits of the case up-held the Secretary.

Promptly appealed, the Supreme Court ruled that the lower court had erred in not taking evidence on that part of the petition originally stricken. The case was remanded to the lower court for evidence on the petition.

Upon hearing depositions from Secretary Wallace and testimony of Department of Agriculture officials, the lower court again upheld the Secretary's order and ruled "That based upon the findings of fact we concluded that the Secretary gave Plaintiffs that hearing to which the law entitled them."

Editorial Note: The Farmers Union Livestock Commission company has complied with the order of the Secretary from the time it was issued thus giving the farmers who shipped their livestock to them the benefit of the reduced rates. This voluntary reduction in rates below those charged by the regular old line commission firms was in itself a nice annual saving to their shippers and doubtless had much influence on the court in holding that the reduction ordered by the Secretary was justified. It pays

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K. C. STAR ON AAA

It is not often that we can say much good for an editorial in the Kansas City Star, but the one in the July 14th Morning Star on the AAA of 1937 contains so much good logic on farm legislation in general that we are reprinting it in full for our readers' consideration. We wish to call our readers' attention to the first sentence of the second paragraph which reads as follows: "The proposed legislation is based upon the recommendations of farm leaders assembled upon the request of Secretary Wallace." This erroneous statement in the editorial is perhaps justifiable on the grounds that the writer very likely did not read the recommendations of the conference on the Ever Normal Granary plan. It is true that the few good provisions included in the draft of the AAA of 1937 (a copy of which was published in the Kansas Union Farmer some time ago) were taken from the recommendations of that conference, but there was so much bureaucratic control stuff added and so much change made in the general provisions of the bill that it will require a regular Nazi purge before it can really be claimed to be based on the recommendations made by the February 8th and 9th conference.

Below we are reprinting the editorial.

FLAWS IN THE NEW FARM BILL

President Roosevelt has asked Congress to pass a new farm bill at this session. He recommends continuation of the present soil conservation program, with assurance of an abundance for consumers through the ever-normal granary, and protection of farm prices and farm income. After reviewing the results of past agricultural legislation and the present crop situation, he indicates that the proposed legislation could be integrated with existing programs in such a way that there would be no increase in expenditures over those authorized for the operation of the agricultural adjustment administration.

The proposed legislation is based upon the recommendation of farm leaders assembled upon the request of Secretary Wallace. It has the support of the Farm Bureau Federation, although even within that organization some state bureaus are not in full accord. It does not have the approval of the Grange or the National Farmers Union. Certainly it does not as yet have the full approval of a majority of farmers. It is subject to the criticisms which have been voiced against the farm bill, the old AAA and the new conservation act. Practically all of these were designed to give relief to those engaged in producing crops of which we normally have an exportable surplus, with particular emphasis on cotton, wheat and tobacco.

The increased production costs in the livestock, dairy and poultry industries. The soil conservation program has been applied to lands in a high state of fertility and limited erosion, just as it has to the average farm margin lands. Aid has been given to those fortunate enough to operate farms where crop failures are of infrequent occurrence and where intelligent and efficient operators should be able to earn a livelihood without assistance. It has also been given to the extensive operator who engages in commercial farming, frequently as a side line, just as it has to the owner-operator or renter who has no other source of living, thus increasing his competition and making his problems more difficult.

The new bill does not meet any of these criticisms. The best method of maintaining soil fertility is to return the major portion of the crops produced to the soil through the use of livestock. If we are to have agricultural aid as a permanent instead of an emergency measure, then the livestock farmer should be given credit

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FARMERS UNITE WITH VILLAGE IN FIRE PROTECTION

Watertown, Minn. Fire Department Works With Farmers In Organizing—Trucks Make Runs To Farm Homes

By Charles F. Zeyer Fire Chief Watertown (Minn.) Fire Department

Tonight, as dusk falls over our farmlands, scan the peaceful horizon. There is serenity in the twilight—peace that means much to the farmer as his day's work is done.

But, for your peace of mind, it is well that your eye carries not too far. For at many points on that horizon tonight and every night, from Maine to California, the far seeing eye would note a dull crimson glow—a glow that marks the destruction of someone's home and someone's hopes. If that fire marks the scene of a general conflagration, something would be done in short order. But in farm fires, there is often isolation. The farm home and buildings owned by Mr. Jones, who has prospered for years, who has been a consistent year-in-and-year-out burner, in a sudden blaze that is caught by the spring winds to become in his own scheme of life as devastating a conflagration as the Chicago, or the Salem, or the Atlanta fires were to those cities.

Fifty miles, a hundred miles, two hundred miles away, another farm owned by another Mr. Jones burns on the same night and the hopes of an upstanding representative of American citizenship are dashed to the ground. This fire story is big news to no one but to the Mr. Jones whose property is destroyed and whose family is endangered. The city newspapers never hear of it.

Thus the nation fails to realize that this country-wide conflagration which wipes out \$100,000,000 worth of farm property every year is continuous, vital, a national problem. Nearly one-third of a million dollars per day are working away in the year. And, even more terrifying, the loss of life in farm fires varies from 2,000 to 3,500 annually.

The mere monetary loss is a tax on every bushel of grain, the farmer hauls and markets, the local dairy and poultry products; upon his livestock—a tax on every effort he makes every day he lives.

But the American farmer is beginning to realize the nature of the problem. He is beginning to realize that the drain not only upon the farmer but upon the entire nation's resources. The farmers of our community of Watertown, Minn., awakened to the situation a few years ago by the loss of a few civic-minded leaders of the community provided the necessary spark that impelled action. Realizing that better fire protection was a dire necessity, they reasoned that high-power engines, exclusively for use on farms, were needed. Being built, a farmer whose place was a few miles out of town could be reached almost as rapidly as some of the homes in the village.

The result was the appointment of a committee by the local Farmers' Club for the solicitation of funds. The minimum contribution asked was fifteen dollars. This entitled the subscriber to free fire fighting service for the life of the truck. The basic was a permanent fund that within a few weeks more than \$6,000 had been collected.

With this money, a 70-horse power, six-cylinder pumper was purchased and turned over to the Village of Watertown, man and maintain with the agreement that it was to be used for all village, as well as country fires. The Village, in turn, furnished the building in which to house the truck, equipped it with about 3,500 feet of hose and provided gas masks, rubber coats and boots, extinguishers and similar equipment. A five-horse

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STATE TAX COMMISSION SALES TAX DEPT. NEW RULINGS

Rule No. 55. Cooperative Buying Organizations.

Sales to cooperative organizations of tangible personal property to be distributed by such organizations to their members, are regarded as sales for resale to which the tax does not apply.

The gross receipts of such organizations are subject to the tax whether these receipts are in the form of revenue from merchandise sold by the organization or otherwise. No deductions will be allowed for amounts returned to the members as dividends, rebates, refunds or in any other manner.

Rule No. 56. Dentists, Dental Laboratories and Dental Supply Houses.

Dentists primarily render services and their gross receipts from this source are not taxable.

Sales by dental laboratories or supply houses to dentists of materials, equipment and supplies used in the rendition of their services are sales for final use or consumption to which the tax applies. These taxable sales include such items as dental chairs, motors, instruments, drilling machines, office furniture, dental plates, filling materials and the like.

Sales by dental supply houses, to laboratories, of materials which become component parts of plates, bridges, etc., to be sold to dentists by such laboratories are regarded as sales for resale to which no tax attaches.

Rule No. 57. Meal Tickets, Coupon

Books and Merchandise Cards.

Where meal tickets, coupon books or merchandise cards are sold by persons engaged exclusively in selling taxable commodities or services, the tax shall be levied at the time the meal tickets, coupon books or merchandise cards are sold to the customers. No tax will then be added at the time of actual purchase of merchandise or services.

For example, a person purchasing a meal ticket entitling him to \$5.50 worth of meals, and paying \$5.00 therefor, will pay 10c tax at the time he purchases the ticket. For each meal subsequently consumed, the restaurant, cafe, cafeteria, etc., will then punch out of the card the net price of the meal exclusive of the tax.

This rule does not apply to merchandise cards or coupon books sold by concerns which sell both taxable and non-taxable commodities or services to the same individual.

Amendment to Article 9 (d).

(d) Sales of livestock feed, seed and seedlings—Sales of feed for use in the feeding of poultry or livestock for marketing, are not subject to the tax. Likewise, sales of feed to dairymen and poultrymen for use in feeding dairy cattle or poultry which produce dairy products or eggs for sale at market, are not taxable. Sales of seeds or seedlings are exempt from taxation if the plants and plant products are being produced for resale. However, sales of seeds and

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EXTRACTS FROM MESSAGES OF THE NATIONAL OFFICERS

National President Everson has the following to say in his message to the membership:

Let me remind you now that the price you are able to secure for your crops is not necessarily determined by the amount you have produced, but rather by the volume you deliver into the marketing channels in a given length of time.

Your creditors you know (and this includes your Uncle Sam) are the ones who are responsible for forcing your crops on to the market in too large volume and this demoralizes the market. The more you deliver and the faster you deliver it the less you get for it, and the less you get the more you are required to deliver.

This is your real farm problem and not over-production. That is where we should put on a sit down strike until cost of production is reached and not on the curtailment of production, until we have enough in our bins and granaries to tide us over a year.

Every farmer who has had the painful experience of drought, hail, floods, insects and other destructive elements to contend with knows this to be true but they won't listen to actual farmers who have had experience. No, they listen to the exploiters, and the destructive program of exploitation continues.

Let me say to you now that if your creditors (including Uncle Sam) are as good friends of you farmers as they have always been, they will let you keep your crops until you can

secure and average cost of production.

They will not force you to sacrifice your years work in order to provide profits for the gamblers, speculators and exploiting profiteers. That is the real test of friendship. Every other industry we farmers bargain with charges us COST PLUS and this includes interest on their watered stock.

Then, why should not we farmers all unite, get every good farmer to join our union and stick together for cost of production till the cows come home. Don't let anyone talk you out of it just because he happens to be on the payroll, or perhaps may want to get on the payroll and would like to get you to accept this payrollers program. No, stick right to your program.

National Secretary Graves leaves no doubt as to what he thinks about certain phases of the farm legislation question. We quote below from his message to members.

Congress is still in session and many bills have been introduced which are declared by their authors to be for the aid and benefit of the farmers: Cost of production bill should be passed and lower interest rates provided on farm loans and on crop loans with farm storage.

No farm bill will be satisfactory which attempts to force farmers to follow certain practices. The farmer should continue to manage his farm as he may choose, then limit the quantity of his products that goes into commerce. It will then be unnecessary to pass a farm bill.

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KANSAS UNION FARMER EDITORIAL STAFF
John Vesecky, Editor
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.

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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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1937

EDITORIAL

In last week's editorial I told you that President Roosevelt vetoed the bill extending for two more years the 3 1/2 per cent interest rate on Land Bank loans and lowering the interest rate on Land Bank Commissioner loans from the present rate of 5 to 4 per cent, this reduction also to last for two years. As we went to press, but too late to put in last week's issue, we received notice that the house had voted by a large majority to override the president's veto of the bill. I immediately sent telegrams to all the Kansas representatives thanking them on behalf of the debt ridden farmers of Kansas for their vote to override the veto. I also sent telegrams to both Senator McGill and to Senator Capper asking them to stand by the farmers and vote to over-ride the veto when the bill comes up in the Senate. I have since received assurance from both Capper and McGill that they will again vote for the bill and to override the veto when the bill comes to vote, which may be on Tuesday or Wednesday of this week. From present indications it seems to be certain that the bill will become a law in spite of the presidential veto.

Kansas Farmers Union members can congratulate themselves on the work of their organization in helping to get this bill passed. It was the Kansas Farmers Union that called the attention of our lawmakers to the iniquity of charging the borrower from the Commissioner fund 5 per cent interest on his loan while the United States was lending money to railroads and other concerns at much lower rates. It was the work of our members and officials and the loyal support of the whole Kansas delegation in congress that put the reduction in interest rates through in spite of the strong opposition of both the FCA, and the President. When election time comes we Kansans should remember how loyally our congressmen and senators of both parties worked with us for the measures that we wanted passed.

In last week's Kansas Union Farmer we printed a set of recommendations for the relief of our drought stricken farmers in the plains part of the six midwestern states, and all other farmers who through no fault of their own have been unable to meet their interest and principal payments on Federal loans. I as secretary of the Aberdeen conference sent the recommendations to the officials addressed and am glad to report that I received nice letters from several of them assuring us that they are giving the recommendations careful consideration. It is now up to our farmers to push for the recommendations. Write letters individually to the Department heads named in the recommendations. Call meetings of farmers especially in the drought districts and invite in the business men who are also vitally interested. In the meetings carefully go over the situation and endorse as many of the recommendations as apply to your particular community and address a joint letter to the responsible government officials stating the need for help and the kind of help most needed. Don't put off, do this now before it is too late. Let us do our best to get aid for those not in position to meet their living expenses or their interest and principal payments, and get money for them to adequately prepare their ground for fall seeding. Hungry humans no more than hungry cattle or poultry can live on prospects or promises. They need food and supplies right now.

The Cloak Room

By
W. P. Lambertson

Packing means to effect judicial determination. Packing means what Jack Garner did four weeks ago. Rep. Hutton W. Summers, took the floor unannounced for his horse sense speech Tuesday. He is able, humorous and does not rant.

When Oklahoma was admitted to statehood in 1907, Robert Owen and Thomas Gore were named to the Senate. They were back Monday and both are now blind. Congress passed a bill providing funds for a World Fair in N. Y. City. The President vetoed the bill because we had encroached upon executive power, by trying to name the Commission.

The oil of joy and contentment and peace lubricates the wheels of life; the sand of combat, dissension, and bitter argument is sure to get into the bearings and slow down, and even stop those wheels—Sen. Copeland.

The last speech Joe Robinson listened to, was about the best one in the last ten years. I watched him as I listened too, wiping my eyes at times. It must have impressed him as it did everyone else, apparently. As the erudite Bailey closed, the fallen leader spoke his last words when he moved a recess. He was not on the floor Tuesday. That night directly across the street from my room he died.

The sparkling speeches by Senators O'Mahoney and Bailey and Rep. Hutton Summers coupled with the President's "My Dear Alben" letter and the funeral, has made it an epic week.

The feeling at the funeral in the crowded Senate chamber was that all were silently planning next week's battles. No trace existed for the period of mourning and no one mentioned the corpse.

WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS

(By C. W. H.)

The feature attraction in Washington last week, this week and for several weeks to come is being staged in the Senate Chamber. The title of the show is "The Court Bill." If one wants to be sure of a seat in the gallery he must be there by 11 o'clock. When the session opens, generally at noon, every seat is occupied and by one o'clock the waiting list reaches far down the corridor. Up to now the Democratic senators have been given the leading roles. The principal characters upholding the bill are Barclay, Logan and Hiram. The opposition is composed of the Republicans. As time goes on other members will be included in the cast of characters. The Kansas senators will be given parts—McGill supporting the measure with Capen opposing. As this is written the opposition claims 40 votes; the administration 39, and 16 on the fence and Vice-President Garner in Texas. In the meantime a tired and hot Congress gazes longingly out of the windows on "Capitol Hill" wondering when it can shake the clinging heat of Washington off its body and go home.

The largest flag ever made, which was unfurled at Washington's Flag Day celebration, measures 182x102 feet, with stripes eight feet wide.

The guns which killed "Ma" and Fred Barker, members of the Karpis-Barker gang, at Lake Weier, Fla., in 1935, also riddled the home of Carson Bradford, of Miami. Bradford put in a claim for \$25,000 for damage to the residence and furnishings. The House adopted the view that his claim committee, which said it was clear Bradford had no knowledge of the Barkers' identity, and approved the bill.

While the thermometer doesn't register as high in Washington as it does back home, the "stupidity" is what gets one.

Why not a school for the training of janitors? A National Education Association survey of cities of more than 30,000 population shows janitors better paid than high school teachers.

P. S.—A power greater than the President's has determined that Mr. Robinson will not be appointed to the Supreme Court. Death has called him home.

DR. A. L. PATRICK TO HEAD CONSERVATION SURVEY DIV.

Appointment of Dr. A. L. Patrick to direct the survey activities of the Soil Conservation Service was announced today by H. H. Bennett, Chief of the Service.

Dr. Patrick, as chief of the survey division, will direct the work of the Soil Conservation Service in connection with flood control planning under the provisions of the Omnibus Flood Control Act of 1936, as well as to regulate erosion and land use surveys required as a basis for soil conservation operations of the Service in 170 demonstration areas in 43 states.

The preliminary examinations, which the Secretary of Agriculture has been authorized to conduct in cooperation with the War Department on 222 watersheds listed in the Flood Control Act, are being carried on to determine the feasibility of making later detailed surveys as a basis for erosion and flood control operations. Slope, vegetation, erosion, economic and other conditions are studied in the course of the preliminary examinations.

The examinations conducted by the Soil Conservation Service are to be coordinated with survey work of other bureaus of the Department of Agriculture, and the various activities under the Act, and the work of the Department will be coordinated with that of the War Department which is studying waterways in the watersheds listed in the Flood Control Act.

Detailed erosion and land use sur-

veys of the watersheds where the Soil Conservation Service is demonstrating soil and water conservation measures in cooperation with farmers also will be directed by Dr. Patrick. These surveys reveal basic information on soil and erosion conditions such as slope, soil type, ground cover, kind of crop grown, types and severity of erosion and other factors which must be considered before effective soil and water conservation measures can be prescribed.

Dr. Patrick for the past three years has been on leave of absence from Pennsylvania State College while serving as a technical and administrative official of the Service. He resigned his faculty post to accept the appointment with the Soil Conservation Service.

Graduated from Pennsylvania State College in 1913, he entered the Bureau of the Department of Agriculture that year. In 1919 he returned to Pennsylvania State College as Professor of Soils. While a faculty member there he carried on soil surveys for the college. He received an M. A. degree at Pennsylvania, and a Ph.D. at Cornell University.

He was granted a leave of absence from Penn State to accept the position of Regional Director for the Soil Conservation Service in Pennsylvania in 1924. In this capacity he established the soil conservation experiment station at Pennsylvania State College and supervised the first soil erosion reconnaissance survey made in the Northeast.

Dr. Patrick has been closely associated with soil studies for more than 24 years. He has aided in the development of new soil and erosion survey technique and until recently has been in charge of all Soil Conservation Service activities in the northeastern region.

RECORD FOR FARM MORTGAGE LOAN COLLECTIONS

Farmers have hung up a new record lately in repayment of mortgage loans from the Farm Credit Administration during the past week, today from its Governor, W. I. Myers.

In spite of extension and deferment privileges, farmers voluntarily repaid nearly \$100,000,000 of principal on mortgage loans from the Farm Credit Administration during the past week. The amount paid in the 12 months ending June 1, this year, Myers also said that in half of the states over 90 per cent of loans are in good standing with respect to interest payments. The amount paid during the week was more than one-third of the total farm mortgage debt.

Farmers repaid during the period \$61,400,000 on the principal of their mortgage loans. The total farm mortgage debt is about \$180,000,000. The amount paid in the 12 months ending June 1, this year, Myers also said that in half of the states over 90 per cent of loans are in good standing with respect to interest payments. The amount paid during the week was more than one-third of the total farm mortgage debt.

"These very encouraging advance payments show that farmers are determined to pay their debts, not only the interest but principal also, as soon as possible," the Farm Credit Governor stated. "As a rule, when farmers have money they pay their debts. The depression hasn't changed that. When they do not have funds they can't pay. They can't do better than that."

Land Bank Borrowers' Record "Except in states where farmers have been unable to pay their debts, collections on Federal land bank loans now compare fairly favorably with the years before the depression," the Farm Credit Governor continued.

The percentage of loans in good standing, which was 55 in 1932, advanced to 77 at the end of 1935, to 85 on December 31, 1936, and is over 87 per cent at present.

Myers pointed out that in the 12 months ending June 1, this year, the land banks billed farmers for \$72,068,000 of interest which matured during the period and collected \$66,290,000, including collections of delinquent interest in the amount of \$1,000,000.

The percentage is not below 70 in any of the drought states except Montana, in the western half of which farmers had practically no crops or feed at last year. In Kansas, New Mexico, Colorado and Oklahoma—the ninth district, which includes much of the dust bowl—the average was 79.

Myers said that in some sections of the protracted drought areas Federal land bank borrowers, like other farmers, have no crops or livestock to sell, so the improved prices of farm products have little significance for them. "In such cases," he said, "the Government has been giving and will continue to give special consideration."

Deserving borrowers in drought areas who have been unable to meet their payments through no fault of their own have been granted extended time in which to pay. In many instances the banks have made extensions to take care of taxes and insurance as well as loan payments. Installments, when the need arises is a real test of their service to distressed farmers.

Commissioner Loans Latest figures of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, from whose funds Land Bank Commissioner loans are closed, indicate that over the period cited borrowers were billed for approximately \$40,800,000 of interest, and collections amounted to \$36,300,000.

Approximately 80 per cent of the

total number of Land Bank Commissioner loans are in good standing, the Governor's statement showed. The average for the nation would be considerably higher, in Myers' opinion, but for the distressed drought areas of the western north-central and western south-central states.

This statement is based on the percentage of Commissioner loans in good standing in states that have been more fortunate in agricultural production. Typical of these, the report cites, the following states with their respective percentages: West Virginia, 97; Connecticut, 97; Alabama, 97; Mississippi, 96; North Carolina, 96; Pennsylvania, 96. In the Fifth Farm Credit Administration district, embracing the states of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, the average of loans in good standing was 97 per cent over the 12 months under review. The Louisville district embracing Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, led the other eleven districts in the total of loans repaid in full; the figure for this area was \$2,546,000.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CO-OPERATION SAYS AGRICULTURAL POLICIES SOUND

Belief that our national agricultural policies with reference to agriculture are sound and will produce desired results over a period of years was voiced here today before a general session of the American Institute of Cooperation by Leon Chapin, secretary of the New York Dairyman's League Cooperative Association, Inc.

Although raising the question as to how much of the price advances in 1933 could be credited to the AAA activities and how much to the devaluation of the dollar, Chapin contended the impossibility of separating each of the several policies with their effectuating programs and the results achieved.

"The problem has many angles," he pointed out. "Each program had many results, some anticipated, some unexpected, some favorable and some adverse."

From the gloomy background of lost foreign markets and decreased domestic purchasing power, when the prospect wheel of our production machine had to be geared down to slow motion, Chapin traced the development of the major relief measures.

"Farm debts had been contracted on a price level of about 150 per cent of pre-war levels. Farm prices stood at 55 per cent of pre-war. A great part of our difficulty was money trouble, and the country had two courses to choose from. We could keep our dollar inflated, and force the wholesale liquidation; or we could reduce the gold content of the dollar and thus raise prices."

"Farm organizations were prominent in the fight for devaluation of the dollar. Foremost among the few business leaders of the country who really made a serious study of the problem were cooperative and farm organization leaders. No single act of the government did as much to raise farmers out of the gloom of depression."

How much can be credited to the AAA program will always be a question, Chapin stated. However, the reciprocal trade agreements have stimulated foreign trade and benefited all farmers despite the unfavorable cheese imports aspect of the Canadian treaty, he said.

FARM CALENDAR

Kansas State College Staff

TERRACES—Terrace outlets are fully as important as the terraces themselves. It is best to put in a good outlet for terraces that are already completed, and to plan the proper outlet for those that will be built in the near future.—Harold E. Stover, extension rural engineering.

ALFALFA—Seedbed preparation for alfalfa should be made as soon as small grains are removed. Early plowing and following through the summer will kill weeds and store moisture. It is not necessary to store deep—just enough to cover the weeds and trash.—C. O. Grandfield, agronomy.

INDUSTRY TALKS

(continued from page 1)
they were in 1920. Quality is incomparably better. As famed as "sterling silver" for quality and reliability have become the industry's products whose brand names national advertising has made by-words in nearly every household. New products are quickly made known, and a rapidly widening use of petroleum in its many forms has brought about the industry's amazing growth.

Progress marches on. Fifty years hence science will have made petroleum useful to us in ways of which we do not even dream today.

POISON IVY PREVENTATIVE

A simple way to prevent poison ivy is good news that has been known for years, and even the stay-at-home who only get out for an occasional Sunday afternoon picnic. A solution of glycerine, ferrous sulphate, alcohol and water will do the trick, is easy to apply, and equally easy to remove.

Your druggist will mix a five per cent solution of ferrous sulphate in a half and half mixture of alcohol and water with glycerine added. Before going out, wash the exposed parts of the skin with the solution and let it dry on. Then if by ill chance you come in contact with poison ivy, the solution will act on the poison to make it insoluble and harmless. This treatment is said to give complete protection except in very exceptional cases of extreme susceptibility.

It is not necessary to have the solution compounded fresh every time you wish to use it, as glycerine does not evaporate nor become rancid.

COURT UPHOLDS LOWER COMMISSION RATES FOR KANSAS CITY STOCKYARDS (continued from page 1)
to patronize your own cooperatives. You don't have to sue them in order to get a square deal. A fair deal to all is a fundamental principle of co-operation.

Neighborhood Notes

WHO EQUALS THIS RECORD

Hays, Kans., 7-13-37.
John Vesecky and Pauline Cowger, Editors:

Would you kindly put the within letter to Senator Arthur Capper in the next issue of our Kansas Union Farmer or as soon as you have space. It brings out some comparisons of the difference in treatment of the Farmers and Our Favorite Ringers (the unseen government).

I notice the comments of my old friend at LaCrosse, I have gone to LaCrosse, gotten him and driven him out to lectures and gatherings, kept him at my home many nights. I am among the five that kept out local alive.

I paid \$2628.50 tax in 1936 and have paid dues many years as well and patronizing the Cooperative Stores mostly in Trego Co. where our larger ranches are.

I notice the politicians always have a scape and hope you will give some space in our paper occasionally. I took a lonely hand in knocking out the free text book bill which was slipped in the Resolutions at McPherson, and I have opened some people's eyes in regard to the testing and killing our good calves and letting Canada and Argentina ship in vicissitudes bunk.

Hays, Kans., July 13, 1937
Senator Arthur Capper, Washington, D. C.

Dear Friend Arthur:
I see "Gabriel in the White House" has vetoed the bill to extend the 3 1/2 interest rate for two years longer on Federal Land Bank Loans. A terrible loss to Uncle Santa Claus. Too bad. After letting the banks grab our money off the press at cost of printing, then trade them interest bearing, non-taxable bonds to get his own money back. Taxing the people to redeem the money, the bonds and interest thereon. Honest Abe. Lincoln paid his debts with our money off the press and we only had to redeem the money. (No bonds, no interest.) Then uncle hands this money to Dean Un-

barger and a bunch of simple minded professors and political ringers to dole out to the white collars who have laid around our schools until their mouths and minds are clogged with hours and more pay, taxing the home farm grandmas to pay for foolishness. Did uncle loan J. P. Morgan Ship Co. \$15,750.00 for 20 years at 1/4 of 1 per cent to buy uncle's good ships at junk prices then give them \$807,246 for carrying mail, that other companies who have carried for \$15,000.00. Did Daves get \$90,000,000, Al Smith \$10,000,000 when stocks and bonds were at the lowest price. How much did they pay back? Why keep in secrecy the work of the R. F. and stabilization fund. Why let tax dodgers get by with holding companies then let these interest sucking shysters take the homes from the poor farmers in the dust bowl who have pride enough to be self supporting. The house put it over his head. We are watching the senate. Do your dirty best, little boy.

Your old friend,
Frank Watz.

WHAT MONTANA IS THINKING

Roy, Mont.

Mr. John Vesecky,
Salina, Kans.

Dear Sir:
We, the farmers of Roy Farmers Union Local No. 349 at their last meeting emphasized the need for immediate action to assist farm families during the period, prior to another crop harvest.

We also ask for liberal grants sufficient to care for all necessary living expenses including medical aid, grants for feed to carry five cows, six horses and four dozen hens. If this could be taken care of such as working on individual dams, road work or any other kind of work rather than given out as a dole would be preferable.

We have absolutely no crops of any kind and wish some action would be taken care of at once.

Yours truly,
Chas. J. Bishop,
Sec.-Treas.

Fred Mabey, Pres.

Editor's Note: Come again, Montana; we like to hear from you.

PARAGRAPHS

By J. D. Shepherd
Why should mortals be proud and haughty?

None of us made the world; and each one of us have only one vote in millions in our Democracy.

The ignorant citizen can vote against us, and our party; and thus cancel our one vote in a Democracy.

We, The People, were born into this world and had to accept the situations under which we happened to be born.

To make the world over, and try to reform its wicked and foolish people is too big a job for any to undertake.

For people are so unequal; and they vary from the most hopeless idiots, clear up to the wisest among us as far as intelligence is concerned.

Were all the people equally industrious, intelligent and honest, this world would be a much better place to live in for all of us and our children.

But many millions were born subnormal, who never will have an even break with the world.

These subnormal millions tend toward improvidence, in our country and have become a trying problem. Hence, "Social Security" is hardly needed.

So to make the world over we

would have to make millions of people over; mentally, morally and physically, to they could each provide for themselves. "Social Security" makes them save. For you and I know that there are far too many frivolous, pleasure-loving improvident people in our country today.

As deplorable as conditions are in our country today, our statesmen can't change the existing habits of the improvident millions and force them to be self supporting.

When two half idiots marry, the chances are that half their children will be half idiots and the other half wholly idiots.

For don't two halves make a whole half the time in heredity?

Of course you and I would make the world over if we could, but there is little we can do about it.

We had to accept this world as we found it, not as we would like to have it to be.

We may have been born according to the almanac but we have to take the weather and world as both come to us.

None of us can reform anybody but our ourselves. We may persuade others to reform but the power to reform lies within each one to reform one's self.

If teachers could pour knowledge into pupils like they could mush and milk, educating the people would become a simple, easy thing to do.

To make the world a better place to live in means to make better people of ourselves.

For our country and the world will never be any better than the people are who inhabit it.

Only better people will make a better country—a better world.

To behave, to be fair and honest with all our neighbors is to make a better country for them and for us to live in.

Labor creates all wealth outside of the natural wealth.

Labor is before capital. For we must labor to bring forth wheat, corn, cattle, hogs, etc., on the farms.

For, "There is no excellence without great labor."

Labor having been centralized into great machines in and out of factories, and these machines are owned by individuals and stock-holding corporations, makes an entirely different country of America compared to 40 or 50 years ago.

For today those who own the manufacturing and farming machines, own and control most of the laboring men's jobs of 40 or 50 years ago.

So the old era of labor has passed away with a crash, and strikes. Whether laborers will ever be employed again, as in "old horse and buggy days," is doubtful.

A JACK-OF-ALL TRADES

What is probably the longest list of uses for any single product is cited in a recent Department of Commerce bulletin on glycerine prepared by Dr. J. N. Taylor of that department. Among the products and processes mentioned under the heading "Uses" are:

"Printers' rollers, cosmetics, perfume preparations, rubber stamps, rubber stamp inks, copying inks, fancy toilet and liquid soaps, food preparations, confectionery and dyed, fermented drinks, preservative dyed, fermented foods, flavoring and preserving tobacco, general solvent, litharage and other cements, shoe blackings, hats, preserving cork stoppers from clogging, waterproofed papers, parchment, marbled and coated papers, increasing viscosity of liquids, solvent in dyeing and printing textiles, size in making felt and in treating fabrics, demulcent, laxative, antiseptic, emollient, solvent and preservative in medicine."

Is there any other ingredient that can show such versatility?

WAR WITH DIVIDENDS

From The Toplek Capital
A war veteran wrote a letter the other day to his old home paper apropos of the annual Memorial Day festivities; and the concluding paragraph of this letter is well worth quoting.

"If this country must go to war," said the veteran, "think I am speaking the thoughts of the war-wounded veterans when I say that it should declare war on disease, on poverty and on arid land. Let it be a war that will have for its object the clothing of the one third of the nation that are ill clad; the housing of the one third that are ill housed, the employment at a living wage of the one third that are poorly paid. Then, if that war be won, it will indeed be a glorious victory."

A war with such aims, certainly, would be one that would pay definitely greater dividends than the one we engaged in in 1917.

FOREIGN TRADE—Lowered import trade barriers in a number of European countries may make possible increased exports of wheat from the United States during the current crop year. Trade barriers affecting wheat have been lowered by a number of European countries. It is probable that they will purchase some American wheat provided they can find things to use to pay for it which the United States is willing to take.—W. E. Grimes, economics and sociology.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

Junior Letter By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:

Farmers Union camps are becoming so popular and so interesting that there are going to be several in the near future, and I hope it will be possible for several persons from Kansas to attend them. Only a certain number of people can be accommodated at these places, so it is quite necessary that we know of your intention and desire to attend, so that the proper reservations can be made for you. One would be very disappointed to drive some distance without properly making their registration, only to learn that there was no room for them at the camp.

All registrations and reservations to these camps MUST BE MADE through your state office at Salina, regardless of where you are planning to go.

Nebraska Camp

There is a Nebraska camp not so very far away. The camp can only accommodate 50 people, so if any of our Kansas Farmers Union folks want to be participants at this camp, they do not want to delay getting their registration and fee to us as quickly as they can. This Nebraska camp is located at Horky's Park, Crete, Nebraska. It is situated on the Big Blue river at the head of the dam at Crete. There are buildings and cabins set aside for the use of the campers which will be well equipped and comfortable.

Any person 14 years of age, having the proper endorsements (which means recommendations together with your application and registration fee forwarded by your state office) is eligible to attend. The fee, and the week, which includes board, enrollment fee, registration fee, and lodging is \$10.00 of which \$5.00 is to be paid at the time of sending in your application.

This camp begins Sunday afternoon, August 15, with 5 o'clock assembly so those planning to attend should be there an hour or so earlier, that they may register, be assigned to their lodging, and get acquainted with some of the group. Saturday, August 21, after lunch camp will break, to give you ample time to get home that evening, possibly. Figuring distance, Crete is about 200 miles from Salina.

If you find you can attend this camp, let us know and we will be glad to give you information as to exact location, courses of study, daily program, facilities for your comfort and what you will need to supply yourselves, the type of clothes needed, etc.

All-State Camp

Then there is the all-state Farmers Union Junior Camp which is held at Camp Judson, in the Black Hills, near Rapid City, South Dakota. As near as we can figure, this is some 750 or 800 miles from Salina. The management is quite anxious that some of our Kansas Juniors attend this camp. Juniors will be there from Montana, North Dakota, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Nebraska and Colorado. The age limit is 16-26 years, and again, the regular routine of registering through your state office, and then their recommendation to the Camp office must be followed, for your admittance to the camp.

The cost of the camp is \$10.00 for the entire 10 days. \$5.00 must be sent to the state office at the time of your application for admittance to the camp. Then, when you register at the camp, you will pay the additional \$5.00. The deadline for registration at this camp is August 1, and if you have not signed your wish to attend before that date, provisions cannot be made for you. I believe on-

SPORT AND PLAY



8999. Ideal Sports Favorite. Designed in sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20; 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 16 requires 4 3/8 yards of 35 or 39 inch material. Collar and cuffs in contrast requires 1/2 yard. Zipper requires 1 5/8 yard for closing. Price 15c.

8800. A Smart Shirtwaist Frock For The Young Girls. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 10 requires 2 1/8 yards of 35 inch material. Price 15c. Send orders to Kansas Union Farmer Salina, Kans.

Junior Letter By Aunt Patience

ly about 100 persons can be accommodated at this camp, and they have quite a list already who plan to attend. The dates are August 16, to August 26.

We have an outline of the planned program, with courses offered, plans for fun, and what you would want to take along with you in the way of accessories, clothing, etc. If you will drop us a note, we will be only too glad to send you further information.

Requirements
If you attend either of these camps be sure to send to this office, your name, post office address, your age, your Farmers Union local number, your parents' name, and the \$5.00 registration fee. These will be listed with the camp director, and provisions made for you.

Your state officers hope it will be possible for several Juniors from Kansas to attend each of these camps. There is a certain friendliness and you are each a messenger of good news from your state to these other states.

Echos From Estes Park Camp
Mr. E. D. Smith of Ft. Collins had one of the classes at the Estes Park camp on "Civil Government." This group met each day at 9 a. m. for an hour. We had some lively discussion, and derived much helpful information under Mr. Smith's leadership.

"Civilization must have a government of some form, for the conduct of the people. Ours is a democracy which is a government by the people, through their representatives. Quite naturally, in the course of time, as problems develop those representatives must act."

Dividing the civilization into four groups of soil, industry, professions and distribution, their needs, causes, effects, etc. were discussed. To a certain extent, some factors were important and governing in each of these groups. We learned that the aggregate amount of business done in the United States last year was around 450 million dollars. Yet, we have only between 5 and 6 billions of dollars of actual circulation. Taking note of the relation between the volume of business, and the cash to do business with, what are the natural tendencies and results.

We learned that of the 130 million people in the United States, about 48 million people are absorbed in the soil group. There are some 14 million employed in the industries group. There were about 12 million of people unemployed at the peak of the depression, which leaves only 10 million people to be divided between the other two groups, professions and distribution.

These are big problems which confront us, but we must be informed, to properly meet them. When we are, then we are a success, and we have a right to this life of success. But, first we would have a mind picture of what we want to be. Then, by industry, intelligence, initiative, integrity, intensity and inspiration, we will stay in the middle of the road, and reach the goal for which we are aiming."

These meetings were very inspirational, as well as informative and everyone who attended the class sessions enjoyed them and appreciated the efforts of Mr. Smith in being at the camp.

Sincerely,
Aunt Patience.

WHO ARE THEY

Who are these who push the plow, to turn the soil of time?
Who braves the pioneer pathway, or sings a frontier rhyme?
Who swings the axe on trees untouched to make a road of life?
That kiddies paddling by may find their hi-ways void of strife?

A pitchfork for a scepter wield, a milk stool for a throne,
A blue shirt for a royal robe, a straw hat for a crown.
An open field for vision, some honest sweat for fame,
Companion of nature true, the farmer is his name.

He buys the twine but not his boys, to penitentiary sent,
They go to yonder Whitehouse, to be a President.
His children walk a noble way to furnish statesmen strong,
Whose royal blood is blue enough to right a people's wrong.

No special rights for favored few is part of his request,
A square deal for the multitude, he asks his like the rest.
He bleeds beside the rank and file, crushed under cruel greed.
If Farmers had their manly way, our people would be freed.

Prompted by human urge, the farmer trudges on,
As final specimen of man, e'er reached by burning sun.
America awake, and save thy farm inheritance,
And give thy noblest people once a chance, a chance, a chance.

—Unknown

U. S. ILLITERACY FIGHT

There is one field in which the value of the WPA program is entirely beyond doubt. That is in the field of adult education.

During the last four years, according to announcement by Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, the WPA and FEPA programs have taught more than 700,000 American adults to read and write, thus reducing our shockingly high illiteracy figure by at least one sixth.

This work cost some \$2,000,000, and no one can deny that it is worth every cent it cost. Illiteracy is the greatest possible hindrance to democracy. That 700,000 men and women have been set free from it is something for which Mr. Hopkins and his coworkers should be given due credit.

Farmers Union Study Topic

"The Cooperative Movement—Lesson Six

Youth in the Cooperative Movement—What can I do by Way of Satisfactory Vocation and Creative Leisure?

By Mary Jo Weiler, N. D.
Class Preparation
1. Using a local consumer or producer cooperative, follow all of the phases of its work through the production and distribution and list the various fields of service, professions, research and education it involves.

2. Make a list of the recreational facilities and institutions in your community. Come to class prepared to discuss whether or not you think them adequate and satisfactory and what their social influence amounts to. Is it good or bad? What could be done, cooperatively, to improve the social environment of our community?

Reports
Ask one Junior to find out what he can about the handicraft and creative work of the Scandinavian countries. If possible, he should get samples of their art and craft work to show the class. Have the class discuss the reasons that might motivate people to produce artistic and beautiful things of this kind; to write good literature; to beautify their surroundings.

Class Project
Divide the class into the necessary committees to plan an hour of recreation for the next local or class meeting. Instruct them to keep the idea of community or group cooperation in mind and that the cooperative philosophy of participation by all and enjoyment by all are synonymous.

SECTION A My Life Work and the Cooperative Movement

What Are Your Chances to Find Employment in the Present Order?
Looking the situation over:

A fairly conservative estimate has the ratio placed at 100 jobs to every 260 job-seekers. Do you think that better technical training, experience would help you in this fierce competition for employment, whatever it may be that you choose to do? Give your reasons.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Statistic
Taking 100 average young men at 25 years of age, here are the prospects awaiting them at the age of 65:

36 of them will be dead.
54 of them will be living on charity or with relatives or friends.
8 of them will still be able to work.
3 of them will be well-to-do.
1 of them will be wealthy.

Do You Think Your Opportunities for Useful Employment are Better in a Cooperative Order?

What are some of the reasons? Trend to increased consumption because of greater buying power, which accelerates production and distribution; creation of new work, particularly in the fields of education and recreational work fosters and encourages scientific development, etc. Are there very many kinds of production and services that cooperatives do not reach? How do you account for this?

What do you think will be the status of agriculture (farming) under a cooperative system? Do you think that the industry of farming is likely, or needs to undergo drastic changes of system and methods? Will the cooperative idea enter here? Do you think cooperative farming might be a solution? See current newspapers for notes on the Delta (Sherwood Eddy) Cooperative Farm.

Everyone looks forward to a time when he will have found a vocation in which his natural ability and temperament and creative desires can be developed to their fullest extent with the greatest possible satisfaction to the individual himself and the greatest benefit to society. Do you think the Cooperative Movement Provides Youth an Opportunity to Carry its Creative Desires and Social Ideals into its Economic (Work-a-Day) Life? Give your reasons why or why not.

Supposing that you are interested in all or Social Work in the Cooperative Movement, what steps would you take to Prepare Yourself for that Work?

Study of Economics, Public Speaking, History, Technical Training, Self Expression, Cooperative History, Principles and Philosophy, and Practical Experience.

Where can you secure an understanding, or a working knowledge of these things? What do you think of the necessity of technical training, of business ability? Which of the qualifications below do you think most important to consider in a prospective employee of a cooperative business? (We did not say which ONE.)

Number in order of their importance, as you consider them, the following qualifications:

Loyalty

Courtesy

Neatness

Promptness

Personality

Honesty

Trustworthiness

Industriousness

Knowledge of the business

Attention to details

Previous experience

Membership in the Educational Organization

Understanding of Cooperative Ideas and Principles

Discuss this.

Fruits Are Holding a Jubilee To Attract All Jelly Makers!



A wealth of flavor and color is waiting for those who love good things to eat. . . and now is the time to start that jelly if you would take advantage of every minute of the fresh fruit season.

THE sweetest season of them all is this good old summer time when trees and bushes and vines are loaded with fruits that just ask to be made into jam and jelly! Perhaps they made a special effort this year on account of the National Jelly Making Jubilee. . . certainly it's hard for jelly makers to know where to begin. Which shall be first, now—peaches, plums, raspberries, blackberries, cherries or currants.

A well-filled jelly shelf is the pride of every good cook, and in these happy days of short-bell recipes there's no risk of failure. Every fruit will tell to the final quiver of perfection. . . when recipes like these are followed exactly. Better start now, and get the full quota of glasses filled before the Jelly Making Jubilee is over!

Plum Jelly
3 cups (1 1/2 lbs.) plums
4 cups (1 1/2 lbs.) sugar
1 box Sure-Jell

To prepare juice, crush thoroughly (do not peel or pit) about 3 pounds fully ripe plums. Add 3/4

cup water, bring to a boil, and simmer, covered, 10 minutes. Place fruit in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice. (If there is a slight shortage of juice, add small amount of water to pulp in jelly cloth and squeeze again.)

Measure sugar into dry dish and set aside until needed. Measure juice into a 3- to 4-quart saucepan and place over hottest fire. Add Sure-Jell, 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. Paraffin hot in jars. Makes about 7 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

Sour Cherry and Peach Jam

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

To prepare fruit, stem and pit about 1 1/2 pounds fully ripe sour cherries, crush thoroughly or grind. Add 1/2 cup water, bring to a boil, cover, and simmer 15 minutes. Peel about 1 1/2 pounds fully ripe peaches; pit and grind or chop very fine. Combine fruits.

Measure sugar and prepared fruit into large kettle, filling up last cup with water if necessary. 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 2 minutes to cool slightly, to prevent floating fruit. Pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. Makes about 11 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

:: Of Interest To Women ::

GOING ON A PICNIC ON A FEW SUGGESTIONS

What can one take on a picnic besides baked beans or potato salad? A question which has no doubt puzzled many homemakers. The picnic season is short and too many people are inclined to make a picnic so lean-bore that the family can only enjoy them a few times a season, because mother just can't find time to make all the necessary preparations.

So often the picnic menu from year to year sees no change and after many favorite ones have been used, several times the urge for outdoor meals may begin to lag.

Outdoor appetites need stimulating food and plenty of it as the freshness of the air and the atmosphere of the surroundings is a natural incentive to the appetite and the picnic meal is often preceded by a swim, a walk in the woods, or some other form of exercise, an ideal combination that can and should be enjoyed often by all families.

There are a number of ways to be prepared for the picnic impulse. Sandwich spreads should be on hand in the refrigerator and, you supply shelf well stocked with such picnic essentials as olives, pickles, ketchup, mustard, chili sauce, mayonnaise, and peanut butter. In addition to plenty of food you should also have an adequate picnic equipment; it need not be elaborate or expensive, but this will do much in the way of giving everyone more time for fun. Then by all means plan your picnic menu to include easily prepared food, either the sort that are cooked on the spot or those that are prepared at home for the ready-to-eat picnic. You will certainly agree that plenty of a few foods is much better than little of several different kinds.

It is indeed disappointing and capable of spoiling the picnic to arrive at the point where the steaks are ready to be seasoned and find that the salt has been left behind. Why not keep a supply of such condiments in the picnic basket and then they will not be forgotten so easily. Here is another pitfall of picnic packing—openers to fit the various types of jars and cans that are taken along in the basket. A sure way to be prepared for this is to select jars of pickles, olives, mayonnaise, etc., that are equipped with a knife-opening cap. This is the screw type of closure that requires only a few gentle taps on the rim, then insert the blade of any standard kitchen knife in the grooved slot on the top of the cap to open it. You always take a knife on a picnic so there will be no need for various can and bottle openers if you choose your condiments, relishes, sandwich spreads and pickles in jars with knife-opening caps.

Who ever heard of counting calories on picnics, or even trying to balance the menu. No one probably, but in a sort of que way, the one responsible for the food will have to budget, shall we call it, the types of food that are to be included. She will, if she is smart try to include a substantial main dish to be supplemented by a beverage and some fresh fruits or vegetables, and she should be sure to include plenty of the accessories to a good picnic, namely, the foods that put the pep and zest into the menu—such as pickles, relishes, ketchup, olives, etc. Keep your menu simple and save plenty of time for the fun of being outdoors and enjoying the company of your friends in this informal way.

Clip the following picnic menu guide and see if you can't enjoy packing many baskets this summer—each one being just a little different, and then listen to the family and friends beg you for more of those grand outings.

COOK ON THE SPOT DISHES—
Cheese cubes wrapped in bacon.

Cube steaks spread with mustard. Cubed smoked ham. Hamburger patties. Frankfurters. Bacon and eggs.

Prepare at Home Dishes—
Potato salad, add cooked weiners. Baked noodles with veal. Spanish rice. Chili in casserole. Spaghetti with meat balls. Baked beans. Kidney bean salad. Mixed vegetable salad. Mixed fruit salad. Deviled eggs. Macaroni Salad—vary by adding one of the following—tuna fish, salmon, shrimp.

Condiments and Relishes—
Chili sauce. Ketchup. Pickles. Relish. Mustard. Celery salt. Onion salt. Olives.

Fruit and Vegetables—
Cabbage with pineapple. Mixed fruits with jello. Small fresh tomatoes. Small green onions. Lettuce rolls. Celery. Radishes. Fresh fruits.

Sandwich Spreads—
Cream cheese, flavored with dates and nuts, olives and nuts, pimento. Ground or sliced cold meats. Grape-nuts and hard cooked eggs. Cottage cheese, cucumber and pineapple. Bacon and hard cooked eggs. Peanut butter, ham spread.

The following sandwich spread is one that is sure to gain great favor. A combination of favorites that has unusually good storing qualities.
Ham—Peanut Butter Spread
1 cup boiled ham (ground)
1-2 cup peanut butter
6 tablespoons chopped sweet pickle.

Mayonnaise.
Combine ingredients, using enough mayonnaise to make paste of the right consistency for spreading.

HOT WEATHER PROBLEMS
Hot weather calls for special treatment in the garden. It is then that the skill of the gardener counts. So long as the rains are cool, flowery and vegetables will go ahead with very little assistance, but in hot weather troubles multiply.

Growth slows up and insect attacks grow worse. Even if rains continue hot weather is always dry, because the heat evaporates an enormous amount of water. Cultivation becomes vital, not only to cut down the weeds which are competing with the crops for subterranean water, but to prevent evaporation from the surface of the soil and conserve it for the plants.

Time to Apply Fertilizer Now
It is now that the application for plant food becomes important, for stimulating the growth of plants which otherwise would be inclined to wilt. Insect attacks should be dealt with upon their first appearance, since the warm weather not only increases the numbers of the insects but diminishes the resistance of the plants.

Where a garden can be irrigated the complaint is often heard that water does not seem to do much good, and the reason usually given is that the water is cold. But if the water is applied in a spray which is broken up into fine particles it is warmed by the air sufficiently to overcome the objection. It is probable that the reason for disappointment in irrigation, as a rule, is not cold water but insufficient water.

Good Soaking Best for Garden
The extent of evaporation during hot weather calls for an extraordinary amount of water to balance the supply available for the plants. The amount possible to apply by the ordinary garden hose is insufficient and is made less effective when sprayed through the air. It is advisable, then, that even with cold water, if the amount that can be used is limited, it be allowed to run in shallow trenches or applied directly to the soil rather than sprayed.

Instead of trying to water the entire garden on the same day or evening, concentrate on one portion, and give it a thorough soaking, at least a foot down. Next day, try another part. Such a soaking should last a week, and the water will not be cold very long.

Liquid fertilizer is the preferred stimulant for flowers. It may be prepared by dissolving plant food in water. Cannaes need it especially. A teaspoonful of nitrate of soda applied near the base of each canna plant once a week will keep them vigorous.

:: RECIPES ::

BUSY DAY CAKE

(4 eggs)
3 cups sifted Swans Down Cake Flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 cups sugar
4 eggs, unbeaten
Milk as needed
10 tablespoons melted butter or other shortening
Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder, salt, and sugar, and sift together three times. Break eggs into cup and fill with milk. Add 1/2 other cup of milk; then melted butter. Put all ingredients into mixing bowl and beat vigorously 3 minutes. Bake in 3 greased 9-inch layer pans in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) 25 minutes. Spread Hungarian Chocolate Frosting between layers and on top and sides of cake.

FUDGE FROSTING

2 squares Baker's unsweetened chocolate, cut in pieces
2-3 cup milk
2 cups sugar
Dash of salt
2 tablespoons light corn syrup
2 tablespoons butter
1 teaspoon vanilla
Add chocolate to milk and place over low flame. Cook until mixture is smooth and blended, stirring constantly. Add sugar, salt, and corn syrup, and stir until sugar is dissolved and mixture boils. Continue cooking, without stirring, until a very soft ball in cold water (232 degrees F.). Remove from fire. Add cream and vanilla. Cool to lukewarm (110 degrees F.). Beat until of right consistency to spread. Makes enough frosting to cover tops and sides of two 9-inch layers.

SUGAR COOKIES

Sugar cookies are crumbly, puffy, crisp or soft according to type and amount of flour, fat and sugar put in them. The generally favored sugar cookie is crisp, tender and thin, and here is my way of making it.
Cream one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of hard and one and one-half cup of sugar. Add two well beaten eggs and beat mixture until light. Sift one-half teaspoon of soda with three cups of flour and one-fourth teaspoon of salt. Add three tablespoons of thick sour cream to the egg mixture, then work in the flour. Chill dough until quite stiff. Roll out on floured board until "thin as a dime," and cut in shapes. Bake on a greased baking sheet in a moderately hot oven (400 degrees) for five minutes, till a light golden brown. Sprinkle with sugar if desired.

HEAVENLY SANDWICHES

Melt a tablespoon butter over boiling water, mix with it a tablespoon grated sweet chocolate, 1 tablespoon cream or evaporated milk, and a tablespoon powdered sugar. Chop 1/2 cup each stoned dates and figs, add a cup of chopped English walnut meats and 1/2 cup coconut. When the chocolate mixture is melted, stir in the second, and when hot remove from fire, cool and spread between lightly buttered slices of whole wheat bread. If desired, the sandwiches may be cut into fancy shapes for serving.

CHERRY PRESERVES CAN HAVE TENDER SKINS

Cherry time is here, and the supply is plentiful this year. Some of them will be canned for pies, some will be made into sauce, and others will be preserved. The lovely color and tart flavor will be welcomed at meals next winter.

Cherry skins have an unfortunate habit of becoming tough when cooked with sugar for jam or preserves. The use of commercial pectins decreases the necessary cooking time. The quality of the finished product is improved by a shorter cooking period.

"An enterprising Kansas homemaker made a discovery a few years ago," reported Gertrude Allen, foods and nutrition specialist, Kansas State College extension service, Manhattan. "She ground the raw cherries and then proceeded with her jam making, using commercial pectin. The result was a jam unusually clear colored with tender fruit skin."

BAKED RHUBARB

Place 3 cups rhubarb, cut in 1-inch lengths, in casserole with 1 cup sugar. Bake in moderate oven, 350 degrees F., until tender or about 45 minutes. Remove from oven, and lightly the last 10 minutes. Variation: Substitute brown sugar, add 2 tablespoons grated orange peel.

SUPPER-IN-A-DISH

3 small carrots
1 small onion
1 cup uncooked rice
1 pound ground beef
2 medium-sized potatoes
1/2 teaspoon chopped parsley
Salt and pepper to taste
1 1/2 cups water

Wash rice thoroughly. Chop vegetables in small pieces. Combine everything but potatoes. Cook slowly for 20 minutes. Add diced potatoes and continue cooking very slowly for about an hour.

shallow trenches or applied directly to the soil rather than sprayed.

Instead of trying to water the entire garden on the same day or evening, concentrate on one portion, and give it a thorough soaking, at least a foot down. Next day, try another part. Such a soaking should last a week, and the water will not be cold very long.

Liquid fertilizer is the preferred stimulant for flowers. It may be prepared by dissolving plant food in water. Cannaes need it especially. A teaspoonful of nitrate of soda applied near the base of each canna plant once a week will keep them vigorous.

FARMERS ENDORSE AAA
FEATURES FOR NEXT YEAR

(Continued from page 1)
productivity could earn as large a total payment as a man on a much more productive farm, but he would have to perform more practices. Definite soil moisture requirements would be included as a part of the program specifications relating to the seeding of legumes and grasses. In the case of alfalfa, for instance, no payment would be made if the field was not wet at least 4 feet down at seeding time. Two feet of moisture would be required for sweet clover.

The rates of payment for many of the practices applicable to this area would be increased considerably above their 1937 level because of the omission of the diversion payment. Establishing a good stand of alfalfa or perennial grasses without harvesting a nurse crop would earn \$5 an acre.

Controlled summer fallowing would earn \$1 an acre, fallow tilled on the contour would earn \$1.50, and fallow tilled with a basin lister, \$1.50.

Allowing crop land to return to grass would qualify for a payment of \$3 per acre, provided this land was not permitted to blow and provided the operator and owner designated the acreage as definitely intended for restoration to grass. In following years, this acreage would be removed from the crop land base and considered as non-crop pasture.

Both contour listing and cross-wind listing, performed either in the fall or in the spring, would qualify for small payments.

As a positive, wind-erosion control measure, any farmer who was notified by his county AAA committee to till land to prevent soil drifting and who failed to do so within 15 days would be subject to a deduction from any AAA payments which he might earn. This deduction would be equal to five times the soil-building allowance rate per acre for each acre affected by blowing.

Roy Wilson, Hiawatha, chairman of the state Agricultural Conservation Committee, called the attention of the delegates to be numerous difficulties involved in combining the wishes of the various states into a workable national program. "Kansas is just like one field in a big farm," he said, "and we can't expect to get all of these things just exactly like we want them. But we're going to offer our ideas to the men in Washington who have to fit the various parts of this program together. We can't expect to find everything we have suggested in that national program when it comes out next fall."

The farmer committees based their recommendations upon opinions gathered in 102 county meetings of farm leaders and the results of four years of work by approximately 1,000 farmers who are members of county agricultural planning committees. Their suggestions will be considered by national AAA heads along with similar sets of recommendations from other states.

Farmers attending the meeting included the following: Geo. L. McCarty, Topeka, Douglas County; H. H. Zane, Ashland, Clark County; E. O. Nunn, Pierceville, Chase County; J. H. Burns, Gardner, City, Finney County; Wayne Rogler, Matfield Green, Chase County; Richard Brubaker, Hugoton, Stevens County; Wayne Rogler, Matfield Green, Chase County; Richard Brubaker, Hugoton, Stevens County; Archie Christy, Hugoton, Stevens County; Ralph R. Gfeller, Burns, Butler County; G. D. Hammond, St. John, Stafford County; Frank Osthoff, Clayton, Norton County; M. D. Bartlett, Olathe, Johnson County; John McDaniel, Edison, Sherman County; Louis Andrews, McDonald, Rawlins County; A. L. Creger, Howard, Elk County; H. A. Praeger, Clifton, Barton County; H. J. Seidel, Glen Elder, Mitchell County; Geo. H. Hollebeak, Ingalls, Gray County; C. M. Morton, Gray, Clay County; Scott E. Kelsey, Topeka, Shawnee County; H. B. Jacobson, Horton, Brown County; Roy C. Wilson, Hiawatha, Brown County; G. C. Bradshaw, Waldo, Osborne County; Ellis Stackfleth, Anthony, Harper County; Henry Ab, Medicine Lodge, Barber County; Harold Pennington, Hutchinson, Reno County; Henry Rogler, Matfield Green, Chase County; Homer C. Smith, Newton, Harvey County; C. F. Drake, Wichita, Sedgewick County; Roy Roth, Ness City, Ness County; Emmett Womer, Bellaire, Smith County; L. F. Davis, Glascow, Cloud County; A. L. Lortscher, Sabetha, Nemaha County; H. Haas, Lehigh, Marion County; H. W. Hickert, Bird City, Cheyenne County; Chas. F. Durham, Selkirk, Wichita County; Roy Moody, Greeley, Anderson County; Art Barger, Larned, Pawnee County; H. V. Heilman, Thayer, Neosho County.

K. C. STAR ON AAA

(Continued from page 1)
in some form for feeding his crops and returning the manure to the land. Probably this credit should apply only to feeds actually produced, and not to those purchased.

Soil conservation methods should be based upon the needs of the land rather than the needs of the operator. If farmers on good land, in a high state of fertility, need aid, it should be in the form of relief rather than under the subterfuge of soil conservation.

There should be a definite limit to the amount of aid given to any one farmer. Probably this limit should be the amount it would cost the government to maintain a family on the farm throughout the year. If there were no other source of income.

If crop loans are to be extended, the amount and the time of maturity should be announced in advance of planting. If it were very evident that a burdensome surplus would follow with a normal crop season, fixing the amount of the loan at a low unit price would not only have a psychological effect on voluntary crop reduction, but it would also go far toward insuring the government against loss. Even such loans to any one individual should be based upon the amount that could be produced on

a family sized farm. If the operator wanted to take the chance of hiring help and producing an excessive quantity, he should not expect the government to underwrite his business.

It is fair to assume that those who are operating farms efficiently on a scale which would, under ordinary conditions, provide a good standard of living for a family, should be given aid when conditions over which they have no control wreck their plans. Aid in preventing soil erosion, either from wind or water, should be given to those who adopt approved practices from which there is no possibility of an increased return on the additional outlay necessary to correct the situation. This could be justified on the basis of public good.

Legislation which encourages large scale production, provides for loans above production costs of efficient farmers or places a handicap on those who make a constructive effort to adopt good crop rotation practices and to keep up the fertility of the soil should not be enacted. As the government is responsible for legislation which handicaps farmers by increasing the cost of things which they buy and increasing wages which they must pay, there is justification for farm legislation to counteract such measures. It may be argued, too, that from the standpoint of social welfare a prosperous farm population is essential to a well balanced structure. The first important sign of decay in the Roman empire came when farming became so unprofitable that the Italian farmers abandoned the land and flocked to the cities. With the loss of the farm market the cities began losing their business and eventually ruin followed. But in seeking to maintain farm prosperity in America no legislation should be enacted that would result in inefficient operation of farms or put a premium on an unbalanced system of farming.

NEW REGULATION FOR
FUTURE TRADING PRODUCTS

(Continued from page 1)
els shall report to the Commodity Exchange Administration in Washington as of the close of business on Friday of each week the extent of such holdings, which report shall include with respect to each grain the amount of the net long or net short cash-grain position, the makeup of such position, and the amount of open contracts held by such persons in all futures of such grains on all the boards of trade in the United States and elsewhere. Special calls are authorized whenever in the judgment of the Chief or Acting Chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration there is danger of congestion in any delivery month. The amount fixed for reporting special accounts is 200,000 bushels, i. e. all accounts which show open contracts in any one future and market must be separately reported.

These regulations have been the subject of numerous conferences. Immediately following passage of the Act in June, 1936, public hearings were held in Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, New Orleans, and New York for the purpose of getting the point of view of the trade itself. After these hearings were concluded preliminary regulations were drafted and submitted to the field supervisors as well as officials in Washington for criticism. Two months ago eight persons from various parts of the country who had been selected because of their extensive experience and practical knowledge of commodity accounting procedures were invited to Washington for consultation and to review the proposed regulations. Their comments and criticisms were carefully considered when the final draft was prepared.

Article III, which will relate especially to cotton will issue shortly after which will follow special regulations covering butter, eggs, Irish potatoes, and millfeeds.

FARMERS UNITE WITH VIL-
LAGE IN FIRE PROTECTION

(Continued from page 1)
power siren was also erected and is operated by remote control through the telephone exchange.

The department is classed as a volunteer fire department as no member receives personally any money for fire fighting services. All money received through arrangements with the Village of Watertown, non-subscribers and to total insurance organizations conducted by farmers in our locality is put in the department's treasury.

We face problems which are common, I imagine, to thousands of other small communities exactly like ours. The chimney fire and fires resulting from chimney sparks on roofs which are not of fire-resistant materials are the greatest single problem we have had to meet. About seven-fifths per cent of our runs are made to chimney fires and blazes resulting from chimney fires. The farmer, more and more, is turning to fire-resistant roofing such as asphalt shingles and similar material but the American farmer is an individualist. He turns more slowly than does his city brother to the safety methods which modern science in construction makes possible. I am told that 632 municipalities in the United States today, require the use of fire-resistant materials in roofing. Such unanimity, of course, is impossible in the country.

The farmers of our section of the country burn wood almost exclusively. Unless this is thoroughly dried, its burning causes a tar-like substance like creosote to form on the walls of the chimney. The more moisture there is in the wood the more creosote there will be. There seems to be no way of removing this coating unless by burning, which eventually seems to happen. When such a fire does start, about the only thing that can be done is to let it burn and watch it. Many times we have worked for hours on chimneys which had become so clog-

ged by ignited creosote that a bar or pipe could hardly be pushed thru. Spontaneous combustion on roofs or great problem of the rural fire fighters. A barn which has been ignited by spontaneous combustion is almost a hopeless proposition, so far as saving the building is concerned. The whole structure is consumed and flames at once and before the fastest fire fighting apparatus can arrive the building is usually ruined. Storing improperly cured or green hay in a barn is unquestionably the cause of many such fires. If barns were built—and more and more they are being so built—so that air could circulate under the hay to carry off the excessive heat, this condition could be largely counteracted, in my opinion. But the safest way is to be sure that hay is properly dried or cured before storing.

Gasoline and kerosene should be stored, obviously, in a fireproof building. If no such building is available, they should be put outdoors away from other buildings. It seems hardly necessary, in this day and age, to note that gasoline and kerosene should never be used to start fires in stoves and furnaces—but still people do it.

Only a few days before I write this our department had an experience of this kind. An elderly lady on a farm nearby threw what she thought was some kerosene into a stove containing live coals. It was gasoline. It exploded, setting the clothes on fire. Her daughter snatched up a rug and wrapped her in it, extinguishing the flames and saving her from severe burns or perhaps death.

Our greatest handicap—and I have no doubt it is shared by other departments organized along similar lines—is a frequent shortage of water. Many of the farmers in our territory have constructed large storage cisterns from which water is piped to various farm buildings for watering stock and other uses. On such farms we can usually pump enough water to bring a fire under control. But in many other instances we are not so fortunate. If a building is too far gone in the grasp of the fire's fury, we conserve what water there is available for the other buildings which may be in danger from flying sparks and embers. Often we have asked that farmers of nearby places bring truck loads of milk cans or barrels of water as reinforcements and invariably they have cooperated.

Perhaps the fires we fight lack the spectacular qualities of the city skyscraper blaze, the gas tanks of the huge industrial districts or the factories of New York, Chicago and the other great cities of the world. The rural districts help to support.

But the farm fires that we fight, nevertheless, strike at the one greatest and most basic industry of the America nation. They strike, too more vitally at the home than does the city fire because the percentage of loss to total property values in the country is much greater than in the city. In Indiana last year, for instance, the percentage of loss to total property value in city fires was five per cent as compared with 74 per cent for rural fires. And if, during the year of 1937, there were not a single city fire anywhere in the United States, the nation would still suffer from 60 to 70 per cent of its normal number of fires. Think that over.

So, while we may not get the headlines that belong to the city firefighter who scales lofty ladders to the plaudits of the press, we are doing, I maintain, fully as important a job. And I am happy to report, there are more of us in the ranks every year. May our clan continue to increase.

EXTRACTS FROM MESSAGES
OF NATIONAL OFFICERS

(Continued from page 1)
essay to employ advice. The farmer will then feel that he is still a "rugged individual." Give us cost of production with farm storage for surpluses, and let the farmer market from his stored surpluses, when his production falls below his quota. Farmers in Pennsylvania are sponsoring a milk control bill in their state by which they hope to secure cost of production. The Farmers Union state organization committee: Clyde A. Zehner, secretary of Sugarland, Pennsylvania, have issued a bulletin clearly explaining the provisions of the bill, and comparing it with other proposed measures.

The farmers in Pennsylvania, as in other states, will obtain just and equitable laws, only through organization—Join the union and bargain collectively.

Interest
The taking of interest, for many years prohibited in several countries—any rate of interest is declared to be usury in the Bible teachings, when those who take interest were classed as criminals, yet we find that a higher interest burden is to be exacted from the farmer and home owner who have hopes of retaining and protecting their equity in their homes.

How sickly is the bill now being enacted to extend the 3-1-2 per cent rate for only one year. 3-1-2 per cent should be the maximum rate on home loans anytime, and I believe that any congressman who would vote for a higher rate of interest on home loans should be promptly retired.

The crop production in the West Central states is very uneven, ranging from nothing to a record breaking yield. Drought, floods, hail, insect and plant diseases have taken their toll. All crops seem to be short in Western Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakotas.

STATE TAX COMMISSION
SALES TAX DEPARTMENT
NEW RULINGS

(Continued from page 1)
seedlings, or of feed to purchasers, for use in feeding livestock or poultry which are used or consumed and not sold, are subject to the tax. That is, persons purchasing feed for livestock or poultry, or seed or seedlings, the products of which they intend to use themselves, are considered to be the final consumers of the feeds or seeds or seedlings, and as such the sales are taxable.

Where persons purchase feed, seed or seedlings for both taxable and tax-

exempt purposes, the taxability of such purchases shall be determined by their predominant use. For example, if a purchaser intends to use more of his feed in producing poultry for personal consumption, no tax will apply to his feed purchases. On the other hand, if he intends to use more of his feed in producing poultry for personal consumption than in producing poultry for resale, the tax shall apply to the entire amount of his feed purchases. Similar considerations apply to other forms of feed and seeds or seedlings.

Amendment to Rule No. 22.
Rule No. 22, "Segregation of Charges for Feed and Seed Sales," shall be amended to read as follows:
Rule No. 22, Feed and Seed Sales.
Exempt sales of feeds include all sales for feeding livestock or poultry which is to be sold, or the products from which are to be sold at market, and all sales of feed for work animals. Sales of seeds and seedlings are exempt if the plants or plant products are being produced for resale.

The sellers of feed and seeds who make some tax-exempt sales and some taxable sales, must secure exemption certificates from each person making exempt purchases. In the hands of the purchaser, the part of the feed or seed to produce products for personal use or consumption, the taxability of his feed or seed purchases shall be determined by their predominant use. For example, if more feed is to be used in producing livestock for resale than in producing livestock for personal consumption, the feed sale to this individual will be exempt from the tax. On the other hand, if more feed is to be used in feeding livestock for personal consumption than in feeding livestock for resale, the entire proceeds from such feed sales are taxable.

HOLIDAY HAZARDS

Holidays present accidental hazards which do not prevail in everyday life. The highways are crowded with travelers, automobiles are loaded to capacity with family groups and outing luggages. Everyone is in a hurry to reach his destination and the driver's attention is distracted by numerous things. Swimming and wading are popular diversions and there are always some who indulge in water sports in rivers, which are exceedingly treacherous because of swift undercurrents and unsuspected holes. Adults, interested in each other's company, too often allow the children to run wild frequently with disastrous results. Older persons indulge in overeating and in unaccustomed exertion.

There were twelve accidental deaths on Fourth of July in Kansas last year. Home accidents led with

"We Saved 72 Gallons
Of Fuel In Working
One 12-Acre Field"

says Miss Louise I. Martin,
manager of The Old Brick
Farm at Orwell, Ohio.

"WORKING TIME WAS CUT 564 HOURS when we used a high compression tractor and regular-grade gasoline," adds Miss Martin. She is shown here in Napoleon's chair from the Throne Room at Versailles. This historic antique is in The Old Brick Farm Museum.



The streamlined Cletrac "E" to the right is pulling an 8-foot double tandem disk and a 1500-pound culipacker. The one to the left pulls a 12-foot drill. Both Cletrac have oil changed every hundred hours, none added between changes.

THE Old Brick Farm at Orwell, Ohio, has been owned by one family for 105 years. Its 500 acres have been worked with oxen, mules, horses, low compression tractors and high compression tractors. It has been managed since 1918 by Miss Martin, who judges the worth of high compression tractors and regular grade gasoline from her records.

She says: "Here's our experience on a 12-acre plot in two different years. The old low compression tractor, pulling two plows, took 81 1/4 hours to plow, fit and drill. It burned 142 gallons of low grade fuel. The oats were not in until June 6. The high compression Cletrac, pulling three plows, took 23 hours to plow, fit and drill. It burned 70 gallons of regular-grade gasoline. The oats were in by May 11. In other words, the high compression tractor took only 28% of the former time, 6 gallons of fuel an acre less, and planting was finished almost a month earlier."

More power for your tractor
You can get more power from your tractor by using regular grade gasoline and setting the manifold to the "cold" position. You can increase this power greatly by high compression your tractor, using high compression ("altitude") pistons or high compression heads that most tractor companies make for installation in present equipment. When you buy a new tractor, specify a high compression engine and use regular grade gasoline. Then you will get the added power and fuel economy of high compression. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y., manufacturers of anti-knock fluids for regular and premium gasolines.

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FOR CARS, TRUCKS AND TRACTORS

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Gold Band Bale
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Sterling Bale Ties are generally known among balers to be the most perfect ties obtainable. The Sterling Process of Annealing is used in manufacturing these ties, and they pass through long annealing furnaces directly to the bale tie machines, insuring perfect straight ties. They are uniform in length and gauge—are strong and pliable and will offer strong resistance to rust. The "Spiral Wrap" is used in bundling these ties which eliminates all loss or waste from tangled or bent ties.

See your Local FARMERS UNION DEALER for prices.

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This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing.	Farmers Union Song Book 20c
Application Cards, 20 for... 5c	Business Manual... 5c
Constitution... 5c	Delinquency Notices (100) 25c
Credentialed Blanket 10 for... 5c	Secretary's Minute Book... 50c
Demit Blanks, 15 for... 10c	Book of Poems, (Kinney)... 25c
Local Sec. Receipt Book... 25c	Above, lots of 10 or more 20c
Farmers Union Watch Fold 50c	Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson) each... 75c
Farmers Union Button... 25c	

Write to
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PRICE LIST OF SERUMS AND OTHER
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Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection. 50c
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Blackleg Bacterin, Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose... 74c
Bovine Mixed Bacterin, For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic, 100 dose lots, per dose... 74c
Pinkeye Bacterin, For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose... 74c
Mastitis Bacterin 10 (gargol), 10 doses... 1.00
Calf Scours Bacterin, 10 doses... 1.00
Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron... 1.00
Branding Iron, 3 inch bronze letter... 1.00
De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head... 1.00
Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or castration and on screw worms. Per gallon... 3.00
Springs, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size 2.00
Two Needles, 2Ex, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for... .50

HOGS
Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 cc... .75
Virus, 100 cc... 1.65
Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Flu", swine plague, hemorrhagic Septicemia, Para-typhoid, etc., per dose... .08
Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 50 with instruments... 8.50
Creosol Dip Disinfectant, per gallon... 1.00
HORSES
Equine Influenza Bacterin—distemper, influenza, shipping fever, 10 doses... 1.25
Equine Polyvalent Bacterin—for abscessed infections, fistulous withers, etc. 10 doses... 1.25
Colic Capsule for horses—indicated in colic and gastric indigestion. 3 in box... 1.00
Purgative Capsules for horses. Rapid. Dependable. 3 in box 1.00
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"Big Pay" mineral. For all livestock and poultry. 100 pound bag (5 bags \$20.00)... \$4.25
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