THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization — Education — Co-operation

VOLUME XXVIII — SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1936 — NUMBER 51

CONSTITUTIONAL!

By JOHN FROST

Child labor is still constitutional in this land of the free and home of the brave. The right of employers to hire children away from their homes and away from their schools, and put them to toiling in labor shops, and thus discharge laboring men who are trying to earn a living for their families, is still involate and one of the landmarks of our liberties.

The divine right of great monopolies to whip out cooperative and independent competittors by raising buying prices or lowering selling prices beyond the margin of any profit, and make up their losses by lowering buying prices and raising selling on customers, where the trusts do not have competitors, is still maintained sacred by he Supreme Court in many decisions as a bulwark of our freedom.

The right of manufacturers and processors to a protective and prohibitive tariff that adds billions of dollars each year, to the costs of consumers and to the profits of the manufacturers and processors, has been maintained for 145 years, and is an ancient and enduring pillar of our constitutional regard and esteem for special interests. But the righ of farmers to a similar farmers' tariff has been very properly and promptly denied, and $200,000,000 of the farmers' money has been handed over by the Supreme Court to the poor processors in pursuance of the constitutional demand "to establish justice."

The right of Wall Street bankers to dominate our money and credit system and make money alternately cheap and then dear, and to make our credt alternately plentiful and they scare, as their lawful right to trap people into debt and then foreclose on them, and to make the people pay increasing tolls to corporation greed, stands as constitutional, notwithstanding the Constitution directs Congress to "coin money and regulate the value thereof," and to enact bankruptcy laws.

The right of unscrupulous and greedy malefactors of great wealth to form holding companies to vastly increase their wealth and income by issuing to themselves on the inside and selling to the unsuspecting public on the outside great quantities of watered sock, as a clear steal, and by making a faked showing of an enlarged cost of overhead, upon which the public is required to pay increasingly greater tolls, is still under the protecting wings of the Constitution and the courts.

The farmers dole is unconstitutional, but the rich men's dole is still constitutional. The $55,000,000,000 of public bonds is tax exempt to their rich owners, At 3 percent tax exemption this would be a right sizeable dole of $1,650,000,000 annually. The intangible one half of America's wealth is practically tax exempt, a rich men's dole basking securely in the lap of the sacred Supreme Court, a rich men's dole that towers above the wildest dreams of any poor men's dole.

The ship subsidy, the double income of National bank stock and of bonds deposited with Federal Reserve banks as security for issues of Federal Reserve notes, the profits of speculators on boards of trade and on stock exchanges, and of monopoly everywhere, and all of the grafts of the rich, are never in danger of being declared unconstitutional. How precious are the rich in the sight of the Supreme Court! In this sacred court it is impossible to curb Cutten and the speculators who gamble off the products of the farmers sweat and toil. It is impossible for the farmers and the laborers and the common people to secure justice as against concentrated wealth. How marvelous are the interpretations of justice and of the Constitution by the corporation click that constitutes the majority of the infallible and irresponsible Supreme Court.

And now the corporation majority of the Supreme Court, in a mocking travesty on justice, has declared, in effect, that neither the state nor the nation can enact a minimum wage law for the protecting of laboring women. For, forsooth, it would be denying to these poor women the precious liberty of barganing and the constitutional right of contracting their labor at starvation wages in the service of the greedy sweat shops. Thus has the Constitution that Washington and Jefferson constructed to establish justice been wrested into a cruel juggernaut to crush the poor and enthrone the rapacious trusts. The immortal Lincoln, with a heart that beat in sympathy with the oppressed, thundered his denunciation of the Dredd Scott decision of the Supreme Court that irrevocably established slavery in this land of the free. And he defeated this infamous edict of the tyrant Supreme Court by his Emancipation Proclamation, that not even that high and mighty tribunal dared to declare unconstitutional.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING

The 466 cooperative grain elevators in Kansas during the period of 1931 to 1934, inclusive, handled between 50 and 60 per cent of the wheat grown in the state. Their membership was 60,000 to 65,000, or opproximately 70 per cent of the farmers who grew wheat in Kansas in 1929, as reported in the federal census.

Farmers are the only ones who will ever build up the Farmers Union. If you lag behind, you hurt your own cause.

NEW WHEATS WIDELY GROWN HAVE PASSED RIGID FIELD TESTS

Federal and State Breeders Pool Efforts for Development of Grain

Results of the cooperative wheat improvement program agreed upon a few years ago by the United States Department of Agriculture and agricultural experiment stations in the wheat states are increasingly evident this year. Growers will harvest thousands of acres of new and better varieties developed by a pooling of efforts.

Among these improved wheats are Thatcher, a spring variety which demonstrated its rust resistance last summer, and of which there is at least 100,000 acre; Tenmarq, a high yielding Kansas wheat of excellent quality, 200,000 acres; Kawvale, a semi-hard winter variety quite resistant to Hessian fly and leaf rust, 50,000 acres; Cheyenne, a Nebraska wheat noted for its winter hardiness and stiff straw, 75,000 acres. On the Pacific Coast are the very new white winter wheats, Rex outstanding for its winter hardiness, and Hymar, especially resistant to bunt, a few thousand acres of each.

These better wheats are being developed by the Bureau of Plant Industry and state agronomists in outdoor laboratories that stretch hundreds of miles through the Middle West and Northwest. There are three separate programs, one each for hard red winter wheat and hard red spring wheat and one for the Pacific region.

Research in the hard red winter region is typical. It includes 24 breeding or testing stations scattered from College Station and Amarillo, Texas, on the south to St. Paul, Minn., and Havre, Montana, on the north. At each of the breeding stations, usually one in each state, there is a state or federal man who devotes much or all of his time to wheat improvement. Here crosses and selections are made, and genetic and disease problems are studied. Promising varieties and strains are then grown at other stations where they may be studied under different climatic conditions. Pathologists are located throughout the area to study diseases as well as to assist in breeding for disease resistance. Milling and baking laboratories are available at Bozeman, Mont., Fargo, N. Dakota, St. Paui, Minn., Lincoln, Nebr., Manhattan, Kans., and at Washington, D. C.

All improvement work in the area is coordinated into one large program. Within the state, problems of local nature and interest are studied. From the federal standpoint attention is given to problems of regional interest.

At various stations it is possible to concentrate on the study of specific problems, obtaining information usable for the entire area. At College Station and Denton, Texas, leaf and stem rust are nearly always present so these stations are ideal for testing the rust resistance of wheats. At Denton, lodging is often a factor due to heavy rainfall. Here it is possible to study factors causing lodging and to learn something of the ability of varieties to resist lodging. At Bozeman, Mont., it is relatively easy to obtain a good infection of bunt or stinking smut. At Moccason, Mont., or St. Paul, Minn., winter-killing is usually a factor.

Artificial freezing equipment is available at St. Paul, Minn., Lincoln, Nebr., and Manhattan, Kans., making possible a study of cold resistance under controlled conditions. Winter-killing is the most costly of many hazards plant breeders are trying to reduce, in the opinion of Dr. S. C. Salmon of the Division of Cereal Crops and Diseases. He points out that losses from winter-killing are often overlooked because they come a long time before harvest.

The agronomists go further than developing wheats which resist disease and adverse weather. They demand also that a new wheat must have milling and baking quality. The various tests as to quality are applied as soon as enough seed is available. Some wheat i discarded at harvest on looks alone. Baking tests are made. If a wheat is decidedly inferior in quality, it is dropped.

"What constitutes quality often is confusing to the breeder," says K. S. Quisenberry, department agronomist for the hard red winter wheat region. The grain must be of good color and must test well, but bakers differ as to quality tests. Some ask for high protein. Others ask for a certain type with respect to mixing tolerance. That is the reason it is difficult to get one wheat to suit all people."

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PRINCIPLES OF OUR ORGANIZATION AS DRAFTED YEARS AGO

Believing that we cannot too often repeat the aims and purposes which the founders had in mind when they met in Raines County, Texas, almost thirty four years ago to lay the foundation for one of the greatest farm organizations of modern times The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America. An organization founded on those principles can never die. It may be trampled into the dust, it may be ridiculed, its members may be discriminated against because of its lowly origin; but it will rize again because the principles upon which it is founded are eternally right. We below, reprint the original draft of the principles and purposes of organization as drawn up by the Organization Committee:

ARTICLE I.

Preamble and Name

In the course of modern industrial development we find it necessary that the farmer not only apply the principles of scientific agriculture, but that he systematize his business by cooperation and apply the principles of scientific commerce.

Expensive and wasteful methods of exchange have been a constant drain on the farming class, and speculation has been allowed to demoralize markets and prevent the normal operation of the law of supply and demand.

ARTICLE II

Purposes

To secure equality, establish justice and apply the Golden Rule.

To discourage the credit and mortgage system.

To assist our members in buying and selling.

To educate the agricultural classes in scientific farming.

To teach the farmers classification of crops, domestic economy and the process of marketing.

To systematize methods of produc-

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE CIRCULATES STORY CONTAINING JOKER

Article Connects Cooperative Buying With Socialism and Communism

Some time ago that arch enemy of farmers and all common folks, The Chicago Tribune, circulated the following reprint of an article from their Sunday issue. We are here reproducing it to show our members to what lengths the corporation subsidized press will go in its efforts to stop the spread of Cooperative principles in the cities, and what subtle lies and inuendoes they use to make their readers believe that cooperative purchasing is another name for Socialism and because of that it is connected with Communism and of course leads to Collectivism. We ask our readers to read the article carefully and see if they can find not the Nigger in the wood pile, but the Niggers, as this article is as full of them as an Arkansas shack is of Pickaninnies.

By William Harmon Norton

The word socialism is capable of accurate definition and is not necessarily surcharged with emotion. Why, hen should it be sidestepped like the Elizabethan synonym for "soused?" Norman Thomas has been known to camouflage it as "cooperation" throughout an entire address. And a favorite substitute among those now engaged in sanctifying socialism is "the cooperative commonwealth." The phrase is innocuous and has been agreeably perfumed with altruism and religion.

Admittedly socialism is cooperative. It does away with individual enterprise and initiative and hence with indvidual competition. It is thoroughly cooperative like an army or a machine. But why should Socialists assert that theirs is the only cooperative commonwealth? They paint the present economic order as a horrid primordial jungle in which monstrous capitalistic saurians, red in tooth and claw, with individualistic ravine, stalk about unrestrained. This picture is modernly artistic in that it exemplifies the principle of distortion and the avoidance of the resemblance to reality. As a matter of fact our present social order, built on the foundation stones of private ownership and control within the law, is cooperative also. America without socialistic remodelings is a cooperative commonwealth.

Among primitive men the radius of cooperation was short. Cooperation was limited to the members of each little group of food gatherers in the forest. Among the Neanderthalers the man chipped the flints and brought home the kill, while the woman tended the fire and the babies. The family or tribe was self-sufficing and expected no help from without.

Today capitalistic civilization covers the nation with a web of cooperation whose radii reach to the earth's ends. Even so simple a detail as the American breakfast table enlists the errvices of tens of thousands of cooperators, as any high school boy will cheerfully explain. The breakfast grapefruit has been brought by a conveyor which includes as necessary links of the chain not only retailer and wholesaler and the little companies of packers, pickers, sprayers, and cultivators in the Florida and Texas orchard but also workers in mills and factories manufacturing boxes, wrappers, argicultural implements and chemical fertilizers and insecticides; men on freight trains and trucks; men forging rails and rolling stock and digging iron ore in mines; men in offices directing all these multifarious activities. There are innumerable co-laborers also in all that ministers to the life at higher than the bodily levels. That the morning Tribcne can be laid on the breakfast table is due to thousands of co-workers —the office staff, compositors, a world-wide news service, men in foreign paper mills, and loggers in distant forests. How exquisitely adjusted is the cooperation which brings to the home at the turn of a knob a symphony by the Chicago orchestra, cheering in a California auditorium, or chants from the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem!

Under capitalism all sharers in the cooperative entreprise we call civilization are expected to be paid according to service rendered. The value of the nickel exchanged for the grapefruit is divided into parts about as minute and many as the nickel's molecules, and of these even the remotest cooperator gets his share. In so wide a distribution and one directly supervised by the omniscience it is highly probable that some coworkers are paid too much and some too little. But the compensations are regulated by impersonal economic law. They can be changed when found unjust without wrecking the social order, and they are accepted, if not always fully acceptable(by the recipients. Cooperation is uncoerced.

Plainly the issue between socialism and capitalism is not that of cooperation Any civilized social order requires cooperation. The issue is whether cooperation shall be compulsory or free, whether compensation shall be according to need or according to service rendered. And whether, like the heart with its systole and dastole, like the atom with its proton and electron, human society does not require ethics does not find place for both the self-regarding and the other regarding motive.

Cooperation, regardless of motive, is viewed by the cold appraising economic eye as the meshing of cogs in a very intricate and far-from-perfected machine. It remains for some religious leaders to so transfigure cooperation that in and of itself it shines with spiritual effulgence. Church assemblies pass resolutions favoring consumers' cooperatives and preachers go forth to organize them as part of the cure of souls. It can hardly be that the cooperative is Christian because it claims to lessen the cost of distribution—chain stores do that. It must be because of the magic of "cooperation."

Thus teaches that devout apostle of the cooperative, Kagawa, who has come over into our American Macedonia to help us to it. His reported speeches at Indianapolis in December pictured the cooperation of the cooperatives as love. They "apply the love motive to industry." "Christianity and the cooperative movement are completely interlocked." "Christinaity will fail without the cooperatives." Many of his listeners must have been profoundly concerned to learn that Christianity has become so completely interlocked with any economic system that it will fail without it—can draw the breath of its life only with the help of an economic pulmotor—

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RESETTLEMENT TO AID FARM FAMILIES IN NEAR FUTURE

The Resettlement Administration announced today that rehabilitation loans were extended to 32,250 additional hard-pressed farmers during the month of May. In adition, initial subsistence grants were made to 18,055 farm families, making a total of 50,305 new families aided during May.

The loans were made to these farm families to purchase necessary supplies and farm equipment so that they might again make a living from the soil and keep off relief rolls. In addition, they assisted in preparing plans which will aid them materially in operating their farms and managing their homes in order to get the greatest benefit from their loan. The grants were made for the subsistence needs of distressed farm families.

Through the loan and grant program, nearly 700,000 farm families have been helped on the way toward permanent self-support.

In addition to its loan and grant program, the Resettlement Administration during May employed a daily average of 65,000 men who otherwise would have been on relief in developing wild-life refuges, forests and grazing lands, and in the construction projects for the resettlement of low-income families.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For KFU and Union Standard Egg Mash.

THREE MORE LOCALS TO 100 Per Cent List

During this last week there have been three locals making remittances of dues to the state office entitling them to be added to the 100 per cent list of locals. They are

McPherson County

Diamond, 1567.

Chase County

Cottonwood Valley, 1833.

Osage County

Vassar, 1779.

On the AIR

SECRETARY WALLACE SPEAKS

Informal and interpretative discussions of the development in agriculture by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace during the National Farm and Home Hour are featured each Tuesday at 11:30 a. m., CST, (12:30 p. m., EST) over the NBC-Blue network. The agriculture secretary speaking from a special studio in the Department of Agriculture building, is usually heard at the start of the second half hour of the program.

BROADCAST FROM COOPERATIVE MEETING

Different phases of the movement to market products through farmers' cooperative associations will be discussed during the National Farm and Home Hour in a special broadcast from the annual meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Thursday, June 18.

Highlights of the 12th annual session, which opens June 13, will be summarized in the program by leaders in attendance at 11:30 a. m. CST. (12:30 p. m., EST) over the NBC-Blue network.

FARM RADIO BREVITIES

There is no substitute for good old-fashioned biscuit dough when it comes to making strawberry short-cake. Of that, Everett Mitchell, announcer on the National Farm and Home Hour, is convinced. Recently, while talking about strawberries he got to comparing the merits of biscuit dough as against the merits of sponge cake. In a few days he received 168 letters from listeners in many states, 152 of them registering emphatic votes for biscuit dough.

Reginald Gardiner, English comedian who imitates wall paper trains and what not, in a recent guest appearance on the Farm and Home Hour told the following story to Helen Stevens Fisher. With a baton and phonograph record he was imitating an orchestra conductor in London. During the course of his sweeping gyrations he motioned to imaginary musicians with all the zeal and fervor a symphony conductor is said to possess. A prominent London conductor who saw the performance approached him later and said:

"Mr. Gardiner, what do you think about when you are conducting?"

"I don't think about anything," Gardiner answered.

"Ah, then you are a true conductor," the British maestro retorted.

"Uncle Sam's Forest Rangers, heard each Friday in the Farm and Home Hour, is written by Charles E. Randall, a member of the U. S. Forest Service staff in Washington, D. C. From time to time Randoll visits various national forests to gather material for the weekly dramatic sketch.

TAKES TIME

The testing of a new variety of any horticultural crop is a long process. The time needed will vary from two to five years for a new strawberry variety to about 25 years for an apple variety. Only thoroughly tested fruit varieties should be used in commercial plantings.

WITHAM ADDRESSES COOPERATORS IN AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEET

Advanced Methods Of Harvesting Require Faster Transportation

Little did I dream, thirty years ago, that I would have the opportunity to meet with a group of people gathered together from the four corners of America to discuss the problems of cooperation. But there was a lot of things I didn't dream about thirty years ago. My wildest flights in fancy never found me seated on a machine like the modern tractor, which I had started with a little switch, listening to a ball game I had picked out on the air by the simple method of turning another little switch, yet at the same time getting my work done. Thirty years ago we did our farming entirely by horsedrawn machinery. There was no such thing as a power machine to aid in farming then.

When the grain was ripe it was harvested, either by a self-binder or a header. Out in our western country, where the rainfall was not heavy, we generally used headers. When the grain was harvested by a self binder it was put into shocks and usually stacked. The grain which was headed was of course, stacked from a headed barge. Handled either way, it was quite the ordinary thing to let it stand in the stack until all the work was over, especially the fall seeding. With probably only one threshing machine in the community, each farmer had to wait his turn. But nowadays it is a different story. With the combine harvester, we are likely to find a threshing machine running in every field—with all of the farmers in the community threshing and delivering their grain on the same day.

This has speeded up the stream of grain coming to the terminals. All too often the farmer gets in a rush to combine his wheat and cuts it a trifle green, or goes to cutting before the dew is off and then delivers wheat to the local elevator which is high in moisture content. This high moisture wheat gets out of condition quickly unless the local cooperative has terminal facilities which can take care of big volumes of grain speedily Farmers National Grain Corporation gives the local cooperative that sense of security which comes only through direct ownership. The local manager can start his grain on its way to the terminal without delay, knowing that his own facilities await his needs and that his grain will be given immediate attention.

Advanced methods of harvesting have also brought about the need for quicker mode of transportation of grain. It would be impossible to find enough teams and wagons in the community to haul the grain harvested by these modern methods. This need for speed in transportation at harvest time has made the services of trucks almost indispensable, and nearly every farmer owns one.

The subject assigned to me to discuss with you, today, is "Adjustments in Terminal Operations Made Necessary by Trucks." About the only actual adjustments which have been necessary, have been the installation of larger scales and of truck dumps at the elevators to take care of the grain hauled to the terminal markets. While it is true that there have been few changes necessary in order to handle this trucked grain, the transportation of grain by truck has affected terminal market operations to some degree and will continue to do so. Perhaps you would get a clearer picture of this if I were to tell you a little about the trucking of grain in and around several different terminal markets. In some cases it has worked out every well, but in other instances it has been somewhat unsatisfactory.

Out in the wheat sections of Oregon, Washington, and Northern Idaho, which are tributary to the Columbia River, there is a great amount of sacked wheat of other than milling quality which is shipped by truck and water. Before the construction of modern market roads in that area the producers had to depend entirely upon rail carriers. Now, however, some of the large trucks haul as much as 500 bushels each trip and travel all the way from fifteen to fifty miles. This truck competition has resulted in lower freight rates in that particular territory and has worked out well for everyone concerned, as the truckers protected the facility investments of the producers.

At some of the small distilleries, which have bobbed up like dandelions since the repeal of prohibition, there is a good demand for trucked grain and the prices paid are fair. Of course none of this grain goes through the terminal elevators. On the other hand, the larger and better distilleries prefer to purchase their needs from the terminal elevators. These distilleries employ chemists who more or less control the quality and kind of grain purchased. The chemists calculate the yield on the number of distilled gallons of alcohol from a basis of a fixed kind of grain with a standard convertible starch content. This particular kind of grain cannot be purchased from the casual trucker, direct from the farm, but must be bought in the usual manner from terminal elevators which can furnish large quantities of exact quality grain daily. ateisfbse cmfwy myp shrdlu ahahaha

Quite often the farmer decides to bring a truck load of grain into the

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Three Thousand Farmers, Cooperative Leaders, Economists and Marketing Experts to Met In Urbana, Illinois

Urbana, Illinois, June 11—In a first-leave attack on the major problems confronting agriculture more than 3,000 farmers, cooperative leaders, economists and marketing experts will meet this week for the twelfth annuol session of the American Institute of Cooperation, to be held this year at the University of Illinois, June 15 to 19.

Economic, governmental, social and business factors affecting agricultural cooperation will be the chief subjects of discussion during the 50 individual sessions participated in by 150 speakers and discussion leaders. The Institute itself, devoted solely to the dissemination of up-to-date information, will formulate no policies; pass no resolutions.

Included on the program will be many nationally known figures.

Marketing development and problems will be the subject of the first session, presided over by L. J. Taber of Columbus, Ohio, master of the National Grange. Included on the program will be Charles A. Ewing, Decatur, Illinais, chairman of the Institute; M. W. Thatcher, Washington representative of Farmers National Grain Corporation; N. C. Williams of New Orleans, president of the American Cotton Cooperative Association; N. L. Allen, New York, general manager of the National Fruit and Vegetable Exchange, and Charles W. Holman, secretary of the Institute.

Chester Davis, administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, will discuss the subject of European outlets for agricultural products in a session presided over by Edward O'Neal, Chicago, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The national problem of transportation, and its relationship to the marketing of various commodities, will be introduced on the program by J. B. Eastman, transportation coordinator of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Following him will be L. J. Quasey of Chicago, commerce counsel for the National Live Stock Marketing Association; N. P. Hull, Lansing Michigan, president of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federotion; and M. P. Rasmussen, professor of marketing in the College of Agriculture, Cornell University.

Dean H. W. Mumford, director of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, will act as chairman for the discussions of fundamentals of cooperation. The legally accepted principles of cooperation will be presented by Donald Kirkpatrick, general counsel for the Illinois Agricutural Association, and Karl Loos, Washington, D. C., counsel for the California Fruit Growers Exchange. C. C. Teague of Santa Paul, California, president of the same organization, will speak on "Essentials of Management and Control," and C. E. Huff, president of Farmers National Grain Corporation will have the subject, "Relationships Between Cooperatives and Agricultural Institutions."

Three other subjects—cooperative credit problems, international trade policies, and agricultural adjustments —cooperative credit problems, international trade policies, and agricultural adjustments—will build up the latter part of the week to high points of interest.

Two sessions will be devoted to agricultural adjustments during which H. R. Tolley, administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, will discuss "The Contribution of the 1936 AAA Programs to Future National Farm Policies."

Timely News Items From Our Neighboring States and Countries

FLOODWOOD, MINN., CO-OP COMMUNITY

The last issue of the Cooperative Builder bristles with news of cooperative achievement among the stores and other associations affiliated with the Central Cooperative Wholesale of Superior, Wis. Of particular interest are the announcements regarding activities at Floodwood, Minnesota. The energetic cooperators in that community will soon start construction of a modern, completely equipped two-story building, 48 bl 138 feet in size, which will house the Floodwood Coopeartive Store, and warehouse. A room suitable for small meetings is to be provided on the second floor. The flourishing business of the co-op necessitates larger quarters, the present store being inadequate.

Floodwood is truly a cooperative community. In addition to the co-op store, the town boasts a cooperative creamery and oil association, and plans are now under way for erection of a co-op hall.

Of interest, too, is the Floodwood Social Center, an adult education project sponsored jointly by the county schools and Lincoln School. Here evening classes, discussion forums, and recreational activities are held. A four-week course in cooperative education was recently started. An active Women's Cooperatve Guild and a Co-op Youth League are carrying on cooperative educational programs.

Cooperators of Floodwood are to be congratulated on their vision and courage. The failure of the first cooperative store and creamery more than 20 years ago, did not daunt them. In 1924 a group of enthusiasts organized a buying club, which a year later was incorporated as the Floodwood Cooperative Association with a share capital limit of $5,000. Since then the co-op has twice been recapitalized, the present limit being $50,000.

From a meager beginning, the Floodwood co-op has built up a substantial business. In 1935 the volume of sales was $117,446. Its new building will be constructed without incurring any debts, since a reserve has been built up for this purpose. Most of the actual work will be done by meembers of the co-op.

Comment: Note that this Co-op is constructing that new building with money from cash reserves, a sum added each year until there was enough for a new building. Go thou cooperators and do likewise wherever you have an organized cooperative Farmers Union Herald.

Ottawa, Canada.—More than 3,500 enumerators, including Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Indian agents, began taking the five-yearly census in the Prairie Provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—on June first. Airplanes will be called into service for census-takers in out-of-the-way districts, and no section of the country will escape enumeration.

During the last thirty-five years the Prairie Provinces of Canada have witnessed great growth. The population grew from 419,512 in 1901 to 2,353,529 in 1931, an increase of 1,934,017 in thirty years, or an average of 64,467 a year. In 1931 the farm population totalled 1,195,000 or 50.8 percent of whole. Great progress in agricultural development has also taken place. During the years 1901 to 1931 the area of occupied farm

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Published every Thursrday at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH of the FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & COOPERATIVE UNION, 119 South Seventh Street, Salina, Kansas.

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1872

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1003, Act of October 3, 1917, Authorized July 30, 1918

Subscription Price, Per Year.....$1.00

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, JUNE 18, 1936

I received today the following letter from H. A. Lake, Assistant Deputy Commissioner, Land Bank Division, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Mr. Vesecky:

I received your letter of May 25 in due course and we are ascertaining the facts in connection with the case of Frank Mitchell referred to in the clipping which was transmitted with your letter.

For your information I am inclosing a copy of the memorandum on the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill which was prepared pursuant to a Congressional request received from Representatives Marvin Jones and William Bankhead.

Yours very truly,
H. A. Lake.

With this letter was enclosed the rather voluminous memorandum referred to above which is the same as the one that National Secretary Kennedy discussed in his recent broadcast on the Farmers Union Hour. As space permits we are going to publish the memorandum so that our readers can get the whole picture and be fully informed on the subject.

This week we are mailing out to the various local secretaries a thousand copies of a booklet on prevention of diseases of farm livestock and poultry, published by the Farmers Serum and Supply Co. of Kansas City, Mo. and written by J. H. Oesterhaus, B.Sc. D.V.S. These booklets contain much valuable information and we recommend them to our members. Go to your local secretary and ask him for your copy of the booklet and keep it some place handy so that you can find it when needed. If the supply runs short netify us and we will get more of them.

With the Republican National Convention over, and the certainty that the Democratic convention will renominate President Roosevelt for another term, Farmers Union folks should read carefully all the past, present and future utterances of both President Roosevelt and Governor Landon so that they may intelligently decide how they should vote next November. Take all the political speeches of both parties with several grains of salt. Watch who the backers are of each candidate because that old saw, "Tell me who are your friends and I will tell you what you are," holds more true in politics than in any other walk of life. It takes so much money to conduct a Presidential campaign that in order to secure the money both parties are liable to become obligated to monied men and corporation which may after election demand their pound of flesh. They most certainly will not want it cut from their own kind, but rather from the patient long suffering farmer. The farmer might raise a holler when he is being hurt but, because he is not sufficiently organized, holler is about all that he does about it. Let us do our best to double the Farmers Union membership before election time and meantime keep ourselves well informed on all matters pertaining to our welfare so that we are qualified to vote intelligently for the best interests of our class and our country.

TRAVELOGUE

Monday evening May 8th I took a bus to McPherson. At McPherson I met Bro. John Fengel, one of our hard working State Board members, and together we went to meet with the Jackson local, about ten miles north west of McPherson. McPherson county farmers are just in their busiest time now. They are getting ready to harvest a fine crop of wheat, the first one in several years, and also trying to get their corn laid by before harvest. As a result of all this field work, the attendance was rather small, only about 15 being present. The meeting was opened by President Morris Hanson. After the regular business was transacted I was called upon to talk and after I finished, Brother Fengel talked for about an hour. Between us we talked for over two hours so that the small crowd showed real loyalty by staying with us. But perhaps it was not so much wanting to hear what we had to say, that kept the boys there, as it was the freezer full of ice cream that had to be eaten that evening. We all ate as much as we could hold and talked and visited between servings so I feel that in spite of the small crowd the meeting was very much worth while. At 11:30 we bade the good folks of Jackson local good night and got back to McPherson just in time for me to catch the midnight bus back to Salina.

Thursday morning June 11th I took the bus for Minneapolis in Ottawa county to attend a picnic of the Ottawa County Farmers Union. As the bus was about half an hour late, I arrived just in time to eat dinner, and what a dinner, plate after plate of fried chicken, sandwiches of every description, salads, pies and cakes and coffee. Sister Pickering furnished me with a large plate so that I did not have to stop too often to fill it up again. I will not try to describe the picnic any farther than to say that we all had a fine time and I feel that it was very much worth while. The music by the High School band, the several numbers on the program, the address of welcome by Mr. Heimphrey, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Minneapolis, the response by Brother Pickering, all were very good. Rex Lear gave a talk and then I talked for about a half an hour. About four o'clock Brother Lear and I drove over to the ball park to watch the Mneapolis team play ball against the Bennington team. I am sorry to say that we were so busy discussing Farmers Union policies and political and economic questions that we did not see much of the ball game.

The Ottawa county Farmers Union folks are a live bunch and know how to put on a real picnic. I feel sure that when the press of work lets up this fall we will see a large increase in membership in both Ottawa and McPherson counties. There are plenty of people just waiting to be asked to join the Union. If every local in Kansas would put on a one week's intensive drive for membership as soon as the rush of work is over I feel sure that we would more than double our membership. It has been done every where we made a real house to house campaign. I wish the officers of each local would put in their spare time now in fixing up a list of farmers that ought to be members of the Farmers Union and another list of the present members that can be relied upon to make a drive for new members. Then when the time comes to make the drive they will be all ready to start and make a success of it.

~ The ~ Cloak Room

By W. P. Lambertson

June 13, 1936

It is not only respecatble to be from Kansas now, but it is distinguished. The Sunflower has become the Lily of the Valley.

The fine appearance of Theo the wife, the sturdiness of John the father and the presence of two small children will go far to argue for the election of the Coolidge of the West.

Vandenburg was to be drafted for V. P. However, when Mr. Snell read the Senator's meaningless note after his nomination, they sought him with vigilance to clarify, but in vain. Only his son was found. Thus another V. P. name teetered into reality.

The "three long years" that Steiwer repeated over and over toward the close of his long speech were echoed from the gallery first in derision because some wanted him to stop. Later the words are becoming glorified.

The old man who proposed Governor Nice for V. P. couldn't quit talking because he was unable to think of the name he was to present. When the crowd got restless and began to talk he told them with vehemence, that he was making this speech.

Only two persons addressing the convention during four days did not read their speeches. The shades of Ingalls and Ingersoll have vanished. Think of statesmen reading a three minute seconding speech.

The red headed boys have their year. John Hamilton fired the throng as did the young sorrel top form Missouri who seconded. They may restore the spoken word.

Instead of speeches by the distinguished in headquarters of candidates or on stairways in lobbies, like years ago, there was only music, dancing and pictures. The outstanding leaders were not presented even to the convention. Nobody wants to hear anybody anymore.

WITHAM ADDRESSES COOPERATORS IN AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEET

(continued from page 1)

terminal market, thinking he will receive the same price paid for carload shipments. He is very disappointed and surprised when he finds that he has been discounted several cents a bushel. The reason for this is that grain received at terminal markets by rail sometimes carries transit billing. For example, when a car of wheat is shipped from Wakeeney, Kansas, to Kansas City, the rate per hundred weight is 19 cents. Should the terminal operator later decide to ship that car or another car of the same weight to St. Joseph, Mo. it will go there free of charge as the through rate from that point of origin to St. Joseph is 19 cents per hundred weight. Transit billing is not now used to such an advantage as before June 1, 1935. However, all wheat shipped in by rail can be billed out on a proportional rate which is several cents per hundred weight lower than the flat rate which would have to be used on wheat trucked to the terminal. In case wheat is sold to a mill located in the same terminal market as the terminal elevator, the mill can later use that billing for a saving in freight on a shipment of flour as the billing follows wheat. You can readily understand why wheat shipped to terminal by rail is worth more to the terminal operator than wheat brought in by truck, as that wheat carries no billing whatever.

So far there has been very little grain trucked out of terminals. The terminal elevators have been a little slow to use this method of transportation and most of the grain moves out by rail. There has, however, been a great increase in the amount of feeds and flour being trucked from the treminal markets.

Down in Oklahoma there is a terminal cooperative which uses trucks very successfully to haul feed, flour, and other merchandise from its warehouse out to its local units in the country. The trucks make the return trip loaded to capacity with grain. During the past year that cooperative drove its trucks over 80,000 miles.

Mills, as a rule, prefer to hand select their samples of wheat on the trading floor. Trucked grain does not appeal to them from a standpoint of standardizing their stocks. This is particularly true in Minneapolis, which is a milling center. This is probably one of the reasons the trucking industry in and around that terminal market has not progressed so rapidly in grain transportating as it has in other localities. Then, too, the country elevators in that territory are widespread, and the hauls are too great for trucks to run the risk of returning empty.

In our region over in Maryland, the member producers do not have local cooperative elevator facilities. The trucks have been a real help to this group of producers because this method of shipment enables them to sell small amounts of grain to their terminal elevator whenever they so desire. Before the truckers came into the picture there it was necessary for several of the producers to go together and scoop enough grain into a car to make a carload. While these producers may not receive more money for their trucked grain than if it were shipped by rail, due to the lack of billing, the convenience appeals to them and considerable grain is shipped by truck to their terminal at Baltimore.

The terminal or subterminal elevators with facilities for handling large shipments of grain usually can pay better prices for trucked grain than inland terminal elevators because the grain is shipped on by water and the billing back of the rail shipments is not so important.

We do not always realize just how much grain is being trucked across country—not coming into the terminal markets at all. That a lot of corn had been trucked from Iowa into Kansas and Missouri during the past year, I know. But I didn't realize the enormity of it until I received a report from our Omaha office recently which said:

"Last winter when we were selling a few cars of corn a day, and only a few cars, we had a blizzard which swept over Iowa and Nebraska, blocking all roads. In four days we had sold our small stock of corn, as had every other dealer in Omaha. Points we had not heard from in years came in by telephone and wire asking for carload lots of corn. This rather opened our eyes to the extent which corn had been moving by truck. A careful canvass of the Iowa territory which is in the Omaha trade area showed that an average of nearly 80 per cent of the corn had moved into Missouri and Kansas by trucks this season."

Trucking grain into the terminals has, of course, provoked a lot of favorable and unfavorable comment. The trucks of a certainty, have put a weapon in the hands of the producer to force a reduction in the enormous transportation costs of which he has always paid more than his share. Yet I hardly think it will ever prove profitable for him to truck all of his grain to the terminal. In the first place, it would take so many trucks that during harvest time practically nothing else could move along our highways. Then, too, I believe the railroads will always carry an advantage in the way of biling, as I mentioned a little while ago. The producer must also remember that when he brings his grain to the terminal elevator direct from his farm by truck his local cooperative elevator loses the revenue. That local, which the producers have been so long building, stands in his community to make a market for him at all times and it is deserving of his support and protection.

Naturally enough, the railroads do not like this increase of shipments of grain by truck because they are losing that much business. I am wondering if any of you here saw the May issue of the March of Time in motion pictures. If you did, you will readily understand that the railroads are at last beginning to recognize the fact that they have some keen competition for their passenger traffic and to regain some of their lost business they are improving ond modernizing their service, they are stream lining some of their equipment to increase efficiency and to catch the public eye, and they are reducing rates, One thing to remember in discussing the trucking situation is that the railroads have been hurt more than the producers. It is my opinion that unless the railroads make some drastic changes in their freight rate structure to meet he lower cost of truck transportation, we people who operate terminal elevators are going to make a number of changes in our method of operation. And when these changes become necessary, the cooperative terminal operators will be the first to adjust themselves, for we are always anxious to improve the system of distribution by using and promoting the use of modern efficient, and economical transportation.

PRINCIPLES OF OUR ORGANIZATION AS DRAFTED YEARS AGO

(continued from page 1)

tion and distribution.

To eliminate gambling in farm products by Boards of Trade, Cotton Exchanges and other speculators.

To bring farming up to the standard of other industries and business enterprises.

To secure and maintain profitable and uniform prices for cotton, grain, live stock and other products of the farm.

To strive for harmony and good will among all mankind and brotherly love among ourselves.

To garner the tears of the distressed, the blood of martyrs, the laughter of innocent childhood, the sweat of honest labor, and the virtue of a happy home as the brightest jewels known.

To obtain the above, we recognize the nececssity of the producer to carry business operations, on the cooperative plan into the distributing as well as the productive field, whereby we shall be able, by taking our own production to the consumer, to eliminate all unnecessary labor and profits.

Declarations of Principles

....Profoundly impressed that we, The Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, united by the strong and faithful ties of home interests, should set forth our declarations of intentions, for equity, justice and the golden rule; we threefore resolve:

1. To endorse the motto, "In things essential, unity;; and in all things, charity."

2. To develop a better state, mentally, morally, socially and financiolly.

3. To create a better understanding for sustaining civil officers in maintaining law and order.

4. To constantly strive to secure entire harmony and good will among all mankind, and brotherly love among ourselves.

5. To suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry and all selfish ambition.

6. To visit the homes where lacerated hearts are bleeding; to assuage the sufferings of our fellowmen; bury the dead, care for the widows, and educate the orphans; to exercise charity toward offenders; to construe words and deeds in their most favorable light, granting honesty of purpose and good intentions to others, and to protect the principles of our union.

Its laws are in reason and equity; its intensions are "Peace on earth and good will toward men."

Newt. Gresham,
O. F. Dornblaser,
John T. Garner.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE CIRCULATES STORY CONTAINING JOKER

(continued from page 1)

and hence in case of failure of the system must inevitably die.

No doubt cooperatives confer certain advantages on their members. The Serbian peasant long since found his credit cooperative useful since the state did not allow him to give security by mortgage. Kobe workers, Hawaiian fishermen, and Lancashire weavers, by means of their consumers' cooperatives, save something on their grocery bills by eliminating middlemen. Whether society is advanced when the dispossessed merchants, that "dying class," go on the dole or join the workers already too numerous for their jobs may be left to experts. The economic values of Kagawa's projects are referred to those competent to assess them.

It would seem that if cooperation is Christian because it cheapens distribution by eliminating merchants. then the machine which cheapens production by eliminating labor must be Christian, too. If cooperation is love in a consumers' cooperative in Tokio, or on a collectivized farm in the Ukraine, it must be love also for the wage paid mechanics of an automobile factory in Michigan, and the dividend paid stockholders of a pulp mill in Canada—cooperators all!

If cooperation is the straight gate into the city of God one can enter as well by buying stock in General Motors as by joining a cooperative.

Americans generally do not tilt at usefully turning windmills. They see no more adorable beauty in socialism's cooperative commonwealth than in that of capitalism. In the consumer's cooperatives they find neither love nor Christianity. If these cooperatives succeed their victorious trampling down the merchant class may as well be called the "March of the Dinasaurs," as were the early triumphs of American corporations.

Moreover it is not clear that the motives of cooperating consumers are entirely religious. There seems to be a desire for cheaper goods and a disregard of the question at whose expense. We leave the mystery unsolved how the profit motive, which in the merchant is "greed," becomes "love" in the cooperative; why capitalism's freely cooperative commonwealth, in which distribution is fundamentally according to service done, is as a system "inequitable and unChristian," while socialism's commonwealth, whose cooperation is compulsory and whose distribution is according to free grace, is the temple of social justice, the kingdom of heaven on earth.—Chicago Tribune.

NEW WHEATS WIDELY GROWN HAVE PASSED RIGID FIELD TESTS

(continued from page 1)

"The farmer" he says, "is on the lookout for new and better varieties. The milling trade wants the wheat it is used to and often frowns on new varieties. The agronomist realizes the situation and offers to growers only those new varieties which satisfy the most exacting tests, but the cooperative program has no control over varieties developed by private breeders, nor has it ony way to insure that farmers plant only varieties desired by the millers and bakers."

TIMELY NEWS ITEMS FROM OUR NEIGHBORING STATES AND COUNTRIEES

(continued from page 1)

land in the prairie region increased from 15 million acres to 110 million acres, or more than sevenfold. In 1901 the Prairie Provinces contained 24.3 per cent of the total occupied farm acreage in the Dominion and by 1931 this acreage had increased to 67.3 per cent of the whole. While agriculture is the basic industry of the Prairie Province, manufacturing, mining, electric power, etc., are increasingly important. A survey of production, which had a total net value of $375,328000 in 1932, shows that agriculture provided about 60 per cent of the total, manufacturers contributed about 18 per cent, mining 8.5 per cent, and electric power 4.2 per cent.

BYRD TO WORK FOR WORLD PEACE

New York—Rear Admiral R. E. Byrd, conquerer of the Antaretic, will henceforth devote his energies to the cause of World peace.

During a recent meeting here at which he was honored by President Roosevelt and others, Admiral Byrd read the following excerpt from his dairy written during his lonely six-month vigil in Little America: "If I survive this ordeal, I shall devote what is left of my life largely to trying to help further the friendship of my country with other nations of the world."

In announcing his plans, Admiral Byrd declared: "Even aviation, which was a gift that would tie us together as members of the same human race in knowledge, understanding and friendship, is being perverted to uses that never were dreamed of. I have great faith that individuals of the human race do not of their own free will choose this road that is leading to anarchy, for they want freedom and this common desire should be a bond of union between human beings." (

Neighborhood Notes

MARSHALL COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING

The second quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union was held at Beattie on June 2, 1936. Dinner was served by Mrs. George Scholz, Mrs. Joe Chase and Mrs. Geo. Totten at 1:30 o'cock the meeting was called to order by our president, Mr. George Rombeck. Due to the busy season there was only a small attendance. RoRll wos called with 6 Locals and 16 delegates present. Mr. C. F. Teagarden, on the good of the order, gave us a good talk. The topic of his talk was "What is Wrong With Our Farmers Union." After this splendid talk, we were favored with a reading by Miss Rachel Manges.

The following resolutions were presented and adopted.

No. 1. Whereas, the county and township officers are continuously sending out tax money out of Marshall county to secure galvanized culverts and since this money never returns,

Therefor be it resolved that the county or township officers build bridges and culverts using our own rock and employing our home labor, thus using our tax money in our home county.

No. 2. Whereas this administration is allowing agricultural products imported that come in competition with our own products and pay our farmers a bonus to take 30,000,000 acres out of production,

Therefore be it resolved that Farmers Union send a resolution to Henry Wallace and President Roosevelt, urging them to use their influence to protect the American farmer.

No. 3. Be it resolved by Marshall County Farmers Union, that the secretary write to the congressmen of this district, thanking them for their loyal support of the Frazier-Lemke bill and ask them to continue to support same.

No. 4. Be it resolved that we endorse the action taken by Jobbing Association in deciding to handle petroleum products and that we urge all Farmers Union business organizations to use their products as much as possible.

No. 5. Be it resolved by the Marshall County Farmers Union that we endorse the Marshall Farmers Labor Club and the candidates they are sponsoring for the Legislature.

No. 6. Whereas the Farmers Union Business Associations spend a great deal of money for property Insurance with old line companies, especially the Elevator and we seem to have no provision for handling this kind of insurance,

Be it resolved that we ask our state officers and the officers of the Farmers Union Insurance Company to consider this matter and work out some plan of covering this need.

No. 7. The membership in the Kansas Farmers Union is much too small and seems to be hard to hold under present conditions. Too many secure the benefits through membership in Farmers Union and then allow their membership to lapse, but to continue to enjoy all the benefits secured, such as insurance and dividends in organizations. We believe these benefits could be made to build up the membership of the Farmers Union.

Therefore be it resolved that we ask our state officers to try to build up the memberships through the state wide business associations, particularly through the oil stations, elevators and insurance company, making all dividends or benefits dependent on membership in the Farmers Union.

The annual picnic came up for discussion. Upon motion it was resolved that the annual picnic of the Marshall County Farmers Union shall be held at Bremen, the first part of August. Watch for the date later. Miss Marjorie Chase favored us with a reading at this time, which was enjoyed by everybody present.

Meeting adjourned. The next quarterly meeting wil l be held at Frankfort in September.

F. C. Pralle,
Secy.-Treas.

FARMERS UNNION PICNCC AT MINNEAPOLIS

The Annual Farmers Union picnic was held last Thursday in the beautiful Markley grove at Minneapolis, and it was a perfect day for such an entertainment.

The crowd began to assemble at an early hour and no doubt many more would have come, but the farmers are very busy getting ready to cut a large wheat crop and laso getting their corn cultivated before harvest.

The committees in charge were very much pleased with the splendid cooperation of the farmers and the citizens of Minneapolis in their efforts to help make the meeting a success.

They wish to thank all who assisted in any manner and hope for a better meeting next year.

Special mention should be given to the President and Secretary of the chamber of commerce for their splendid cooperation.

Professor Doll and his fine band furnished entertainment during the noon hour and it was very much appreciated by all.

The Citizes National Bank furnished o crate of nice oranges as a treat for the crowd and also attended the picnic dinner and afternoon program. which was a splendid token of their loyalty to their farmer friends.

Price Carliss is onother friend of the farmers who is always ready to contribute to the welfare and happiness of his friends and also stayed for the program.

We are unable to give a list of all the business men and their families who attended the picnic, but we hope they enjoyed the picnic and we were glad to have them attend.

Most of the stores and offices closed at noon, and it is very evident that the good people of Minneapolis are aware of the fact that their prosperity and happiness goes hand in hand with that of their farmer friends and that a closer cooperation is the key-note to the welfare and happiness of all of us.

The afternoon program was opened with a piano solo, followed by an address of welcome by Lester Heimphrey, president of the chamber of commerce.

This was followed by a response by Abe Pickering of Culver.

A musical number by Viola Gentry was enjoyed by all.

Rex Lear, state manager of the Farmers Union Life Insurance Co., gave a short talk in regard to our present day problems and made a few well directed suggestions as to the proper methods of regaining our place in the business world, which is so necessary to the welfare of our country at the present time.

Mr. Lear is well posted on our National problems and is a very capable speaker, and is always welcome at our meetings.

Mr. John Vesecky, state president of the Farmers Union, gave a splendid talk on the subject of "Peace and Patriotism."

It is very evident that he is sincere in his hopes and belief of a brighter future for all the common people of our nation and pointed out the many dengers that exist in our present days of doubt and disaster. He made many friends while in our city and we hope he will come back again.

A hotly contested ball game between Bennington and Minneapolis was won by Bennington by a score of 3 to 2.

The firemen opened their hall for a dance in the evening and it was attended by a crowd that filled the hall to its capacity.

The local papers furnished publicity for the picnic and we hope they will be able to attend the picnic next year.

—Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY (Stafford County)

Whereas the death angel has visited our community and taken from our midst the life of our Brother, Sherman Guthrie, the vice-president of Lamoreaux Local No. 1961, from his wife, Clara Guthrie, his two daughters and grandchildren, be it therefore resolved that at this time we go on record expressing our deep sympathy for the relatives and friends who are sorrow-stricken and we do share the sorrow with the dear bereaved.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be delivered to his sorrowing wife and two daughters, Mrs. Elena Nagel and Mrs. Orna Klopp, and to his sister, Martha Guthrie, his brothers, Jake Guthrie and Elmer Guthrie.

Be it further resolved that a copy be made a part of the records of this meeting and a copy he mailed to the Kansas Farmers Union paper for publication.

Signed:
Mrs. Cleve Hartsell,
Mrs. Edward Slade,
Mrs. George Dykes,
Resolution Committee.

VESECKY TO SPEAK AT ALTON

The Alton Farmers Union local in Osborne County will hold their regular meeting on Friday evening, June 19, at 8 p. m.

President John Vesecky of the Kansas Farmers Union will be the principle speaker on the program. Several other interesting features have been planned for the evening.

The Alton local has a membership of 81 paid up members at this time, and they expect to increase that number considerably by fall.

A cordial invitation is extended to the people of the community to come out and listen to the message President Vesecky has to bring.

Ed Johnson,
County Secretary.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL 2154

Fairview Local 2154 held their monthly meeting on Thursday night, June 4.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Charles Gerdsen, and the regular business taken up.

Mr. Stanley Harris, Allen County President, announced the county quarterly meeting which will be held June 18 at the Silver Leaf Schoolhouse.

Mr. J. C. Moore, Manager of La Harpe Business Association, gave a short talk, using the subjest "What Do You Think?"

Refreshments of peaches, cake, and iced tea were served to about one hundred people by the committee which consisted of Mrs. Willard McGuire, Mrs. Conrad Gerdsen, Mrs. Stanley Harris, Mrs. I. N. Dickens, and Mrs. W. K. Smart.

The next meeting will be July 2.

Reporter: Alice Harris.

THE TIRED SOUL

The twilight hour has come again.
Hush, tired soul, listen to the birds
Singing so low and sweet.

The day is done. Rest, rest from labors
Well done. God cares for his own.
Dear one be still.

Listen to God's creatures great and small,
Contented at last. The day is done.
Rest, rest the day is done.

God cares for his own. So rest, my dear,
Be content. The day is done—rest, rest.
God cares for his own.

Mary E. Winters,
Rt. 2, Overbrook, Kan.

FARMERS UNION SWINGING INTO ACTION IN CRAWFORD COUNTY SECTOR

We are engaged in a desperate struggle with our foes who seek to destroy our organization by fair means or foul. Some of them are fighting us openly, and we admire

(continued on page 4)

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21 — Juvenile's from 16 to 6

THIS WEEK'S LETTER

By Aunt Patience

JUNIOR LETTER

Dear Juniors:

Last month we observed Mother's Day, and next Sunday, June 21 is Father's Day. Some times we say, "Oh, every day is Father's Day," but the third Sunlay in June has been set aside for special remembrance of Father.

Let us put our appreciation in words, and deeds and show Dad just how much you like him. Too many times we go along, taking these things for granted, but Father and Mother like to have us tell them every once in a while. They have so many times denied themselves things they really should have had, to perhaps satisfy some casual whim or idea of ours. Let's show and tell them we do appreciate all the fine things they are doing for us every day.

Why not have a special program at your meeting, with Fathers day as the theme. We are printing several sketches that might be helpful to you in your plans.

Mrs. Mary Winters of Overbrook, has honored our group by writing a special letter, and it is printed here. Of course she could not write to each of us, so she has written a general letter, that is meant for everyone. She has some fine thoughts.

This week we received notice of two of our Junior members who want to attend the Camp in the Black Hills this summer. All indications point to a camp in August. We have not yet received detailed information as to date, costs, etc, but about two weeks ago, the North Dakota Union Farmer printed an article which I am reprinting here. The two persons making this trip of inspection were the Director and Recreational manager. I am all enthused after reading this article and hope several car loads of Kansas Juniors can attend this camp. Send in your name and address for registration.

Black Hills Camp Visited

If all the Juniors who attend the All State Camp in August have as epochal a trip as Frances Butts and the writer on their first vsiit to the Black Hills, they will have the time of their young lives.

We started our trip in the rain—four hundred and some-odd miles of steady, slow, placid rain that washed the countryside through which we passed into fresh and fragrant beauty. Red, yellow, brown roads, green hillsides, red and yellow willows, mists of wild plum blossoms in the gulches, brilliant green trees, and hosts of frail, white, Star-of-Bethlehem flowers dotting the pastures—all these glimpsed between the flicking of the windshield-wipers that were busy nearly all the way.

We went into ecstasies worthy only of dude ranchers, over the horses and cattle we saw, and vowed not to return without a stetson apiece and sang "Wahoo" with enthusiasm, while in our hearts we hoped fervently that we'd be within walking distance of some vestige of civilization. But it was great fun—being out in the country, big and empty to get lost in, colorful enough to keep us saying over and over, "Did you ever see such gorgeous colors!" Then all at once we were out of the rain and within sight of the scraggly profile of the Hills against the sky in the west and the road began to go 'round and 'round—oh, oh! We took them slow.

We had some interesting experiences—a detour routed in the general direction of a fossil bed (so said the roadsigns) for eight miles or more, and not a fossil did we see—our first glimpse of the Hills when we discovered how appropriately they had been called "Black."

Each week I have tried to print something that would be good to put into practice right now in our living, and would be helpful to us in our lives in the future. This week I would suggest you add to the clippings in your note book the little article 'To Be Liked.' It was Emerson who said, "If you want a friend, be a friend," and how very true that statement has proven to be.

Until next week, Goodbye,
Aunt Patience.

TO THE JUNIORS OF KANSAS

Boys and Girls of Kansas. By permission of the good editor of The Kansas Union Farmer, I want to tell you how rich I am today even in these hectic days. This morning as I sat on the porch shelling peas for my Sunday dinner, I could hear the turtle doves, Jennie and Jimmie Wren were singing, the Orchard Orioles and the Boston Oreoles were so happy for just yesterday I had tied a great hank of colored yarn and twine on the fence for their long nests.

The martins, four pairs, have built in our trees. The brown thrushes, then the little wood thrush and three pairs of robin rest breast. But the gayest of all is the five pairs of macking birds. One of them was at the top of a big walnut tree. This is what he said to me: "Take her; take her; kiss her, kiss her; get her from me." Then his sweet low lullaby for me and to his ever busy wife.

Mr. Winters and I do not like cats. We have two rat terrier dogs instead. They do not bother the birds so we have lots of birds. We have a bird fountain and bird bath. We have three more kinds of birds. We do not know their names, but hope soon to know them.

Next Arbor day, I hope every rural school in Kansas will observe this day with fitting program and plant trees, creating mor ehomes fo rour feathered friends, and create shade and a place to rest for a wewary traveler.

We have three quail families and I call them when hoeing in the garden or picking the strawberries, and they come close to me. How soon the feathered friends learn they can trust man.

So let us all cooperate this coming year in planting trees. The last five years of drouth has caused thousands of trees to die. I should like to talk to all who read this splendid paper about the fine concerts I have every day, and the mocking bird is quiet but two hours out of each twenty-four, from two a. m. to 4 a. m.

Mary E. Winters.

FARM WOMEN ACCLAIM MRS. CATT'S PEACE PLEA

Washington—"Listen! Do you farm women not know that war keeps you poor; that your nation spends too much money for guns, airplanes and poison gas, and too little for farm welfare?"

This was the question flung by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, militant worker for peace, at the 1,500 representatives of the Associated Country Women of the World gathered here in convention the week of June 1.

Dubbing war as "Enemy No. 1 of everything that is good in the world," she continued: "Do you know that every nation biulds too many warships and too few friendships? Do you know that the worst blow to your farm would be the death of your son or sons on a battlefield?"

"Say these things to your family, your husband, your sons, your neighbors. Will they pronounce you a fanatic? They will, and it is by the activity of fanatics alone that war will be abolished. Make fanatics of your family and neighbors and you will not feel lonesome."

When Mrs. Catt finished speaking the throngs of women representing twenty-three nations of the world rose to acclaim her.

Earlier in the conference the farm women decided to adopt a project involving the international exchange of handicraft through which they hope to help cement worldwide understanding and friendship.

TO BE LIKED, YOU MUST LIKE OTHERS

From the Globe, Mason City, Iowa:

I am interested in Robert Quillen's view that almost anybody of ordinary intelligence can be popular. All you have to do, he explains, "is to like people."

"Did you ever see a charming person with cold and unfriendly eye?" he inquires. "I m sure you haven't. Those who seem charming are the ones who seem to like you.

"As a general rule, you will find people willing to meet you half way and treat you as well as you treat them. They are willing to like you if you give no offense, and thus you begin with the seed of popuarity already planted. All you need do is encourage it a little bit and let it develop by natural processes.

"Most people spoil things by talking too much. In thoughtless conversation with one friend, they make rather catty remarks about another. And the person talked about eventually hears what was said and feels hurt. It may not make an enemy of him, but he never again will believe that you like him and never again will like you. That ends your popularity so far as he is concerned.

"Everybody wishes to be liked. And most people will repay you generously if you like them and prove it by not making nasty cracks about them."

SMALL BOY'S REMARKS

(By Kinnison)

I know a boy's supposed to do
The things his parents tell him to;
But, tell you how it seems to me—
That ain't the way it ought to be!
I'll bet my dad would start to fight
If someone made him every night
Sit on the steps and wash his feet,
Or scrub his face, 'fore he could eat.

I think my feet are pretty clean,
But daddy says he's never seen
Such dirty feet as mine before.
And then he'll ask about the sore
At's on my toe—the one I stubbed—
I'd think he'd surely know
That water hurts a stubbed-up toe.

An' when I rub it with a towel,
It hurts so bad 'at I could howl.
But still he says I've got to wash
My feet and get 'em clean, but gosh,
It seems to me a little dirt
Won't do the bed-clothes any hurt.
And dirt and sand don't bother me
When I am sleepy, No sir-ee!

But I suppose I've got to do
The things my parents tells me to—
Wash my teeth, my hands, and feet,
And use my napkin when I eat,
And wash my neck, and comb my hair,
And not forget to say my prayer,
And hold my tongue when I am mad;
Be nice and sweet—Just like my dad.

LISTENING IN

Last night I heard a story told
Before I went to bed;
'Twas broadcast from KBF,
The kind announcer said.
And then I turned the dial around,
At once there came my way
A brass band playing lively tunes,
And that was KGA.
I heard some songs from WFS,
The news from WBM,
I tuned in for the baseball scores,
I'm always after them.
Sometimes when I'm listening in,
It isn't always clear
Just who or what thhe station is
Whose broadcast I can hear.
But when there comes a loud, firm voice,
That clearly says to me,
"My boy, it's time you were in your bed,"
I know that's DAD.

WHEN FATHER PLAYED BASEBALL

The smell of arnica is strong,
And mother's time is spent
In rubbing father's arms and back
With burning linament.
The house is like a druggist's shop,
Strong odors fill the hall,
And day and night we hear him groan
Since Father played base ball.

He's forty past, but he declared
That he was young as ever;
And in his youth, he said, he was
A baseball player clever.
So when the business men arranged
A game, they came to call
On dad and asked him if he thought
That he could play baseball.

"I haven't played in fifteen years,"
Said father, "but I know
That I can stop the grounders hot
And I can make the throw.
I used to play a corking game;
The curves, I know them all;
And you can count on me, you bet,
To join your game of ball."

On Saturday the game was played
And all of us were there;
Dad borrowed an old uniform,
That Casey used to wear.
He paid three dollars for a glove
Wore spikes to save a fall;
He had the make-up on all right,
When father played baseball.

At second base they stationed him;
A liner came his way;
Dad tried to stop it with his knee,
And missed a double play.
He threw into the bleachers twice
He let a pop fly fall;
Oh, we were ashamed of him
When father played baseball.

He tried to run, but tripped and fell,
He tried to make a throw;
It put three fingers out of joint,
And father let it go.
He stopped a grounder with his face;
Was spiked, nor was that all;
It looked to us like suicide
When father played baseball.

At last he limped away, and now
He suffers in disgrace;
His arms are bathed in linament;
Court plasters hide his face.
He says his back is breaking, and
His legs won't move at all;
It made a wreck of father when
He tried to play baseball.

The smell of arnica abounds,
He hobbles with a cane;
A row of blisters mar his hands;
He is in constant pain.
But lame and weak as father is,
He swears he'll lick us all
If we dare even speak about
The day he played baseball.

—Edgar A. Guest.

SAYS ECONOMIC SOLUTION IS WAY OUT OF PERIL

"When statesmen and others are willing to give as much thought, time and expert knowledge to the solution of economic problems as they give to the preparation of mass slaughter, then they will solve the difficulties we have today and the world will have peace." Thus George Lansbury, veteran British Labor leader, gave a keynote to the Emergency Peace Campaign at the banquet of the National Peace Conference in Washington, just before delivering his radio address. "A fair sharing of markets" and a frank recognition of the futility of war as a method of settling economic problems will go far toward solving the present war threats in the world. The nations are spending $6,000,000,000 this year in arming against one another. The sacrifices that would ease the tensions and permit relative disarmament would not cost one-tenth of this sum and the assurance of peace would bring unprecedented prosperity to the whole world. Present attitudes are utterly wanting in the "realism" that they boast."

CLEAN MILK

Sanitary milk cannot be produced unless flies are controlled. Fly breeding places should be destroyed by cleaning up manure and litter in lots, fence corners, and under feed bunks. milk rooms should be thoroughly screened, and all cans and buckets covered with clean cloths when not in actual use.

GAY AND CRISP

8787. Cool and Comfortable is This Attractive Frock.

Designed in Sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 34 requires 3 5-8 yards of 35 inch fabric. Price 15c.

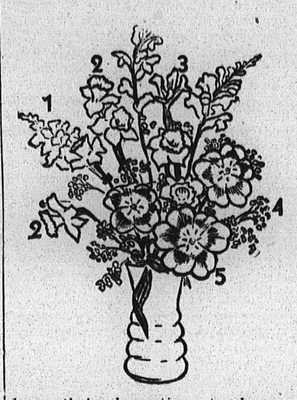
8426. Picturesque Frock.

Designed in Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 requires 2 3-8 yards of 35-inch fabric. If dress is trimmed with ribbon bands, 6 yards of narrow ribbon and 1 yard of wider ribbon for belt is required. Price 15c.

Send orders to
Pattern Department,
Kansas Union Farmer.
Box 48,
Salina, Kansas.

SPRING FLOWERS BRING INTO THE HOME THE FRESHNESS AND FRAGRANCE OF NATURE REAWAKENING

There is no need for a special occasion to justify a bouquet of flowers in the living room. Greenhouse flowers are so inexpensive nowadays and with proper care will last so



long, their decorative touch need never be missing in the well-managed home.

Especially in the spring and early summer, when flowers are so welcome after the dreariness of winter, a well arranged bouquet, of colors that harmonize with the room decorations, will lift the spirit and please the eye of family and visitors. The arrangement illustrated is an example of what can be done with a few spring flowers.

The large blossoms numbered 5 in the diagram are tulips, with their petals turned back, to display the lovely coloring of the inner petals, which tulips seldom display in the garden. When treated in this manner they seem different, and magnificent, flowers, Tulips do not open so wide in the garden until they are about to fade, but to turn the petals back for a bouquet does not affect their keeping quality.

As a rule flower containers should be of solid and inconspicuous coloring, preferably of a grayed or neutral tone. The shape should be pleasing, and of a size which balances well the size of the bouquet. White vases are most popular now and they look well with flowers of any colors.

The flowers used in the arrangement pictured were: 3 pink snapdragons; 6 jonquils or daffodils; 1 purple Dutch iris; 3 white candytuft; 3 red and white Darwin tulips. If you purchase more flowers, do not use more in this arrangement, but use them in other bouquets. An excellent idea is to make two identical bouquets which can be displayed as a balanced pair, on either side of the mantel for example.

A diagram of the arrangement is given to enable you to duplicate it, if you wish. In the diagam the flowers are indicated by numbers as follows: No. 1 pink snapdragons. No. 2 jonquils, No. 3 purple iris. No. 4, white candytuft. No. 5, red and white tulips.

To hold the flower stems in exactly the position you wish, stuff some short evergreen or small shrubbery twigs into the vase to act as a flower-holder. The tall spikes of pink snapdragons are grouped together in the background. Putting the flowers at various heights shows them all to equal advantage and makes the arranement more pleasing.

Several bright yellow jonquils are grouped through the center of the bouquet with an iris to give an accent of blue. Sprays of pure white candy-tuft mixed through the arrangement tie the different colors together and make contrast with the large flowers.

A mixed bonquet of spring flowers arranged in this manner is also most appropriate to give to a sick friend. The bright colors are cheering and the mixture of blooms is more interesting than if they were all the same.

"AS THE TWIG IS BENT"

No matter what educational training a child may have from church, school or youth organizations, it is the habit formations that were begun long before in the home that mold the individual.

We are told that crime is on the increase, that insanity and minor maladjustments are crowding our institutions. If such is the case then there is something needed to teach our parents the ways to develop in their children healthy, happy normal habits as a basis for satisfactory character development.

"As the twig is bent so is, the tree inclined." How true this is in building children's characters! They can develop normally and satisfactorily only if all those whom they contact cooperate in teaching them right habits—above all, their parents.

THE TELEPHONE

Too often we take our public servants for granted. Take for example the telephone. It saves a thousand steps every day and in many cases saves property and lives. A loved one awakens in the middle of the night, gasping for breath. A quick ring brings the family doctor, and another life is probably saved, another home made happy again. Who is it that cannot pay for a telephone? Probably some can't, perhaps a small percentage, but the cost is small compared to worrying your neighbor and the benefits so great, that everybody who can should have the instrument on a convenient table or spot on the wall.

There are over 6,871,000 people in the United States, age sixty-five or over, who would be eligible under the Townsend Plan to draw pensions of $200 per month, which would represent an outlay of $16,490,400,000 per annum.

Over 4,600 persons have been lynched in the United States within the past fifty years.

MESSAGE TO THE LOCAL

By Morris Erickson

About every two years a fever attacks the people of our nation. An epidemic rages over the state, the last stage of which is an election in November. During its early stages the symptoms of political fever are varied. Its victim breaks out in a rash that causes him to enter into quiet disputes with his neighbors over technicalities rather than fundamentals. He argues over every candidate that offers himself as a personal saviour of the people and the sole protector of their welfare.

As the fever grows, quite arguments develop into heated disputes. The fever sufferer recalls every bad thing, real or imaginary, that his neighbor across the way ever did to him. The longer the fever rages the more frantically its victim searches his memory for forgotten differences against his neighbors to explain their ornery attitude in failing to support his own favorite political candidate.

And then comes the election! After a summer of hating his neighbors becaues they do not agree with him on every petty candidate, the victim of political fever goes to the polls, marks an X after the name of the candidate who has promised to carry all the voters' burden, and then trudges home. The morning after election, the voter wakes up with a headache and discovers that in spite of the fact that his pet candidate has won, he still has the same economic system, and his problems have not been solved.

For over a century and a half the people of the United States have pinned their faith on political action as the only way to let someone else do for them the things they can do only by organizing and shouldering the responsibility of working out together their own solution to their common problems. In the past we have been content without changing the profit system. It is not persons who are responsible for poverty, rags, starvation, and homelessness. It is a system based on the profit motive that makes a few enormously wealthy at the expense of the many who are the real producers of wealth.

Sometime we will learn to vote for a change in the economic system. We will not be content simply to change the drivers of this crazy ecoomic machine that we call Capitalism.

Every citizen of this country has a duty to perform. He should study political issues, he should study the economic system, he should study and discover the plan of an economic system that can end bloated wealth on the one hand and naked poverty on the other. And he should not fail to state his views at the ballot box.

But his duties do not end there. This job of changing the economc system is a day by day task. All farmers, regardless of differences in political views, are still farmers. And all farmers, regardless of differences in political views, have the same problem demanding the same solution. While they may disagree in the one field of action, they can unite in another.

Section 14, Article 12, of the By-Laws of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America provides that no discussion of a religious or partisan political nature shall be discussed in a meeting of the Union, and that any member guilty of violating this Article may be expelled after the second offense. This Article was included after many earlier farm organizations had been wrecked because of political dissension. The founders of the Farmers Union recognized that there were two definite spheres of action by which the economic system could be changed. The one was political action. he other was economic action. The Farmers Union is an economic organization, working towards a change in the economic system through educating in cooperative principles and building cooperative business.

We can work together in building the cooperative movement and striking at the root of an economic system that has as its sole purpose making money for a few private owners and depriving the many of the product of their toil. Through the building of cooperative business, owned by ourselves and operated for ourselves, we can replace private, wealth-concentrating business, with collective wealth-distributing business.

We expect our members to take an intelligent part in the political activities that affect their welfare. But we expect them to do so as individuals, not as members of the Farmers Union. A farmer can be a good member and supporter of his political party and at the same time be a good member and supporter of the Farmers Union. But he should not try to mix the two.

Each one of us is entitled to his own political opinions. We may differ on political matters but we can be one in the Farmers Union. In order to prevent dissension within the ranks of the organization we should live up to the national bylaws and remember that Union meetings should not degenerate into political rallies.

If we bear these things in mind we can come through this election year a bigger, stronger, and better organization.

"MOURNING" FOR HUMANITY

Europeans frequently send out "mourning letters" on the death of their dear ones announcing the funeral arrangements. Recently this custom was applied by some Belgians to the Ethiopian War. The letter they issued reads in part as follows:

"The Italian People, The Ethopian Nation,
The Mothers and Children of both these Countries,
The Human family
are deeply moved by the atrocious death of a large number of Human Beings—fathers, brothers, husbands, and sons, uselessly sacrificed on the field of carnage in the flower of their existence, for the greater glory of the merchants of death.

Since it is impossible to establish the identity of the bodies, funerals will not take place.

Pray God that your children do not suffer the same fate. Teach them to hate war and forbid them to play soldier games."—Nofrontier News Service.

:-: Of Interest To Women :-:

JELLIES AND JAM

The hardest thing about making jelly is to make it jell. And that is not so hard if you will remember that a substance in the fruit called pectin is what does the trick. Of course, it must be mixed in proper proportion with sugar and fruit acid. Only a few fruits, such as apples, most of the berries and grapes have pectin in the right proportion. Other fruits must be combined with these if you want your jelly to jell. That means that you may have to extract juices and keep them in sealed jars until the correct "partner" is ready, if you want to make mixed jellies.

Be sure you have good, ripe fruit. Wash and clean all cores and skins. Place in saucepan and barely it well. Cut the large fruits into small pieces, using cover with water. Juicy fruits like grapes and berries need no water but should be mashed. Heat thoroughly in double boiler. Strain through jelly bag. Add the necessary sugar and cook.

Do not try to cook more than 8 or 10 cups of juice at once. Put in a large kettle, add the sugar and cook quickly. Warming the sugar may shorten the cooking time but does no other good. Test the jelly by allowing a small amount to flow from a spoon. When it sheets off, or the drops merge together, the jelly is done. Then skim and pour into hot, sterilized glasses to about ¼ inch from the top. When it has set fill with melted paraffin and store in a cool, dark place.

GERMAN WILTED LETTUCE

Four cups shredded leaf lettuce.
Six slices bacon, diced.
One-half cup water.
Salt
One small onion, minced
One-fourth cup vinegar
Four tablespoons sugar
Pepper

Brown bacon in frying pan. Remove bacon. Combine with lettuce and onion. Combine vinegar, water, and bacon fat. Heat to boiling. Add seasonings and sugar. Combine with lettuce mixture. Serve at once.

SPICY RHUBARB JAM

8 cups diced peeled rhubarb
7 cups sugar
1 cup vinegar
2 teaspoons cinnamon
2-3 teaspoon cloves
½ teaspoon nutmeg
1-8 teaspoon salt.

Mix ingredients. Boil five minutes, remove any foam which comes to the top. Lower heat and simmer until jam becomes thick. This will require about 35 minutes' cooking but the width of pan and burner on stove governs the time of cooking. A wooden spoon is suggested to use for stirring the conserve

SOY BEAN MUFFINS

Take ½ cup soy flour, 1½ cups white flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 4 tablespoons sugar ½ teaspoon salt, 1 egg, 4 tablespoons melted fat, 1 cup milk. Sift all dry ingredients together. Combine the beaten egg, fat and milk. Stir these quickly into the dry mixture. Bake in deep greased muffin pans for 8 to 10 minutes in a hot oven (450 degrees F.) Makes 9 or 10 muffins.

GRAPE CONSERVE

2 pounds grapes
1 orange
½ pound seeded raisins
½ pound walnut meats
1 pound sugar

Remove pulp from washed grapes, by pressing with fingers, and boil until soft. Remove seeds by pressing through sieve and place in preserving kettle with the skins. Add the raisins (chopped), the grated skin, pulp and juice of the orange and the sugar. Boil until thick and clear and add the nut meats. Put in hot, clean jars and seal tightly.

RHUBARB CONSERVE

2 pounds rhubarb
2 pounds sugar
2 oranges
½ pound seeded raisins
½ pound walnuts

Wash rhubarb and cut into small pieces, without peeling Shred oranges finely, removing seeds. Chop raisins and nuts separately. Combine ingredients, except nuts, in preserving kettle. Heat until sugar is dissolved and then boil quickly until thick and clear. Add chopped nuts, pour into hot, sterilized jars and seal tightly.

CHERRY AND APPLE PIE

Pare, core and slice two greening apples and arrange in a pastry-lined pie tin with the drained contents of a No. 2 can red pitted cherries. Mix together two-thirds cup sugar and one and a half tablespoons flour, and sprinkle over. Dot with three tablespoons butter, and pour over one-third cup cherry syrup from the can. Cover with top crust and bake at 450 degrees for ten minutes, or until crust is set, and then 50 degrees for thirty minutes. Makes one large pie.

APRICOT CORN-STARCH PUDDING

2 cups thick sour milk
1 teaspoon vanilla flavoring
1 teaspoon baking-soda
½ teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons cornstarch
1 cup sugar
1 cup dried apricots

Combine corn-starch, salt, baking soda, and ½ cup sugar. Add milk. Stir until blended. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly, until thick and smooth. Add flavoring. Pour into serving dishes Cool. Wash apricots. Cover with cold water. Cover. Simmer until tender. Add ½ cup sugar. Cover. Simmer 10 minutes. Cool. Serve apricots and juice over corn-starch pudding.

COTTAGE CHEESE PIE

Few housewives appreciate the diversity of uses for Cottage Cheese in the daily menu. To enumerate just a few of the tempting array of dishes that can be made with Cottoge Cheese would make almost any person hungry,

Perhaps the many types of salads in which Cottage Cheese is so popuiar has caused housewives in many instances to limit its use to this form. There are, however, many delightful ways in which this delicacy may be served.

One of the most tempting forms in which to prepare this nourishing food is in a Cottage Cheese Pie. You will discover it has an appetizing goodness that is difficult to surpass. Ask your milkman to leave a jar of Cottage Cheese, or order a jar from your grocer, and then try this recipe. You will wish to add it to your list of favorite pie recipes.

1 1-4 cups Cottage Cheese,
4 tablespoons melted butter,
1-2 cup sugar
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon flour
Grated rind of 1 lemon
2 egg yolks (unbeaten)
1-2 cup chopped nuts.

Combine in the order given, mix thoroughly and pour into an unbaked pie shell. Bake at 400 degrees for ten minutes then reduce temperature to 350 degrees and continue baking until filling is firm. (about 30 minutes.) Fresh fruits such as cherries and currants may be used in place of raisins if desired. This recipe is sufficient to fill an 8 inch pie shell.

MAKE SPPING-TIME DESSERTS WITH MOLASSES AND SPICE

This is the time of year that children used to be fed with a mixture of sulphur and molasses "to get rid of bad blood." It always seemed a pity to combine delicious molasses with such a disagreeable element.

Much pleasonter are the spring-time combinations which the modern mother provides in puddings, cakes, and cookies. These not only have the benefit of molasses but the extra aroma and flavor of spice. Between the remaining ingrediants and pour juvenile vote!

Spring-Time Pudding

1-3 cup yellow corn meal flour
5 cups scalded milk
1-2 cup molasses
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon ginger.

Add corn meal slowly to scalded milk in a double boiler, stirring constantly and cooking 2 minutes. Add the remoining ingredients and pour mixture into a buttered baking dish.

Set the dish in a pan of hot water, and bake in a slow oven about 2 1-2 hours, stirring twice during the first hour. If baked too rapidly the pudding will separate or "whey." It can be served with cream or vanilla ice cream.

Spiced Peppermint Loaf

2 cups flour
1-4 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon bakingpowder
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1-2 teaspoon ginger
1-3 cup shortening
3-4 cup sugar
2 eggs
1-2 cup molasses
1-2 cup sour milk
1-2 teaspoon peppermint flavoring.

Sift the first 6 ingredients together and set aside. Cream shortening, and add sugar gradually, beating well. Add unbeaten eggs one at a time, beating well between additions. Now add the sifted dry ingreients, alternately with the molasses combined with the milk. Beat well, and finally add flavoring. Bake in a greased loaf pan, lined with waxed paper, in a moderate oven.

PROPER WALLPAPER WILL MAKE ROOM LOOK COOLER

Warm rooms can be made to appear cooler, dark rooms can be given better lghting by the selection of the proper wallpaper color and pattern, according to the Wallpaper Institute.

This explains in part why an analysis of Federal Housing Administration insured modernization credit shows that a large part of the money has been used by borrowers for interior decoration.

Not only the color but the pattern and texture of the paper as well influence the amount of light and the seeming degree otf warmth or coldness in a room, authorities reveal. The lighter colors reflect more light and generally appear warmer, whereas the dark colors absorb light and make a room seem cooler, more restful.

Colors most used to secure light are light yellow, buff, cream, pink, strawberry, and certain metallic papers. White ceilings and white woodwork augment the effect of brilliance. White on yellow and blue on white are typcal combinations used to get thte effect of warm, light rooms.

Cooler, darker effects result from using dark greens, blues—especially the darker hues—tans, brown, and deep reds, including wines and maroons. Wallpapers with glossy finishes, such as the varnished papers popular for bathrooms and kitchens, emphasize the "cool" qualities of a wallpaper, the institute states.

HELPFUL HINTS

Mrs. B. Mattson of Ottawa county sends in two suggestions which will be very helpful, if put into practice.

Shoe Cleaner

An inexpensive scrub brush nailed to a board and placed by the door step is a very convenient place to clean the sides of muddy shoes.

A strip of innertube tacked on the back of the door (the side next to the hinges) makes a very convenient and out of the way storage for umbrellas.

With the membership campaign going on, now is the time for all members in the state to be doing the same thing at the same time.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

Below is published a representative list of the sales by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company of Kansas City

Week Ending June 12th, 1936

CATTLE

Lawrence Ebert, Pottowatomie Co Ks—20 strs, hfrs 898	8.15
Henry Bremeyer—Pottawatomie Co Ks—15 hfrs 741	7.85
J. D. Martin and Son—Douglas Co Ks—13 strs, hfrs 757	7.75
W. S. Baker—Linn Co Ks—6 strs 1066	7.40
Jesse D. May—Riley Co Ks—4 strs 920	7.35
R. A. Runge—Clay Co Mo—15 strs 995	7.10
C. L. Gibson—Lafayette Co Mo—7 strs, hfrs 772	7.00
J. J. Klenda—Marion Co Ks—14 strs, hfrs 652	7.00
Radcliff and Son—Osage Co Ks—22 strs 1025	7.00
E. W. Wren—Anderson Co Ks—5 strs 1294	6.75
C. W. Martz—Bates Co Mo—11 strs 816	6.60
R. E. Chambers—Franklin Co Ks—4 hfrs 547	6.00
Geo. Ulmer—Atchison Co Mo—32 strs 822	5.80
L. E. Fisher—Johnson Co Mo—9 cows 1107	5.25
Leo Strope—Henry Co Mo—7 hfrs 628	5.00
C. H. Steinbacher—Neosho Co Ks—12 strs 580	5.00
J. E. Wells—Johnson Co Ks—11 cows 987	4.60
T. T. East—Ray Co Mo—12 cows 921	4.50
C. H. Steinbacher—Neosho Co Ks—8 hfrs 462	4.50
R. G. Wilson—Wyandotte Co Ks—9 cows 876	4.35
H. E. Wester—Johnson Co Ks—7 cows 808	3.75

SHEEP

Paul F. McClelland—Wabaunsee Co Ks—9 77	11.50
Gene Barnett—Franklin Co Ks—9 73	11.50
John Bowlin—Lafayette Co Mo—5 73	11.50
D. L. Harmon—Lafayette Co Mo—15 76	11.50
Ralph Latzke—Dickinson Co Ks—40 76	11.50
B. T. Hughes—Johnson Co Ks—10 86	11.50
Floyd Barnett—Franklin Co Ks—12 76	11.25
Harry Fisher—Douglas Co Ks—7 67	11.25
J. W. Pierce—Johnson Co Mo—5 70	11.25
Ethel H. Morrison—Johnson Co Ks—15 74	11.25
J. H. Todd—Franklin Co Ks—9 73	11.25
Alf Morton—Marshall Co Ks—34 91	11.25
T. B. Ford—Franklin Co Ks—5 70	11.00
Ben Burkdall—Osage Co Ks—7 69	11.00
M. R. Jones—Marshall Co Ks—9 74	11.00
Gus Hohn—Miami Co Ks—12 66 N	11.00
H. H. Garey—St. Clair Co Mo—11 66	11.00
E. D. Dixon—Bates Co Mo—7 66	11.00
Allen Rinard—Henry Co Mo—7 68	11.00
F. P. Piesohl—Ottawa Co Ks—7 65	11.00
Garrett Tubbesing—Henry Co Mo—5 68	11.00
R. N. Trowbridge—Bates Co Mo—11 75	11.00
J. A. Barnhart—Johnson Co Mo—5 76	11.00
A. V. Huber—Cass Co Mo—17 75	11.00
Mrs. Mary Puthoff—Henry Co Mo—7 67	11.00
N. E. Gragg—Henry Co Mo—12 71	11.00
Lane Dalley—Vernon Co Mo—5 74	11.00
R. M. Small—Lafayette Co Mo—11 80	11.00
O. P. McNess—Douglas Co Ks—11 70	11.00
H. W. Kirtz—Burlington Co Ks—11 69	11.00
Charles Garnes—Linn Co Ks—8 75	11.00
Roy Todd—Grundy Co Ks—17 68	11.00
W. J. Pemberton—Johnson Co Ks—10 79	11.00
Hubert Lincoln—Henry Co Ks—9 71	11.00
M. A. Hunter—Coffey Co Ks—6 73	11.00
M. Magaw—Cloud Co Ks—12 63	11.00
Frank Shernaman—Pettis Co Mo—10 82	11.00
Harry E. Unger—Douglas Co Ks—18 73	11.00
John Shernaman—Pettis Co Mo—20 74	11.00
Howard Martz—Bates Co Mo—8 68	11.00
H. H. Wirsig—Henry Co Mo—7 71	11.00
W. I. Garnett—St. Clair Co Mo—5 76	11.00
Erwin Jones—Cass Co Mo—14 68	11.00
E. E. Goddard—Cass Co Mo—7 64	11.00
Leo Wirsig—Henry Co Mo—5 72	11.00
Fred Gnadt—Wabaunsee Co Ks—24 65	11.00
W. A. Smith—Miami Co Ks—14 73	11.00
G. F. Janke—Geary Co Ks—9 73	10.00
C. W. Coursen—Osage Co Ks—11 70	9.00
Matt Thems—Wyandotte Co Mo—37 64	6.60
N. H. Hill—Grundy Co Mo—37 64	6.50
Alber Hafer—Lafayette Co Mo—12 51	

HOGS

..... Medium and Heavy Butchers, 230 Avgs. Up

Dan Younkin—Clay Co Ks—20 243	9.90
C. M. Traul—Miami Co Ks—5 240	9.90
Marshall Smith—Lafayette Co Mo—7 235	9.90
Floyd Jones—Coffey Co Ks—15 249	9.90
Jim Means—Jafferson County, Ks—5 256	9.90
Ralph Myers—Nemaha Co Ks—29 252	9.85
C. C. Collins—Grundy Co Mo—10 240	9.85
F. B. Graham—Jackson Co Mo—10 234	9.85
W. E. Tillman—Henry Co Mo—9 258	9.80
G. L. Knoche—Miami Co Ks—9 238	9.80
A. L. Potter—Jackson Co Mo—13 263	9.80
R. M. Boone—Woodson Co Ks—11 245	9.75
L. E. Edmonds—Jefferson Co Ks—5 274	9.35
Mrs. Jane Lawhead—Linn Co Ks—5 324	

Light Butchers, 170 to 230 Lb. Avgs

C. P. Kohlenberg—Miami Co Ks—34 228	9.95
C. A. Taylor—Anderson Co Ks—12 202	9.95
Wm. Batschlett—Henry Co Mo—6 178	9.90
Paul J. Alpert—Miami Co Ks—8 215	9.90
Howard Braman—Osage Co Ks—6 218	9.90
Leonard Froeschle—Lafayette Co Mo—24 229	9.90
R. M. Small—Lafayette Co Mo—18 222	9.90
Floyd Barnett—Franklin Co Ks—6 210	9.90
Paul Alpert—Miami Co Ks—5 204	9.85
C. P Kohlenberg—Miami Co Ks—6 170	9.85
W. E. Tillman—Henry Co Mo—23 216	9.85
Ruford and Yates—Ray Co Mo—28 216	9.85
Al Henry—Anderson Co Ks—12 204	9.85
A. A Ling—Woodson Co Ks—5 214	9.85
W. A. Smith—Miami Co Ks—11 229	9.85
Paul Anderson—Smith Co Ks—9 187	9.85
Earl Dunning—Henry Co Mo—19 192	9.85
E. W. Henson—Coffey Co Ks—27 197	9.85
A. H. Kohlenberg—Miami Co Ks—7 202	9.85
Will Kohlenberg—Miami Co Ks—14 204	9.80
F. B. Graham—Jackson Co Mo—14 173	9.80
J. C. Inloes—Henry Co Mo—7 215	9.80
Land Boyer—Clay Co Mo—30 208	9.80
Lee Thornton—Nemaha Co Ks—7 208	9.80
A. J. Schepp—Wabaunsee Co Ks—10 194	9.80
August Apprill—Lafayette Co Mo—11 195	9.80
Willie Sander—Lafayette County Mo—14 221	9.80
John L. Cook—Henry Co Mo—5 170	9.80
J. L. Romine—Osage Co Ks—9 213	9.80
Chas Rader—Sullivan Co Mo—9 187	9.80
Geo. Kyle—Franklin Co Ks—8 207	9.80
A. G. Smith—Jewell Co Ks—11 213	9.80
Mrs. W. A. Wilson—Grundy Co Mo—11 222	9.80
Henry Wigger—Osage Co Ks—22 185	9.75
H. F. Riekhof—Lafayette Co Mo—31 193	9.75
Dan Johns—Lafayette Co Mo—5 222	

Light Lights

Garland Ackers—Henry Co Mo—7 167	9.90
H. B. Wagoner—Franklin Co Ks—6 128	9.90
Ira Irckinson—Anderson Co Ks—5 164	9.85
Fred J. Magerfleisch—Leavenworth Ks—9 151	9.85
Herman Wendt, Jr—Miami Co Ks—18 142	9.80
Earl Dunning— Henry Co Mo—35 151	9.80
Fred Masenthin—Osage Co Ks—5 166	9.75
F. M. Strickland—Henry Co Mo—10 145	9.75
John Fitzpatrick—Grundy Co Mo—5 148	9.75
Bert Ewing—Sullivan Co Mo—7 157	9.65

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

By P. L. Betts
Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives Inc.

BUTTER MARKET

There has been no new development of special note in the Butter market during the past week. The upward trend which has been so evident in recent weeks, continues with prices fractionally higher at the close. Some sections of the country show gains in production as compared to a year ago, while others are under. The American Association reports 249 plants show a decrease of 10.83 per cent as compared to same week last year and a decrease of .07 per cent as compared to previous week.

With the much talked of heavy production failing to materialize and the consumer out-put good, many buyers of storage butter, who a few weeks ago were indifferent while waiting for the "Anticipated flood of Butter" The heavy supplies of butter moving into west coast channels and good consumer demand, has resulted in light surpluses for storage purposes. There is considerable anxiety on the part of many butter merchants as to the effect present relatively high levels will have on prices next fall and winter. Much will depend on the summer and fall production and the ability of consumers to absorb butter at these high lovels. For the present the market is firm with indications it will show still further advances.

EGG MARKET

The egg market has been keeping pace with butter, showing about the same proportionate advance, with all grades very firm at the close. Supplies have been readily absorbed on the basis of prevailing markets. Receipts are on the decline with the into storage movement still under last year. The Government has made no purchases on the Exchange here in Chicago, but it is understood that five cars were bought direct by the Government from dealers during the past week for relief purposes. There is nothing in sight at present to indicate other than continued firmness in the egg market.

Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives Inc.
A. W. SEAMANS.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(continued from page 2)

and respect them for having the courage of their convictions, but our worst enemies are those who have a kiss for our cheek and a dagger for our fifth rib.

Many of our members—far too many—have been following after strange gods, and have permitted their Locals to become delinquent. Farmers who have forsaken the Farmers' Union and have joined so-called farmers' organizations which are not only dominated but domineered by outside interests, are brought to a stern realization of the necessity of maintaining a militant, class-conscious organization to protect their own interests, instead of trusting their welfare to the tender mercies of the self-appointed guardians of the farmers.

Salem Local No. 487 is staging a come-back right in the very busiest season of the year. It was re-organized May 28th, and the following officers were elected: President, C. F. Martens; Vice President, E. L. Holstine; Secretary-Treasurer, Emmet Bolze; Conductor, H. F. Tornedin; Doorkeeper J. Albert Clausen; Executive Committee, H. H. Janssen, Otto Martens, and E. K. Dean.

The enthusiasm displayed by this newly re-organized Local is very encouraging, and is setting a good example for other delinquent Locals. The old slogan, "Strike while the iron is hot" is out of date. Heat the iron by striking it.

If you are living in a Crawford County community where there is no active Farmers' Union Local, write to our county organizer, J. Henry Meyer, Girard, Kansas, for information in regard to organizing a Local Union.

J. Henry Meyer.

GEORGE HOBBS SPEAKS IN ANDERSON COUNTY

Last Friday night the Anderson County Farmers Union met in regular session at Liztown school house, east of Colony.

This was one of the best, if not the biggest meetings of the year. A crowd of over seventy listened to George Hobbs and his "Gloom Chasers" till late into the night.

From the pride of the Hobbs family, and Papa Lieurance's daughter, to the talking, whistling and chirping violin of Frank Larson, the youthful WHB radio artist, the "Gloom Chasers" kept the crowd literally on its toes all evening.

Orchestra Members

Helen Anderson—Pianist
Frank Larson—Violin, Leader
Melvin Trumann—Tenor Sax
Louis Gilles—Alto Sax
Geo. Hobbs, Jr.—Alto Sax
Warren Crampton—Guitar
Roberta Lieurance—Trumpet
Robert Bridges—Trumpet
Robert Gilles—Trombone.

Selections

Wahoo—Orchestra
The Beautiful Lady in Blue—Orchestra.
Cornet Solo—Roberta Lieurance
I Got a Feelin You're Fooling—Orchestra.
Enie Meene Miney Mo—Orchestra.
Tenor Sax Solo—Melvin Trumann
Goody, Goody—Orchestra
Take Me Back to Dream—Orchestra.
Violin Solo—Frank Larson
Dina—Orchestra.

Stanley Harris, president of Allen county gave a short talk.

A talk on the start of cooperation was given by Jess Faulkner, who said, "Don't be like the banana, get away from the bunch and get skinned."

George Hobbs Sr. by special request gave a talk on "Old Mexico as I saw it."

Luncheon of sandwiches, cake and punch was served by the ladies and the official maker, Lee Baker.

Everyone be at our next meeting the second Friday night in July at Indian Creek school west of Colony.

Robert Meliza
Co. President

WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS

(By C. W. H.)

One of the most interesting side trips out of Washington is a visit to Gettysburg, Pa., a distance of 80 miles. One can spend days roaming over the Battlefield of Gettysburg which covers twenty-five square miles or sixteen thousand acres. This ground was fought over during the three days, July 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1863—the battle being the turning point of the Civil War. Today there are over twelve hundred monuments and marketrs on the field erected at a cost of $4,000,000. It is estimated that more than 1,000,000 tourists go to Gettysburg each year. After visiting this historic place recently Congressman Carlson remarked it was one of the most interesting trips he has made during his stay in Washington.

Forty-five hundred persons have volunteered to help the Weather Bureau gather the information needed for its forecasts. Most of them are satisfied to do the work as a hobby and expect no pay for their services.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Union Gold, Union Pride and Union Standard Flour.

FARMERS' BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS

Ottawa, Canada.—Farming in Canada is big business, and the important role played by co-operative associations in the agricultural life of the Dominion indicates that the Canadian farmer is not content merely to limit his efforts to the fields, but extends his activities into the realm of commerce to such an extent that farmers' organizations are a determining factor both in the marketing of farm products and purchasing of farm requisities. Cooperation has provided the farmer with increased bargaining power and an influence in the sale of his products on more favorable terms.

Cooperative buying and selling among farmers is practised in every province of Canada. Available statistics show that there were 690 farmers' cooperative associations actively engaged in business in 1933 compared with 686 reporting in 1932. These 690 associations have 2,533 branches which combined make a total of 3,223 places of business engaged in the marketing of farm products and the purchose of supplies for farmers. The shareholders and members financially interested numbered 345,024 and patrons reported totalled 379,740. Comparable figures for 1932 were 342,369 and 382,325 respectively. Combined assets totalled $104,350,702 with plant and equpment valued at $40,432,859. The total actual investment of member shareholders in capital stock amounted to $8,722,451, and reserves and surplus totalled $39,590,050. Sales of farm products for the year amounted to $128,909,035. The sales value of supplies handled totalled $7,389,034 which combined with other receipts gave a total business of $136,411,483. Total business reported by the 686 associations for the year previous amounted to $115,849,894.

ANIMAL FLY SPRAYS HELP BUT USES ARE LIMITED

Fly sprays do their work only when they are blown into fine droplets that envelope the flies. Entomologists do not know of any substance which, when applied to an animal, is effective in killing flies lighting on it afterwards, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Furthermore, sprays, even though effective in killing flies struck, will not control these pests unless the breeding places are treated also

The value of fly sprays as repellents is limited, the entomologists add. Many tests have shown that some materials applied as sprays to animals do temporarily repel horn, stable, and house flies. None, however, has been found of practical value against horseflies, botflies, warbleflies, and certain other flies that attack and annoy livestock.

Oils in general are injurious to animals, and, particularly when applied heavily, do more harm than good. Nearly any fly spray will taint milk unless the spraying is done long enough before milking to allow the spray to settle, unless the spray is kept away from the milk and milk utensils, and unless the cow's udder is washed with soap and warm water before milking.

GROWING PRIZE ROOT CROPS

The example set by King Edward VIII in growing broccoli to exhibit in flower shows cannot be held responsible for the increasing interest of American men in the sport of producing vegetables for exhibition.

As a test of gardening skill, vegetable growing has long been considered in England as more satisfactory on the whole than flower growing. In many neighborhoods there the home gardener who grows the largest cabbage of the year, gets the grand challenge cup; and broccoli, which has attracted the new king's interest, is an aristocratic cousin of the cabbage

American men have been showing increasing interest in vegetable growing for several years; and most flower shows have classes for vegetable exhibits.

Producing xegetables for exhibition calls for a special technique, and constitutes a problem such as men like to tackle.

Shapely root crops of size and tempting appearance, such as carrots, parsnips, beets and turnips, offer a field for the gardener's skill. They require special care if they are to be developed to their finest size, shape and quality, and if there is a show in your neighborhood, here is the way to turn out winning vegetables.

As a general principle, the root crops delight in a soil of loose, mellow texture. As the roots go down rather deep the soil requires deep working at the start. If the soil is inclined to be of a heavy texture it is altogether likely that a large proportion of the root crops will have forked roots, which ruins their contour for the shows, and also makes considerable waste in cleaning them to cook.

To obtain perfect shaped roots, make a hole 12 to 14 inches deep and about 6 inches in diameter with a heavy dibbler. The holes should be at least 6 inches apart for the long roots, and 10 to 12 for turnips and beets. Make a mixture of good garden soil worked fine, and mixed with wood ashes and a little sand if heavy. Fill the holes with this soil. If very particular, get potting earth from a florist. maxing a pound of complete plant food to a bushel of it.

In the center of each of these specially prepared holes drop two or three seeds. After they have germinated and have attained two or three leaves pull out all but the strongest plant, filling in the holes carefully. When the plants are about a month old give a light dressing of complete plant food, sprinkling it around, but not on,, the plant.

Keep the soil stirred during the growing season, and in case of drought give an occasional thorough soaking.

ANNIVERSARY VIEW OF FCA

Wichta, May 27—In its three years, enough money has been loaned by the Farm Credit Administration of this district—the Ninth—to allow over $500 for the needs of each farm and ranch in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. This statement was made today on the third anniversary of the Farm Credit Administration's birth. President Roosevelt's executive order to systematize and complete our farm financing machinery, became effective on May 27, 1933.

"As a matter of fact," said General Agent Dudley Doolittle, of the Farm Credit Administration of Wichita, who made the statement, "The total of such loans for this district, was made in much less than three years. It took nearly a year after the President's order became effective, to complete and start the new machinery to finance and refinance agriculture.

"Some of our units have had but a little over two years actual operation. Yet total loans made since May 27, 1933 by the permanent units of the Farm Credit Administration of Wichita and the emergency services affiliated with this Farm Credit Administration, total approximately $250,000,000 or about $8,009 for every office day. There are over 495,000 farms in the four states of this district, which gives us the average of over $500 per farm, had the loans been evenly distributed.

"Nationally, according to a statement just issued in Washington by Governor W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration headquarters, total lendings for the three year period by the 12 District Farm Credit Administrations, amounted to $3,704,000,000. Knowing that nearly all of this financing met needs which otherwise would have had to be provided for by other than cooperative agencies and at formerly prevailing rates, the savings to farmers, it will be seen, have been enormous. Equally important are the- wise and constructive uses made of the borrowed money, the composition of debts and the establishment among farmers of sound financial practice in conncetion with the cooperative financing."

EDITOR ANALYZES ECONOMIC TRENDS

Economic trends affecting the agricultural industries of the United States will be discussed each week in June during the National Farm and Home Hour by Roy F. Hendrickson, editor of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Hendrickson will be heard on Tuesday, June 23, at 11:30 a. m., CST. (12:30 p. m., EST) over the NBC-BLUE network.

His reports will give listeners the importont information in the crop reports issued by the federal government and in special studies of probable trends the week preceding each of his talks.

CLASSIFIED ADS

PLANTS

Frostproof Cabbage, Each Bunch Fifty, Mossed, Labeled Variety Name, Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch, Postpaid: 200, 65c, 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1000, $1.75. Onion: Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Sweet Spanish, Prizetaker. Prepaid: 500, 60c; 1000, $1.00; 6000, $3.50 Tomato: Large, Well Rooted, Open Field Grown, Mossed, Labeled With Variety Name. Livingston Globe, Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore, June Pink, McGee, Earliana, Gulf State Market, Early Detroit, Postpaid: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.25. Pepper Mossed and Labeled, Chinese Giant, Bull Nose, Ruby King, Red Cayenne, Postpaid: 100, 65c; 200, $1.00; 500, $1.75; 1000, $2.50; Full Count, Prompt Shipment, Safe Arrival, Satisfaction Guaranteed.

UNION PLANT COMPANY
Texarkana, Arkansas

FOR SALE—Model 29, twelve foot cut Holt Combine, good mechanical condition will be sold at the J. H. Flora Community sale at Quinter, Kansas, on June 12.

Anthony Tapphorn,
Grinnell, Kansas. 6-11c

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Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association
Grain Checks, Scale Tickets Stationery
Office Equipment Printing

the CONSOLIDATED printing and stationery co.
SALINA : KANSAS

SURPLUS RATIO

For each $100 of contract liabilities the Farmers Union Life had admitted assets of $124.00 on December 31st, 1935, according to Insurance Commissioner report. Yet since this company started 14 years ago more dividend dollars have been paid policyholders than the total of all death claims.

These are facts not promises

Farmers Union Life Ins. Co.

Des Moines, Iowa

For information write—Rex Lear, Salina, Kansas

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

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

THE FARMERS UNION COOP. CREAMERY ASSN.
Colony, Kansas WaKeeney, Kansas

YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF

to patronize your own cooperative live stock marketing company. Your own firm has contributed more than any old-line firm in the favorable development of a farmers' market for Kansas live stock.

Best attention and service possible given to all consignments, whether one animal or several car loads.

THE FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.
G. W. Hobbs, General Manager
Kansas City Wichita Parsons

K. F. U.
OILS, GREASE
GASOLINE

KFU Pennsylvania, KFU Quality and KFU Special oils are blended to specification and bonded, insuring a product of highest quality and correct weight for your motor requirements.

KFU Greases are made of the best materials possible to obtain. Insuring the customers of another line of KFU products that meet the highest requirements demanded by the machinery manufacturers. KFU Grease is available in any size containers.

We have a complete line of all grades of fuels for every purpose and immediate shipments can be made on all grades.

KFU Grease stocks are carried in Wichita, Salina, and Kansas City. KFU Oil stocks are carried in Salina and Kansas City.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N
Kansas City, Kansas

An organization organized, operated and maintained by Farmers Union organizations.

PRICE LIST OF SERUMS AND OTHER REMEDIES SUPPLIED BY THE FARMERS SERUM & SUPPLY COMPANY

CATTLE

Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection. Money back guarantee, per dose	53c
Blackleg Bacterin. Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose	7½c
Bovine Mixed Bactein. For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic. 100 dose lots, per dose	7½c
Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose	7½c
Mastitis Bacterin (gargot), 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 Special brands $3.00 each.	1.00
De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head	1.00
Wound Paint—Used after dehirning or casteration and on screw worms. Per gallon	$3.00
Syringes, (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 ccs	.75
Virus, 100 ccs	1.65
Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Flu", swine plague, hemorrhagic Septcemia, Para-typhoid, etc., per dose	.08
Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 50 with instruments	3.50
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
Balling Gun, Brass, heavy nickeled. For giving capsules to horses and cattle. Only	2.00

POULTRY

"Big Pay" mineral. Fo r all livestock and poultry. 100 pound bag, (5 bags $20.00)	$4.25
Poultry Antiseptic Tablets. 100 tablets makes 100 gallons drinking water, box	$1.00
Respiratabs. Used in lung type poultry diseases. 100 tablets to box	$1.50
Poultry Worm Tablets, adult size, per dose	1½c

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