



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXIX

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1937

NUMBER 30

Three Farmers Union Cooperatives Hold Their Annual Stockholders Meeting This Week In Kansas City

Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Farmers Union Livestock Commission Co., and Farmers Union Auditing Association in Joint Meeting

CALL TO ORDER THURSDAY

Discussion of Future Business Policies and Reviewing Progress of Past Year Will Hold Center of Attention

This week, beginning Thursday, February 4th, three of our statewide Farmers Union business associations will hold their annual meetings in Kansas City. Thursday forenoon the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company will call its meeting to order on the Kansas side and then adjourn to Kansas City, Mo., to meet in regular session in the afternoon. The Jobbing Association and the Auditing Association will meet Friday.

Much interest is centered on the Jobbing association meeting, because of the greatly increased service that the Jobbing Association is offering our Farmers Union local business associations this year. About May 15, 1936, The Management and Directors of the Jobbing Association announced that they had completed arrangements through which the Jobbing will be enabled to furnish Farmers Union Oil Companies their petroleum products on as favorable terms as they can secure anywhere else and in addition give them the regular Jobbing Association service. Mr. George Bicknell was added to the force at the time and instructed to spare no efforts to make the petroleum department render real service to their customers. Since its installation the Petroleum department has been growing steadily in volume and adding new satisfied customers to the long list of their customers in other lines.

Ever since the refinancing plan of the Farmers National Grain Corporation was announced last summer, letters kept coming into the Jobbing Association office from Farmers Union Grain Elevators, demanding that the Jobbing Association again engage in handling grain for its member elevators. The officials and the board long delayed action on the requests hoping that some equitable arrangements might yet be made with the Farmers National that would not jeopardize the future of the Jobbing Association and still make it possible to retain its connection with the Farmers National Grain Corporation. As time went on it became clear that such arrangements would not be possible, so the board of directors, at a conference with the Equity Union Grain Company of Kansas City, which also refused to take part in the refinancing program of the Farmers National, decided to open a joint grain office with the Equity Grain Company in the Board Trade building in Kansas City, Mo. As we have stated in our previous issue, both the Equity and the Jobbing Association will retain their identity. The Equity Elevators will consign their grain to their own company and our Farmers Union Elevators will likewise consign their grain and send in their buying orders for feed and seed grains to their own company the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, 833 Board Trade building, Kansas City, Mo. The office expenses will be much less under the joint office arrangements than they would be if each company had its own office.

Roy D. Crawford, who had been connected with the Jobbing Association from 1924 to 1932, and during the last several years of that time had been floor grain salesman for the Jobbing Association, has severed his connection with the Farmers National Grain Corporation and will again sell all the Farmers Union grain that you members send in to him to sell. Roy's reputation as grain salesman is second to none on the board and our member elevators may be sure that they will get full value for their grade of grain on the Kansas City market if they consign it to the Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

Mr. J. O. Newbrey, who has also been connected with the Jobbing Association several years before he went to work for the National, has again accepted a position as field manager with the Jobbing Association, and will make regular calls on all our Farmers Union Elevators in the interest of the Jobbing Association. He has had lots of experience in the grain line and is by nature a very friendly, good natured, helpful sort of a man. If any of the managers have any troubles they would like to unload on some one, or any help that they need, they can just call for Newbrey and let him help work out their troubles. Mr. Newbrey would like to have an opportunity to meet with the managers and boards of directors of all the Farmers Union Grain Cooperatives in Kansas and explain the Kansas City setup to them and make arrangements to handle all or at least a part of their grain. Mr. Belden, Manager and Mr. J. C. Gragory pres-

ident or any member of the Jobbing board are ready and anxious to meet with any of the managers or boards and explain how the Jobbing Association can be of service to them.

The Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company meeting should be well attended this year. Livestock marketing is now undergoing great changes. The Trucks have revolutionized transportation of livestock. In 1916, only 1.61 per cent of the receipts at the seventeen largest markets were drive-ins; in 1936 54.55 per cent were trucks. The ten year average 1920-1929 receipts of cattle on the Kansas City market were 2,206,284 head, with only 1.78 per cent drive-ins. In 1936 there were only 1,435,847 head received at the market and 37.04 per cent of that was drive-ins. In hogs it was even worse. The ten year average, 1920-1929, receipts at 10.93 per cent were drive-ins, while in 1936 Kansas City receipts were only 737,617, and of these 73.42 per cent were drive-ins.

The writer does not know much about livestock marketing, but even he can see that these figures show the virtual end of shipping associations from which such a large part of our cooperative business came. Doubtless a large per cent of the drive in trucked livestock has been bought at the various community sales by the associations and truckers and then either sold to the packer buyers direct or trucked to the Kansas City market. If we farmers want to retain at least some say so as to what we get for our livestock, we must build up our own market. Let us not let the lure of cash payments on the barrel head lead us away from our own commission firm. Let us compare the weights we get and the prices paid for our stuff at the community sale with what we can get at the community sale, and the price that it would bring on the open market if sold by our own commission company. Granted that it is nice to be able to load up your hogs or cattle in the morning and by evening be at home with your hogs and your money, but have you really sold your hogs? Did you get what they should and would bring on the market? If we would get the real value for our products we must build up our own farm controlled markets and there is no way to build them except by giving our own commission firms our business. Mr. Hobbs and his boys in Kansas City, Mr. Alkyre and his fine bunch of helpers in Wichita, and Bill Aeff with his force of cooperative salesmen in Parsons are fully able and more than willing to sell all the livestock that our Farmers Union members have for sale. You may have to wait a day or two longer for your money than you do if you sell at the community sale, or to a packer buyer, but by selling through your own commission firm, besides building up your own bargaining power you are raising the general level of livestock prices. At this convention let us all get our heads together and build plans to meet the changed conditions in livestock marketing and to build up the Farmers Union Livestock Commission firms to first positions on their respective markets.

Farmers Union Auditing Association

The last but by far not the least important and necessary of the great Farmers Union service organizations which are holding their annual meetings this week at Kansas City, is the Farmers Union Auditing Association. This organization has under the able management of Thomas B. Dunn, worked day and night to give our business organizations efficient dependable auditing service at prices that all our organizations can afford to pay. They have not only given accounting service but have been of inestimable value to our cooperatives in keeping them advised of all requirements and changes in our income tax and corporation laws. The service rendered and the money saved our organizations are worth many times more than they ever received for their services. No business is too small nor is any cooperative business too large to need the services of such qualified accountants as are employed by the Auditing Association. An auditor should not be called in as a detective to catch possible thieves, nor should he be called in as an undertaker to prepare the corpse of the business. A business man on the town site was a saloon-keeper who pitched a tent and began to sell whiskey.

business doctor to give your business a thorough examination and point out to you any danger to the business that the books might disclose. All who possibly can should attend the annual meeting of the Auditing Association and make arrangements to have them audit the books of their business in the future if they are not auditing them now. Mr. Dunn through his long time experience in accounting and his acquaintance with and understanding of problems with which cooperatives have to contend, is especially qualified to give advice on all matters concerning the financial structure of our cooperatives, income tax and other tax matters and in fact so many different things that No Farmers Union Business should think of closing its books without first getting an audit made by our Farmers Union Auditing Association.

KNOW YOUR KANSAS

Oddities in the history of Kansas gleaned from the files of the American Guide, Federal Writers' Projects, Works Progress Administration.

JEWELL COUNTY:

According to an account taken from the journal of a pioneer on Oak Creek, northwestern Jewell County, the grasshopper invasion of 1874 moved slowly. The hoppers made their appearance on Oak Creek July 21, left at nightfall July 26, and arrived at White Rock, 30 miles east, August 18.

COFFEYVILLE:

Two refineries operating in Coffeyville employ a thousand men with an annual payroll approximating 1 1/2 million dollars.

WASHINGTON:

A heraldic sign, or large cartwheel, carved on red sand stone marks the site where the Mormons camped three miles south of Washington at what is known as "Mormon Spring" on Ash Creek.

SALINA:

La. Zebulon Pike's exploration party, 1806, camped three times in Salina County before proceeding to the village, where the American flag was first raised in the Louisiana Purchase. These Salina County campsites were on the present locations of Gypsum City, Bridgeport and Salina.

KANSAS CITY:

The Kansas Pacific Railroad, which later became the Union Pacific, was granted a charter in 1863. That summer the road was graded from the east line of the state up the valley of the Kansas River. The railroad had no connection with east except by boat or ox team. The first rail line was laid in April, 1864 in Wyandotte, Kansas. The first locomotive, brought to Wyandotte at that time, was a second-hand wood burner from Virginia.

AMERICUS:

This town was for several years the home of Dr. Allen White, father of William Allen White. The pithy paragraphs of D. C. Grinnell, editor and proprietor of the Americus Greeting, are quoted in the newspapers of the nation. Clarence Beck, attorney general, was born and reared in Americus. Margaret Lowe's silhouette in wood have brought further fame to the little town, which was named for Americus Vesputius.

ALBERT:

The first crop of corn planted near Albert, Barton County, in the early eighties, made a good start but was eaten by the buffalo which ranged the country at the time.

RED WING:

Two miles west of Red Wing, Barton County, is a typical old Russian style building. It is built like many European buildings of its time, with living quarters in one end and a stable in the other.

RUSSELL:

A rock garden at Russell is called Tiny Town. It comprises a filling station, grocery store, garage, cabins and church, and also miniatures of Pike's Peak, Garden of the Gods, Seven Falls, Helen Hunt Jackson's grave, Look-Out Mountain, Cripple Creek, Royal Gorge and Canon City.

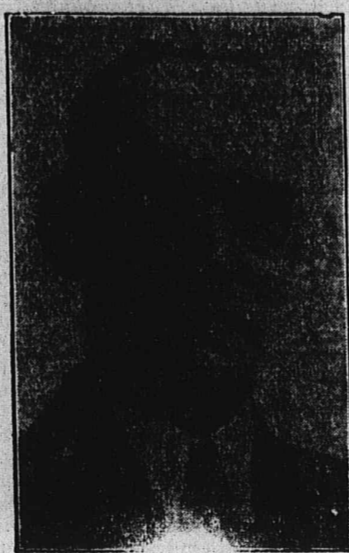
SYRACUSE:

Syracuse was the first Kansas town to have government by women.

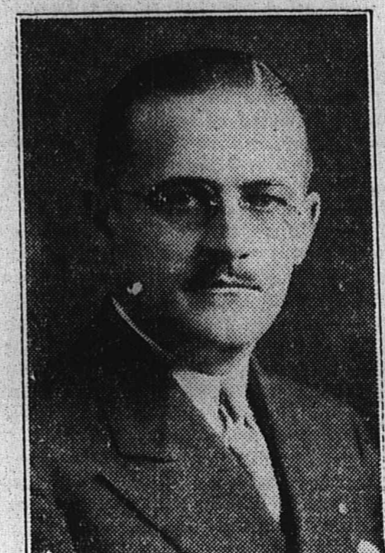
ELMO:

Harvard College has the sole right to excavate in an insect bed near here which is considered one of the best in the world. Some of the specimens are believed to be 150 million years old.

NEWTON: Prior to 1875, a clause was inserted in all deeds and contracts stating that lots and improvements would revert to the original owner should the buyer sell or give the property to anyone other than himself. The first business man on the town site was a saloon-keeper who pitched a tent and began to sell whiskey.



T. B. DUNN
Manager of the Farmers Union Auditing Association.



TED BELDEN
Manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association



GEORGE HOBBS
Manager of the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Co.

GOVERNMENT BUYS EGGS FOR RELIEF

Nearly \$300,000 Has Been Expended So Far. Will Send Many To Flood Area

Nearly \$300,000 has been expended in the surplus egg purchase program being conducted by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and purchases are being continued as conditions warrant and a large part of the eggs bought will be distributed in the flood stricken areas, Secretary Wallace announced today.

Secretary Wallace also called attention to the fact that since the AAA took steps to improve the situation, the spread between the wholesale price and the retail price in New York City has narrowed by about 6 cents a dozen.

In the interest of farmers, the purchases of surplus eggs are designed to prevent a continuation of the abnormally sharp decline in winter farm egg prices. In the interest of consumers, the purchases are not only designed to encourage a narrowing of the spread but also to discourage heavy forced sales of poultry now and reduced hatchings this spring, both of which would lead to excessively high prices of eggs to consumers later.

The Consumer's Counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration on January 13 called public attention to the increased spread which then existed between wholesale and retail egg prices.

On January 13 in New York City the wholesale price for the two most common grades of eggs averaged 26.8 cents, and the retail price averaged 40.7 cents. This was a spread of 13.9 cents. On January 24, the average wholesale price was 26 cents but the retail price averaged 33.5 cents. This was a spread of 7.5 cents.

"The present egg situation," Secretary Wallace said, "shows very clearly how the long time interests of farmers and consumers coincide. The egg purchase program is a good example of the way the government helps in need when it helps the farmers with a sound program. By stopping the sudden sharp price decline through removal of a portion of an unusually large surplus from the ordinary commercial trade channels, the government encourages poultrymen to maintain their flocks nearer to normal numbers and discourages excessive increase in egg prices later on. No better use could be imagined for the eggs taken off the market than their shipment to the flood-stricken areas for use by people in need there when the weather increased the supply, consumption declined due in part to the fact that the spread between the wholesale and the retail prices of eggs was larger than usual. This resulted in a piling up of egg supplies at market centers, particularly in New York City.

In addition, quite a few hatchery men who had received advance orders for baby chicks had these orders cancelled. These cancellations forced additional supplies of eggs on markets. If the price relationships continued, many poultrymen would be forced to reduce their flocks still further. The result would be a decreased supply of eggs during the latter part of 1937 and early 1938. This situation might be particularly serious to consumers since the supplies of some other meats will be relatively low because of the effects of the 1936 drought.

The factors which have reduced egg prices have hit the producers very hard, principally because egg prices have been very low and unfavorable during the past several months. During the early part of 1936, the feed-egg ratio was favorable to poultrymen and they planned substantial increases in their flocks. However, with the coming of the drought the feed-egg ratio turned unfavorable. Poultrymen have been forced to market pullets and hens which they originally had planned to keep in their laying flocks. As of December 15, it required six dozen eggs to buy 100 pounds of feed. This is the most unfavorable relationship since 1917, and the situation has grown more unfavorable since then.

"We did not want too great a dis-

couragement among poultry farmers or the result would be egg prices much higher than they should be a year hence," Secretary Wallace said. "We felt, therefore, that it was constructive to purchase moderate supplies of eggs and to distribute a large part of these purchases in the flood areas of the Mississippi Valley. If government action can help to some extent in reducing the wide swings in feed-egg ratios from too high to too low and then back again, it will also help to prevent wide swings in prices."

"Everyone loses in the long run by these excessive price fluctuations," Secretary Wallace said. "The commodity purchase programs of the AAA as well as other AAA programs are intended, insofar as is possible, to eliminate the alternate periods of glut and scarcity which have characterized the production and sale of eggs and many other farm commodities. These fluctuations result in a waste of soil, effort, income and of the commodities themselves."

"I am hopeful, however, that the egg purchase program will be followed only to the extent which is necessary to bring about the maximum of stability in the long run between farmers and consumers at a price fair to both alike when all the circumstances are taken into account."

SECRETARY WALLACE HEARD WEEKLY ON NATIONAL FARM AND HOME HOUR

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace will be heard on the National Farm and Home program, Tuesday, February 9, at approximately 12:00, noon SCT (1:00 p. m. EST) over the NBC-Blue network.

Secretary Wallace, who is the first member of a Presidential cabinet in history to be heard in a regular radio series, opened his weekly talks on the program Tuesday, January 12. Each Tuesday he will discuss informally some problems of national policy and action as crop insurance, the increase in farm tenancy, rehabilitation of the less privileged agricultural populations, formation of a national land policy and other currently pressing farm topics.

Feb. 4: Agriculture and the Machine.

Feb. 11: Are Farmers to Become Tenants or Owners?

Feb. 18: Why Should City People Favor Equality for Agriculture?

Feb. 25: How Should Farmers Organize?

Mar. 4: Which Way in Foreign Trade?

The series is designed to stimulate discussion of current problems of national agricultural significance among farmers of the nation. The new broadcast series represents an important extension service to American farmers through the NBC Farm and Home Hour.

The program is heard each week at 11:30 a. m. CST (12:30 p. m. EST) over the NBC-Blue network.

RENO MEMORIAL

Mr. A. J. Johnson, President of the Iowa Farmers Union, who was appointed by this group at the last state convention to make plans for the erection of a memorial to the late Milo Reno, announces that that committee has decided on the purchase of a tract of land near Agency, Iowa, marking the birthplace of their noted leader. This land will be made into a memorial park and once each year followers of this militant farm leader will meet to pay tribute to a man who dedicated his entire life to the cause of the American farmer.

The committee believes that this annual gathering dedicated to the carrying on of those principles for which Reno stood would be in keeping with the life of this man.

The committee for the Reno Memorial Fund is contributing its time and the Iowa Farmers Union is sponsoring this campaign and defraying all secretarial expense.

Everett Mitchell, popular National Farm and Home Hour announcer, recently received a letter from a Palmyra, New York, man who wrote "I love my wife but she's gone dead daffy over what she calls 'that perfectly bewitching laugh' of yours. Will you oblige an exasperated husband by cultivating a less charming laugh on the Farm and Home Hour."

"War is not an act of God, but a crime of man."—Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

RAIL EXECUTIVE SAYS NO PROFITS

Admits Lower Cost of Operation and Better Business; But Still No Dividends For Stockholders and Customers

Janesville, Wis.,—February 1:—"Many of the accomplishments made by the American railroads in the past decade have unquestionably been due to the scientific research they have been and still are making in an effort to develop cheaper and better methods of doing things," said C. D. Morris, Assistant to the Chairman of the Western Railway Committee on Public Relations, Chicago, in an address before the Rotary Club here today. "The improvement in every department of railroad service was so marked in 1936," continued the speaker, "that it was universally admitted and applauded by an appreciative public. Trains, both passenger and freight, are running faster, cost of service has been decreased, conveniences have been added and the usual high standard of safety has been maintained."

"The average speed of freight trains is now more than 50 per cent faster than in 1920, which has enabled the roads to furnish over night delivery to thousands of towns and villages within four or five hundred miles of large commercial centers, a thing that has made it possible to greatly reduce the investment on invoice-accounting of the country merchant. Also, with this over night service has come store-door pick-up and delivery at the expense of the railroad which is being rapidly extended. Similar things have been accomplished in the passenger department. One can now travel from any extreme point of the country to any other similar point in comfortable, air-conditioned trains, at a speed of from 60 to 80 miles an hour in absolute safety. More than 8000 cars have been fitted with air-conditioned equipment and additional cars are being added constantly. Moreover, the charge for passenger service has been greatly reduced, so that rail travel is now so cheap as to place it in the reach of all."

"One of the greatest accomplishments as a result of this research effort has been the very great increase in the efficiency of fuel consumption by the railroads. In 1935 the efficiency of fuel consumption was 44 per cent greater than in 1920, thus reducing the unit cost of service materially. The operating cost of moving a ton of freight one thousand miles in 1921 was \$10.78. The same thing in 1935 cost \$6.63. Had it not been for such improvements as this it would have been well-nigh impossible for many of our railroads to have survived the depression period. Today the railroads are able to carry a ton of freight one mile for less than one cent. They are still anxious to use every practical operating method recommended and employ thousands of research workers continually searching for better and cheaper methods, which, when discovered, are immediately applied in the operation of their trains."

"At the present time the outlook for the railroads is promising. General business conditions are being somewhat interfered with by the strike among employees of the General Motors Corporation. Carloadings, however, are increasing and, unless reduced by strike conditions, are expected to still further increase. Indeed, about the only thing that seems likely to disturb business is the possible action of rail workers in the near future. Five of the important brotherhoods are asking for a 20 per cent increase in their wages, at the very time when they are receiving the highest hourly wages they have ever enjoyed. These same unions are supporting a lobby in Washington to push a bill before the present Congress which, if enacted into law, will still further increase the operating costs of the carriers."

"One of the laws being asked for would establish a 6-hour working day for rail employees at the present 8-hour pay. This law would be extremely hurtful and would likely destroy all chance for complete railroad recovery, if not force the government to take over the ownership of the roads. This law would decrease the working hours of rail-workers one-fourth and increase their hourly wage one-third. The excuse they offer for this law is that it would force the employment of additional rail workers. More than likely the

DROUGHT RELIEF FUNDS AND SEED LOANS AVAILABLE

Congress Passes Deficiency Relief Bill, President Signs, Which Will Make Loans Up To \$400 Possible

SHOULD BE NO DELAY

Farmers In Need Of Relief Or Seed Loans For Spring Planting Will Find Them Ready

The State Office has received replies from nearly the whole Kansas delegation in Congress, to the letter of President Vesecky asking them to do everything possible to get a sufficient amount in the pending deficiency relief bill, earmarked for subsistence, feed and seed loans for our western farmers. Every one of our members in Congress pledged their full support of adequate sum for that purpose. The feed and seed loan bill appropriating \$5,000,000 dollars for such loans has already been passed by both houses and signed by the President, so there should be no unnecessary delay this year in getting loans for spring seeding.

Senator Capper in a recent radio broadcast had the following in part to say on the subject:

Friends of the radio audience: Yesterday I received a letter from my good friend, John Vesecky, president of the Kansas Farmers Union

In that letter Mr. Vesecky says: "While congress is doing everything possible to help the poor flood sufferers along the Ohio, Mississippi and other river valleys, I hope they will not forget our farmers who feed and clothe the nation."

"Many of our farm families in Kansas and other Midwestern states are without any means of support, or must be dependent upon an allotment of \$15 a month during the winter weather. If they are to become self-supporting, taxpaying citizens again they must be given aid immediately. They must have more than \$15 a month per family for support, and should have sufficient funds to tide their livestock through the winter and permit them to plant another crop this spring."

John Vesecky calls attention to something that cannot and must not be overlooked. The loss of life and damage to property from floods has shocked the entire nation. Help is pouring into the valleys from every quarter. The Red Cross, the government, other organizations, individuals, are doing what can be done to alleviate suffering and distress; to save lives and property. The loss is staggering.

Flood Losses Dramatic

Losses from flood disasters are dramatic, shocking, compelling they arouse to action. The assistance of congress will respond with appropriations of probably hundreds of millions of dollars for flood prevention work, not only in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, but also over the rest of the country. x x x.

But the destruction from drought is just as complete, and even more lasting in some of its effects, than the devastation from flood. Droughts last weeks and months. Drought works its deadly havoc slowly; drought is not dramatic. It almost ceases to be news.

But the destruction from drought is just as complete, and even more lasting in some of its effects, than the devastation from flood.

I was somewhat shocked in the senate the other day when Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, whom all of us esteem very highly, became very bitter against the passage of a bill, appropriating \$50,000,000 for emergency crop loans, for the purchase of seed and feed for distressed farmers in the drought areas of the nation.

Senator Glass quoted a veto message from Grover Cleveland to show that such an appropriation is unconstitutional under the Cleveland interpretation. At the same time, however, Senator Glass declared that would vote for whatever appropriations were needed for flood relief, control and prevention—because the flood disaster was a national disaster.

A National Disaster

I say that a drought which affects 25 states, and over half the land area of the entire United States, also is a national disaster that is even more impossible to repair than a flood disaster. Bridges washed out by flood can be rebuilt. But drought-parched land can only be cured by rainfall. And a crop lost by drought is a total loss, that cannot be regained. Also the farmer who loses all by drought has to wait until the next crop season to get another crop. And he must live, he and his family, and provide feed for his livestock while waiting for the new crop. When these droughts come year after year, as they have in some sections of our country in the past decade, the effect is most disastrous.

Fortunately the congress as a whole does not take the same view as Senator Glass does. And I am not attacking Senator Glass, understand He is a high class man, sturdy and courageous. He just does not understand our situation out in the West.

(Continued on page 4)

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juniors from 6 to 16

JUNIOR LETTER

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:

I'll bet a lot of you have been having fun skating, or learning to skate on this thick coating of ice that we have over everything. Here in Salina they sprinkled salt over the sidewalks and street crossings to make it safe for people to get around.

I hope you all read the most interesting report Mrs. F. B. Roots has made of the work they are doing, both in the adult study and of the Junior work. I quite agree with Mrs. Roots, work, I believe you will, too, that in the Reserve National Study program, of Weeds, there are more kinds of weeds than just those growing in the ground. Her letter will perhaps give many of the Juniors and Juniors working with you people of the community will find this also true as the Junior work which we built on the foundation of our Coop. school is progressing nicely. The older people are still more interested in the Junior work, and we are going to put this work first and TAKE TIME for it. A hundred years from now it will make no difference to the generation living here whether we have neglected the mending or have forgotten to scrub the kitchen floor. But it will make a vast difference to them if we fail now to teach our children the value of the cooperative movement. The children of today will be the leaders of tomorrow, let us give them a chance.

Just how much our school has meant, or will mean, to the Co-op Oil Ass'n or to the community here, only time will tell. But to us who have been in the work, it means the vision of a new world—a new way of living.

We have learned what cooperation really means in countries where it is practiced and taught in the public schools. We have studied its early history and the causes of failure of some of the early cooperatives. We have learned about the Rochdale Pioneers and their famous principles that have never failed where they have been followed faithfully.

We have learned of the part that women can play in the cooperative work. We have learned that co-ops have been opposed and ridiculed and lied about from the beginning, but so long as those within the ranks are faithful and true to the co-op, it will grow. It is dissatisfaction and lack of cooperation among the stockholders themselves that cause a cooperative to fail apart.

You may be interested in the method we have used in conducting our school. We must confess that we did not start out with any set method. Instead, our plans have been similar to those of Mary Jo Weiler, young state leader of the Junior work in North Dakota. She said at the State convention: "We just made this Junior work a family affair. When we thought of anything new we tried it first on the dog and then on the family." Now, we folks who have worked in the Co-op school the past few months have been willing to be the dog. We have tried out our plans and have found that many of them work. Now we want the rest of the family throughout the county to come in and share with us. Come and visit our school and take part in it. It will do us good and maybe we can help you. We meet here in this room every Saturday at 2 P. M. We can accommodate more pupils in our school, but if you find it inconvenient to come so far, we would be glad to help you start up a study club in your own community.

We began by getting a number of pamphlets and paper covered books from the Northern Coop League and the CCA. We can furnish you a list of good ones to begin with, and all of them are quite reasonable in price. We have to do some real pioneering before we found what we needed.

When our books came, we made a list and checked them out as you can see.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON

When we know about the sun dials, the hour glasses, clocks, and other interesting methods of measuring time. I have hoped that some Junior might make clocks as his or her hobby, and would write a paper on their study, including that wonderful clock on the tower of the Strasburg church, and the movement of all those little figures.

And, all of this makes us realize more and more the very great responsibility that rests upon each of us, and that we can attain the heights that any of these people have, but the matter of attainment is up to us. We must aim high, and we will ever climb to reach that goal. In the words of our Kansas motto, "We will work, and get to the Stars through difficulties."

—Aunt Patience.

When buffalo came to a stream they wished to cross, and the experience guided them to the safest ford in the vicinity. Freighters, crossing the plains with their caravans, soon learned to follow the beaten paths of the herds, making their river crossings at the same points because the hoofs of the animals had packed the river bottoms until the beds had become hard enough for the wagons to cross safely. Thus, many a famous wagon trail followed the buffalo trails.

"I went into the British army believing that if you want peace you must prepare for war. I believe now that if you prepare thoroughly for war you will get war."—Major General Sir Frederick Maurice.

HOW JUNIOR WORK STARTED IN NEMAHA COUNTY

It has been nearly a year since we started our Co-op School—a year of extremes in heat and cold—of muddy roads and of dust storms and drouth. Also a year of failure of crops—all of which has meant more work for the housewife. There are fewer dollars for the families' needs, so we have to work harder to make it safe for people to get around.

We began this school work at the suggestion of Ralph Chapman, field man for the CCA, who had come to Seneca to help in the organization of the Co-op Oil Ass'n. He said that every cooperative should have a school or study club in connection with it, to study cooperation. Our greatest handicap has been lack of time for study. But a few of us have decided that, even if some of our other work at home goes undone, we are going to put this work first and TAKE TIME for it. A hundred years from now it will make no difference to the generation living here whether we have neglected the mending or have forgotten to scrub the kitchen floor. But it will make a vast difference to them if we fail now to teach our children the value of the cooperative movement. The children of today will be the leaders of tomorrow, let us give them a chance.

Just how much our school has meant, or will mean, to the Co-op Oil Ass'n or to the community here, only time will tell. But to us who have been in the work, it means the vision of a new world—a new way of living.

We have learned what cooperation really means in countries where it is practiced and taught in the public schools. We have studied its early history and the causes of failure of some of the early cooperatives. We have learned about the Rochdale Pioneers and their famous principles that have never failed where they have been followed faithfully.

We have learned of the part that women can play in the cooperative work. We have learned that co-ops have been opposed and ridiculed and lied about from the beginning, but so long as those within the ranks are faithful and true to the co-op, it will grow. It is dissatisfaction and lack of cooperation among the stockholders themselves that cause a cooperative to fail apart.

You may be interested in the method we have used in conducting our school. We must confess that we did not start out with any set method. Instead, our plans have been similar to those of Mary Jo Weiler, young state leader of the Junior work in North Dakota. She said at the State convention: "We just made this Junior work a family affair. When we thought of anything new we tried it first on the dog and then on the family." Now, we folks who have worked in the Co-op school the past few months have been willing to be the dog. We have tried out our plans and have found that many of them work. Now we want the rest of the family throughout the county to come in and share with us. Come and visit our school and take part in it. It will do us good and maybe we can help you. We meet here in this room every Saturday at 2 P. M. We can accommodate more pupils in our school, but if you find it inconvenient to come so far, we would be glad to help you start up a study club in your own community.

We began by getting a number of pamphlets and paper covered books from the Northern Coop League and the CCA. We can furnish you a list of good ones to begin with, and all of them are quite reasonable in price. We have to do some real pioneering before we found what we needed.

When our books came, we made a list and checked them out as you can see.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON

When we know about the sun dials, the hour glasses, clocks, and other interesting methods of measuring time. I have hoped that some Junior might make clocks as his or her hobby, and would write a paper on their study, including that wonderful clock on the tower of the Strasburg church, and the movement of all those little figures.

And, all of this makes us realize more and more the very great responsibility that rests upon each of us, and that we can attain the heights that any of these people have, but the matter of attainment is up to us. We must aim high, and we will ever climb to reach that goal. In the words of our Kansas motto, "We will work, and get to the Stars through difficulties."

—Aunt Patience.

When buffalo came to a stream they wished to cross, and the experience guided them to the safest ford in the vicinity. Freighters, crossing the plains with their caravans, soon learned to follow the beaten paths of the herds, making their river crossings at the same points because the hoofs of the animals had packed the river bottoms until the beds had become hard enough for the wagons to cross safely. Thus, many a famous wagon trail followed the buffalo trails.

"I went into the British army believing that if you want peace you must prepare for war. I believe now that if you prepare thoroughly for war you will get war."—Major General Sir Frederick Maurice.

When buffalo came to a stream they wished to cross, and the experience guided them to the safest ford in the vicinity. Freighters, crossing the plains with their caravans, soon learned to follow the beaten paths of the herds, making their river crossings at the same points because the hoofs of the animals had packed the river bottoms until the beds had become hard enough for the wagons to cross safely. Thus, many a famous wagon trail followed the buffalo trails.

would library books. After being read and studied at home, we discussed the books at our meetings. Work reports and four-minute speeches. Two books which we found to be very good were donated to the city library.

One of these books, "Other People's Money," was written by Louis D. Brandeis, now justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, is the work of one of the ablest and most profound minds in America.

The book is true to its title, "Other People's Money," and How the Bankers Use it." It exposes inside facts about the big monopolies and the Money Trust and how they manage through directorships and otherwise, to get a strange hold on the people's money. You would think the book had been written in our present day, yet all of it was given as lectures before 1914. Even at that early date, he spoke favorably of credit unions and cooperation.

The other book, "The Bankers Racket," by Leslie Erickson, deals also with money and our banking system. Everyone should know the facts it contains. So many times you hear some one say: "Oh, I know nothing about the money question. It is all too deep for me."

The international bankers want it to be too deep a subject for the "common herd" as they have called us. But you read the Bankers Racket and Mrs. Olson's "Study of Money, Banking and Credit," you will have a reasonably good understanding of our money system. We have studied both of them in our Co-op School, and have felt our time well spent.

We watched for current events and news of co-ops and brought the clippings to class. Too often we had to search the back pages of the daily newspaper to find any news about Co-ops.

It is scarcely two months since we received material and started the Junior work for the young folks. We have a fine group of them in the school and they are interested in the work. We have for this year's study topic "Cooperation," as outlined in the K. U. F. All of us have the K. U. F., so that helps in preparing the lessons at home. We also make scrap-books of Junior work and interesting clippings about co-ops as we find them.

We started our Juniors on the study of "Weeds," but found it so interesting that the whole school takes part. We are collecting clippings and illustrations of weeds for our scrap books. Even though we began this study in the winter, some pupils have brought in good specimens of weeds and their seeds. We plan to make a more extensive study this spring and during the summer when we can get the weeds for our collections.

Of course, we are studying too, the best methods for destroying the noxious weeds. I believe some of the fathers and mothers will find more cooperation in that line this summer. We learn of weeds in our ourselves which must be destroyed, such as laziness, selfishness and greed. And we learn of weeds in our country—how to recognize them and how to eradicate them. This is a long study and one that will end only at the grave. We'll never graduate—never know all we should about it. But the fun of this study is that we learn upon how well we learn these lessons as we go along.

And here the study of co-operation goes hand in hand with the study of weeds. A good system of Co-ops and a knowledge of what cooperation means would grow both in ourselves and in our country. Above all things, stand by your Co-op. It is your business and meant to help you. It is a form of democracy, and cannot suit ALL the people. All the study in the world cannot tell whether or not things happen to be going your way. I want to tell you about Old Bill. He lived away off in another state. We hope we do not have any like him in Kansas.

Old Bill believes in Co-ops strong. He wishes us well. But he doesn't belong. When we ask him if he won't come in He'll always wink one eye, and grin. And say with a cunning sort of "Maybe I'll jine you after awhile."

When we pooled our wheat and a contract signed. Old Bill wished us well, but he never jined. "I don't want to jine," Old Bill would say. "I'll get the advance—You make 'em pay!"

And then when we took expert advice To plant less corn and raise the price. Old Bill wished we'd win without a hitch—He'd plow up his pasture and just get rich.

And then when we formed our shipping ring "By gum!" said Bill, "That's another good thing! I'll have a club now when the buyers come. I'll say: BID UP! OR I'LL SHIP, BY GUM!"

Yes, Bill believes in Co-ops strong—But he pays no fees to help along. Yet in co-op work Old Bill divides—We push the load, and Old Bill rides. Mrs. Frank B. Roots.

FALL AND WINTER FASHION BOOK

Each of these patterns is 15c. The new 32 page Fall and Winter Pattern Book which shows photographs of the dresses being worn is now out. (One pattern and the Fall and Winter Pattern Book—25c.) You can order the book separately for 15c. Address: Pattern Department (Name of your Newspaper) 11 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

8862, A chic Jacket Frock. Designed in sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50. Size 38 requires 4 1/2 yards of 54 inch material, plus 1-3 yard of 39 inch material for jabot. To line jacket requires 2 1/2 yards. Price 15c.

8846, Grand For School Wear. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 2 1/2 yards of 35 or 39 inch fabric, plus 1-3 yard contrasting. With short sleeves 2-1/8 yards of 39 inch material. Price 15c.

KANSAS UNION FARMER Box 48 Salina, Kansas

FEBRUARY LESSON FOR JUNIOR RESERVES

In our January lesson we studied about the first cooperators in this country—the Indians. When the first white men came, they had to learn to cooperate too. In fact, if they had not learned to cooperate, they could never have reached our shores at all. Pioneers, after they reached America, cooperated in the following ways:

1. In selecting the site of their future homes, and in traveling to that site.
2. In building homes.
3. In hunting and fishing.
4. In guarding against Indian foes and other dangers.
5. In farming the soil and harvesting crops. Pioneer women cooperated too in:

1. Caring for the sick.
2. Putting up fruit for winter.
3. Exchanging patterns, recipes, etc.

Questions: 1. Did you ever hear of "borrowing fire?" 2. What was a barn or house "roising?" 3. Did pioneers cooperate at butchering time? 4. What were "apple-peeling bees?" "Quilting frolics?" "Husking bees?" 5. Did pioneer men, women, and children have better times than we do now-a-days?

Write your essay as usual telling how the Pioneers cooperated in work and play. Which was more truly a pioneer—Washington or Lincoln? Project Work: Washington or Lincoln posters. Log cabin: This may be built just as the pioneers built their houses—sticks about 12 inches long and 1-2 to 3-4 inches in diameter should be notched about an inch from the end. Looking at pictures of log cabins, you will see just how to do the work. The notches must not be cut too deep or the logs will be danger of the log breaking.

A pioneer's wagon may be made easily too. A small grape basket with a cover of white paper and four wheels cut from stiff card board is quite realistic. Or a box will do for the body instead of a grape basket. Either one makes a splendid "Prairie Schooner."

Let's see how much ingenuity exists among our Reserves. For after all, initiative and ingenuity make for leadership in the Farmers Union or elsewhere. Let's see what we can do. Don't think there's nothing to do except what is outlined in the work-lesson. But think about the lesson topic and see what displays you can make to bring to the jamboree. Let's rejoice more than anything else if you make all the better than my suggestions.—Leona S. Dobson.

HABITS (By Edgar A. Guest)

Habits are things which you do an' you shouldn't. Things which a good little sissy boy wouldn't.

For instance, to sprawl on a bed in your clothes. An' yank off a shoe an' don't look at it. An' take off a stocking an' give it a fling. So that when it comes morning you can't find a thing. Which you know you took off. It should be on the chair. But habit has kept you from putting it there.

Habits are funny. You do 'em that's all. And do 'em without ever thinking at all. You say that you won't toss your hat on the floor. Or bite down your nails 'till your fingers are sore.

Or snuffle your nose, or sit humped in your chair. An' twist up an' play with a bunch of your hair. An' you mean that you won't when you promise it, then. But the first thing you know you have done it again.

Habits are things that your parents like twisting the button that's sewed on your vest. Or scuffing your feet as you walk through the hall.

An' you don't even know that you do them at all. You say even know what's the matter when they bring you up with a jerk, with that "stop it, I say!" Then they preach an' they talk an' they scold you a lot. And all on account of that habit you've got.

PRUNING

The removal of dead trees and the pruning of injured branches should be done during early winter. Dead trees harbor flat-headed apple tree borers and other insects which are likely to menace orchard and forest trees next spring. Dead branches which contain insects should be used for fuel, and the brush burned. A clean-up campaign of drought-damaged trees should be conducted this winter to provide conditions suitable for tree planting next spring.

PINTAIL BANDED IN U. S. KILLED IN EASTERN ASIA

Recovery of a United States Biological Survey bird band in Asia has been reported to the Bureau for the first time. A pintail duck killed last spring by an Eskimo near Indian Point, Siberia, about 100 miles west of St. Lawrence Island of the Territory of Alaska, carried the band, according to a report from a school teacher on the island. The bird was banded January 3, 1936, at Los Banos, Calif., by Dwight G. Vedder, a cooperator of the Survey.

"Finding in Eastern Asia a pintail that had been banded in this country was not unexpected, although most of the America subspecies of this bird breed and nest in the northern regions of North America,"

Look over your stock of larger containers, such as water pichers, and other glassware or pottery. You will oftentimes find one which is attractive for use with roses or other large flowers. Kansas State College, Manhattan. Home Hour, Morse Salisbury and M. S. Eisenhower, radio chief and information chief for the Department of Agriculture, respectively, are both graduates of Kansas State. In addition, Dr. Francis D. Farrell, president of Kansas State, is the agricultural member of the NBC Advisory Council.

says F. C. Lincoln, in charge of the Survey's bird-banding activities. "There are other records," explains Mr. Lincoln, "of the American subspecies that have appeared along the eastern coast of Asia, but such occurrences are rare. The European subspecies breeds and nests in the northern regions of Asia and Europe."

Banding thousands of birds annually in this country enables the Survey to accumulate valuable information on their habits, length of life, migrations, and abundance. Under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, bird banders are required to have a Federal permit.

Neighborhood Notes

"FARMER'S SONG"

Tune—"Marching Thru Georgia" Join our Farmer's Union folks—and time will not be long. "Till you'll sing a gayer, yes, a much more joyous song. You know "Cooperation" will make the farmer's strong. So come, join our Farmer's Union.

Chorus— Come on, come on—and dare to take your stand. Come on, come on—and lend a helping hand. And—Cooperating—we'll spread smiles o'er all the land. Yes! come—join our Farmers Union.

Some grin and say they "know that we'll never make a show" They think—all we farmers are so peaceful, meek, and slow; We'll prove they were mistaken in their, "I told you so!" We'll fight through the Farmers Union.

Chorus— Come on, come on, etc.—

Soon those folks will ponder when they hear the joyful sound Of us happy farmers as we till our loved ground. When we—amongst producers—our rightful place have found. By joining the Farmer's Union.

Chorus— Come on, come on, etc.— Mrs. O. M. Johnson Walsburg Local No. 1198.

"THE POOR MAN'S LAMENT"

Tune—"Tramp, Tramp, Tramp" This year of thirty-six. Things were in an awful fix. There were millions of our people out of jobs. They received a stone instead of When they asked for daily bread. But what they wanted was corn and not just cobs.

Chorus— Cheer, boys, cheer, for Farmer's Union. With its ever growing stock. Altogether raise a shout— Let us get our dear Columbia off the rocks.

Back in nineteen thirty-three, They began a spending spree, Greater far than all the world has ever known; And it's just the same today— They're spending people's dough away, And now they are elected once again.

Chorus— We've got a constitution great, Which they say is out of date; And belong unto the horse and buggy days. Though they swore they would defend It unto the bitter end, They've repudiated it in many ways.

Chorus— We're a Supreme Court again, Which they say is nine old men; Which stood firmly in their path and blocked their way. But to Congress then they said— Pay no attention, go ahead And pass this legislation for us right away.

Chorus— Mr. Lloyd Peterson. Walsburg Local No. 1198.

BARLEY SMUT

Last year, many barley fields contained as high as 8 per cent covered smut. All barley seed should be treated before being planted, especially is this true with out-of-state seed. Covered smut of barley may be controlled by using ethyl mercury phosphate dust, (New Improved Ceresan), or by treating the seed with formaldehyde.

POULTRY—Some poultrymen have the idea that cockerels should never be mated to pullets. It has been suggested that if cockerels are to be used they should be mated only to older hens. There is no good evidence to support either of these views. As long as cockerels and pullets are full-sized and well mated, they will probably make dependable breeders.

PIGS—As long as pigs are on pasture, there is very little difference in the feeding value of white or yellow corn for fattening. When fed in the dry lot, pigs gain faster on yellow corn. This is because yellow corn contains vitamins which white corn lacks. When pigs are on pasture, the green crop supplies the necessary vitamins; therefore, either white or yellow corn may be used.

Look over your stock of larger containers, such as water pichers, and other glassware or pottery. You will oftentimes find one which is attractive for use with roses or other large flowers. Kansas State College, Manhattan. Home Hour, Morse Salisbury and M. S. Eisenhower, radio chief and information chief for the Department of Agriculture, respectively, are both graduates of Kansas State. In addition, Dr. Francis D. Farrell, president of Kansas State, is the agricultural member of the NBC Advisory Council.

Look over your stock of larger containers, such as water pichers, and other glassware or pottery. You will oftentimes find one which is attractive for use with roses or other large flowers. Kansas State College, Manhattan. Home Hour, Morse Salisbury and M. S. Eisenhower, radio chief and information chief for the Department of Agriculture, respectively, are both graduates of Kansas State. In addition, Dr. Francis D. Farrell, president of Kansas State, is the agricultural member of the NBC Advisory Council.

::: Of Interest To Women :::

HOME MADE LYE HOMINY

Hominy From Wood Ashes Tie a quart of oak wood ashes in a flannel bag and put it in an iron or granite kettle with three gallons of cold water. Let it boil until it becomes lye or the water is black. Put in a gallon of shelled white corn and boil until the outer skins of the grains may be easily rubbed off. Stir well with a wooden spoon. Pour it into a large pan (never aluminum) of cold water and stir vigorously to remove the hulls. After the water has been changed the second time the grains may be rubbed between the hands to remove the hulls. Change the water six or seven times and wash and rub until the corn is white and clean. After the seventh bath, let it stand in cold water over night, then put it on fresh cold water and simmer about four hours or until the corn is soft and floury. Take off any hulls and scum from the water and add fresh water several times during the simmering process. When it is done, salt to taste. Cool, pack in jars and keep in a cool place or can for future use.

Hominy From Commercial Lye Take one half gallon of shelled white corn. Put this in an iron or granite kettle with one rounded tablespoon full of lye and water enough to cover at least an inch. Boil briskly until you can slip the outer skin off the corn by rubbing between the fingers. Stirring will shorten the boiling period. Wash the corn to remove lye and the outer skins, changing the water five or six times. Put the water on the fire and boil in fresh water until the corn is soft and the little frock eyes fall out. Salt to taste. Store in a cool place or can for use later.

Hominy Made With Baking Soda Pour hot water over corn and let soak over night. In the morning put the corn in an iron kettle with warm water enough to cover. For each pint of corn use one teaspoonful of baking soda. Boil until the hulls come off readily. Wash in clear water and rub between the hands to remove all hulls. Soak hulled corn in clear water and continue washing until the alkaline taste is gone. Salt to taste and boil until tender. Lye may be used with soaked corn in the proportion of one teaspoonful to two quarts of corn.

I have used these recipes with wheat instead of corn and find Hominy is superior to Corn Hominy I am, sincerely, Margaret Larzelere Rice.

Hominy From Soda Having read your inquiry for hominy, I have made it several times with soda, but have never tried lye. Here is my recipe.

1 quart white corn. 1 tablespoon soda. Cover with water and cook until hulls come loose. Drain water off. Put corn in a large vessel of cold water and rub with hands. Change water two or three times until hulls all come off. Add fresh water and cook until tender.

This is certainly fine, but who has corn. I have never, but I can enjoy all recipes in the Kansas Union Farmer, in fact the whole paper is surely fine and so interesting. Mrs. R. L. Boggs, Ellsworth, Kansas, Rt. 2.

CABBAGE, APPLE AND HAM CASSEROLE

Three cups shredded cabbage. Two cups sliced apples. One cup or more of diced leftover ham. Salt, pepper, paprika. One cup sour cream. Arrange cabbage, apples and ham in alternate layers in a greased casserole. Add seasonings to sour cream and pour cream over first mixture. Cover and bake in a moderate oven—350 degrees Fahrenheit—thirty minutes. Uncover and continue cooking until brown.

EVER'S PUDDING

Is made of the following ingredients: 3 cups water, 2 tablespoons lemon juice, 3 tart apples, pared and sliced, 1-2 cup quick-cooking tapioca, 1 cup light brown sugar, firmly packed, 3 tablespoons butter. Combine water and lemon juice and pour over apples in greased shallow baking dish. Cover and bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F. 15 minutes or until apples are partially cooked. Mix together tapioca, sugar, and lemon juice. Sprinkle over apples, mixing thoroughly. Add butter. Continue baking 10 minutes. Then stir well; sprinkle remaining sugar over apple mixture; and bake 5 minutes longer. Serve hot or cold with cream. Serves six persons.

BAKED STEAK ROLLS

Cut one pound chuck steak one-fourth inch thick, into pieces about three inches by five or six inches. Combine two cups rice, cooked, one-half cup onion, minced, one teaspoon salt, dash of pepper and two tablespoons butter. Put large spoonful on spoons butter. Put large spoonful on each piece of steak, roll and tie. Rub with one-fourth cup all-purpose flour. Combine one-half cup water and two tablespoons butter and pour over the steak. Bake in a moderately hot oven (375 degrees Fahrenheit) for 45 minutes, uncovered for the last 10 minutes. Water may be added for gravy.

LEFTOVER ROAST BEEF

A novel way of using up the roast without employing the usual hash. Put the leftover beef through the grinder. Season with salt, pepper and a little Worcestershire sauce. Make a biscuit dough, spread lightly over until one-half inch thick. Brush with melted butter and then spread with the meat. Roll like jelly roll and bake in a hot oven until the crust is nicely browned. Serve with tomato sauce and see what a treat is in store for you.

SCALLOPED EGGS

Six hard cooked eggs, 1-4 teaspoon salt, 1-2 cups soft bread crumbs, 2 cups thin white sauce. Chop eggs fine and add salt. Put a layer of crumbs in the bottom of a greased baking dish. Add a layer of egg and one of white sauce. Repeat until all the ingredients are used, having a layer of crumbs on top. Bake in a moderate oven 20 minutes or until crumbs are brown.

HOME 5 DEGREES WARMER COSTS 20 PERCENT MORE

The cost of even moderately high temperatures in the average home in the winter time is much greater than most people suspect, say engineers of the United States Department of Agriculture. Tests of oil burners show that, in Washington, D. C., for example, nearly 20 per cent more fuel is needed to heat a house to 75 degrees than to 70 degrees, and about 7 per cent more fuel is required to heat to 72 degrees than to 70 degrees.

The engineers do not recommend that abnormally low temperatures be carried to save fuel, but they emphasize that overheating a house produces an uncomfortable and possibly unhealthy condition as well as increasing fuel costs.

Reports to date on the testing of oil burners—carried on for several years by the Department in cooperation with Johns Hopkins University—are contained in a new publication Oil Burners for Home Heating. The circular, No. 408, seeks to answer the thousands of requests for information on oil burners. It may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents a copy.

TELEPHONE VISITING

Once upon a time "neighborliness" included conversations across backyard fences and little jaunts from house to house in the course of which the wives of the nation exchanged the latest news concerning mutual friends. In these days one frequently can find a person who remembers those days and bemoans their passing, sometimes giving rise to queries as to why such neighborly visits have passed.

The answer is the telephone. A series of observations were made by a large telephone company, the results of which gave the basis for the conclusion that the old-fashioned backyard talk-fests now are carried on by phone.

Equipping its central stations with devices which measured the length of each call made, without "listening in" on the conversation, the company found that there is a wide variation between the length of telephone conversations between offices and those between homes.

The test showed that in all large centers of population, the average call lasts only a fraction more than two minutes. The average residence call is approximately four minutes. This shows that almost every residence call includes the element of "visiting."

LETTER ACCOMPANYING QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Cooperator:
Enclosed is a questionnaire pertaining to your growth since 1932. Since you are interested in furthering your own organization, I know you will be faithful in answering these questions to the best of your ability. Please return the blanks as soon as possible, not later than March 20th.

This work is done in connection with my Master's Degree which will be completed this summer at Denver University. The results of this study will be available through the State Cooperative offices next fall. It will be invaluable for you in soliciting new members, since I am confident that no previous period has witnessed such a tremendous growth in the cooperative field.

Trusting that you appreciate our mutual interest in this field, I am

Sincerely and Cooperatively yours,
WILLIAM C. GEHRKE,
Principal of the High School,
Smolan, Kansas.

QUESTIONNAIRE ON KANSAS COOPERATIVES
(Confidential)

- Name of Organization
 - Date first organized
 - What type of Coop is this: Producers.....! Consumers.....; or both.....
If both, what percent of business is producers.....; What percent consumers.....
 - Do you process or "make" any of your products handled, such as dairy products, meats, feeds, etc., if so, what products? List.....
- What does association sell to members? Check products handled, or services rendered. Indicate by numbers (1, 2, 3, etc.) their relative importance:
- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Groceries | Dairy products | Seed |
| Meats | Bakery goods | Grain |
| Eggs | Gasoline | Twine |
| Dry goods | Motor oil | Mill feeds |
| Poultry | Auto tires, accessories | Hardware |
| Fuel | Farm machinery | Others |
| | Household goods | |
- What Regional organizations do you own stock in?
 - What percent of your merchandise do you buy from the Coop Regional%
What percent of your business is sold to Coop Regionals%
What percent of your merchandise is purchased privately?%
What percent of your merchandise is sold privately or to old line concerns%
Are you capitalized, or stock basis?..... or membership basis?.....
 - Par value of stock?.....; amount of membership fee?.....
 - Can note be given in receipt of a share?.....; Can prorate be credit to a share?.....
 - What is the limit of the amount of stock per member?
 - What month and day does your fiscal year begin?.....
 - Do you adhere strictly to the Rochdale principles of business on the following points: (answer yes or no)
 - All cash sales.....? What percent is strictly cash.....?
 - One vote per member.....?
 - Dividend on stock limited to current interest rates.....?
 - Earnings divided in proportion to patronage.....?
 - Goods sold at prevailing retail prices.....?
 - Do you limit the number of shares one man can own.....?
 - Do you allow voting by proxy.....?
 - Are your directors elected annually.....? Bi-annually.....? or how.....?
 - Total number of members in the association in 1932..... and in 1936.....
Total number of customers or patrons in 1932..... and in 1936.....
Number of prospective new members in trade territory for 1936.....
 - Of your total membership in the association for 1936 how many are:
 - Non-resident members.....?
 - Local non-producers.....?
 - Held by estates or deceased parties.....?
 - What is the approximate size of your trade territory.....miles by.....miles.
 - What cooperatives have been organized in your community during the past 5 years.
 - List what you think is the greatest enemy of the Cooperatives.
 - List one way in which the Coops can strengthen interest in this movement.

	Number of Members	Total volume of business in dollars	Total number of gallons of oil products sold	Total number bushels of grain sold	Total pounds of butter or cheese	Total Assets
1932						
1933						
1934						
1935						
1936						

	Net Profit	Interest rate on stock	Amount of Capital Stock outstanding	Amount of stock interest	Amount of prorates or patronage rebates
1932					
1933					
1934					
1935					
1936					

	Annual salary of manager	Average monthly wage for employees except manager	Average number of employees	Percent of business done with non-members	Percent of business done by you in that trade territory	Number of competitors in this same business in your trade territory
1932						
1933						
1934						
1935						
1936						

	Percent of business strictly cash	Percent of business 30 days or less	Percent of business over 30 days	Number of Coops gone bankrupt in your county	Reasons for bankruptcy
1932					
1933					
1934					
1935					
1936					

KNOW YOUR KANSAS

Oddities in the history of Kansas gleaned from the files of The American Guide, Federal Writers' Project, Works Progress Administration.

LEAVENWORTH: Leavenworth County claims a number of "firsts" in Kansas history. As the oldest settled region of Kansas, the county was the first abode of the white men in the state. The first land claimed after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill was the site of the city of Leavenworth. The first territorial governor first set foot on Kansas soil in that county. The city of Leavenworth was the site of the first military post in Kansas and the first postoffice in the state was established there in 1828. The first issue of the first newspaper published in the state, the Kansas Herald, appeared on September 16, 1854. It was published under a large elm tree in the city of Leavenworth. The first political caucus called within the boundaries of the state met at Leavenworth and the first criminal trial under the territorial laws was held there.

ALBANY: Albany, in Nemaha County, claims the distinction of having the first piano in Kansas. It was brought to Albany from Addison, N. Y., by Elihu Whittenhall. It came by rail from Addison to St. Louis, then up the Missouri River as far as Iowa Point by steamboat. The remaining one hundred miles were completed by means of overland freight. The piano was a source of entertainment for the settlers and a perplexity to the Indians. While it was being played they would creep close to the windows of the cabin to hear and to stare into the cabin with incredulous wonder. They would then laugh and dance and, placing their hands over their mouths, give blood-curdling yells, which sent the little children to their homes in fright.

ST. JOHN: St. John is protected from cyclones, according to pioneer lore, by a "ceiling" administered by the Mormon church. There has never been a cyclone or high wind in that city.

GARNETT: The highest highway bridge in Kansas is over the Pottawatomie river three miles north of Garnett. It is 79 feet above the low water level.

CODELL: May 20, 1917, tornado passed through town.
May 20, 1918, tornado passed through town.
May 20, 1919, tornado passed through town.
May 20, from then on, has been celebrated as "tornado day" in Codell.

WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS
(By C. W. H.)

Last week the House passed the bill H. R. 1545, which is for the purpose of providing feed and seed loans to farmers for the year 1937 and succeeding years. The bill carries an authorized amount of \$500,000, and no loan is to exceed \$400. The Kansas farmers have received much benefit from this fund in the past.

Senator Borah is a regular when it comes to eating. He eats all his meals at precisely the same hour and minute each day.

In the office of Senator Pat Harrison is found the same desk that was used by Jefferson Davis when he was a Senator.

This question is being asked on Capitol Hill: "If John Hamilton can draw a salary of \$25,000 per year for carrying two states, how much should Jim Farley draw for carrying 46?"

If you think all are democrats in Washington D. C. listen to this one: During inauguration week the street car passes carried a picture of President Roosevelt. One man, who was somewhat prejudiced in his views, cut off the picture.

Congressmen cannot stretch out their signatures like they do their speeches. There is a law that fixes the maximum length of their signatures. It is necessary that Representatives furnish the clerk of the House with three samples of their signatures, none more than three inches long. The purpose is for making electro-types for franking purposes.

While waiting in the reception room of Secretary of War Woodring's office, his private secretary stooped over, picked up a feather and handed it to Congressman Carlson with the remark: "Here's a souvenir for you. One of your fellow Kansans, Woody Hockaday, left it with us in Indian garb, paint, feathers and all, and carrying a pillow stuffed with feathers which he proceeded to scatter over the office, yelling as he tossed them. 'Use these instead of bullets in the next war.'"

Speaking of Woodring—although it has been many months since he was appointed Secretary of War, one doesn't find him in that office when he goes to the State, War and Navy Building. He still occupies the office of Assistant Secretary of War. And he is just as congenial as Secretary as he was as Assistant Secretary, especially to his fellow Kansan visitors.

DROUGHT RELIEF FUNDS AND SEED LOANS AVAILABLE

(Continued from page one)
ern plains. If he understood he would get a national viewpoint.
But congress passed this bill, and if the president approves it, as we understand he will, the money will be available immediately. The measure provides for a maximum loan of \$400 to an individual farmer, but it is provided that in areas which the president proclaims as drought areas,

the Farm Credit Administration can lend more than \$400 to a farmer.

Much has been repaid to farmers in emergency crop and feed loans, of which a little more than 200 million dollars has repaid. There have been some 2,760,000 of these loans made, so the average has been between \$100 and \$125. In the 16 years period some 10 million dollars has been loaned to Kansas farmers in the form of emergency crop and feed loans, the number of Kansas loans being almost 50,000.

Monday morning I am to meet with the committee of 25 representing the 26 drought states, to consider what else has to be done for our people between now and crop time. We know that the 50 million emergency crop and feed loans will not be sufficient. We know, too, that \$15 a month is not sufficient. But the settlement Administration also will have relief funds to make loans and grants where needed, and by using all these agencies, we hope to enable all our people to pull through until harvest time.

You may rest assured that Senator McGill and myself, and our seven Kansas congressmen, will do everything in our power to see that Kansas farmers are taken care of. Also that we will protect the interests of our city unemployed through the unemployment relief appropriations, to the limit of the ability of the government to protect its citizens. x x x

RAIL EXECUTIVE
SAYS NO PROFITS

(Continued from page one)
law is wanted as a means of forcing government ownership, which would give us political operation of the roads and as it always has done, when tried, result in much larger operating expenses and taxes, not to speak of inferior service. To go before Congress or the country with the direct proposal for government ownership would most likely result in failure, for it is past belief that the country wants such a measure, or that Congress would pass a law. The 6-hour day bill, if passed, would be an indirect method of forcing the country to adopt such a policy. An increase of more than a half billion dollars annually in the railroad wage bill would lead directly to such a result.

"It may be considered old-fashioned to suggest that the interests of an industry and its employees are mutual. The industry must be prosperous if it is to pay good wages and furnish regular employment to its workers. It would appear, therefore, that the employees of an industry would feel like doing all they can, in a legitimate way in aid of the industry employing them. In these modern times, however, it would appear to be the popular course for workers to demand everything they want whether it be in the interest of the industry employing them or not. The railroads have always paid reasonable wages and much of the time higher wages than they could afford. The way to have peace in the industrial world is for capital and labor to share in the profits thereof, neither side demanding more than its just share. Until the last year investors have received little or nothing on their investments for a period of five years. Most of the holders of stock in our railroads received nothing last year. Would it not seem fair to give them a chance to receive a little something in 1937?"

We Manufacture—
Farmers Union Standard
Accounting Forms
Approved by Farmers Union
Auditing Association
Grain Checks, Scale Tickets
Stationery
Office Equipment Printing

CONSOLIDATED
printing and stationery co.
SALINA, KANSAS

CLASSIFIED ADS

"Social Security in the United States," a 76 page mimeographed course outline by Domenico Gagliardo, Ph. D., University of Kansas. Explains in simple terms the major phases of the Social Security Act. Prices: 75c per copy postpaid; in lots of 10, 60c per copy. Address orders to Mrs. Hans Holberg, 1522 "D" street, Lincoln, Nebraska. 2-18-c

CERTIFIED FROSTPROOF CAB- BAGE AND BERMUDA ONION PLANTS, OPEN FIELD GROWN, WELL ROOTED, STRONG. CAB- BAGE: EACH BUNCH FIFTY, MOSSED, LABELLED WITH VARI- ETY NAME. JERSEY WAKE- FIELD, CHARLESTON, COPEN- HAGEN, EARLY DUTCH, LATE DUTCH. POSTPAID: 200, 65c; 300, 75c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75. EXPRESS COLLECT, 60c per 1,000. ONIONS: CRYSTAL WAX, YEL- LOW BERMUDA, PRIETAKER, SWEET SPANISH PREPAID: 500, 60c; 1,000, \$1.00; 6,000, \$3.50. EX- PRESS COLLECT, 6,000, \$2.00. F. O. B. FARMS. FULL COUNT, PROMPT SHIPMENT, SAFE AR- RIVAL, SATISFACTION GUAR- ANTEED. UNION PLANT COM- PANY, TEXARKANA, ARKAN- SAS.

Address Envelopes at home, spare- time; Substantial weekly pay. Ex- perience unnecessary. Detailed work. Stamp brings details. Employment Manager, Box 523-cz, Jackson Tenn.

FOR SALE: Pure Bred Percheron Stallions, all ages. Prices Reason- able. A. J. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan- sas. 2-25-c

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

LOCAL SUPPLIES

Below is a Price List of Local Supplies, printed for the conven- ience of all Local and County Secretaries in the Kansas Farmers Union.

Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to save ex- pense in postage and mailing.

Application Cards, 20 for..... 5c
Constitution..... 5c
Credit Blank, 10 for..... 5c
Debit Blank, 15 for..... 10c
Local Sec. Receipt Book..... 50c
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, (Kinney)..... 25c
Above, lots of 10 or more 20c
Above, lots of 100, each 15c
Militant Voice of Agri- culture (John Simpson)..... 75c

Write to

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51

Salina, Kansas

WHEN ORDERING COAL

REMEMBER

TO WRITE OR WIRE US

KANSAS—Cherokee District Deep shaft lump and nut, Deep shovel lump, standard nut, fancy nut, Furnace sizes and slack.

OKLAHOMA—All sizes of Poteau, Broken Aro, Henryet- ta, McAlester and Old Hickory.

COLORADO—Keystone (Routt County)—6 in. Chunks, 3 in. lump, 6 x 3 Grate, Nut and Slack.

Bear River—8 in. Chunks, 3 in. lump, 8 x 3 Grate, Nut and Slack.

ARKANSAS—Paris Semi-Anthracite from the New Un- ion and Jewell Mines.

Anthracite—from the Collier-Dunlap, Sunshine and Fernwood Mines.

ILLINOIS—All sizes of Delta from Saline Co. and All Sizes of Old Ben from Franklin County.

Also—
STANDARD BRIQUETTES.

Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n.

Central and Water Sts., Kansas City, Kans.
Organized, Operated and Maintained by KFU organizations

PRICE LIST OF SERUMS AND OTHER
REMEDIES SUPPLIED BY THE
FARMERS SERUM & SUP-
PLY 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..... 75c
Bovine Mixed Bacterin, For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic, 100 dose lots, per dose..... 75c
Pinkeye Bacterin, For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose..... 75c
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

HOGS

Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 ccs..... .75
Virus, 100 ccs..... 1.65
Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Flu", swine plague, hemorrhagic Septicemia. Para-typhoid, etc., per dose..... .08
Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 50 with instruments..... 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 indi- gestion. 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..... 15c
We Sell Results—At Reasonable Prices—That's What You Want.

Direct Orders, with remittance, to
Kansas Farmers Union
Bo 51 Phone 974.
SALINA, KANSAS