

The Kansas Union Farmer

Rex H. Troutman, Editor

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1940

Looking to Preparedness

Whether the job of managing a Farmers Union elevator is heading one of the great divisions of our United States government, this writer admires the policy of that manager being delegated enough power and authority that the job may be handled capably. Because events abroad have happened so rapidly people in the United States face a particularly grim realization that we must take unprejudiced defensive measures. What the job of national defense entails is generally more comprehensive than a layman can picture. We try to visualize the job to be done, which seems to be the aiding of Britain in material, not in men; and armaments to enforce the Monroe Doctrine through the Western Hemisphere, that American countries may decide their own destiny without European governmental influence.

Modern soldiering is not a pursuit a man can pick up overnight. Embattling farmers of colonial times would have small show against the onslaught by an army and navy with today's equipment of armor and science. Unprepared this nation should give thought to the mobilization of war equipment and man-power. And whose judgment should we seek?

In June there were more enlistments, 22,500, than in any month in peacetime history of the Army, according to Maj. Harold N. Gilbert, of the Adjutant General's department. He estimates the strength in enlisted men at 252,000 as of July 11, and said that the Army recruiting program, calling for an Army of 280,000 enlisted men by August 30, was ahead of schedule.

At the same time Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, made the pronouncement from the War Department favoring compulsory military training, saying that "essential" increases could not be obtained "on a voluntary basis."

The Burke-Wadsworth bill provides for compulsory military training of eight months' duration. Major George Fielding Elliot, author of "Ramparts We Watch," reports eight months is not enough. "It takes that long for individual training, another eight months to a year should be devoted to unit training, which is the secret of German success."

The American people will support a military program, but they demand assurance that the program is American.

Stamp Plan Grows

On May 16, 1939, the first area designated for the Food Stamp Plan of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation came into being. Since then over a hundred additional areas have been named, and distribution of so-called "surplus" products have been stimulated. Butter, lard and pork are among these products.

With \$235,000,000 to spend during the current fiscal year, stamps are expected to be authorized for use in 200 cities by the end of 1940.

No illusions are given to the plan. It is not a cure-all. It is a relief measure, to the producer whose products have fallen in price because the needy have not the money to buy.

Organization Develops Men

The organization of the Farmers Union has progressed because of its encouragement of cooperation allied with individual initiative. Through the organization men have risen high who would have been little heard of. Cooperation and democracy place the individual of highest importance; failure comes when an individual leader fixes his position on a par with the organization and his success becomes that of the organization.

An interesting opinion, on this

subject is written by Paul Garrett in the Managerial Association.

"With the recent infiltration of foreign philosophies has come an unfamiliar psychology into this democratic land," he writes. "I refer to the insidious doctrine that would have us believe the state is more important than the people, and the group more important than the individual. Influences around us seem skillfully, even if unintentionally, directed to submerging the importance of man. He is led to conclude that his own efforts count for little. He has come to suppose that a struggle will only increase the odds against him."

"The instinct to pioneer, he is made to think, may have been one in earlier days, but now the thrill of achievement must come in the form of loyalties to regimented groups. Man's individual initiative is no longer the thing. "Never mind that down through history every contribution to better living and better thinking has come from the sacrifices and labors and enterprise of some determined individual. Never mind that it was Pasteur and not a medical association that gave us the theory of bacteria. Never mind that it was Lindbergh and not a committee that flew the ocean. Never mind that it was Ford and not a planning board that started mass production. Never mind that it was Bell and not a scientific society that enabled us to send the human voice around the world....

"We know that the greatest good for all by the American pattern of progress has been stimulated, not by dictators directing a group's course, but by the minds of many individual men separately in search of achievement. Has any better pattern ever been found?"

Fools and Scoundrels

William Hirth, president of the Missouri Farmers Association and editor of the Missouri Farmer, warns farm leaders to be on their guard constantly against two types of men—first, against the fellow who works himself into a position of responsibility and who reaches a point where he has an axe to grind, and whether this involves money or "glory" doesn't matter, either makes him a dangerous man; second, the well-meaning aspirant leader who has "wheels" in his head, and whose unsound ideas can very easily wreck a great agency or organization. "In short," he advises, "Constantly be on the lookout for damned scoundrels and damned fools."

Neighborhood Notes

In Marshall County

The Hopewell Farmers Union Local No. 809 passed a resolution that reads as follows:

"We, the members of the Hopewell Farmers Union Local oppose any intervention or such acts in foreign affairs that might lead United States into the present war."

Glen L. Leupold, Secretary.

In Ottawa County

Resolution of Sympathy. Whereas our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst Sister Emily Bremerman, a long time member of the Farmers Union.

Be it therefore resolved that we, the members of the Ottawa County Farmers Union extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this hour of bereavement and sorrow.

M. A. Harvey
I. E. Sewell
Myrl Smith

In Riley County

IF our home market belongs to South America for the sake of peace, then we suggest that the idle Wallace acres created thereby be deeded to Hitler for the sake of peace with Europe and save the expense of the administration of the AAA.

Resolution above passed by Center Hill Local Union No. 47.

Merle E. Isaacson, Secretary.

Senator Capper Makes a Report of War Feeling

Places John Vesecky's Six-Point Program in Congressional Record

Senator Arthur Capper gave the Senate a report of the war feeling in Kansas, July 11, when he placed a number of letters from the "folks at home" in the Congressional Record.

"I desire to call attention of the Senate to some of the appeals I have received in the mail in the past few days," he said. "From my good friend, John Vesecky, president of the National Farmers Union, I received a six-point program, which I intend to place in the Record. Mr. Vesecky holds that a balance between industry and agriculture should be part of any national defense program."

"The American farmer is ready to defend his home and country with his life," says Mr. Vesecky, "but the homes and country must be ours to enjoy and defend."

"Through most of my correspondence these days runs the main thought that Congress should stay in session during the emergency. "The national defense program should not include sending American boys and young men overseas to fight in a European war. I shall continue to do everything I can to keep the United States out of Europe's conflicts. I will not vote to send American boys across the seas to fight in foreign wars. Furthermore I am for a tax program that will protect the American people against the war profiteers. We create a large tax increase in the gasoline tax raises this tax from 1 cent per gallon to 1 1/2 cents per gallon. This means that the farmers during the coming year will pay \$25 million in federal gasoline taxes for off-the-highway uses. The farmer will of course pay the same increase tax as all other consumers upon highway use of gasoline for trucks and autos."

"But compulsory military service in time of peace—I say I find a lot of opposition to that. I might add that I feel the same way about it. Why turn this country into an armed camp? It is necessary for us to import the Hitler system into America?"

DEMAND STAMP PLAN

1000 Cities Ask for It; 100 Being Supplied

FR—At present 100 cities are covered by the Food Stamp Plan, while another 1,000 communities have asked to be included, according to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

With farm prices continuing to sag as exports are further curtailed, farmers have been particularly insistent that the Stamp Plan be extended. The amendment to the Relief Bill adding \$100,000,000 to the funds of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation was passed by the Senate but later cut in half by the House.

Though complaining about the inadequacy of this amount, Senate conferees yielded, and both bodies have now approved the reduced sum. Congress has already agreed to appropriate \$187,000,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1940. This amount, which is slightly less than the \$205,000,000 voted last year has been proposed before the recent breaks occurred in the commodity markets. The additional \$50,000,000 just acted upon by Congress will allow little expansion of the stamp program and is inadequate to meet the surplus problem.

By late summer it is estimated that 4,000,000 persons will be under the Stamp Plan, thereby getting an extra 2 1/2 cents worth of surplus food to add to their meals which now average only 5 cents each. Even if the plan were limited to relief families, the FSCC estimates that there are more than 20,000,000 persons eligible for inclusion; and if the plan were extended to all ill-fed, low-income families, at least 45,000,000 persons could be included.

This year 3,000,000 school children got their noonday lunches free, made in whole or in part from surplus foods. There are, however, at least 9,000,000 undernourished children in our low-income areas who would be eligible to participate in such a program if it could be extended to more cities, and officials of the FSCC have urged such action "as a matter of national health defense."

NEW CAPITAL SET-UP

National Farmers Union Information Office in Charge of Robert Handschin

Announcement is made by John Vesecky, president of the National Farmers Union, that the national organization is no longer using the services of Farm Research, but has separate offices for its informational and legislative Washington headquarters, in charge of Robert Handschin.

The office door also carries the name of National Federation of Grain Cooperatives.

Cupid Wins Offensive

Reports from all over the country indicate that Dan Cupid is scoring a blitzkrieg and that marriage applications increase with every new threat of war.

For the country as a whole, a 50 per cent increase in applications is reported over the same period last year, indicating that Americans prefer marital to martial discord.—FR.

"Corn here is singing on its last verse," writes Victor E. Hawkins, Randolph, in a letter of July 15.

Everything Is Done In a Big Way on California Corporation Farm

Everything is big . . . out on El Solvo Ranch in Stanislaus County, California.

For example, one field grows annually 250 tons of canary bird seed. One thousand acres are devoted entirely to beans and there are 900 acres of orchards. Twelve thousand turkeys are matured for the market in November and December, and El Solvo raises one thousand hogs a year.

Those are only a few reasons why El Solvo is one of the largest ranches in the world under intensive diversified agriculture. There are never less than 250 employees on the 4500-acre ranch, and this number reaches 850 during the peak harvest season.

Another example of the size of El Solvo is the irrigation system. Three pump houses are located on the El Solvo water right, about 12 miles west of Modesto and these pump up to 25,000 gallons a minute through large underground pipes. This is sufficient for domestic water supply to a city of 300,000 people.

Transportation is a vital factor in large-scale ranching and El

Solvo recently bought 18 new Dodge trucks from R. B. MacBride, Dodge-Plymouth distributor in Modesto. Quite a large truck order for a "farmer," but the Dodge trucks on El Solvo cover more miles than many contract haulers.

Trucks are used not only for the vast amount of water right and supply hauling, both on and off the ranch, but also for carrying men to and from the fields. Sometimes during harvests the truck fleet must make several round trips each meal time. During some seasons most of the truck crews work till midnight, hauling fruit from fields to packing houses and railroads. Much of the highway hauling to canneries is done entirely by the night shift.

Small pick-up trucks are used by the various foremen and sub-foremen. The water master, who allocates irrigation water to the various fields, covers from 65 to 100 miles every day in his Dodge one-half ton pick-up truck. Al Parde, superintendent of transportation, often covers nearly 200 miles a day without going off the ranch.

New Taxes Hit Many Articles

Rep. Carlson Comments Bill Will Take Back Large Part of Agricultural Aid

FR—The new tax bill, according to Representative Carlson of Kansas, will take back a large part of the aid which Congress has given to agriculture. A study of this bill indicates that it lays heavy hands upon the already hardpressed farmer.

This bill which would propose to raise \$1 billion annually within the next five years, leans heavily upon such consumption goods as automobile tires, tubes, toilet preparations, automobiles, auto parts, radios, refrigerators, firearms, matches, electrical energy, lubricating oils, conveyances, and playing cards, amusements, insurance policies, spirits, beer and tobacco.

We created a large tax increase in the gasoline tax raises this tax from 1 cent per gallon to 1 1/2 cents per gallon. This means that the farmers during the coming year will pay \$25 million in federal gasoline taxes for off-the-highway uses. The farmer will of course pay the same increase tax as all other consumers upon highway use of gasoline for trucks and autos.

Furthermore, Congress has by "broadening the tax base" reached down and taxed incomes pro-

only \$800 a year, or \$15.40 per week on single persons and \$2,000 per year on married persons. Moreover the main increases in tax rates were applied to those families formerly in the lowest tax brackets. The rate of the increase at the two ends of the tax scale is a direct reversal of the "ability-to-pay" criterion.

Proposed Income Tax Increases

Income	Increase
\$3,000	250.00%
4,000	45.45
5,000	25.00
7,000	23.26
10,000	15.66

Higher Brackets

100,000	21.73
250,000	5.64
500,000	2.35
1,000,000	1.0
2,000,000	.49
5,000,000	.19

Married persons with no dependents.

Corporate taxes likewise will be increased under the new bill, but much less steeply. Treasury experts estimate that whereas the new taxes on individual income will yield a total of \$383 million or substantially more than one-third of the total, only \$205 million will be derived from corporate income taxes. These Treasury experts also estimate that of the \$25 million or so expected from "broadening the income tax base," \$8 million will be spent in the administration of approximately eight million new returns.

The LaFollette amendment pro-



Greater Storage Than Last Year, But You Filled the Big Bins Even More Quickly!

Looming up white and tall and USEFUL, it stands as concrete testimony that it pays farmers to market their grain cooperatively. Out of the many, many terminal elevators in Kansas, this is one of two owned cooperatively—One of two owned by the farmers who grow the grain that is stored, cleaned, conditioned, or mixed in them.

No single man will grow rich from the operations of this elevator. Stockholders will not be delighted with big dividends. Its earnings will be spread to the thousands of farmers who market their grain through their local Farmers Union Elevators and then send it on

to their cooperative at the terminal markets. It took years of fighting for the farmers to get the right to operate on the grain markets for themselves. It took more years to build up the business to where it would warrant this elevator facility. Now that we have it, let's remember that it isn't there just to be looked at—even though it looks pretty swell. Neither is it there just so you can be proud of something because you own it. It is there to be USED—used by every Farmers Union Elevator located at a point that will work through Topeka to the Missouri River.

Loan Wheat—Storage—Consignments—Sales—Hedging

A Complete Cooperative Grain Marketing Service

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

KANSAS CITY SALINA TOPEKA

Canada's population is 10,376,000.

TRAVELOGUE

By J. P. Fengel

The harvest season is no time for Farmers Union meetings as farmers are too busy with their work to think about anything but the saving of small grain crops and the prices they are to receive for those crops.

However on June 22, I had an invitation to attend a social meeting of Elevation Local in Shawnee county, where Mr. H. R. Hofmeister is president and Mr. George Ehrman is secretary.

Meeting at Elevation

There was a very nice crowd in attendance for their program which was outstanding. The program consisted of piano solos by Mr. Don Hartzell and a splendid picture show in colors from the picturesque island of Porto Rico. This is a beautiful island and one of the most colorful in flowers and vegetation that I had ever seen.

President Hofmeister is one of the most enthusiastic and energetic Local Presidents it has been my pleasure to meet and know and anxious to do his best that we might develop the Farmers Union membership and the Cooperative movement to the place where it will function after the fashion of our founding fathers.

Was also very glad to meet friends Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Clark and Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Swan and others too numerous to mention. After the meeting adjourned we were treated to ice cream and cake and how it was appreciated and enjoyed by all.

We had a delightful time together and hope to meet with Elevation Local again some time soon. I was very glad to see Pauline with Mr. and Mrs. Louis Vernon and sorry they were too busy to attend the meeting.

I stayed over night in Topeka and came home the following day which was Sunday and visited our elevator managers on the way and found Al Yenke at Maple Hill busy receiving wheat, at Paxico our Marion county boy, Earl Kaiser, also busy, at Alma, the boys at the elevator busy too and while in Alma drove out to see Director Palenske at his home, but Ross was gone and simply could not be found.

At Alta Vista Verle Moyer was also receiving wheat but was home trying to pick up some rest so didn't disturb him and came on home to do a little harvesting myself.

Into Northeast Kansas

On July 2 contacted the state office for a conference with Secretary Troutman and the William J. Solter of Denver, Colorado, and with Mr. Solter to Topeka on business and from there to St. Joe where we met Manager Steele of the Livestock house and some of the stockmen in that territory and on up to Savannah, Mo. for a visit with our good friend Doyle Gass, who is so well known to many of our Farmers Union folks.

No 4th of July celebration for me this year as was busy all that day and away from home until the 5th.

Let us plan and arrange for many meetings during the rest of the summer and fall.

It would be fine and also profitable for our folks to plan for and attend the Junior Camp for at least one day this year.

Meet me at Eureka Park, Manhattan July 28 to August 2. In addition to the usual Camp activities there will be several important conferences during the week. Arrange to pay the Camp a visit, won't you?

GRANT BLISS IS DEAD

Treasurer of F. U. Insurance Co. for 23 Years

Grant Bliss, Woodston, a charter director of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company, Salina, died late last month in a Hays hospital. Burial was at Woodston.

Mr. Bliss held policy number 26, and was one of the original board members, being elected April 18, 1914, of the Farmers Union Insurance company. He was elected treasurer January 18, 1916, which office he held until January, 1939, twenty-three years.

The island of Madagascar is nearly as large as the state of Texas.

DISCUSSION NO. 10 Co-operatives

Cooperatives Profit by Sound Business Practices

Sound business policies in a cooperative enterprise are equally as important as they are in any other type of business. They are an important factor in building confidence and goodwill among farmer members and patrons, and are essential if the cooperative business is to operate at its maximum efficiency. A third reason for sound business policies in a farmers' cooperative is that such practices establish a greater degree of equality to those who do business with the cooperative. A farmers' cooperative does business largely with those who own the organization. For that reason it is increasingly important that a cooperative take precautions in using only business policies which will assure as nearly equal treatment to all patrons as is possible.

The above are three sound reasons why sound business policies are important to the successful operation of a farmers' cooperative, but some of us may be wondering just what is meant by sound business policies. Just what general practices are referred to as sound business policies. The discussion here will only include a few general policies and will not go very far into those dealing with detailed operations.

The first business policy and the basis for the accurate information needed to adequately study others is well-kept records. Records should be as simple and easy to keep as possible, but it is imperative that they be accurate and in sufficient detail that a trial balance may be easily proven whenever wanted. The records must also be of sufficient detail to show the management just what each group of commodities are doing.

Have you ever had the experience of going into a place of business and inquiring about your account or in asking the manager to give you information and have had to wait a long time while the manager looked through three or four books? Compare that to a case where the manager takes out one book and goes down the index to your name, opens the book there, and from the records is able to give you quickly the exact information you want. It's needless to ask the question of which set of records will gain your confidence. The same thing may be said for financial statements made from a cooperative's records. If they are in detail and can be easily checked for accuracy, they also build confidence and goodwill with the members and patrons, and in addition are valuable as an aid in helping the management decide on other business policies.

The practice of providing adequate capital and reserves is another general policy when carried out builds confidence among the members toward their own business. If the cooperative has sufficient capital and reserves, the membership

has a feeling of security in knowing they are not having interest expense and that their company is free from debt.

The maintaining of gross margins which are adequate to insure the operating expense and better still a small saving at the end of the year is another business policy which most cooperative organizations feel is imperative. Margins are determined by the competition at hand; however, the successful cooperatives invariably have a minimum margin below which they will not go. That minimum gross margin is usually high enough to insure cost of operation. Many cooperatives try to set a more or less uniform margin and buy and sell by that guide all during the year. In this way all their members and patrons are receiving equal treatment. Whereas, if they took one margin one day and considerably more or less a month later, one member and patron would contribute more or less to the savings which would be shared equally at the end of the year.

The question of credit or cash trading is a business policy on which there is considerable argument. Cash trading is sometimes an inconvenience to the members and patrons of a cooperative. On the other hand credit trading is an extra expense in bookkeeping collection, loss in bad accounts, and in some cases loss of business when the accounts get too large. This is a business policy in which most cooperative managements have considerable trouble. It is certainly impossible to treat the cash and the credit patron equal, as credit accounts even though absolutely good do incur additional expense, which at the end of the year is paid equally by every member. This is true though some of them may have paid cash.

Speculation with inventories of grain or any other commodity inventory is a business policy which most cooperative managements try at all times to keep at a minimum. As long as a cooperative owns an inventory of grain or merchandise, it is forced to be at the mercy of price fluctuations. But, the management can minimize risk by not having on hand too large an amount of any product which will have to be carried a long time. If an inventory is turned as often as possible the risks are less than when carrying the same inventory a long time.

The above mentioned policies, systematic records, sufficient capital and reserves, adequate gross margins, definite cash or credit policies, and a minimum of speculation with inventories, are only a few of the more general policies important to a cooperative. These few are discussed here only very briefly. Into the local discussion these and other policies can well be discussed more in detail.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

Should a Cooperative Extend Credit to its Members and Patrons?

a. Is it possible for a farmer today to operate his farm successfully without some credit consideration?

b. What are the dangers of extending credit?

Junior and Juvenile Department

ESTHER EKBLAD, Director

Junior Motto: "He Loves His Country
Best Who Strives to Make It Best"

THE WORLD OF TOMORROW

Tomorrow—
May the sun rise upon a
World of peace.

A world where strong men
May labor tirelessly,
Contented in their chosen task.

Where women may bear healthy sons,
Secure in the knowledge
Their heritage will be other
Than a bloodstained battlefield.

Where laughing children
May go down the road of life
Their eyes bright with the promise
Of a happy future.

Today—out of a world of strife,
Dear God, grant us peace,
Tomorrow.

—Edna Turner Brown

CAMP OPENS SUNDAY P. M., JULY 28

Is It For War?

To register all men, physically fit and between the ages of eighteen and sixty-five, for peace time military service is the provision of a bill which is now before House and Senate Military Affairs Committees. The last few months have made us a very war conscious people, ready to swallow big doses of war preparations even if they entail billions of dollars. Will we now be found to take this proposal for compulsory military service in one big swallow? Under the Burke-Wadsworth bill, men of the ages specified, a large percentage between twenty-one and thirty-one, would be called from school room or job to serve an eight month period in a military training camp. Does this look like the way to peace? Is this the way our civil liberties are protected? Let us make it a point to study the bill, copies of which can be gotten from Senators and Representatives. Then let us not draw our conclusions too quickly, but nevertheless be on our toes so that not in this session of Congress or in the next, can the Burke-Wadsworth bill or a similar peace time military bill be rushed through.

Youth and Spare Time

Recently we received a book entitled, "Youth Tell Their Story." The book is based on a survey made in Maryland by the American Youth Commission. Included in the interviews were 15,328 Maryland young people, 16 to 24 years of age and of all income and occupational groups. It has been very interesting to study the charts of the book and to read of the attitudes expressed by the young people on home life, school, employment, religion, and many other things. Just for a moment let us turn our attention to the chapter on "Youth at Play." How do young people today spend their leisure time? Are community recreational facilities adequate? What do young men and women like to do in their spare time? Almost 60 per cent of 1,174 boys who lived on farms reported their chief leisure-time activity was either some kind of individual sport, reading, or reading. Two-thirds of the 155 farm girls interviewed gave reading, handcraft and movies as principal leisure time activities. It is interesting to note that among these young people the greater share of leisure time was spent in individual pastimes, and much less in group social activities. It is surprising to learn that three out of four or 74 per cent did not belong to any organization. Of the farm youth 85 per cent had no membership in clubs; 10.5 per cent belonged to one club; 2.6 per cent were members of two clubs. The survey revealed that young people were interested in movies. Only 2.7 per cent of those interviewed never attend the picture shows.

Seven out of every ten felt that their communities had inadequate recreational programs. Communities were found most lacking in opportunity for social activities, such as for dancing, group sports and swimming. Many young people deplored the fact that there was no place for them to go but night clubs and roadhouses. How do our communities compare with those of Maryland? How, where and where do we play? Do our communities have adequate recreational programs? May we through the Farmers Union Junior and Juvenile departments promote in our rural communities recreation that is wholesome and enjoyable.

The Time Has Come

Can it be true? There are only ten days until we go to camp. We'd better be thinking of those things we want packed with care: extra clothes and pajamas, blankets (was it cold last year?), pillows, musical instruments (if you can play), a camp orchestra, notebooks, and pencils should all be on the list. And autograph albums and kodaks had better be included too. Boys, if any of you have a baseball bat, bring it along. There will be a soft ball game with Farmers Union Co-op. Managers on Friday. Remember, the campers were the losers last year!

May Your Journey Be Pleasant

We are proud that one of our Kansas Juniors should be one of the ten winners in the contest sponsored by the Goodrich Tire and Rubber Company. That lucky person is Raymond Groene of Winfield, Cowley county.

As a Junior member of the Kellogg Local, Raymond has entered enthusiastically into all the Farmers Union Junior activities. He is now working hard to become a Farmers Union Minuteman. We are expecting that he will make his final speech toward that end at the State Convention this October.

Enjoy every minute of your trip, Raymond, and tell us about it when you return.

Party at Olsburg

The young people of the Olsburg community met at the home of the Farmers Union Junior Leader, Miss Alice Pearson, Monday evening, July 1. The evening was spent on the lawn with the group playing games, shooting fire crackers and displaying fireworks. For a short time during the evening the young people discussed with Esther Ekblad, State Junior Leader, the procedure to use in starting Farmers Union Junior and Juvenile work in Olsburg. The group is now looking forward to several summer parties.

At Your Service

Farmers Union Cooperative Educational Service
Glady's Talbot Edwards
Director

"Education—A debt due from the present for future generations."

All State Plans

Talk at the office of the Education Service these days is largely of All-State Camp, and already registration blanks have been sent out to the many State Leaders. The Farmers Union Education Service sponsors this annual activity.

Registration is made by students through their State Junior Leader. All applicants must be at least eighteen years of age; hold a Farmers Union membership card; have attended a state camp or Institute or be a leader or employee of some Farmers Union enterprise. A Doctor's certificate of health must be presented by student on entering camp. Registrations must be in the office of the Director by August first.

Staff members for the 1940 Camp are as follows:

Director—Glady's Talbot, Edwards, Farmers Union Education Service, and National Farmers Union.

Camp Manager—Josephine Erickson, South Dakota.

Assistant Manager—Lulu Evanson, North Dakota.

Girls Dean—Sue—Mildred K. Stolz, Montana.

Boys Dean—Grounds Supervisor—Paul Erickson, South Dakota.

Recreation—Esther Harbo, Montana

Assistant in Recreation—James Graham, Wisconsin.

Publicity Director—Helen Denney, Kansas.

Camp Secretary—Frances Link, Education Service.

Camp Librarian—Alice Joyce, Department of Education.

Cooks—Mrs. George Robson, Montana, and Mrs. Agnes Williams, N. D.

Faculty members include Morris Storer of Washington, Discussion: Mrs. Frances Butts; North Dakota, program planning and handicraft: Signe Anderson, Wisconsin.

Guest speakers at All-State Camp include Badger Clark, South Dakota, poet laureate; Mrs. Dora Haines, R.E.A., Washington; representatives of labor and peace organizations; members of the National Board and others.

The Dates? August 12 to 22, 1940.

The Place? Camp Judson, Pactola, South Dakota, in the beautiful Black Hills.

The National Junior Council will broadcast on the regular Farmers Union Hour over NBC August 24, from Denver, Colorado, bringing the highlights of the camp to the radio audience.

"Future Patronage Savings Bank"

The Kansas Farmers Union sent out one of the most clever publicity pieces we have seen for a long time. It is mimeographed, in the form of a small bank deposit book, and fastened to the inside is a check form made out for five dollars. The account is listed with the name of "Future Patronage Savings Bank," and the check is the registration fee for a Junior at Camp.

Helen Denney of the Kansas Farmers Union has a clever idea this year, explains that when a cooperative pays this fee for a camper, it is making a deposit for future patronage, since the teaching at camp will make this young person a "new book" for your library.

Here are two new books that you will want to add to your Junior Reserve and Juvenile Library. All of you know the fairy tale, "Jack and the Bean Stalk."

"Jack and the Bean Fields" is far

from being a fairy tale, as it tells the story of a little boy whose father, mother, brothers and sisters worked in the fields to pick the beans that go into cans for the shelves of our local grocery store. You young people will want to read the story Jack relates. Price 25c.

"Children of the Harvest" tells the story of two families who worked in the groves and the vegetable fields of California. The little dog they found, the Friendship Center which was such a grand place to play and finally the new home they found and the way they helped to build another Friendship Center, are all part of a very interesting story. Price 50c.

Popular book on the shelves of our library now is "If You Don't Weaken," the autobiography of Oscar Ameringer, Carl Sandburg, in writing the foreword to this book says: "As an entertainer, he has the skill and the quizzical humility of Will Rogers or Mark Twain." You may rent this book from our library for ten cents, or purchase the book at \$2.75.

1940 Camp Guide

Where to Go

The Eureka park, Manhattan, will for the third time be the home of the Kansas Union Camp. Eureka park is located four miles west of Manhattan on Highway 20, about midway between Manhattan and Ogden. A large sign Farmers Union Camp will guide newcomers to the gate of the camp.

When to Go

The Farmers Union Camp will open on Sunday, July 28 and close with breakfast the following Saturday, August 3. Campers should plan to arrive at the Park during the afternoon Sunday. The first meal will be served Sunday evening. Staff members will gladly meet anyone coming to camp by train or bus in Manhattan if the Camp Director is notified of the time and station.

Who May Attend

Juniors, Junior Reserves, (ages 14 to 21), Junior and Juvenile Leaders, and older young people interested in leadership may attend the camp. All must be members of the Farmers Union in good standing. Further, campers must be able to obtain the necessary qualifications as obtained from the state Junior Director. Special discussion periods will be held each day for Farmers Union Junior Leaders.

When to Register

Registrations for camp attendance are due at the Kansas Farmers Union Office by July 20. Registration blanks can be obtained from the State Junior Director, or may be clipped from the Kansas Union Farmer.

What to Pay

The fee for an individual camper is \$5.00 for the camp week. \$2.00 of the fee must accompany the registration. If a camper is unable to attend, the fee is not refundable but may be transferred to a substitute camper. Campers will pay the balance of \$3.00 when checked into camp Sunday evening, July 28. This dollar fee will cover all major expenses except transportation. Every camper should have a few extra nickels and dimes for incidental expenses.

Bring to Share

All campers should come to camp supplied with pencils and notebooks. Cameras and graph albums are popular about the camp. Camp programs will be much more entertaining if those who play musical instruments will bring them along. Musical readings, stunts and other program specialties will be heartily welcomed.

What to Wear

Cool, comfortable and washable clothing is needed for summer camp life. Camp life is rough; dresses and suits which are not easily and inexpensively cleaned are out of place. The following are suggestions of what campers will need:

Wash dresses and slacks

Comfortable sport shoes

A jacket or light coat

Raincoat and galoshes, (rain was abundant in '39)

Bathing suit and cap

Washcloths and bath towels

Soap and personal toilet articles

Cup or glass for brushing teeth

A small mirror

Coat Hangers

Blanket, sheets and pillow for cot.

The beds will be individual camp cots. Campers should bring a heavy comforter or blanket.

Use as a mattress, and two or three light warm blankets for covers.

In '39 the nights were very cold; it is well to come prepared. Don't bring bedding. The bedding is supplied with shower baths which will add much to physical comfort.

Guests and Extra Meals

Visitors are welcome at the camp all times of the day. If a group comes and wishes to take meals with the campers, a notice to the Camp Director ahead of time will be appreciated. Meal tickets will sell for 25c. Visitors may bring picnic lunches.

In Touch with Home

Friends and the family at home can reach persons at camp by directing mail in care of the Farmers Union Camp, Eureka Park, Manhattan, Kansas. Telephone calls should be made to the residence of C. E. Jones, Caretaker, Eureka Park.

Responsibilities of and For Campers

Every precaution will be taken for the health and well-being of the campers. Deans will be present to look after the comfort of the boys and girls. However, the camp cannot assume the responsibility of illness or accidents. Persons not in good health should not come to camp.

The Hours of the Camp Day

Interwoven into all activities of the camp day is friendliness, fellowship and information of the Farmers Union.

The morning hours of each day are spent in discussion classes with economic problems, cooperatives and leadership methods as the basic topics.

What to do in leisure hours is a question asked in rural as well as urban communities. The play hours of the camp are planned and

directed with just as much care as are the study periods. Handicraft, sports, swimming, tours, programs, singing games and folk dances lend toward keeping the days active and lively.

Student government was introduced last year. Through a Board of Directors and student body meetings, camp policies were formulated and administered.

The same procedure will follow this year. The duties of the camp, such as dish washing and daily cleaning will be shared by the campers.

PLATFORM FOR HAMPSHIRE TYPE DEVELOPMENT

As set up by the Type Committee of Hampshire Swine Registry and Revised to date at the 1940 National Hampshire Type Conference.

1. A superior prolificacy is one of the most valuable of Hampshire characteristics and is to be jealously guarded and maintained as one of the prime requisites of the breed.

2. Ruggedness, feed utilization capacity and the capacity to produce plenty of milk to support big, healthy litters must be insured.

3. Adequate length is to be stressed where growth and carcass prices received by producers, and Government payments to farmers.

4. At least six good roomy teats properly spaced shall be insisted upon on each side of the udder of sows and gilts and of ordinary tests also on boars. On mature sows there shall be definite indication of good udder development.

5. Depth of straight side and fullness and thick fleshing flank tend to a straight underline are to be strongly emphasized.

6. Full medium width of back is desired rather than extreme width and from front to rear arching of the ribs above a straight deep side rather than a broad flat spring of rib.

7. In seeking desirable width, care should be taken from end to end to be insisted upon, insuring fullness of loin and fullness behind the shoulder.

8. A uniform, gradual arch of back from end to end of moderate height is to be preferred rather than a highly arched back.

9. Depth and fullness of ham, extending down to within two inches of hock, is to be very especially emphasized.

10. The tail head shall be set high to avoid steepness of rump and to increase the depth of the ham.

11. Medium length of legs is to be sought, avoiding either legginess or squatness.

12. Quality without fineness is to be sought in the carcass.

13. Feeding ability and the capacity for economy of gains are to be developed for the production of market hogs which can be really finished at from 200-225 lbs. at 6 months of age or which can be carried on for heavier weights when market conditions warrant.

14. The distinctive Hampshire meat type with firm solid fleshing and trim jaw is to be maintained, with no increase in lardiness.

Being a program for special emphasis in addition to the regular Standard of Perfection.

How Much Milk?

"In the year 1936, the United States produced 1,068 billion pounds of it, to fill a great sea basin a half mile wide, about 4 miles long, 30 feet deep," says the Consumers' Guide, published by the Department of Agriculture. "All 221 destroyers in the United States Navy could be nestled in this basin, but there was a surplus of milk."

It was used for food, but not altogether.

"The 106 billion pounds of milk contained 4 billion 100 million pounds of milk protein."

It also contained 3 billion 600 million pounds of milk protein.

"It contained 5 billion 200 million pounds of milk protein."

"It contained a mineral cargo of 700 million pounds of calcium, phosphorus, and other minerals."

"It contained a mineral cargo of 700 million pounds of calcium, phosphorus, and other minerals."

"Where did it go?"

"The milk nutrients not reaching humans in milk products go to animals as feed. Milk builds good animal health, just as it builds good human health."

"But, shaming so much milk to feed animals, feed is socially wasteful when millions of human beings are going without adequate supplies of the minerals that come so abundantly in such useable form in milk."

"Rickets and hollow chests and crooked legs mutely challenge our eyes as we use and misuse the great storehouse of bone-building materials in the milk which farmers make available. How to put every ounce of them to good use is a problem on which many minds are needed."

As the economist, the milk industry's as well as the Government's, the consumer's as well as the producer's?"

Do You Can at Home

"Steam pressure canners, to give best results, must be constructed so as to maintain a constant temperature during all the time the food is 'cooking' inside. With cookers that are too small, it is difficult to achieve this."

An 18-quart size is about the largest size that can be handled by the canner must be lifted whole full. Filled with cans, it weighs 30 to 40 pounds. About 5 quart glass jars of 8 pint glass jars will fit comfortably in the canner.

Buy a canner that is firmly constructed, large enough to meet your needs, and with the kettle molded in one piece without seams or joints. Most important feature to look for is a close-fitting cover that sets snugly into the cooker and leaves no room for steam to escape. These with a hand that adjusts the cover by turning a single screw made for convenience.

Other types are fastened by a number of clamps or lugs which require a little more time to adjust but hold the cover very securely.

on the kettle. Either type will meet your need as long as there is no leakage of steam."

MEANS MUCH FIGURING

Farm Income in Kansas for 1939 of \$294,308,000

Farmers in the United States realized a gross farm income in 1939 of \$7,769 million dollars, or 10 per cent more than the gross income of \$3,622 million dollars in 1938. Farmers in Kansas realized a gross farm income in 1939 of \$294,308,000, compared to the 1938 figure of \$276,620,000 and in 1937 of \$258,933,000.

Of the \$3 figure of 294,308 million dollars of gross income, government payments made up \$29,577,000, and \$264,731,000, the balance of the gross income.

Of this figure, crops accounted for \$84,501,000, and live stock and livestock products, \$180,230,000.

These figures are estimates by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Gross farm income in 1936 amounted to \$9,915 million dollars, and in 1937 to 10,569 million dollars.

The gross income estimates include cash income from the sale of farm products during the calendar year, the value of farm products retained for consumption on farms where grown at average prices received by producers, and Government payments to farmers.

OPENS WASHINGTON OFFICE

Cooperative League Hires Research and Information Man

John Carlson will open a research and information office in Washington, D. C., July 1, for the Cooperative League of the U. S. A., and becomes the first full-time representative of the consumer cooperative movement has had in the nation's capital city.

Directors of the League voted to open a Washington office in March, 1939, but not until their meeting in Chicago June 17-18, this year, were they able to announce the selection of a man to fill this important post.

Mr. Carlson is a newspaperman of wide experience who knows official Washington. He leaves the staff of the newspaper "Labor" to assume the new position. For many years he was secretary to Senator James Couzens of Michigan. Later he was consumers' council for the national bituminous coal commission where he made a splendid record in behalf of consumers. He has been interested for years in the economic problems of producers and consumers in both city and country.

—Farmers Union Herald.

Democracy is a form of government that exists in payment for its benefits an intelligent interest on the part of the people, a spirit of fair play and give-and-take, and readiness to subordinate group interest to the general welfare.

—Kansas City Star.

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