



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1937

EDITORIAL

It used to be thought fashionable when I was a boy to make puns and play upon the meaning of words. What we kids used to do in order to be thought smart, some of our federal courts do now. In a recent article dealing with the favorite pastime of our millionaires and corporations, of dodging taxes, the writer said that our courts hold that to evade taxes is a crime but to avoid paying taxes is perfectly all right. All that a poor man can afford to do if he wants to dodge taxes is to try to evade them, but a rich man because he can hire smart lawyers can avoid taxes. If a poor man is caught evading taxes he is fined and sent to the penitentiary; but if a rich man is caught evading taxes he is hailed as a captain of industry and sent to congress or perhaps made an official of the Liberty League.

The Kansas delegation in congress is making a real fight for our drought stricken farmers. Some time ago I wrote an editorial asking the farmers in the drought districts to hold local meetings in order to find out just how urgent the need for help is and to try to decide on the kind of aid needed. I hope that our members are discussing the needs of the drought sufferers in their local meetings. It will encourage your senators and representatives in congress if you will let them know that you appreciate their efforts, and it will help them in getting what you really need if you farmers will tell them what is needed most. While talking about the needs of farmers, let us not forget the need of securing a reduction of interest rate on Land Bank Commissioner loans, and a deferment of the principal payments where the farmer has lost his crop by drought, hail, or some other calamity.

I wish our local secretaries would make a special effort to collect up all back dues as soon as possible. The Directors of the State Union voted at the last board meeting to stop sending the Kansas Union Farmer to all those who have not paid their 1937 dues. I do not like to stop the paper as long as I feel that the members is doing his best to raise the money for Union dues. If our local secretaries will make out a list of those who they believe should be dropped from our subscription lists, it will help your state office to keep only those on the lists who can be expected to pay their dues after harvest. You Local Presidents and Secretaries are the backbone of the Union. On your efforts largely depends the growth of the Union. DO NOT DISAPPOINT US. HELP YOUR STATE OFFICE BUILD MEMBERSHIP.

TRAVELOGUE

Tuesday afternoon I drove to Wellington, in Sumner county to speak at two meetings in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Herman Zimmerman met me at the bus station and took me with them to their home. A man might not know when he is in the country if he travels over some of our improved roads, but there is no need to guess where one is when he enters the last mile of road leading to the Zimmerman farm. This mile of road has the Scenic Railway, with the Fun House thrown in for good measure, backed off the map, for thrills.

After supper we drove to a school house about six miles south of Wellington where Mrs. Zimmerman teaches a class in Workers Education. Owing to the near approach of harvest there were only about 20 present when the meeting was called to order. After I made my talk those present discussed harvest wages and other things of community interest before we went down to the basement for lunch. Although just a few of those present were Union members I was given a very attentive hearing and I feel sure that it will be possible to organize a local of the Union there this fall. I stayed all night with the Zimmerman family. The next morning after the chores were done, we took Mrs. Zimmerman to the bus depot, to take a bus for Emporia, where she will take work in the State Normal School in order to get a State Teachers Certificate. On the way back we talked with several farmers, and as a result we were two hours late for dinner. I surely can commend the good disposition of the Misses Zimmerman. They not only did not scold us for being so late but they had a splendid hot dinner ready for us even if it was two o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. McCormick was waiting for me when we got back to dinner and after visiting a while he took me to our old standby Joe Erwin of Cicero. Joe was just sheeting his new chicken house when we arrived. But he got off the roof and invited

us in. I spent the rest of the afternoon with Joe and his mother. We went out to visit some of the neighbors and to talk to the new President of the local, Forrest Edwards. After eating a fine supper with Joe and his mother my son Albert, who drove in from Winfield, the Erwins, and I went to the meeting place in Cicero.

There was a nice crowd of folks waiting for us there. What I liked the best was that there were as many young folks as there were grown ups. President Edwards called the meeting to order and after the routine business he turned the meeting over to John McCormick who was chairman of the program committee. I will not try to give all the numbers on the program, as that is the duty of the corresponding secretary, but I will say that all the numbers were good and well rendered. After the literary program was finished, L. J. Alkire, Manager of the Wichita house of the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Co. made a short talk and then I was called upon to give a talk. I talked for about an hour. The Cicero folks can stand punishment well because they were all, including the young folks, attentive clear to the end. Al Vesecky made a short talk at the close on behalf of the Jobbing Association. As I had been eating so much while staying with the folks around Cicero and also because of the necessity to get back to Salina, Al and I had only time to drink a cup of coffee and visit a short while before we had to be on our way. I was really surprised to see Secretary Milo Schiffbauer at the meeting on time. He had been hunting a recalcitrant bull all day. He told me that after letting himself be hunted all day, about five o'clock in the afternoon the bull nochalantly walked into a neighbor's yard, apparently in no way sorry that he made his owner drive over a hundred miles looking for him.

I had been trying to get to meet with the folks around Cicero for almost a year, but always something intervened. I enjoyed the visit very much and sincerely hope that it has resulted in some good. Summer county used to be one of the leading counties in Farmers Union membership and in cooperative enterprises. During the deflation of the farmers following the world war, because of unfair competition and other causes, they lost many of their business associations and as a result the membership also went down. It is unfortunate that we farmers will insist on blaming the Union for the loss of our business, but we will not give it credit if our business prospers. If instead of blaming others we would settle down to the task of rebuilding what we had lost, we would be now much further along on the road to economic equality. Remember that most of our failures are the result of the indifference of the shareholders, and the careless way that we select our officers and directors, and the almost criminal way that we attack them and criticize them if the business does not make a profit and pay dividends. Let us all practice what we promise when we take the obligation as members of the Union. Let us all be as loyal to our Union and our cooperative as we want our neighbor and the officials to be.

I thank the Zimmerman family, and Joe Erwin and his mother for their hospitality and all the good people of the neighborhood for the friendly reception. I hope that we can meet again many times in the future, and all work for the betterment of conditions on the farm through a bigger and a better Farmers Union.

The Cloak Room by W. P. Lambertson

Frank W. Fries, Democrat, of Carlinville, Ill., coal miner and business man, came from the Sheriff's office to Congress last year. Representative Claude E. Parsons, of the 24th Ill. Democrat and bachelor, over 50, was devoted to his mother. She was born on a Christmas, and buried last Easter Sunday.

The Virgin Islands are under the supervision of the U. S. A. and as a government their principal occupation is rum making. Attention, World W. C. T. U. now in session here.

Ellis B. Betts, Ga., who for 19 years has run the elevator for House members, is the champion laugher of the world. Any reference to Tom Watson or Populism sets his vocal cords galloping.

The newest member of the House is Robert Simpson, Pa., Rep., 37 handsome and strong. He was a farm boy in the Pittsburgh U. team in the early 20's. At home, he operates a stone quarry.

While sitting in the House gallery with Frank Pomeroy, of Holton, who has served in both Houses at Topeka and for thirty years, he asked me among many other questions if those seats down there were soft. I grew suspicious of him at once.

The new Senator, Edwin C. Johnson from Colo., was born at Scandia, Kansas. In turn he was a farm boy section hand, a telegraph despatcher, homesteader, manager of a cooperative elevator and produce business, before getting into politics.

While the Relief Bill was in confusion last week, the leaders adjourned the House in order to "cool" it off. Instead, they at once applied the "heat" and all the ear-markings were reduced to less than fractions.

Hopkin's salary a couple of thousand dollars. The Sixth District print shops are not the only ones that bark at the mimeograph machine. The Government Printing Office is planning to complain to the President about the quality of mimeographing being done in the various agencies.

The number of workers on the Government payrolls the largest since war-time. At that time 917,760 were hired to carry on the civil establishment of the Government. Now the total would pass the million mark. More than 325,000 of the government employes are employed without civil service examination.

According to rumors, Justice Brandeis, leading liberal member of the Supreme Court is contemplating retirement before the Supreme Court opens its new term in October.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES
NOTICE OF REPUBLIC COUNTY MEETING
The Republic County Farmers Union will hold their regular meeting on Wednesday evening, June 16 at 8 o'clock, at Cuba, Kansas.

Everybody welcome, no matter where you live. Come and spend the evening with us. Chas. Hanzlick, County Secretary.

CENTER HILL LOCAL ITEMS
The Center Hill Local 1147 met at the Center Hill schoolhouse Tuesday evening June 1.

WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS
Public life takes its toll. The slings and arrows of political fortune leave the indelible marks upon the physical stamina of the nation's lawmakers.

FRANK ROTH WRITES
June 4, 1937
Editor Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas. My Dear Brother and Esteemed Friend.

ANDERSON COUNTY TO MEET FRIDAY

Anderson County Farmers Union will meet at Westphalia, Friday night June 11. John Ellis will report on the legislature. George Hobbs will address the meeting.

Please bring sandwiches or pie. Farmers Union Creamery will furnish coffee. The issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, that came today is the best for a long time. I enjoyed the report of the Cooperative Conference held in Omaha, and Mr. Keeney's radio address. Mr. Keeney would make a fine national president of the Farmers Union.

I strongly commend the statement made by Mr. McCarty, manager of the Farmers Union Exchange at Omaha, who said, "We would be glad to give 2 per cent of our net earnings to the National Farmers Union if it will not give a dime of our net earnings to support a political game. If the Farmers Union will build cooperation, it will not have to plead with farmers to pay their dues."

We talk of getting things by politics, but economic power builds political power. We will not have swollen incomes and fortunes when we quit feeding them, and to stop this thing in New York, we must begin right at home.

Yours truly, Francis R. Kelley, Secretary.

REPORT OF MITCHELL COUNTY MEETING

The Mitchell County Farmers Union Quarterly meeting was held at Tipton, Wednesday, June 2.

A bountiful pot luck dinner was served at the Dining Hall. There was not quite as large a crowd as usual on account of the big rain.

The business meeting and program were at the Theatre. The house was called to order by the president, Chas. Seidel. He turned the meeting over to the chairman of the program committee and the following program was presented.

Accordion and Clarinet Duet—Veronica and Gerald Streit Song—Lorraine Hobbie One act play—"I Don't Mean Maybe" Tipton 4-H club. Song—Dean Seidel Music—Cordell Trio. Reading—"Adolph, the Politician"—Norbert Arnoldy.

The speaker for the afternoon, Mr. Barth, manager of the Coop Tractor Department gave a very interesting speech. M. R. Hartley read the resolutions. They were adopted as a whole.

The bills were read and adopted by the house after the resolutions committee reported was stated as follows: Resolved that John Schulte make a copy of all dividends, where he has evidence that they have been paid, and send a copy of same to the locals and all our places of business.

Resolved that the board of directors and general manager enforce the resolution pertaining to the employees of the Mitchell County Farmers Union Coop Association, belonging to the association as members and members of their respective locals and the patronizing of the units of our organization that the employees of the units of our organization be more alert and attentive to the patrons in transacting business with them, and a copy of these resolutions be sent by John Schulte to each of the employees of the organization.

Resolved that all Farmers Union members patronize the Farmers Union as much as possible and work together for the good of the association.

Resolved that we extend a vote of thanks to the ladies of the refreshment committee and to the entertainment committee.

Resolved that we thank the CCA for sending Mr. Barth as the principal speaker of the day. Signed by M. S. Hartley, Chairman Henry Gertje, Henry Friester, N. R. Carpenter, Nick Greiner, C. L. Hendricks, Mrs. Louis Neff, Co. Secretary.

OPPOSE POSTAL BANKS
Abolition of the postal savings banks has been advocated at recent gatherings of bankers. Years ago nearly all the bankers of the nation lined up in opposition to the establishment of these postal banks.

Three thousand industrial products have been made from the waste of corn stalks, corn cob, oat chaff, cotton seed hull, peanut shells, and straw. Among these products are tar, illuminating gas, acetic acid, methanol, furfural, and oxalic. That's stepping up nature's waste about 2,990 per cent. Some people think we don't know as much as the old folks.

SUMMER FIRE HAZARDS

The advent of each season brings special fire hazards. Now that summer is nearly here, due precaution should be taken by property owners against the dangers that follow cessation of rain, and the arrival of dry, warm days.

Some of the worst fires have started in vacant, grassy lots. Uncut, dry grass can almost explode into flame at the touch of a match or a spark. It is essential to community safety that adequate laws control the care of grass—and that these laws be enforced. Farmers and others living outside towns should be no less zealous in reducing this hazard.

During good weather, homes are cleaned and renovated. Great amounts of trash must be disposed of, often by burning. Here is still another source of destructive fire. The burning operation should take place only in a metal container of adequate size—and under constant supervision.

In addition, summer is an excellent time for using forest brush to the end that our homes may be safer from fire next winter. Before fall comes, every furnace should be inspected and repairs and replacements made where necessary. A few dollars spent in this fashion may save thousands—and, more important, save lives.

Finally, no matter what you do or where you go, be ever awake to the peril of fire. Do you like to drive in parks and forests? Then remember that careless campfires are the cause of destroyed more trees than man ever cut for a useful purpose. Have you a favorite summer picnic spot? Then bear in mind that the most beautiful place nature ever devised can become an eyecore in a few short minutes or hours if fire strikes.

TWELVE GENERAL SESSIONS OF AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF COOPERATION JUNE 21-25

Washington, D. C., June 10.—Agricultural cooperation and its effect on American rural life as a whole will be scrutinized and evaluated by more than a score of nationally recognized economists and agricultural workers during the 12 general sessions which are included in the schedule of 40 meetings at the American Institute of Cooperation, June 21 to 25, at Iowa State College.

These sessions, which have as their purpose the analyzing of most effective means for extending cooperative services, will first examine the trends which affect cooperatives. With this background, the existing services will be studied from the viewpoint of best adapting them to present conditions.

John R. Barton, whose last year's series made early risers out of most Institute visitors, will discuss each morning the social and economic foundations of cooperation. Mr. Barton, who is with the University of Wisconsin, was former co-director of Den Social Højskole at Neerum, Denmark.

The human factor in cooperation will be the topic for the first general session presided over by H. M. Taylor, director of the Farm Foundation, Chicago. Included among the speakers will be Ralph Snyder, president of the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives; and Vera McCrea, director of the New York Dairymen's League home department. At the noon meeting Paul H. Douglas, professor of Economics at the University of Chicago, will discuss "Is Cooperation a Desirable Middle Way?"

Frank Robotka, professor of agricultural economics at Iowa State College, will act as chairman of the afternoon session at which the general subject will be "The Member and His Cooperative." H. M. Knapp, secretary of the St. Paul Bank for Cooperatives; and M. G. Mann, general manager of the North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Association, will participate in the program.

Rounding out the first day, Charles W. Holman, secretary of the Institute, will speak on "Sir Horace Plunkett's Cooperative Philosophy" and Contribution to American Cooperation."

Recently returned from a European trip, E. G. Nourse, director of the Institute of Economics, Washington, will open the second morning's program with a discussion on post war trends in agricultural cooperation. Frank Clark, professor of marketing at Northwestern University, will take up trends in marketing and distribution; and Joseph G. Knapp, principal agricultural economist of the Farm Credit Administration, will speak on trends in cooperative purchasing of farm supplies.

The critical appraisal of the aims and objectives of cooperation, scheduled for Wednesday morning, will bring to the platform a quartet of qualified witnesses: C. C. Teague, president of the California Fruit Growers Exchange; Quentin Reynolds, general manager of the Eastern States Farmers Exchange; John Ev-

ans, secretary of the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Association; and W. I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

E. R. Bowen, general secretary of the Cooperative League; and Clifford Gregory, editor of the Prairie Farmer, will contribute to an interesting evening session on cooperation in urban and rural communities.

The three general conferences on Thursday will be devoted to the place of cooperation in agricultural economy; the measure of government support to the cooperative movement; and the soil conservation program. Speakers on the first topic will include T. W. Schultz, head of the Iowa State College department of economics and sociology; and Leon Chapin, secretary of the New York Dairy-men's League Cooperative Association.

The question as to what attitude public education should take toward the cooperative movement will be the subject of two speakers on the Friday program; Goodwin Watson, professor of education at Columbia University's teachers college; and Frank W. Peck, director of extension, University of Minnesota. Continuing the education theme, Robin Hood, secretary of the National Cooperative Council will talk on "How to Utilize Resources of Good Will."

The mechanics of providing membership information is scheduled as the subject of a discussion by Phil Evans, director of organization of the National Wool Marketing Association, on the final afternoon program. With him will be R. Q. Smith, secretary-manager of the Producers Cooperative Commission Association; and A. D. Lynch, secretary-manager of the St. Louis Sanitary Milk Producers, who will speak on the opportunities for educational work afforded by annual and local meetings.

More than 100 speakers and topics of discussion are included in the complete program, augmented by many others who will appear at the Iowa Country Life Insurance sessions to be held in cooperation.

SHALLOW CONTOUR FURROW GIVES BEST FORAGE COVER

Contour furrows on land in pasture or hay crop trap escaping rain-fall, allow it to settle into the soil, and almost always result in thicker plant growth along the furrow. Soil conservation men in the Department of Agriculture have found that shallow furrows fairly close together are better than deeper furrows farther apart. More furrows mean a more even distribution of moisture and of the thicker forage crop. Shallow furrows disturb the grass less in a permanent pasture, do not turn up the subsoil, and are more easily crossed with farm machinery.

The National Education Association believes that improvement in communication, international business relations, and social intercourse have established common international interests. In view of these actualities, education should prepare children and adults for cooperative living in a community of nations. Children should be taught the truth about war and its cost in human suffering and material wealth.—From the platform of the National Education Association.

Attend to staking plants that make tall grass particularly delphiniums and dahlias.

2,000,000 STUDENTS STUDY PEACE PACT

Washington, D. C.—A total of 2,000,000 high school students have been reported as studying the Paris Pact, by which 63 nations have made war illegal, according to a recent survey covering the accomplishments of the National Student Forum and ideal eight years of its existence. Nearly 200,000 students in 2,000 high schools have studied the Pact in the school year now closing, the survey showed.

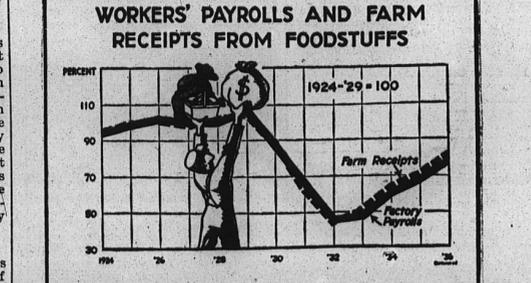
The Forum, whose honorary chairman is former Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg, co-author of the Pact, has served high schools in every state in this country, with Tennessee and New Mexico reporting 100 percent enrollments. All of the 16 high schools of Puerto Rico have been enrolled, also.

The purpose of the Forum, which is under the direction of Dr. Arthur Charles Watkins, is to help obtain an adequate and permanent place in the high school curriculum for the study of international relations in the light of the Paris Pact.

PARADES I cannot watch parades go by Nor hear the proud drums beat But I recall a soldier song And tra p of marching feet, Remembering how flags were hung Like courage in our street.

And when the shining bands blare out A soldier's lullabies Above the lusty shouts of boys, Above the children's cries I have to turn my head against The ghosts in women's eyes. —Gertrude Callaghan, in

"WORKERS' PAYROLLS AND FARM RECEIPTS FROM FOODSTUFFS"



Farm receipts and factory payrolls rise and fall together. When the nation prospers, farmers can buy more city-made products, more work is created, and there is a greater demand for farm products. One objective of the Agricultural Conservation Program, in which more than 100,000 Kansas Farmers are taking part, is to maintain a prosperous agriculture.

# Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

## Junior Letter

Dear Juniors:

From the cool weather of the last two or three days, we begin to think our long-prophesied cool summer is here, but with a few days of sunshine, that will all be forgotten. Then we will remember the Camp which is being held at Estes Park beginning June 20, and make every effort to be one of those present.

In the mail this morning we received the Registration blank of Esther Ekblad, which is being sent on to the Colorado Farmers Union, so there will be a place reserved for her. We surely hope there will be several others who can and will plan to go, also. Remember, June 20-27, at Estes Park, Colorado, which camp is being sponsored by the Colorado Farmers Union, but to which will be Farmers Union leaders and speakers from all over the United States. Check over the list which is in this week's issue of the paper, and I'm sure you will be more anxious than ever to be one of the campers.

I know every one is just about as busy as they can be, at this time of the year, but we want to remember to save a little time for the Farmers Union, and its activities, and every day doing so much for each of us, some of the things we know about, and some are intangible, but let us show our appreciation by continuing the membership and our locals.

We have an outline for a very fine Four Minute Speech this week. I believe every local would be interested, and want to hear this given in their meetings. Let several Juniors of the local prepare their speech, and we will be surprised at the many different angles this subject can be treated, and at the vast amount of discussion it can bring out in your meeting. We will hear reasons advanced, and wonder why we had not thought of them ourselves. Four minutes is a short time, but with carefully planned material, much good material can be presented in that time.

Sincerely,  
Aunt Patience.

**FOUR MINUTE SPEECH OUTLINE**

"What Do We Owe America's Children?"

Henry Laidler said, "Perhaps civilization is ultimately to be judged by what it offers child life."

We hear a lot these days about the destructive forces at work within the American home. G. B. Shaw said, "What is the matter with the poor is poverty."

**Poverty and the Child:** America has 8 million children under 17 years of age who are suffering from malnutrition and lack of medical care, 10 million are physically and mentally handicapped. Children care and welfare revolves around the fate of their parents' employment.

**POVERTY involves wages, income, relief grants.** These problems are involved in providing for family welfare:

- Employment
- Material and infant care
- Proper and adequate food
- Decent housing
- Dental and medical care
- Education and vocational training and guidance.
- Recreation.

The present economic conditions have not served to diminish the curse of child labor in industry. Why? A number of states have not yet ratified the Child Labor amendment. Walter Davenport in his article, "Suffer, Little Children, Suffer" in the March 15th issue of *Colliers*, sarcastically points out the strange bed-fellows opposing the bill, and compares the reasons for their opposition. What was

### What Young America Wants

If "young America" were asked this is what they'd tell you they want . . .

An education . . .

A decent living . . .

A job at the kind of work they like to do best . . .

Escape from war . . . They would rather live for their country than die for it . . .

Opportunity for reaction . . .

Do these demands sound reasonable?

We are growing a generation of starved minds. . . in, starved, bodies. Martha Gelhorn tells this little incident in her book, "The Trouble I've Seen."

"God, if you got time, please put a garbage-pail somewhere I can find it with an ole rollerskate inside. I'll be awful good if you do." prayed little Ruby Mayer. The relief lady provided for food, coal and funerals but only God could manage such a marvelous thing as a garbage pail with a discarded roller skate in it.—Social Action.

Instance above illustrates how starved these children are for simple youthful pleasures and amusement. In the minds of the young people themselves their recreational and social life is tremendously important. They are right. It cannot be said that a generation reared on canned, ready-made amusement is not starving for the proper kind of education and recreation and education, particularly of lack of originality, discouragement of creative ability, and loss of physical energy.

What is the responsibility of the community?

There are many small inroads to be made cooperatively into this great problem.

1. The community medical association to cooperatively take care of dental and medical work of its membership.
2. The problem of community recreation and education, particularly of adults, demands more of good leadership and cooperation than money. No less serious in rural than in urban communities.
3. Provision of better housing and proper food and clothing is a problem beyond the solution of many impoverished city groups, but still within the reach of many border-line groups through the consumers cooperative.
4. Do you have a social problem involving the welfare of the children in your community? Is there anything that your Farmers Union group can do about it? Ask your audience to contribute their ideas and opinions. If the interest is sufficient, set aside a half hour for discussion of your community problems in child welfare.

References:

"Colliers," "Suffer, Little Children, Suffer," "Suffer, Little Children, Suffer," by Walter Davenport March 13, 1937.

"Social Action," December 1936 (10c), The Pilgrim Press, 239 Fourth Ave., New York City. Subscribe to this bi-monthly magazine for your local. It costs only a dollar a year.

"Social Action," February 15, 1937 page 26.

"Facing the Sunrise," Cowling, Junior Lesson Kit or Farmers Union Education Service, Jamestown, North Dakota, 15c.

**ILL TRY**

The old town's looking seedy, run down and out of date.

No one seems to give a darn or seems to care of late.

There's weeds along the sidewalks, where once was garden sassa.

Gardens all grew up to weeds, where once was garden sassa.

The cans in the corners, numerous piles of cinders.

Paper layin' all around, and clutterin' up the winders.

They need some one who's full o' pep on whom they can rely,

To start a cleanin' orgy, I believe I could, I'll try.

The neighbors seem so lifeless, so kind o' sad and blue

There's no money in their pockets, no work for them to do.

They say the guys who run things, and make the laws are wrong.

We're headed point blank to the dogs—at this rate it won't be long.

Till the rich man owns the country, an' there's nothing left for us.

They sit around and nurse their woes, find fault with things and cuss.

They need someone to cheer them up, make them laugh instead o' cry.

To convince them God's still on His throne. Perhaps I could I'll try.

Just look in this here lookin' glass, such an image you will see.

Such hair, such skin, an awful frown, why I can't believe that's me.

There's rumpled hair, all streaked with gray, where once was sleek spun gold.

There's dull eyes that look so old, lined, dull eyes that look so old.

I know just what I need—some brush for my hair.

A brisk massage for glowing skin to erase those lines o' care.

Some good clean fun with some lively friends. 'Twill bring sparkle to the eye.

I'd make myself all over new. I wonder if I could? I'll try.

"War is sometimes described as the last resort of the statesman. I should rather say that recourse to war as a means of attaining the aims of national policy is an unmistakable symptom of bankrupt statesmanship."—Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

### AFTERNOON FROCKS



8959. Chic Afternoon Frock. Designed in Sizes: 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20; 30, 32, 34, 36 38 40 42 and 44. Size 14 requires 3 1/2 yards of 39 inch material. Tie belt of ribbon requires 2 1/2 yards. Price 15c.

8613. Ideal For School Wear. Designed in Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 years requires 1 7/8 yard of 39 inch material for skirt and blouse with 1 1/8 yard for blouse, and 1 3/4 yard of machine ruffling. Price 15c.

Send Orders to Kansas Union Farmer Salina, Kansas

### SPEAKERS AND INSTRUCTORS

Among those who have been invited to lead the various study and discussion groups are the following well known people:

Jacob Taylor, Secretary Rural Council, Washington, D. C.

H. A. Cawden, Secretary Des Moines Peace Council

Robert Clarkson, Regional Director of United States Resettlement Administration

Ray Lowerback, Secretary, Denver Trades and Labor Assembly

H. A. Cawden, President Cooperative Consumer Association, Kansas City, Mo.

Ben King, Colorado Director of Markets

Walter Ott, President Colorado Farmers' Union; C. A. Buette, President Colorado Farm Bureau

C. A. Swayze, Lecturer Colorado Grange

F. A. Anderson, Director of Extension Service, Colorado Agricultural College

John Vesecky, President Kansas Farmers' Union

Morris Erickson, Secretary North Dakota Farmer Union

W. E. Quayle, Manager Colorado Livestock Association

T. P. Detamore, Secretary Federation of Farm Organizations

W. C. Moore, Chairman Colorado Farmers Union Board of Directors

Pauline Cowger, Secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union

Z. Lawter, Secretary Treasurer Oklahoma Farmers Union

Henry Negley, Educational Director of Nebraska Farmers Union

H. G. Keeney, President Nebraska Farmers Union

A. W. Ricker, Editor Farmers Union Herald, St. Paul, Minn.

L. G. McCubbin, Manager Farmers Mutual Insurance Association.

Harvey Marks, Secretary Colorado Christian Endeavor Union

Edgar M. Wahlberg, Pastor Grace Community Church

Earl Paul, National Cooperators Mutual Insurance Company.

Other national leaders who expect to be in Colorado during the summer will be invited to attend the camp and conference. Every effort will be made to present economic system as it applies to farm and industrial problems.

Estes Park Camp will be held in June at Estes Park Conference Grounds, four and one-half miles west of the Village on the edge of Rocky Mountain National Park. The Campus is unsurpassed in beauty and all the facilities of the Conference are available to our members.

Those driving their own cars will find well maintained highways. From the east they may go through Greeley up Big Thompson Canon on highway 116 or from Denver through Loveland and to the Park by Route 66 (the shortest) or Route 7 via Peak to Peak highway. From the west take Route 40 to Granby and Route 16 via Grand Lake and Fall River Pass. The distance from Denver is about seventy-five miles. Write Conoco Travel Bureau, Denver, for information. Those coming to Denver by train will be taken to Camp without extra cost.

The Camp at Estes Park will begin at supper time Sunday evening, June 20th and will end with the Rural Life Banquet, Sunday noon, June 27.

### ADMINISTRATION PLAN

The Camp will be organized on the basis of Cooperative Democracy. The schedule of activities will govern the conduct of the campers and the only rules will be those necessary for an efficient and harmonious administration of the Camp as a whole.

A plan of administration will be set up which will give every camper practical experience in cooperative organization. In addition to camp duties each camper is assigned to a Management Group which will have active responsibility for the conduct of the Camp.

No special clothing is required, though it should include that suitable for hiking and sports and the one dress or suit for more formal meetings. Evenings are cool so coat or sweater is advisable. Strong and comfortable shoes are essential.

The camp management reserves the right to select those young people who are not promising for leadership in their own community. Any camper who fails to meet the standards of the camp may be dismissed and fee refunded.

The Camp will be held under the auspices of the Colorado Division of the FARMERS EDUCATIONAL AND COOPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA in cooperation with other agricultural organizations.

## HERE ARE SOME IDEAS FOR BRIDESMAID'S FLOWERS

The Old-Fashioned Garden Hat of Flowers Is Returning to Favor. Choose Colors Which Complement the Gown.



This Garden Hat Is an Old Fashion New This Year.

An array of beautiful bridesmaids in lovely gowns and carrying dainty flowers is always a pleasant sight. Whether they are all gowned in the same color or in different tints it is most necessary that good taste be used in choosing the right flowers for them to carry.

An old fashioned type of maid's bouquet that is much in favor this season is the garden hat suspended from the arm. This type of bouquet adds charm to the bridesmaid in the illustration who is smartly gowned in a creation of marquisette. The short puffed sleeves on the tiny jacket are particularly feminine.

Whether the wedding actually

takes place out in the garden or in more formal surroundings indoors this kind of bouquet is most appropriate. The hat and ribbons as well as the flowers may be selected in almost any color desired for the color scheme being used in the bridal party. Spikes of larkspur in delicate pink or orchid as well as deep blue or white have much character and light blue delphiniums are particularly lovely against a pink sowing yellow or white daisies, roses, rainbow tints of sweet peas, or any of the many garden flowers now available are popular for these interesting hat bouquets.

ular intervals well up to midsummer. A continuous bloom will be assured if procedure is followed, eliminating the blank periods when this short-blooming plant is not in flower.

Fortunately, they are very easily grown, and can be seen rising steadily above the ground within a short time after planting. Soil conditions are not as important to them, although a rich type will produce better blooms. Thin sowing will be much more effective than transplanting. Phlox may be transplanted if care is taken so that the roots are not disturbed unduly, and if they are watered in their new location and shaded for the first two or three days. It is much better, however, to

### HOMEMAKERS—KNOW YOUR VEGETABLES!

June is the month of brides and roses, but to you practical-minded homemakers it is also the month when succulent new-edition vegetables from our own dew-drenched gardens, ready to be picked, are waiting in baskets to the brim, in order to supply your family with health-giving vitamins. For vegetables are now at their tender-young, best tasting as fresh as if we had gathered them from our own dew-drenched gardens, instead of from the grocer's bulging and colorful bins. So let's take advantage of these fresh vegetables and "Vitaminize" our June menus.

But let it be said that whether we serve them in the raw or serve them cooked, our 1937 vegetables should go to the table with an added flair; if it be only a shaking of paprika or a curl or two added to the celery!



PHASES OF A SINGLE COLOR SUCH AS THE CRIMSONS AND SCARLETS ARE VERY EFFECTIVE AND LEND THEMSELVES TO COLOR SCHEMES WELL.

sow lightly, and then thin to about 6 inches apart.

Grandiflora and compacta are the

But let's see, we were at the vegetable market being tempted by the baby carrots, the spring onions, just-awakened asparagus tips and crisp radish buds, weren't we? We see two bunches of this for fifteen cents and three pounds of that for a quarter man-n-m, one really should buy larger quantities in order to save money and that we can do if we have proper storage facilities. With the modern air-conditioned ice refrigerator its no trick at all to store these vegetables, keeping them fresh and crisp until it's their turn to appear on the bill of fare. In these economical new refrigerators which, incidentally, are very spacious and roomy, there is a constant circulation of properly moist air—just the atmosphere in which fresh vegetables "thrive." Yes, you can even keep onions and cabbage in these frigid chambers without fear that their foods will pick up their flavors because all odors are washed out of the air before they can do any harm.

And now for some suggestions about serving these fresh-kept vegetables. Have you ever tried serving shredded spinach-in-the-green in a tossed salad bowl or as a "liner" for a vegetable salad plate? It's simple and easy to do as is serving raw cauliflower flowerlets and curled carrot slivers on the relish tray. And did you ever try to glamorize a cucumber? This very simple and high in style to serve thinly sliced cucumbers with the skin left on. However, if you prefer to take yours pared, then before slicing, run the times of a fork along the length of the pared cucumber; this imparts an attractive notched edge to the cucumber when it is sliced.

You can often add interest to vegetables, too, just by a new twist in cutting them. Try using the fruit baller for potatoes, large carrots, and turnips. Or, use the lattice cutter on carrots, beets and potatoes and the children will eat them with a new zest. Fresh chopped mint or parsley added to the melted butter you pour over vegetables gives them an added fillip. The goodness of grated cheese added to cream sauce is something to remember. And then did you ever consider escalloping vegetables, other than potatoes? They're delicious when embedded in a rich creamy sauce and topped with a sprinkling of toasted crumbs. French fried vegetables make a grand change, too.

We haven't space here to really plumb the depths of vegetable cookery, but the homemaker who really determines to "know her vegetables," can accomplish wonders when it comes to planning zestful and nutritious menus. Try it!

## ::: Of Interest To Women :::

### THIS DAY IS OURS

Children's Day falls for something special in the home blessed with children. Perhaps there is a party for a group of young friends. Perhaps your children will enjoy a party of their own. At any rate, special tasties are relished by children and are certainly in order. Here are a few recipes that you will find very desirable:

**FRUIT SALAD SPARKLE**

1-2 cup boiling water  
1 3/4 ounce package lime-flavored gelatin.  
1 cup ginger ale  
1-2 cup lemon juice  
1-3 cup mayonnaise  
1-2 cup grated soft American cheese

2-3 cup sliced ripe olives  
2 tablespoons pickle relish  
1 tablespoon mayonnaise for filling

6 canned pear halves

Pour boiling water over gelatin and stir to dissolve. Add ginger ale, lemon juice and 1/3 cup mayonnaise and blend. Place in refrigerator until thick but not firm. Combine cheese, ripe olives, pickle relish, and one tablespoon mayonnaise and blend. Follow out center of pear halves stuffed with stuffing (portion removed may be reserved for other use) and fill with olive-cheese mixture. Pour sufficient gelatin in pan or mold (about 8 1/2 x 6 1/2 x 5 1/2 1-2 1/2 inches) to cover bottom; place pear halves side down over gelatin. Pour remaining gelatin over pears and let stand until firm. Cut in squares to serve, allowing one pear half to serving. Serves 6.

### RICE AND RAISIN PIE

1-2 cup Rice  
1 cup Raisins  
2 cups milk  
1/2 cup sugar  
1-4 teaspoon salt  
1 egg  
1-2 teaspoon vanilla

Wash the rice thoroughly. Steam the rice and raisins in the milk thirty to forty minutes until the rice is soft. Add beaten egg, sugar, salt and vanilla. Turn into a pie pan lined with pie crust. Bake.

Note: Add more milk to mixture before putting into crust, if necessary. Yield: 6 servings—6 slices pie Temperature; 425 degrees F. Time: 30 minutes.

### CORN SOUFFLE

1-4 cup butter  
1-4 cup flour  
Salt and pepper  
2-3 cup milk  
1 cup corn, well drained; the whole kernel preferred  
3 eggs, separated  
1-4 cup grated cheese  
1 tablespoon green pepper or pimiento, chopped

Melt butter, add the flour, salt and pepper and stir in the milk gradually. Add the corn and yolks of eggs well beaten, and the cheese and chopped pepper. Fold in the whites of eggs beaten stiff and dry. Turn into a greased baking dish and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about 45 minutes.

### TZIMMES

For this unusual dish use 1 1/2 pounds of short ribs of beef, four large carrots, two medium-sized sweet potatoes, one white potato, 3-4 cup of molasses or corn syrup salt and pepper. Cut short ribs into several pieces to fit into a saucpan. Peel and slice the carrots, peel and cut the white and sweet potatoes into halves or thirds. Season all with salt and pepper. All one cup of water and one cup of molasses or corn syrup. Cook for 30 minutes. Then add the molasses or corn syrup. Place in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for about 1 1/2 hours.

### PORK CHOPS, APPLES AND POTATOES

Six pork chops, one-half inch thick  
One teaspoon salt  
One-eighth teaspoon pepper  
Four medium sized sweet apples, peeled  
Four medium-sized sweet potatoes, peeled.  
One cup water  
One teaspoon Worcestershire sauce  
Few drops tobacco  
Four strips bacon  
One medium-sized onion, chopped.  
Brown pork chops. Place in casserole. Sprinkle with half the salt and pepper. Slice and core apples. Slice sweet potatoes. Place in layers on pork chops. Sprinkle with remaining salt and pepper. Add water combined with Worcestershire sauce and tobacco. Fry bacon. Brown onion in bacon fat. Add to casserole. Arrange bacon strips on top. Cover. Bake in moderately hot oven (375 degrees F.) one and one-half hours. Approximate yield six portions.

### BROWN SAUCE

1 cup dark brown sugar  
3 tablespoons flour  
1-8 teaspoon salt  
1-2 teaspoon vanilla  
1 teaspoon grated orange rind  
1 1/2 cups water  
2 tablespoons butter

Mix sugar, flour and salt. Add rest of ingredients, mix slowly and constantly until thick and creamy. Serve warm or cold with baked or steamed puddings.

### COOPERATIVE FARM MOVEMENT

Because of the encouragement of the government, the growth of the cooperative farm movement in Soviet Russia has increased to such an extent during the past few years that it now forms a large part of the agricultural economy of that country, according to the American monthly magazine, *Soviet Russia Today*.

In the case of the United States, where government encouragement is lacking or tepid, shows more than 100 per cent difference in growth in the past two years.

### MEAT TURNOVERS

Chop the meat. If the quantity on hand is small mix with left-over potato or rice. Season with salt, pepper, onion, etc. Place filling on circular pieces of biscuit dough about the size of a saucer. Fold over the dough and crimp edges together. Bake for about one-half hour in a hot oven. A brown sauce made from two tablespoons flour, one cup water, one tablespoon of butter or other fat, to which a cupful of water or stock and a half teaspoonful of salt is added, may be served with the turnovers.

### SEVEN MINUTE FROSTING

2 egg whites, unbeaten  
1 1/2 cups sugar  
5 tablespoons cold water  
1 1/2 teaspoons light corn syrup  
1 teaspoon vanilla

Put egg whites, sugar, water, and corn syrup in upper part of double boiler. Beat with rotary egg beater until thoroughly mixed. Place over rapidly boiling water, beat constantly with rotary egg beater, and cook 7 minutes, or until frosting will stand in peaks. Remove from fire, add vanilla, and beat until thick enough to spread. Makes enough frosting to cover tops and sides of two 9-inch layers.

### Application for Farm Youth Camp

Date.....1937.....

I hereby apply for enrollment in Camp. I enclose Registration Fee of \$1.00 and will pay balance \$6.50 when camp opens. I agree to observe all rules of the Camp Council. I expect to attend the Estes Park Camp.

Signed..... Age.....

P. O. Address.....

Member of.....

Parent's Signature..... Title.....

Approved by..... Title.....

Cut out and mail to KANSAS FARMERS UNION, BOX 51, Salina, Kansas.

### SOW ANNUAL PHLOX AT INTERVALS ALL SUMMER

To Assure Continuous Blooms. They Grow Best Without Transplanting

One of the most brilliant garden flowers comes to us from the bleak plains of Texas. It took a circuitous route, however, and after passing through the competent hands of European breeders, we find it home again in a form that few Texan ranchers would ever recognize, but which delights the heart of any gardener.

For mass decorative effect, the popular Phlox Drummondii is almost superior to any other flower. In its annual form it may be sown at reg-

two types to be found. The former grows to about 1 foot in height and has the largest and most perfect blossoms, although there are fewer of them. Beautiful colorings and markings abound in this type, and a bed of them is impressive in any garden. The compacta or dwarf types are best for edging, although they make beautiful mass effects in beds. They are a free blooming flower, growing up to 8 inches, and have a somewhat longer season of bloom than the grandiflora.

A row or two of the grandifloras in the vegetable garden will give beauty and furnish cutting material galore. There is a native phlox that may be grown from seed; it is called divaricata.

GOVERNMENT EGG GRADING OUTSTANDING MARKET AID

(Continued from page 1)

eggs, for the carton bears the official grade stamp which reveals not only the grade and size of the eggs, but also the date the eggs were graded.

Marketing machinery has been set up to carry on this egg grading work in practically every important egg producing State. State supervisors are licensed by the United States Department of Agriculture, and the supervisors in turn recommend for license the various egg graders under their supervision.

THE SO-CALLED AGRICULTURAL ALLOTMENT ACT OF 1937

(Continued from page 1)

shall require cooperators engaged in the production of the commodity for market to divert from the production of the commodity during such marketing year such acreage of soil depleting base acreage for the commodity as the Secretary determines and proclaims to be necessary in order that, at the end of the marketing year, the total supply for the commodity shall be substantially at the normal supply level therefore.

(d) If any farmer fails to divert from the production of any major agricultural commodity during any marketing year the percentage of his soil depleting base acreage required pursuant to this section, such farmer shall be deemed a non-cooperator and shall not be entitled to surplus reserve loans or parity payments with respect to his production of the commodity for such marketing year.

Sec. 10. Marketing Quotas.—(a) Whenever the total supply of any major agricultural commodity as tentatively ascertained and proclaimed by the Secretary exceeds the normal supply therefor by more than the following:

- Cotton, 20 per cent.
Wheat, 20 per cent.
Field Corn, 10 per cent.
Rice, 10 per cent.
Tobacco, 10 per cent.

the Secretary shall hereupon determine and proclaim a national marketing quota for the crop of such commodity produced during such marketing year. In arriving at such determination the Secretary shall cause an investigation to be made and shall afford interested parties due notice and opportunity for public hearing at a convenient place within the principal area or areas where the commodity concerned is produced.

(b) A national marketing quota for any major agricultural commodity shall, together with the quantity of the commodity not produced for market, be limited to the amount of such commodity required to make the declared policy of this Act effective. A national marketing quota shall be revised by the Secretary in accordance with the total supply of the commodity as subsequently finally ascertained and proclaimed by him.

(c) The determination of a marketing quota for any major agricultural commodity shall be established by allocating the national marketing quota for the commodity among the farmers (whether or not cooperators) engaged in producing the commodity for market. Such allocations shall be made on the basis of the aggregate normal yield of the soil depleting base acreage for the commodity decreased in case of non-cooperators as well as cooperators, by the percentage of the normal supply level to be diverted from the production of the commodity.

(d) If by reason of drought, war, or other emergency, the Secretary has reason to believe that the national marketing quota for any major agricultural commodity should be increased, then the Secretary shall proclaim that fact and, after due notice and opportunity for public hearing to interested parties, shall, to the extent necessary to meet such emergency, increase the marketing quotas within any producing area. No allocation to any farmer shall be reduced by reason of the authority conferred by this subsection.

Sec. 11. Excess Marketing Penalty.—(a) It shall be an unfair agricultural practice for any farmer (whether or not a cooperator) to market any major agricultural commodity in excess of his marketing quota established for such marketing (1) the Secretary shall have proclaimed that the total supply of such commodity is less than the normal supply level; or (2) the farmer shall have diverted from the production of such commodity for market in addition to the percentage of the soil depleting base acreage for such commodity proclaimed by the Secretary, an acreage the aggregate normal yield of which equals or exceeds the amount of such excess marketing.

Rice, 2c per pound; Tobacco, 10c per pound. Such penalties shall accrue to the United States and shall be payable to and collected by the Secretary.

(c) Whenever, after investigation, the Secretary has reason to believe that any farmer has engaged in any unfair agricultural practice that affects commerce and so certifies to the appropriate district attorney of the United States, it shall be the duty of the District Attorney, under the direction of the Attorney General, to institute a civil action in the name of the United States for the recovery of the penalty payable with respect to the violation.

(d) In determining whether any farmer (whether or not a cooperator) has engaged in any unfair agricultural practice, the farmer shall be presumed to have produced for market from any acreage the normal yield for such acreage. This presumption may be rebutted only by the farmer.

(e) Any person engaged in the business of purchasing major agricultural commodities from farmers or of processing such commodities for farmers shall from time to time, on request of the Secretary, furnish to the Secretary such information and keep such records as the Secretary shall find to be necessary to enable him to carry out the provisions of this Act. Such information shall be furnished and such records shall be kept in accordance with forms or reports to be prescribed by the Secretary. For the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of any report made or record kept, or of obtaining information required to be furnished in any report but not so furnished, the Secretary is hereby authorized to examine such books, papers, records, accounts, correspondence, contracts, documents, and memoranda as are relevant and are within the control of the person. All information furnished to or acquired by the Secretary pursuant to this subsection shall be kept confidential by all officers and employees of the Department of Agriculture, and only such information so furnished or acquired as the Secretary deems relevant shall be disclosed by them, and then only in a suit or administrative hearing involving the administration of this Act. Any person failing to furnish information or keep such records as required by this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof be subject to a fine of not more than \$1000.

(f) Farmers engaged in the production of major agricultural commodities for market shall keep such records of their production, storage, and marketing of the commodity and make such reports thereon as are necessary for the administration of this Act. Such records shall be made in a form to be prescribed by the Secretary and shall be made at such times as he shall specify. Any farmer failing to keep any necessary records to make any required report within the time specified therefor shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof be subject to a fine of not more than \$100.

Sec. 12. Publication and Review of Soil Depleting Base Acreages, Normal Yields, and Marketing Quotas.—(a) Under regulations of the Secretary, each local committee of farmers shall publish in a newspaper of general circulation within the county, a list of the soil depleting base acreages, normal yields and marketing quotas, if any, for every farm within jurisdiction of the committee; and shall file for public inspection a certified copy of the list with the recorder of deeds or similar county official.

(b) Under regulations of the Secretary, any farmer dissatisfied with the determination of any soil depleting base acreage, normal yield, or marketing quota for his farm may within 15 days after newspaper publication of such determination as hereinbefore provided have the determination reviewed by a local review committee whose members shall be composed of farmers but shall not include any members of the local committee of farmers making the determination. Unless application for such review is made within such period, the determination of the local committee of farmers shall be final.

(c) Under regulations of the Secretary, any farmer dissatisfied with a determination of a marketing quota may within such reasonable time and in such manner as the Secretary shall prescribe, file with a reviewing officer to be designated by the Secretary a written petition alleging that the determination made by the local review committee was not in accordance with law and praying for a modification thereof; and the petitioner shall thereupon be afforded an opportunity for full hearing on the petition at a place of hearing within the county in which the petitioner is an inhabitant. After such hearing the reviewing officer shall make a report, in writing stating his findings and conclusions, and an order confirming or modifying the determination of the local review committee of farmers. A copy of the report and order shall be served on the petitioner by sending the same to him by registered mail.

(d) The petitioner may, within 15 days after receipt of a copy of such report and order, file a bill in equity against the Secretary as defendant in such county of the United States District Court for the district in which the petitioner is an inhabitant or operates his farm, for the purpose of obtaining a review of such order. The bill of complaint of such petitioner shall be served by delivering a copy thereof to the Secretary or to any person within the district in which suit is brought who may have been authorized by the Secretary to accept service of such bill, and thereupon the reviewing officer shall certify and file in the court a transcript of the record upon which the determination complained of was entered. The review by the court shall be limited to questions of law, and findings of fact by the reviewing officers when supported by substantial evidence shall be conclusive. No objection to the order of the Secretary shall be considered by the court unless such objection has been urged before the reviewing officer, or unless there was reasonable grounds for failure to do so. If application is made to

the court for leave to adduce additional evidence, and it is shown to the satisfaction of the court that such additional evidence is material and there were reasonable grounds for failure to adduce evidence in hearing before the reviewing officers, the court may order such additional evidence to be taken before the reviewing officer in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as to the court may seem proper. The reviewing officer may modify his findings and conclusions and his order by reason of the additional evidence so taken, and he shall file with the court such modified or new findings, conclusions or order, which findings, if supported by substantial evidence, shall be conclusive. At the earliest convenient time the court shall hear and determine the case upon the original record of the hearing before the reviewing officer, or upon record as supplemented by further testimony taken before the court, and the court shall affirm the reviewing officer's order, or the order as modified by him, if the court determines that the same is in accordance with law. If the court, in modifying its order, or in modifying the order is not in accordance with law, it shall remand the proceeding to the reviewing officer with directions either to make such order as the court shall deem proper, or to appear before the court and the court shall affirm the reviewing officer's order, or the order as modified by him, if the court determines that the same is in accordance with law.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the jurisdiction conferred by this subsection to review the legal validity of a determination made by a reviewing officer pursuant to this title shall be exclusive. No court of the United States or any State shall have jurisdiction to pass upon the legal validity of any such determination except in a proceeding under this subsection. The commencement of judicial proceedings under this subsection shall not unless specifically ordered by the court, operate as a stay of reviewing officer's order.

(f) In the event of an increase with respect to any major agricultural commodity of any depleting base acreage or marketing quota, respectively, for farms in the same local community, such increase shall be deemed pro rata in accordance with regulations of the Secretary.

Sec. 13. Legislative Findings.—The Congress herewith finds as follows:

The production and marketing of the major agricultural commodities, cotton, wheat, corn, rice and tobacco, constitutes one of the great basic industries of the United States with ramifying activities which directly affect the general welfare. Such commodities are the nation's basic source of food and fiber and of feed for livestock consumption, and such commodities are livestock products for market are sold on a nationwide market and with their products move almost wholly in commerce from the producer to the ultimate consumer. Such commodities are subject in their operations to uncontrollable natural causes, are widely scattered throughout the nation, and are not so situated as to be able to organize effectively for their own protection, for farming operations on borrowed money or leased lands. For these reasons, among others, the farmers are unable without Federal intervention to control effectively the orderly marketing of such commodities and livestock and products thereof, with the result that abnormally excessive supplies thereof are produced and dumped indiscriminately on the marketing market.

(b) The disorderly marketing of such abnormal excessive supplies affects, burdens, and obstructs commerce by (a) materially affecting the volume of such commodities marketed thereby causing a consequent injury to and destruction of commerce in such commodities, and (d) causing a disparity between the prices of such commodities in commerce and industrial products therein, with a consequent diminution of the volume of commerce in industrial products.

(c) Whenever an abnormal excessive supply of any major agricultural commodity exists, the production and marketing of such commodity by the producers thereof directly and substantially affects commerce in such commodity, and the operation of this title become necessary and appropriate in order to promote, foster, and maintain an orderly flow of such supply in commerce.

Sec. 14. Definitions.—(a) For the purposes of this Act—(1) "Total supply" shall be the carryover at the beginning of the marketing year, plus the estimated production during the calendar year in which such marketing year begins.

(2) "Normal year's domestic consumption" shall be the yearly average quantity consumed in the United States during the preceding 10 marketing years, adjusted for current trends in such consumption, and in case of corn, for changes in the number of livestock.

(3) "Normal year's foreign consumption" shall be the yearly average quantity consumed in foreign countries during the preceding 10 years, adjusted for current trends in such consumption.

(4) "Normal year's exports" shall be the yearly average quantity exported from the United States during the preceding 10 years, adjusted for current trends in such exports.

ceeding year; for corn, the period from October 1 of one year to September 30 of the succeeding year.

(7) The term "commerce" means sale, marketing, trade, traffic, commerce, or transportation between any State or Territory or the District of Columbia or Puerto Rico, and any place outside thereof, or between points within the same State or Territory or within the District of Columbia or Puerto Rico, through any place outside thereof; or within any Territory or within the District of Columbia or Puerto Rico.

(8) The term "affect commerce" means in commerce, or to burden or obstruct commerce or the free and orderly flow of commerce; or to create or tend to create a surplus of any major agricultural commodity which burdens or obstructs commerce or the free and orderly flow of commerce.

(9) The term "United States" means the principal States and Territories and the District of Columbia or Puerto Rico.

(10) The term "State" includes a Territory and the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

(11) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture, and the term "Department" means the Department of Agriculture.

(12) The term "market" means to dispose of by sale, barter, exchange, or gift or by other means, or to adjust contracts and loans thereunder, and the regulations under this Act or with respect to such contracts, and the manner and means of keeping records and making reports shall be prescribed by the Secretary only after opportunity for public hearing held upon not less than three days' notice and at a convenient place where the major agricultural commodity or commodities concerned are produced.

(c) The Secretary is authorized, to such extent as he deems appropriate, to provide for the administration of this title through statewide and local committees or associations of producers, or through State public or private agencies adequately empowered by State laws.

Editor's Note: Readers please note above paragraph (c), carefully. This paragraph gives the Secretary of Agriculture autocratic power over our farms by permitting at his own will and discretion to any who shall administer the act. The farmer is not given any more right of administration than the Secretary may concede to permit him to have.

FARMER CREDIT REACHES \$4,367,000,000 IN FOUR YEARS

As the Farm Credit Administration, one of the first major agencies of recovery organized in 1933, today closed the books on four years of uninterrupted work, Governor W. I. Myers announced today that loans made since organization aggregated over \$4,367,000,000.

Myers pointed out that the largest part of the money was loaned through the Federal land banks and production credit associations; and that for such sums had even before been loaned to individual farmers by cooperative credit institutions. Altogether, farmers obtained over \$3,000,000 direct loans from the cooperative and emergency agencies under the Farm Credit Administration supervision.

Nearly 50 per cent of the money was loaned on individual farm mortgages and slightly more than 40 per cent for crop and livestock production on short-term loans and notes. The remaining 10 per cent was advanced to farmers' cooperative marketing and purchasing associations.

During the four years, over \$2,177,000,000 was loaned by the 12 Federal land banks and the Land Bank Commissioner representing over 800,000 farms and the remainder of loans which were made as the result of applications received from nearly half of all the mortgaged farmers in the country.

Some \$1,259,000,000 was loaned by the Federal land banks on first mortgage security and the remainder amount by the Land Bank Commissioner on first and second mortgages. The amount of refinancing of farmers' debts is more than twice the total of loans by the Federal land banks in 1933. Myers said the proportion of all Federal land bank loans in good standing had increased from less than 50 per cent in 1933 to more than 87 per cent.

First in volume of short-term financing were loans of the production credit associations, amounting to \$652,000,000 during the four-year period. Myers said he considered the success of the new production credit system which was set up in 1933-1934, almost as significant as the real estate mortgage refinancing by the 20-year old Federal land banks.

"With cash financing available throughout the country for the first time at uniform rates of interest through the 550 production credit associations, farmers are making large savings on the cost of credit compared with time, purchasing of seed,

cordance with law or to take such feed, fertilizers, machinery, livestock and supplies," he stated.

"These cooperative associations have increased their business each year, attracting a large following, not only among farmers in preferred areas but also, in sections where cash financing almost disappeared during the depression. The production credit associations loaned \$260,000,000 in the past 12 months, or an increase of over one-third compared to the preceding 12 months. Over 750,000 loans were made in the four-year period. The average size was about \$860."

The 13 banks for cooperatives, also organized by the Farm Credit Administration in 1933-1934, have since then loaned \$232,000,000 to farmers' cooperative marketing, purchasing and servicing associations. Their business during the past 12 months increased 37 per cent compared with the preceding 12-months' period.

Loans by various institutions under the Farm Credit Administration during the past four years are approximately as follows: Federal land banks \$1,259,000,000; Land Bank Commissioner \$918,000,000; production credit associations \$652,000,000; Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for private financing institutions and farmer cooperatives \$614,300,000; regional agricultural credit corporations \$413,000,000; emergency crop loans \$149,000,000; feed loans in drought areas \$72,000,000; and banks for cooperatives \$232,000,000. Some \$18,000,000 of loans originally made from the Agricultural Marketing Act Revolving Fund was refinanced by the banks for cooperatives.

KING OF VEGETABLES

If you have the room for it, corn is one of the most desirable vegetables of all to grow in the home garden. This is true because it is almost universally liked, and because no corn is half so good as that taken from the garden only a few minutes before cooking it for dinner. Unlike turnips or lettuce, corn cannot be stored for more than a few hours without losing some of its sweetness.

Get in all the perennial seeds now. Nothing is gained by delay and their growing season will be none too long. Keep the spray handy and take a shot at all bugs that show themselves.

CLASSIFIED ADS

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, EACH BUNCH FIFTY, MOSSSED, LABELED VARIETY NAME, JERSEY WAKEFIELD, CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD, SUCCESSION, COPENHAGEN, EARLY AND LATE DUTCH, POSTPAID, 200, 65c; 300, 75c; 500, 1.00; 1,000, 1.75. ONION: CRYSTAL WAX, YELLOW BERMUDA, SWEET SPANISH, PRIZE-TAKING, PREPAID, 500, 60c; 1,000, 1.00; 6,000, \$3.50. TOMATO: LARGO, WELL ROOTED, OPEN FIELD GROWN, MOSSSED, LABELED WITH VARIETY NAME, LIVINGSTON GLOBE, MARGLOBE, SPONT, BALTIMORE, JUNE PINK, MEGEE EARLIANA, GULF STATE MARKET, EARLY DETROIT, POSTPAID: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, 1.00; 500, 1.50; 1,000, \$2.25. PEPPER MOSSSED AND LABELED CHINESE GIANT, BULL NOSE, RUBY KING, RED CAYENNE, POSTPAID 100, 65c; 200, 1.00; 500, 1.75; 1,000 \$2.50. FULL COUNT PROMPT SHIPMENT, SAFE ARRIVAL, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARK. 6-10-C

SEEDS—Sudan-Black Amber-etc., extreme low prices to large planters in West. Write for sample—prices—STAFFORD HARDWARE & IMPLEMENT CO., Stafford, Kansas. 6-10-E

AGENTS WANTED—Breechy cattle and hogs held with "Richards Electro Fence," one wire, and 6 volt car battery. Write M. L. AMOS, Salina, Kansas. 6-17-F

We Manufacture—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

The Aladdin Hotel. 12th & Wyandotte. In Kansas City's first welcome to you. The Hotel is located right down in the "Heart-O-Things." A rate of \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day on single rooms; \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day for two. Also, furnished kitchenette apartments with daily maid service—weekly and monthly rates. Ample Parking Space adjoining and opposite the Hotel. Don't dress—Come in just as you are. We are all home folks. Under one roof, you will find Coffee Shop, Beauty Parlor, Barber Shop, Valet Service, News Stand and Stationery Bar. Circulating Ice Water—Bath—4 Served Radio in All Rooms. Popular Prices Prevail Throughout. H. C. KYLE, Manager

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LOCAL SUPPLIES. Below is a Price List of Local Supplies, printed for the convenience of all Local and County Secretaries in the Kansas Farmers Union. Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing. Application Cards, 20 for... 5c Constitution... 5c Creditors Blank, 10 for... 5c Demit Blanks, 15 for... 10c Local Sec. Receipt Book... 25c Farmers Union Watch Fod... 50c Farmers Union Button... 25c F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c Farmers Union Song Book 20c Business Manual... 5c Delinquency Notices (100) 25c Secretary's Minute Book... 50c Book of Poems, (Kinsey)... 25c Above, lots of 10 or more 20c Above, lots of 100, each 15c Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson) each... 75c Write to Kansas Farmers Union Box 51 Salina, Kansas

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... 85c Blackleg Bacterin, Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose... 7 1/2c Bovine Mixed Bacterin, For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic 100 dose lots, per dose... 7 1/2c Pinkeye Bacterin, For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose... 7 1/2c Mastitis Bacterin (gargol), 10 doses... 1.00 Calf Scours Bacterin, 10 doses... 1.00 Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron... 1.00 Branding Iron, 3 inch bronze letter... 1.00 Special brands \$3.00 each. De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head... 1.00 Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or castration and on screw worms. Per gallon... 3.00 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 HORSES: Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 ccs... .75 Virus, 100 ccs... 1.65 Swine Mixed Bacterin—(Flu), swine plague, hemorrhagic Septicemia, Para-typoid, 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 EQUINE: 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 nickled. For giving capsules to horses and cattle. Only... 2.00 POULTRY: "Big Pay" mineral. For 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 Respirators. Used in lung type poultry diseases. 100 tablets to box... 1.50 Poultry Worm Tablets, adult size, per dose... 1 1/2c We Sell Results—At Reasonable Prices—That's What You Want. Direct Orders, with remittance, to Kansas Farmers Union Box 51 SALINA, KANSAS Phone 974.