THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization — *Education* — *Co-operation*

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NATIONAL PRESIDENT-SECRETARY EMPHASIZE COST OF PRODUCTION AS SOLUTION OF FARM PROBLEM

E. H. Everson Charges Present Economic Setup Not Helping Farmers As Would Stabilized Farm Prices

SPEAK AT STATE CONVENTION

E. E. Kennedy Says Only Chance To Win Right Legislation Is By Getting All Farmers Possible In Farmers Union

Some extracts from the address of National President E. H. Everson given Thursday evening, Oct. 29th, before the 31st Annual Convention of the Kansas Farmers Union held in McPherson, Kans., Oct. 28 to 30.
Mr. Everson:

Friends and fellow members:

As I told you last night, I am glad to be in your convention, and I have been enjoying myself here with you.

The Farmers Union program is still good.

Good government is mighty important. It is simply organized society. It bears exactly the same relationship to society as a whole, as the umpire does to a ball game.

The reason we are non partisan is, we know the old pioneers who built this organization, those who started it down here in Texas, ten poor farmers who were unable with their vast yield of cotton to trade for the things they needed, they said we were to be non partisan, and they have shown us they knew what they were talking about. There, 34 years ago in Texas was born a new thought.

There is just one way out of this mess, and that is through your Farmers Union. There cannot be any other way. You have tried everything else. Now, get in your own organization and work your way out to better times.

Now, after having tried all the letters in the alphabet, and some others, they are talking about crop insurance, conservation of the soil, and all those other things. The thing we said was necessary was conservation of the farm homes of America. We proposed to do that through the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill. You saw how far we got, but we are still working on it, and we won't give up. Then, we asked for cost of production. What we farmers need today is more price and less advice. We need a fair price to insure a fair income and to get that fair price we must not only have social security but economic security as well, and economic security must come first.

You will have economic security when the farmer gets a fair share of the national income, when he gets cost of production for his products, plus a little profit. The farmer wants 100c on the dollar.

All you need to bring about better conditions to society is fair exchange, distribution and production.

Now, about this crop insurance: I think what we need more than anything right now is the fair price insurance for our products and our service, to insure us a fair income on our products. We must have more price and less advice. It is the system we know that is not right which has been in effect all these years. We have to change that. We pile up tremendous amounts of debts.

For example, we will estimate there are 6 million farms in the United States. Suppose they are worth 6,000 dollars each. That would amount to about as much as the national bond debt alone of this country. That would be 36 billion dollars. But, we have a big mortgage, billions of dollars of mortgages on those farms, so we could not pay off the national debt with those farms, we would have to pay the mortgage first, and that wouldn't take care of the debt. Where is the rest of our money coming from to take care of that debt. You have mortgaged your future and the future of your children and grand children.

The financial policy of the national government, as far as agriculture is concerned, has been wholly disregarded. We have to fix the responsibility where it belongs. The Farm Credit Administration is mostly responsible for the defeat of the Frazier-Lemke Bill. The fellows who hold the Farm Credit bonds determine its policy. Those bonds are held by the Federal Reserve banks, and private institutions. They haven't chased the money changers out of the treasury yet but they have actually promoted them until they are now singing in the choir.

You know what happened to bring this depression about. It's man made. Production has failed. During the last two or three years we have had general drouths and lack of production over this country. One of the greatest factors has been lack of rain fall, but as a result of that and the Government reduction of our crops we didn't raise much.

I would say what we need is an insurance against drouth, grasshoppers and the Alphabet. We should conserve all the moisture we can on our farms. We ought to store our surpluses of grain on our farms too, and in our Farmers Union elevators, and keep it there until we are paid cost of production. Another thing we must have is conservation of the fertility of the soil. Give us cost of production and we will take care of the fertility of the soil.

The Farmers Union is the greatest educational institution in America today for farmers. All human progress throughout the history of the world has been brought about by development of ideas. You gain and grow as long as you think, but when you do not think, you begin to go back. You are not doing what God intended you should do.

You hear a lot about patriotism. Mrs. Edwards told you about it yesterday. She told you what real patriotism was. It was to live for your country. The true meaning of patriotism is living for your country and your love for your country. We must stand by, do our part, and get others to help us out.

I am happy to be here at your convention, and I thank you kindly for your attention.

E. E. KENNEDY ADDRESS

A brief summary of the address of National Farmers Union Secretary Edw. E. Kennedy, Thursday evening, Oct. 29, before the 31st state convention of he Kansas Farmers Union.

E. E. Kennedy, Secretary, National Farmers Union:

Mr. Kennedy told of the organization work of the National Farmers Union, and how they had been gaining membership in the states east of the Mississippi river. That it was very encouraging to see the interest of the farmers in their own farmers organization.

There is one thing I want to touch on tonight, not so much our money question, as how it affects us, and what it does to us. Kansas has 752 banks, state tand national. They have loaned out 146 million dollars and they have 5 million dollars in cash in all of the banks in the state. 146 million dollars is the amount of money that is available to all farmers, laborers, business men, and men and women in every walk of life in this state to measure everything you produce, all the wages you earn and all the profits you have.

For every dollar you have in the state of Kansas, just $3.00 of the farmers income, $3.00 of the total pay roll of the wage earner and $3.00 for profits or earnings of business. Not so much is it. The income per person in this state averages about $228.00 each.

We know what our problems are. Sometimes we are flooded with them. But, we must solve them, or they will get the best of us.

It seems we have not yet arrived at our solution, or a plan of solution. We now have 20 million people on relief, and about 11 million people unemployed. That is 31 million people to be taken care of. A few years ago we had just the 11 million on relief. Our problems are increasing.

The Farmers Union must win public recognition of our right to receive cost of production income for the products we produce in America for the American market. That is one of our problems.

Another one is we must have recognition of our right to equality, and our next job is to get it.

We have to restore home ownership to farmers. That is going to be a fight, but it is something we must do.

I propose a bank of the United States. Take up the outstanding public debt, and issue currency to provide the people of this nation with enough money to do the business. Enable all to buy their share of the needs and goods.

What we ought to do as a Farmers Union member is be thinking about our own power, and do less talking about the enemy's strength. I hope that every state union and every local union and every county union will take off their coats and roll up their sleeves and start in the year of 1937 for boosting the membership to at least double or treble its present strength. Devote time to securing new members and organizing new locals. We must do that if we are to gain. The responsibility lies with you members out in the country at the cross roads to do that work. We cannot win all our fights, but we want to be at the place where we can hold our own ground. We must be big enough and strong enough to do for ourselves what we see others doing every day. Get your neighbors into the Farmers Union. They believe in your principles, they believe in your program. Go and get them into this organization. They know they ought to be members of the Farmers Union, and it is up to you to get them in.

I am glad to have been here with you and have a chance to visit and consult with you.

I thank you.

Judith Lowry, noted NBC Chicago character actress, who plays the part of Bess Robbins each Friday in the dramatic sketch "Uncle Sam's Forest Rangers" in the Farm and Home Hour is most proud of the fact that she is a grandmother. She was born at Boscobel, Wisconsin, but calls Woodhull, Illinois, her home because she and her parents moved there when she was four.

2,500,000 BETTER BUSINESS FARMERS

The agricultural cooperative movement in the United States is now about 100 years old, according to the Dairymen's League News. But it is only in the past twenty years that the movement has really grown and assumed great social and economic significance.

Today there are 8,800 farmers' cooperative production and marketing associations. They have a membership of 2,500,000. Their total business in 1934-35 came to more than $1,300,000,000.

Most notable growth of the cooperative movement occurred during depression. Hard times naturally set farmers' minds to work on their problems. And the merit of voluntary cooperation as a practical business proposition was brought home to them with great force. The upshot of that is that the movement is now in the strongest position in its history.

The future will witness astonishing developments in farm cooperation.—Industrial News Review.

Samples of air from the stratosphere will be collected daily during November by the United States Weather Bureau observers at Omaha for British metorologists who are studying the composition of air at great heights.

WHAT DOES THE ARMISTICE MEAN?

Eighteen years ago this month the Armistice was signed and the War ended. Just what is an Armistice? An agreement satisfactory to the stronger nations? That is about all that was, for the settlement made was certainly not satisfactory to Germany.

But the ironical traditon that armistices settle disagreements rankles in our minds. If armistices are so all powerful, why can they not be signed in the form of satisfactory trade agreements before armed conflicts break out? Do ten million human beings have to be murdered before we can reason clearly enough to sign an armistice? Do homes have to be broken, must starvation and disease and pestilence stalk upon a nation before it can force its statesmen to sign an agreement to end the butchery of war? What is this mad war craze that seizes peoples, and makes them seem powerless to defend their rights as free citizens? Are we, as a people, so steeped in the traditional way of living that we believe wars have to be, just because they have always been?

Today the headlines cry of another threatening world war. Can we not realize what such a war ould do to civilization? Do we need to be told again that the gas, the guns, the planes of modern science could destroy entire cities in a night, could make the world a blazing hell?

"What can we do about it?" you wonder. We can protect an armament program of a billion dollars a year. We can ask, "Is it not possible to educate a nation to live in peace? Would not this money have been much better expended for peace education than for war preparation?"

Let's begin with our children, teach them that toy guns are things to be abhorred. Teach them the deadly significance of parades and military maneuvers. Teach them that motion pictures showing military drill are simply war propaganda to catch them unawares. Teach them that worship of past warriors is absurd—we could not worship one in our neighborhood who had robbed, plundered and killed our dear ones—and war between nations is just that on a much larger scale.

Let's resolve that we will not fight another war for private profit. Let's dedicate ourselves to work for peace between nations and for the specific issue that mean peace. Only that way can we keep the faith with the millions who died that we and our families might never know war.—From Farmers' Union Program Service.

CHARGE HEARST PAPERS WITH FICTITIOUS STORIES

Farm Research Inc., is an independent research bureau, operating on a non-profit basis. It makes special studies on agricultural problems for farm organizations, farm publications and others.

Facts for Farmers, its monthly bulletin presents factual material and analyzes the current issues affecting farmers.

Charging the Hearst papers with spreading alarmist and fictitious stories concerning relief, Farm Research in its current issue of Facts for Farmers points out that the effect of these baseless accounts is to oust thousands of needy families from the relief rolls. Farm Research cites a story in the Washington Herald,, a Hearst paper, alleging "an acute shortage of farm labor" throughout the Middlewest and claiming that "easy money" from the WPA made it impossible for farmers to get farm hands.

Farm Research points out that the demand for farm hands was seriously weakened by the drought this year. Moreover, it cites government figures to show that for every job offered farm workers this year, the WPA dropped slightly more than three families from the relief rolls. "The WPA dropped 750,000 heads-of-families during the first four months of the current crop season" while only 220,000 jobs in the fields were avail-

(Continued on page two)

OFFICIAL MINUTES OF THE THIRTY FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION

Official Minutes of the thirty first annual convention of the Kansas Division of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, held in McPherson, Kansas, October 28th to 30th, 1936 inclusive.

After a musical program by the McPherson High School Orchestra the Convention was formally called to order and declared to be open for business, by President John Vesecky.

Mr. Paul Sargent of McPherson led the convention in singing "America." Reverend R. F. Obrien gave the address of welcome on behalf of the City of McPherson and of the people of McPherson County. Tom Wells of Elmdale, Chase county, made the response, substituting for A. J. Wempe who was unable to be present.

Next President Vesecky appointed the following committees:

Credentials Committee
Carl Clark, chairman, McPherson county.
L. J. Heaton, Neosho county.
Roland Chandler, Anderson county.

Resolutions Committee
Peter F. Peterson, chairman, Wabaunsee county.
Frank Walz, Ellis County.
R. D. Samuelson, Pottawatomie County.
Ray Harter, Stafford County.
xArnette Benne, Washington County.

Minutes
H. A. Vaeil, Sumner County.
L. W. Werth, Rush County.

Constitution and By-Laws Committee
T. R. Wells, chairman, Chase County.
Peter Heidecker, Miami County.
J. Henry Meyer, Crawford County.

Legislative Committee
John Frost, Chairman, Marshall County.
Henry Sprenger, Chairman, Gove County.
Victor Hawkinson, Chairman, Riley County.
Joe Erwin, Sumner County.
Carl O. Gerstenberger, Douglas County.
F. J. Mall, Chairman, Clay County.
(Note: John Slingsby was substituted for Mr. Mall who was absent.)
Wm. Papes, Trego County.

Good of the Order Committee
James W. Anderson, Chairman, Douglas County.
Francis R. Kelley, Anderson County.
Anton Peterson, Washington County.
C. F. Teagarden, Marshall County.
Chester A. Chapman, Ellsworth County.
Neil C. Dulaney, Cowley County.

Rules Committee
C. C. Gerstenberger, Chairman, Douglas County.
Joe Erwin, Chairman, Sumner County.
Henry Sprenger, Gove County.

Cooperative Marketing Committee
F. B. Roots, Chairman, Nemaha County.
John Huber, Sheridan County.
Joseph Oborny, Rush County.
James O'Hara, Labette County.
B. M. Gibson, McPherson County.

Minutes
Fred Boehner, Mitchell County.
Gust Larson, Riley County.
H. L. Treibbey, Cowley County.

Chairmen of the various committees then announced where their committees would meet and at what time.

Next President Vesecky stated that it had been his desire to honor those members of the Kansas Farmers Union who have been members for twenty five years or longer. He asked those who were members for at least 25 years to stand. At least 25 stood up. Those who were members 27 years were P. J. Meyer, Frank Koester, and Alois Birzer of Claflin, Barton county; A. R. Robinson of Nemaha, E. A. Crall of Neosho, and H. E. Witham who had joined in Mitchell county. All the above except E. A. Crall had been members 28 years. Mr. Robinson, Frank Koester and Alois Birzer were members 29 years and Mr. P. J. Meyers of the Odin Local was the only member present who had been a member since 1906, having joined a Farmers Union Local before the State Union had its charter. Several of the old, members responded with short talks which were much appreciated by the audience. President Vesecky requested that all members of the Union who had been members for 25 years or more send their names to the state office so that they might be published in the Kansas Union Farmer and that proper recognition can be given our pioneers.

Next Carl C. Gerstenberger presented the report of the Rules committee, which was adopted as read. Mr. Gerstenberger called the attention of the convention to Sec. 18 Article 8 which provides that the mover of a question or the member making a committee report has the privilege of closing the debate upon the question.

Next the Osborne County Serenaders consisting of Ralph Donker, Martin L. Sneller, Harold Van De Reis, of Cawker City, and Will H. Jameison and G. Frank Jamieson of Osborne rendered several fine numbers.

The convention recessed until 1 p. m.

Stake your plants against possible damage from winds. This is especially true of dahlias and other tall growers. Even the giant zinnias will look more handsome if supported in an upright manner.

SALT MINE IS WORKED UNDER CITY STREETS

The world's second largest salt mine is located almost underneath the feet of the citizens of Detroit. The mine is near Fort Street and Oakwood Boulevard, in the Motor City. The only salt mine that surpasses the Detroit mine in production is at Retsof, N. Y.

The mine at Detroit is operated by the Detroit Rock Salt Company, a subsidiary of the International Salt Company, Inc., and is located 1,135 feet below the surface of the ground. It has two shafts, the larger one, sixteen feet in diameter, being used for bringing the salt to the surface and the smaller one for transporting men and supplies to and from the mine.

Few people in Detroit realize that telephone communication is in daily use over 1,000 feet below their city streets. This telehpone system is vital to the operation of the salt mine, for without it the production and distribution of the product could not possibly be carried on with their present efficiency. A switchboard with two trunk lines and seven telephones is used in the operation of the mine. In addition to this local use, there is much communication by long distance telephone with the headquarters office in Scranton, Pa., and the sales office in Chicago, Ill.

THE LAND BANK HOLDS ELECTION

The list of men who have been nominated by the 473 national farm loan associations in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico, for election to the position of Federal land bank director has just been announced by Hugh L. Harrell, president of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita.

From this list a director to represent all the Ninth District farm loan associations, on the Board of the Wichita Bank, will be elected during the next few weeks, as provided by the Farm Credit Act of 1933.

The nominees made eligible for election by outranking the others in number of nominating votes received are—after the withdrawal of one nominee—as follows:

Gust Westman, Flagler, Colo; P. O. Wells, Colorado Springs, Colo; A. W. Watts, Eads, Colo.; Walter L. Olson, Dwight, Kans.: John M. Nuss, Brush, Colo.; S. S. Moore, Cayre, Okla.; Geo. D. Foster, Kingfisher, Okla.; M. L. Dague, Fairview, Okla.; Niels Christensen, Brush, Colo.

Each of the 473 national farm loan associations cooperating with, and holding stock in, the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, has received this list of nominees for submission to its borrower-members. These 80,000 or more members—who through their own local financing cooperatives, chiefly, now own about 63 percent of the stock of the Wichita Bank—are the ones who elect the director.

Directors of this Federal Land Bank are also ex officio directors of the Production Credit Corporation of Wichita, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Wichita, and the Wichita Bank for Cooperfatives. Simultaneously with this election in the Ninth Farm Credit District, one land bank director is being elected in each of the 111 other Districts, and by the same procedure. In these 112 District elections, over 5,000 national farm loan associations and their membership of approximately 600,000 cooperating farmers, will participate.

The farmers in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico, now electing their representative on the governing board of this land bank, have nearly 100,000 cooperatively handled farm mortgage loans ,totaling over a quater of a million dollars.

HOW SCIENCE HELPS AGRICULTUURE

How South American Farmers Fight Locusts.

In certain sections of South America galvanized metal sheets are used not only in the construction of farm buildings, but also in man's battle against insects. In this case, it is the annual fight between the farmers in the Argentine and plagues of locusts which threaten to completely destroy all the crops. Mr. Ernest V. Gent, secretary of the American Zinc Institute, tells us that the locusts invade the Argentine usually in July and September, fly a certain distance and alight to lay their eggs in the ground. Having eaten the ground bare around the first camping and nesting place, the swarms fly on, descending at night, eating all they can and then moving forward steadily but surely. At intervals of from 15 to 20 days, the females lay further batches of eggs—eight lots in all—and new armies of locusts literally spring from the ground.

"It is these newly-born armies that the farmers fear most and against which all the energy of destructive war is directed," says Mr. Gent. "Hatched after twenty-five to thirty-five days of incubation in the warm soil, the locust for a limited period is in the larva stage; then it becomes a 'hopper,' without wings; and at sixty days it is full grown and fledged with wings. In the hopper stage, it is comparatively helpless against man's attack; but when winged, it can rise in flight and is safe.

"The hoppers," Mr. Gent continues, "are destroyed by the simple but effective means of raising a line of galvanized sheet breastworks across the direction of their advance and then driving them into traps.

FARM ORGANIZATION LEADERS IN CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON CROP INSURANCE

Kansas Farmers Union President, John Vesecky, Is Among Those Who Were Asked To Attend

INVESTIGATE CROP INSURANCE PLAN

Purpose Of This Conference And Two Preceding Ones Is To Get Concensus Of Opinion From Farmers, Storage Men And Insurance Men

In a bulletin entitled "President's committee discusses crop insurance with farm leaders the Department of Agriculture has the following to say. Quote:

President's Committee Discusses Crop Insurance With Farm Leaders

Representatives of farm organizations conferred today with the President's Crop Insurance Committee on the subject of insurance programs covering farm commodities.

Secretary Wallace, chairman of the Committee, said that no programs have been finally agreed upon and with Dr. A. G. Black, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and vice-chairman of the Committee, outlined various proposals under consideration.

The Secretary said that the Committee is centering its investigation of the feasibility of crop insurance on the insurance of crop yields. He said that the Committee is unlikely to propose any plan for insuring farm prices and incomes directly but that the insuring of yields would contribute to greater stability of both prices and income. He said that insurance would be optional with farmers and that rates should be based largely on the production record of individual farms as hazards vary considerably in different parts of the country.

Dr. Black reported on extensive research undertaken by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in efforts to establish an actuarial basis for crop insurance.

He said that until records of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration covering several million individual farms producing wheat, corn cotton, and other crops because available that data for establishing an actuarial basis was extremely limited. He said that three important points of any crop insurance program are the determination of yields of individual farms so as to provide a basis for rates the collection and assembling of premium payments by farmers whether in cash or in kind, and the storage of products in years of abundant production to be available for the payment of losses in years of crop damage. Every phase of crop insurance is being intensively studied, he said. He pointed to the heavy cost to the Government and society growing out of crop damage, particularly in severe years such as the past season and 1934. The storage of products in years of plenty to be available in years of scarcity would serve as a means of stabilizing supplies in the interest of both producers and consumers. He pointed out that crop insurance should be considered as an auxiliary or corollary program to other agricultural policies and programs.

Other members of the Committee, which is acting under the direction of the President, who instructed the group to prepare a report and recommendations for legislation providing a plan of "all risk insurance," are H. R. Tolley, administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration; Wayne C. Taylor, Assistant Secretary of Treasury; and Ernest G. Draper, Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

Those attending the conference included E. C. Aaberg, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Des Moines, Iowa; Leon L. Bailey, Lowell, Indiana; F. S. Betz, Farmers National Grain Dealers Association, Chicago, Ill.; Homer L. Brinkley, American Rice Growers Cooperative Association, Lake Charles, La.; B. B. Brumley, National Livestock Marketing Association, McComb, Ohio; Tait Butler, Progressive Farmer, Memphis, Tenn.; John P. Case, Pure Milk Association, Chicago, Ill.; Judge X. Caverno, Canalou, Missouri; George Chance, Bryan, Texas; Maurice A. Dean, Lansing, Mich.; H. M. Ehrmanntraut, Plentywood, Mont.; E. Y. Floyd, Raleigh, N. C.; Lee M. Gentry, Champaign, Ill.; John B. Gordon, Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, N. C.; Clifford V. Gregory, Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Ill.; Fred B. Griffin, New England Tobacco Association, Hartford, Conn.; E. G. Grimes, Florida Citrus Commission, Lakeland, Fla.; L. I. Guion, Lugoff, S. C.; Earl H. Hanefeld, Director of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio; Counts Johnson, Florida Citrus Exchange, Tampa, Fla.; Francis Johnson, Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, Terril, Iowa; E. E .Kennedy, Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Kankakee, Ill.; L. P. Kirkland, Florida Citrus Commission, Lakeland, Fla.; Elmer F. Kruse, Columbus, Ohio; Frederick P. Lee, Washington, D. C.; H. G. Lucas, Texas Agricultural Association, Brownwood, Texas; C. A. Lyman, Farmers Union, Arlington, Va.; Walter Maddock, Farmers Union, Bismarck, N. D.; Walter McLaughlin, State Department of Agriculture, Springfield, Ill.; Harry S. Muir, Winnebago, Minn.; A. F. Nelson, Farmers National Grain Dealers Association, Minneapolis, Minn;. Edward A. O'Neal, American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, Ill.; Spencer Perrine, New Jersey State Potato Association, Cranbury, N. J.; J. F. Porter, Tennessee Farm Bureau, Columbia, Tenn.; H. A. Preager, Claflin, Kansas; S. E. Purviness, Pleasant Plains, Ill.; Geo. M. Putnam, New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation, Concord, N. H.; W. L. Randolph, Auburn, Ala.; A. L. Reed, Southwestern Cotton Compress and Warehouse Association, Dallas, Tex.; Harvey O. Rive, Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Indiana, Huntington, Ind.; L. E. Riley, Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois, Pleasant Plains, Ill.; George Sachse, Maryland Tobacco Growers Association, Baltimore, Md.; R. F. Shaw, Greensboro, N. C.; J. H. Shoulders, Tennessee Farm Bureau, Gallatin, Tenn.; A. L. Sowers, Berryton, Kansas; E. C. Speaks, National Milk Producers Association, Frederick, Maryland; Ernest C. Strobeck, Dairymen's League, New York, N. Y.; Lewis Taylor, Indiana Farm Bureau, Indianapolis, Ind.; M. W. Thatcher, Farmers National Grain Corporation, Washington, D. C.; D. W. Watkins, Clemson, S. C.; N. C. Williamson, National Cooperative Council and American Cotton Cooperative Association, New Orleans, La.; J. E. Winslow, North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation, Greenville, N. C.; O. O. Wolf, American Farm Bureau, Ottawa, Kans.; Fred Brenckman, National Grange, Washington, D. C.; Robin Hood, National Cooperative Council, Washington, D. C.; Chester Gray, American Farm Bureau Federation, Washington, D. C.; John Vesecky, Kansas State Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas; William Van Zee, Brookings, S. D.; L. Marshall Vogler, W. Lafayette, Ind.; Fred Wallace, Lincoln, Nebr.; H. O. Wells, Madison, Wis.; Harold Young, North Little Rock, Ark.

Crop Insurance Conference

On November 5th the President's committee met with representatives of old line and mutual insurance companies and asked their cooperation in working out a crop insurance program. The spokesmen for the companies said they would cooperate in every way possible. It was agreed that stock companies as a group and mutual companies as a group would each select two persons to represent them in further deliberations, particularly in the technical analysis of the various proposals.

On Thursday, Nov. 6th, the committee conferred with representatives of warehouse interests. The principal result of this conference seemed to be the offer of the warehousing interests to warehouse the commodities, which might be delivered in paying the insurance premiums in kind, that is premium on wheat insurance to be paid in wheat, etc. at one half the regular storage charge.

Saturday morning after the meeting was called to order, those present were asked to stand, give their name and connection. It was apparent from the replies of those present that too large a proportion of those present were officially connected with the soil conservative program. Although there is nothing wrong with the members of the soil conservation administration being present at the meeting, still it does not seem to be good psychology to pack a meeting of real farm leaders who came at the expense of their respective farm organizations to help work out a workable crop insurance plan, with officials in charge of Soil Conservation in the various states and some at least of whom seemed determined to have the insurance program placed under their control.

After chairman Wallace and Vice-chairman Black explained the work that the committee had done this far, Clifford Gregory of the Prairie Farmer, was called upon. He was of the opinion that insurance should be part of a connected farm program of which a very important part would be some provision for a better income for farmers. Fred Brenkman, Legislative representative of the Grange was of the opinion that the Crop Insurance plan should be considered separate from any other farm program. John Vesecky of the Kansas Farmers Union stated that in his opinion before we seriously consider Crop insurance we should consider how to get our farmers cost of production price for their products, because at it is they do not get enough for products to pay necessary costs without the addition of crop insurance premiums. Mr. Vesecky contended that crop insurance should be a part of a farm program that would give the farmers a price high enough for their products to cover the cost of production plus the insurance premium, as that is the way all other industries figure their selling price. Mr. Vesecky further warned against the storage of wheat in terminal warehouses owned by the old line warehousemen, in case the plan is put in operation to pay insur-

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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

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FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—Central and Water Streets, Kansas City, Kansas. T. C. Belden, Manager.
FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colony, Kansas; Wakeeney, Kansas. N. A. Ormsby, Mgr.
FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.—Suite 127 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas. Live Stock Exchange Building, Parsons, Kansas. G. W. Hobbs, Kansas City, General Manager; L. J. Alkire, Manager, Wichita Branch. W. L. Acuff, Manager, Parsons Branch.
FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Room 202 Farmers Union Ins. Bldg., Salina, Kans., G. W. Bushby, President-Manager.
FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASS'N.—Room 308, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.
KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 215, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., John Vesecky, President.
FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO.—Room 200, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Rex Lear, State Manager, Salina, Kansas.
THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.—Room 219 Farmers Union Ins. Co. Building, Salina, Kansas, G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION
C. B. Thowe ..... President
T. C. Belden ..... Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1936

EDITORIAL

In talking with our members at the state convention and other places, I find some that sincerely believe that the Farmers Union should go its own way toward the goal for which we are all working, namely equality for Agriculture, without trying to cooperate with other farm organizations. Other members are just as earnest in their belief that we should cooperate with the other Farm organizations as much as possible, even to sacrificing some of our principles if it is necessary to get done what we are striving for. Somewhere between those two extremes I believe is to be found the right path for us to follow. It is self evident that the Kansas Farmers Union (nor even the National Farmers Union) is not strong enough unaided to fight the aggregation of industrial interests arrayed against any farm program that will give us farmers our proportionate share of the National income. The interests which have been taking for themselves a part of the proceeds from the sale of our farm products, or charging us too much for goods, services or credits furnished the farmers, are not going to meekly tell us that they were wrong and give us a square deal from now on. They are going to fight every effort that the farmers make to get their just dues. In as much as farmers as a whole only equal about one fourth of the population of the United States and of that fourth less than one fifth belong to one of the three great National Farm Organizations, it can be easily seen that taken as a whole the farm organizations are pitiably small in numbers as compared to the unorganized farmers and the other classes of our population. If it were not that the great mass of the middle class or common people are either friendly or indifferent to the farmers needs, and that those directly opposed to the farmers' cause are a small even if well organized minority, the organized farmers would not be able to accomplish much of value.

Because the unorganized farmers can help but little in furthering the farmers interests, and because the total of all organized farmers is such a small part of our total population it behooves the organized farmers to cooperate with each other as fully as is possible to put over a real farm program. It may hurt the self esteem of some farm leader to have to help push a program which he did not originate, but if he is worthy of his position as farm leader he will lay aside personal prejudice and pride and work for whatever is offered that is of real value to agriculture.

By cooperating with other Farm organizations I do not mean surrendering our principles nor giving up our rights as members of the Farmers Union. By cooperating I mean working with them on equal terms for the good of all farmers. Doing our share to put over any good sound program and insisting that our members have equal rights and opportunities to share in the management of any instrumentality set up to effectuate any plan, be it Cost of production or parity of income for agriculture. In my administration of the office of President of the Kansas Farmers Union I intend first to put into effect if possible every order made by our membership at the McPherson convention. Next I intend to cooperate with other farm organizations in every thing that I believe sound and of benefit to our farmers, but in doing this I will at all times demand equal rights and opportunties for the Farmers Union as an organization and of our members as cooperating farmers in the management and operation of any organization set up by government or by the farmers as a whole to put into effect the present agricultural program or any other program which may be promulgated by congress. I shall oppose the control of our farm programs by the extension department or by any other bureau or governmental agency. Any farm program to be really effective and efficient must of a necessity be controlled by officials selected by the cooperating farmers. The Extension department of our land grant colleges has its proper place in our farm economy. It can and does perform a useful service in bringing to the farmers the results of the various experiments in crop and livestock production. Its educational value is unquestionable; but it is not set up for and has no business trying to assume the control of the various farm setups such as was the AAA and is the present soil conservation administration. Our Farmers should see to it that if Crop Insurance or any other plan for agriculture is proposed in the next session of congress, proper provision be made for farmer control of the operating organization. At present it appears that because of their close affiliation with the extension department the members of the Farm Bureau are benefitted by the Extension Department control of any farm plan, but I wish to remind our Farm Bureau friends that the history of bureaucratic control has always been that once given an opening a bureau tends to grow until it absorbs all the space and power to the exclusion even of its previous allies.

EUROPEAN DEMAND FOR STRONG WHEAT

The great increase in wheat production in Europe since the World War—98 per cent from 1919 to 1933—together with the trend in many of those countries toward mechanized bread production, has tended to increase the qualitative requirements of the wheat which needs to be imported, according to a study by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

A new bulletin reporting this study covers many phases of wheat production and consumption in the deficit-producing countries of Europe and the factors affecting the future European demand. Special attention is devoted to such subjects as characteristics of European wheats, milling practices, type and quality of wheat required, baking practices, Governmental intervention in behalf of the wheat growers, and trends in production and consumption.

In most European countries the increase in wheat production since the war was due to the adoption of a nationalistic policy of self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuffs. Many forms of governmental substitution and import indicates that actual acreage expansion was less of a factor in increased wheat production than were higher average yields per acre resulting fom an inceased use of fertilizers.

While most European countries, as a result of increased production, now have in their domestic crop an ample supply of all of the weak wheats needed, they still lack a sufficient supply of the strong wheats for the production of the various kinds of flours suitable for European baking purposes. Moreover, the tend to mechanize bread production is bringing about an increased demand for stronger wheats.

Climatic conditions throughout most of Europe, however, prevent the production of wheat from which flour of fairly strong quality characteristics can be milled. Consequently, foreign wheats of a very high quality must be imported to blend with domestic wheats for the manufacture of bread flour.

The fact that most European countries have not been able to grow enough wheat to supply their requirements either as to quantity or quality explains the large development of the wheat export trade in past years of such countries as the United States, Canada, Austraila and Argentina.

The Governments of most European countries, largely by means of subsidies, are attempting to bring about the development and production of varieties of higher yielding tendency and better baking quality. Although some of those countries may attain self-sufficiency as to quantity there is little prospect of their being able to produce sufficient wheat of the desired quality, according to the report.

A rapid improvemenet in economic conditions and in the political situation in Europe would undoubtedly result in a slackening in present restrictions on the use of foreign wheat in those countries and in governmental subsidization of growers. This, in turn would result in a downward trend in wheat production in those countries and a corresponding increase in import demand for wheats from exporting countries where cost of production are much lower, according to the report. The publication, Technical Bulletin 535, U. S. Department of Agriculture, may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at 15 cents a copy.

CHARGE HEARST PAPERS WITH FICTITIOUS STORIES

(Continued from page One)

able for farm workers. A large proportion of this reduction has taken place in agriculture in response to the need for seasonal farm labor.

The Hearst story purports to be based on "information" supplied by the Farmers Independence Council. The national office of the Council is next to that of the Liberty League in Chicago, and its organizer, Stanley F. Morse, is on the payroll of the Liberty League. In testifying before the Senate, Morse reecently admitted that the Farmers Independence Council was formed by such "farmers" as Lamont duPont, of the duPont Co., A. P. Sloan Jr. of General Motors, G. E. Baldwin of Libby, McNeil and Libby, and A. C. Corbishley of Swift and Co. Morse could not recall the name of a single farmer in his organization, except duPont, of whom he insisted, "duPont is a farmer with a deep interest in raising Hereford cattle." The Farmers Independence Council, the Liberty League, and Hearst have banded together and have constantly used oblique methods of attacking all relief.

When asked about alleged labor shortages this year, the WPA replied that none existed, although sometimes a shortage was claimed when actually the trouble was that the wages offered were too small "even to support a dog decenty." The WPA pointed out that federal investigators have frequently looked into the "won't work" reports and have never found a shred of truth in the stories. In fact, their findings show that, on any number of occasions, reports are broadcast about "shirkers on relief" when actually all WPA projects have already been closed down in the locality. Farm Research states that the practice of indiscriminately closing down WPA projects, works hardship upon the relief clients, who may have to go a long time without any income while hunting a job and who may be unable to find any job at all.

Federal investigators, according to Farm Research, have frequently reported that "labor shortage" tales were given out by organizatons of large farmers, who sought to attract an excess of hands to their locality and thereby beat down wage rates.

Farm Research adds that in many localities, especially those hit by the drought, the farmers and farm workers have secured relief, owing to their policy of mutual suppot and that stories such as those in the Hearst papers are designed to divide their ranks and lessen the relief available to either group.

KNOW YOUR KANSAS

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

LAWRENCE—
The Patco Theatre in Lawrence is said to have been the first movie west of the Mississippi River and the second in the United States.

ST. MARY—
Many rare old books are included in the library of St. Mary's College. Among them is an old parchment Bible, the diaries of early Jesuit missionaries and a prayer book and text book in the Pottawatomie Indian language.

ST. JOHN—
St. John is divinely protected from cyclones, according to tradition, by a blessing administered by the Mormon Church. The community is no longer Mormon in religious belief; neither are Mormon customs kept. But all continue to keep faith in the legend regarding the cyclonic winds.

POMONA—
Three miles south of Pomona is a cave where Jesse James, the outlaw, is said to have hidden from pursuers. On the walls of the cave are carvings which are said to have been made by James.

JUNCTION CITY—
The State House at Topeka is built of magnesium quarried in the bluffs along the Republican and Smoky Hill valleys. The limestone is of great strength bearing 3,200 pounds to the square inch.

PAOLA—
The highest in Miami county is the John Brown Look-Out, located two miles west and one and one-half miles outh of Paola. It was from this mound that John Brown, anti-slavery crusader, watched for his enemies in pre-state war days.

LINN COUNTY—
A grove of wild crab-apple trees on Indian Creek marks the site of the first settlement in the county. The cores were thrown on the ground and from the seeds sprang the grove which is a beautiful sight each spring in blossom time.

COLDWATER—
Hell's Half Acre, 15 miles northeast of Coldwater, is a half acre of ground covered with rock foundations and gulches. Many of the rocks are bowl-shaped. The winds have filled with earth from which grow choice wild flowers. This beauty resulting from the friendly cooperation of the elements has created a most unusual natural rock garden.

AUGUSTA—
Across the Walnut River from Augusta are the remains of an ancient city which indicate a civilization predating and superior to that of the American Indian.

KINGSDOWN—
Kingsdown was named in a card game. Several railroad men playing cards agreed that the town should be named for a card that was thrown down on the table. The card was a king.

STAFFORD COUNTY—
Four and one-half miles north of Zenith is a sod house built in the early Seventies. Many tourists of the younger generation drive to the place to see their first "Soddy."

COPELAND—
Copeland, a town of 450 population in Gray County, has what is said to be the largest farm-owned elevator in the world. Built of concrete, it is 130 feet high. It has a number of storage tanks with a total capacity of more than a half million bushels.

HOXIE—
The skull of an ox with a horn spread of eight feet was found several years ago in a sand bed east of Hoxie.

STAFFORD—
Fred Hainline, of Stafford, recently unearthed a huge tooth in a sand pit near St. John which K. U. geologists identified as having belonged to a pre-historic hairy mammoth.

KIOWA—
Kiowa was the scene of Carry Nation's first liquor raid. A stone drinking fountain in the heart of the business section marks the spot where the crusader first lifted her hatchet against saloons in Kansas.

ELDORADO—
The first all-woman jury in Kansas served in the district court of Butler county, here, in November of 1912. Their first act as jurors was to ask for the removal of the cuspidors ranged around the jury box.

PEABODY—
The first free public library in Kansas was located here.

ATCHINSON—
Abraham Lincoln's visit here in 1859 during the preliminary campaign in which he was finally elected president, was not even mentioned in the local newspaper. The editor, John A. Martin, later Republican governor of Kansas, was backing Seward for President. He was too partisan to give notice to Lincoln.

ST. PAUL—
The St. Francis Cathedral here stands upon the site of a mission started in 1821. From the first breaking of the ground to the setting of its cross, 50 years passed before the present structure was complete.

COOLIDGE—
Perhaps the most unique sink in America is 12 miles south of here It is 200 feet in diameter and its bottom has never been found.

WINFIELD—
This city chose to honor their heroes from six wars in one moment. They put the monument in the city park which they then named "Memorial Park."

SMITH CENTER—
A million dollar lawsuit proved that "Home on the Range" is a Kansas song. Although an Arizona man claimed it as his composition, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Marlan who now live in Smith Center, have sung it as "Our Western Home" since 1871. Mrs. Harlan's brother-in-law, Dan Kelly, wrote the music to the song so long ago that no one remembers just when and Doc Higley, who lived north of Smith Center, wrote the five verses Mr. and Mrs. Harlan know. A phonograph record gave Kansas title to the song and saved an eastern radio corporation from copyright identities.

NEWTON—
Into the Golden Rule Saloon in Newton of the roaring, frontier cattle days in the Seventies walked the large boned, fearless Rev. M. M. Haun. He asked to hold a service. The bartender told him to go ahead . . Standing behind a beer barrel, the Rev. Haun led three songs, read from his Bible, offered prayer, and preached a short sermon to an audience of drunken cowboys, gamblers, harlots, and barflies. The sermon over, two cowboys with drawn six-guns passed their hats around for the collection. Money jingled into the hat. Offered a drink, the preacher was invited to come again. He bowed his way out

WALLACE—
William Comstock, contender for the title of Buffalo Bill, who was killed a few days after the historic buffalo shoot, is buried in the Ft. Wallace cemetery. His grave is next to that of Peter Robideoux, who ran the trading post at Wallace.

WICHITA—
More than seven hundred thousand head of cattle were driven through Wichita over the Chisholm Trail on 1871. A common council chose what is now Douglas Avenue as the route to be used for the cattle to pass through the town.

COLDWATER—
Swallow Cliff, on Jugmonte Creek, near the Oklahoma line is named because of the fact that thousands of cliff swallows claim the place as home. They might aptly be called the cliff dwellers of Kansas.

HUTCHINSON—
Martin Lacey, of Hutchinson, was born in slavery in Calloway county Missouri. When a baby he was sold on the block with his mother. He does not recall ever being whipped, but often saw slaves whipped. He was forced to braid buckbush into whips. The most common whip used in chastizing slaves, he says, was braided hickory. He does not remember his age at the close of the Civil War, but hired out to work on a farm at from six to twelve dollars a month.

ERIE—
Every seed except harmful weeds, which germinate was given a chance to grow at Indian Hill three miles west of Erie, home of the late Judge Leander Stillwell, naturalist, jurist and author of "Story of a Common Soldier" and "The Old Cottonwood." The old Stillwell home is now a place of natural beauty, conceived long before the idea of natural landscaping became popular.

WASHINGTON—
Northwest of Washington, near Kansas-Nebraska state line, on Highway 15, stands a commemorative marker on the old Mormon Trail. The trails used by the Mormons were not the Oregon Trail nor other regular early day highways. Because of persecution, the Mormons built their own trails, removing themselves from the hazards of encountering western travel during that period. Two miles south of Washington are rocks upon which are carved the initials of many of the Mormon Emigrants. A broken wheel is another carving on the rocks here.

MARYSVILLE—
In the city park at Marysville is a memorial monument to the old Oregon Trail. In the court house square a marker designates Marysville as one of the stations on the Pony Express in 1860. At the J. C. Swim Produce House are the old Pony Express borns—the original walls and sills still in use. The building has been remodeled only slightly.

BREMEN—
Three miles west of Bremen is another Pony Express station, the old frame structure weathered and delapidated. The old stone stable is still in use. The long house, with a lean-to on the west, its unpainted siding warped and sagging, and its windows askew, is still a residence.

HANOVER—
In Hanover is a rock garden of unusual interset. A miniature castle, about 4 feet high, is built of rocks collected in the United States, Germany, France and Luxemberg. It is electrically lighted, and has removable windaws. Here, also is an old Dutch windmill, with a sweep, a well, with an old oaken bucket, a log cabin, a totem pole, and other oddities. The owner, who took up this work as a hobby, spent almost two years in building the forms, and casting the cement walls of the castle.

Walter Blaufuss, popular maestro of the National Farm and Home Hour and other NBC programs, has one room served in his apartment for his large international music library which he has accumulated in nine trips to Europe. His library, which contains manscripts from almost every European country, is the envy of all his fellow musicians in the NBC Chicago studios.

If you are growing flowers or vegetables for the fall exhibitions, an occasional application of plant food will usually work wonders with them.

Soak the lawn by letting the hose run in one spot for an hour or more, then changing it to another, never apply a slight sprinkling during hot weather.

Modern preparations for killing bugs and insects are easy to apply and almost always certain in results if you apply them early. Don't let the pests get a head start on you.

Planting is not over for the season. Get in your fall vegetable garden as soon as possible planting early varieties which will mature in a short time.

Use a sharp knife when cutting flowers, in order not to bruise the stems.

Neighborhood Notes

A LETTER FROM LEONA S. DOBSON

Hurrah for the Junior work in Kansas! We're set—all ready to go now and I believe Junior Day at the State Convention did more to create interest than anything else that could have been done. Men and women all over the state are really awake now to the vital need of the work and all that is needed is some one in each county to take hold and carry on. I was thrilled at the interest shown. And Joe Holly and Frieda Maelzer—I wished so much that you could have been there to see the results of your hard work. You know folks, those are two old "wheel horses" who have borne the heat of the day—they've worked so hard to get the Junior work going that they should have been there to see the fruit of their labor.

It was great, wasn't it, to have Mrs. Gladys Talbot Edwards and Mary Jo Weiler with us. Their talks were so good and it as very pleasant to meet and talk with them.

And everyone was so proud of the Juniors I thought the essays were splendid. It just goes to prove what I've always said, that we have just as intelligent young people in the Farmers Union as there are anywhere, and when the four-minute speech contest was announced I was torn several ways. I wanted desperately for all of them to win! With the daughter of a valued friend entered and then our own Riley Co. boys arrayed in the contest too—well I knew I was going to feel pretty badly when it was over, and be 'tickled pink' at the same time because someone whom I want ed desperately to win was bound to do so. When Zora Zimmerman gave her speech, I felt that Riley County might just as well go home and not try—that our boys couldn't possibly beat her. And when I had heard all of the speeches I knew the judges were going to have quite a time deciding.

Joe—Freida—all of you who did not get to the convention, I want to tell you there was real quality in the essays and the four-minute speeches as well. We are all so proud of the winners and we know that if they fail to win at the National Convention, well, we believe they will and we know they will have real competitors there too. I think I will be there in the front row and I'll cheer so loud that I'll make up for those who stay at home.

After talking with so many people, I feel greatly encouragel over the Junior program. But everybody will have to get to work. It's up to all of us. A few can't do it alone. Let's all go.

Sincerely,
—Leona S. Dobson.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

When the Almighty God called our brother, Nicholas Mans to his eternal hecord he deft a vacancy in our midst that will be hard to fill. Mr. Mans, a charter member was always active as a member of our local, always willing and ready to serve the needs of the Local when called upon. As president he proved his capacity to serve as a leader. This office he held 'till old age forced him to express his desire to serve in a less important way, and this led to his election as doorkeeper of the local which he held at the time of his death.

Not only will he be missed by the Local, but also by the entire community. If his services to the community would be expressed in money terms the figures would be enormous. As a carpenter we might say he built the entire community surroundings, his humble home and ever ready to donate his skill to the church and school.

And Therefore, realizing the loss, his death incurred, We, the members of the Odin Local No. 233, Resolve to extend our deepest and most sincere sympathy to his beloved wife ond his daughter, Mrs. Leo Reif, in this their hour of grief. And be it further

Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread upon the minutes of our Local, and a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

Wm. Zecha,
A. A. Beran,
Fred Jacobs,
Resolutions Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Osborne, Kansas,
Nov. 4, 1936.

We, the Stockholders and members of the Osborne County Farmers Union, wish to express sympathy by resolution in the loss of our beloved Brother and Friend, Carl Kunish, very efficient employee of the Osborne County Farmers Union for the past several years. Be it further resolved that we extend our sympathy to the bereaved family and friends.

Herman Romaker
D. A. Brown
Ben Kinker.
Committee.

NAZIS DISSOLVE 73 OF THE LEADING GERMAN CO-OPS

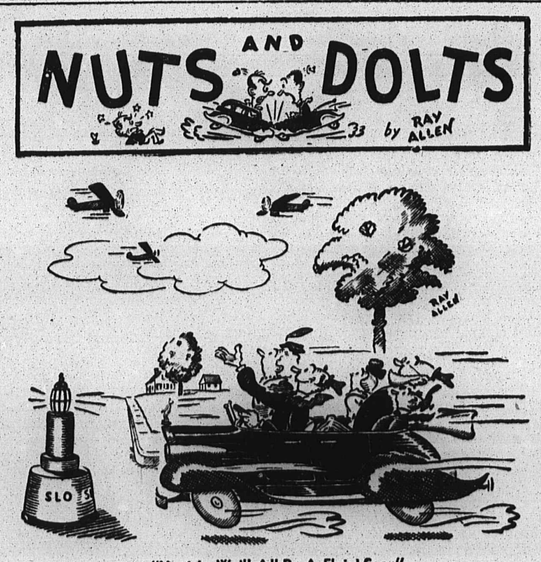
(Co-op League News Service)

COLOGNE—Seventy-three of the major consumers' cooperative societies in Germany have been dissolved and 72,000,000 marks of saving deposits confiscated as part of the Nazi program of "nationalization", according to reports presented to a general meeting of Consumers' Cooperative Societies of the Rhineland, held here recently.

The report of the meeting, carried by the Labor Chest News Service, pointed out that of the once powerful German cooperative movement there now exist only 1,113 cooperatives. Most of the remaining cooperatives are small, their total business amounting to 298 million marks. The 73 societies recently dissolved were doing a nannual business of 202 million marks.

Attempts to bare the widespread destruction of the German Cooperative movement by the Nazis have been speedily suppressed by the powerful German Ministry of Propaganda, which has also instructed the Nazi German press not to discuss the situation existing within the Cooperative Societies.

Grow some of your house plants from seed. By starting seed now in cold frame or seed bed, you can have a fine array of cheerful flowers indoors this winter.



"Yessir! We'll All Be A-Flyin' Soon"

Attention, drivers! Let's talk about inattention.

High on the list of traffic sinners is the man whose eyes wander all over the landscape when they should be on the road ahead and whose mind, if any, is always on vacation from the business of driving.

Not only does he risk his own life, and the lives of his wife and kiddies, but he is also a menace to every other driver on the road.

Travelers Insurance Company statistics show that 3,400 persons were killed last year when motorists drove off the roadway. Another 4,000 met death when they got over on the wrong side of the road. Most accidents of that type wouldn't happen to alert drivers.

Enlist today in the ranks of Safe Drivers. Eyes Front! Attention!

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21 — Juveniles from 6 to 16

THIS WEEK'S LETTER

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:

As I told you last week, we wanted you all to read, if you could not hear some of the fine talks made about the Junior work. As you read through the proceedings of the convention, you will see how much the entire membership of the Kansas Farmers Union is looking to you to carry on their work, in the future. Lets step in, and show them they shall not be disappointed.

On the front page you will find the very very interesting talks which Mrs. Edwards, and Miss Weiller made. I hope you will read these carefully, and that you will receive from the inspiration that I, and every one attending the convention received.

After reading Mrs. Dobsons remarks on the "Aims and Purposes of the Junior Work", dont you have just a little better understanding of what we are all trying to do.

I hope each of you met and made several new friends while at the state convention. There is such a difference between friends and acquaintances, but an acquaintanceship can always grow into real and lasting friendship. Emerson said 'If you want a friend, be a friend' and how many many times that has proven true.

Whatever your reasons for membership in your Farmers Union organization, they are, to a certain extent, selfish, even though we do not admit it, perhaps. It is altogether possible we do not realize just how selfish we are. You are interested and work in your locals, and never do we put any effort into work that we do not receive back more than we put in. When we come to realize this we are gaining by every friend we have.

By our contacts with our neighbors we profit and gain. Of course, you are giving them something too, but always we are broadened, and we grow in every way by our wider acquaintance. After a while we wake up to see a great change has come over our community, and our friends. We little thought in the beginning that we would have such a wide influence for bettering our community, and our outlook on life. We cant see the change in ourselves, but it is there, just the same.

You will discover that you will get a great deal of satisfaction and joy out of your own efforts. Kindness and good turns always bring a rich harvest. If we deserve this kindness and happiness, the friendship of these fine people, we will get it. Of course, this is with the proviso that we have, ourselves, invested in this field of human happiness and friendship.

Wouldn't life be lots more happy
If the good thats in us all
Were the only things about us that
Folks bothered to recall?

Wouldn't life be lots more happy if
We praised the good we see?—
For there's such a lot of goodness
In the worst of you and me.

Wouldn't it be nice to practice that
Fine way of thinking, too — —
You know somethng good about me,
I know something good about you.

I would say this is one of the first steps in our ladder to success, and we all want to succeed, no matter what we might undertake.

Mr. Samuel W. Grafflin has said that "Success is the progressive achevement of a worth-while objective, purpose or goal that has in it no shame or regret for us, or injury for another."

That doesn't quite bear out the definition we had of what success was, but it surely is a worth while goal to which we all should aim.

Sincerely,
Aunt Patience.

MINUTES OF CONVENTION CONCERNING JUNIOR WORK

Fellow members of the Farmers Union, and Junior members especially:

I am mighty glad to see so many of you here. When they asked me to make a little talk on the Junior work, and its aims and purposes, I hardly knew what to say first. We have been so busy doing the work we have not had much time to think about an outline of our plans.

Lacking means for a full time leader, some of us took hold and went to work on this program. When we first started, I remember a conversation I had with Mr. Lynn. I asked him about something, and if that was the right way, and he replied that he didnot know if it were right or not, but it was the way he would do it if he were handling the work.

We realize that it is vitally important that we interest out young people in the organization. That is the mistake the leaders who started the work in Kansas made. The Junior today is the foundation ow the whole movement in a very few years. You of us who are here today may not be present tomorrow, and the Juniors must carry on. We are building a good sound foundation. It is essential we teach these young people the dignity of the oranization.

I wish we might have had a loud speaker and all of you could have listened in Riley county Monday evening. First we planned to use a truck so we could all come down to the convention and then we thought we'd better change and all come down in cars. After we had made all of our plans, I asked the question, what is the use of going down there to the convention anyway. A little fellow about 10 years old said "I know what we are trying to do and why we are doing it, and what we are trying to accomplish." We are teaching our youngsters the only way we can get any help is by helping ourselves. If we are ever going to do anything, we have to do it ourselves.

It is up to the young people to take hold of things and solve our problems. When we take up discussion topics in our little groups out in the country we are doing something wonderful. We are creating an interest on the part of our young people and a responsibility in solving those problems.

We need to teach cooperation. We have heard about consumers cooperation, but it is vital that the producers be organized also. We farmers are the producers and it is necesary that they be organized as well as the consumers. The discussion groups not only create knowledge and added interest, but developes leadership. That is one thing we have acked in the past. When small group get together and discuss our kind of problems they are developing the spirit of loyalty, too. Loyalty to the principles of the Farmers Union. Loyalty to our fellow farmers, or a class consciousness. We must teach them that in Union there is strength. If we are ever to have cost of production we must instill those ideas in our young people. We must teach them that is the right thing and give reasons of why it is the right thing. Teach them to think their problems through.

I like the mention made a short time ago in regard to cooperating with industrial laborers. I think the spirit of cooperation between the workers in town and the workers in the country can be developed in the Junior organization very well. Those two groups have been too far apart in the past and it is of vital importance that we talk, study and work together. We need to awake to a class consciousness, first of farmers and then of working people. We must cooperate with other groups of workers as well as with our own class.

The Junior work plans to get our organization on a firm basis, to develop a sound, sane program to react to the farmers interests and to build a bigger and better Farmers Union. I thank you.

Mrs. Leona Dobson.

READING HABITS AND OUR YOUTH

By O. H. Benson, National Director of Rural Scouting

Reading habits, like other habits, are more easily developed during childhood than later. One's happiness is not wholly dependent on reading but certain it is that our reading habits will aid or hinder our happiness in life.

Our home reading programs have been unfavorably influenced and greatly retarded since the coming of better highways and fast transportation. Radios in homes, offices, and automobiles, give us all manner of information on world news, politics, religion, and science. Then, too, radio speeches of statesmen, scientists, politicians, and clergy give us a liberal education. All these give us less urge for reading and temptations to neglect books and magazines, and all at best are given superficial reading.

It is my pleasure to represent the Boy Scouts of America and its Service to boyhood through Boys' Life and the Scout Reading Program. For twenty-six years, Boy Scouts of America has been committed to a program to develop habits of reading for boys. In support of this a boy's magazine has been developed. Through Boys' Life and the Reading Committees of Councils, plans have been developed to greatly stimulate reading.

One of the major reasons for the Boy Scout Program is to provide ways and means by which we relate boys to find men and under these leaders to offer safe and happy reading experiences.

Several magazines are published for boys and girls, some of whose editors have received citations for outstanding service to youth. Magazines of this character offer a balanced reading program throughout the year. For instance, Boys' Life, the monthly magazine published by Boy Scouts of America as part of its planned reading program, is popular with boys of all ages. 70,000 boys regularly purchase this magazine from news stands, and nearly a quarter of a million more read it monthly. This is evidence that boys are seeking printed word to bring adventure and information.

Educators are reaching out for supplementary reading. The reading of magazines and books is encouraged by teachers in relation to many courses of schools; in many cases the reading of magazines is made a required part, as supplementary reading.

Learning by Doing

Scouting is a habit-forming program and trains for desirable qualities of citizenship. The genius of Scout methods lies in learning by doing, and we believe that the best way to develop proper habits of reading is to make possible much reading during early life.

An Eagle Scout must pass 21 Merit Badges in 21 different subjects. All must be studied and knowledge acquired by contacting men, things, materials and institutions. These motivate a boy in supplementary reading related to school subjects. No Boy Scout will continue long in Scouting without doing a great deal of reading.

"Show me the company kept and I can tell you the kind of man." In like manner, "Show me the books, magazines, and papers you read and I can tell you the kind of a citizen you will be." Books, like men, are good, bad, and indifferent: no one can keep company with low-brow reading and escape injury any more than one can keep company with gangsters and escape the tragic influences of gangster life. The reading of rashy books, like association with trashy people, lead to but one thing,—unhappiness along our trails.

Serving time in prison cells, at this moment are thousands of men and women who are there because of low standard reading programs of early life.

In positions of trust, in both public and private life, are legions of men and women who have had the influence of best books, magazines, journals and publications.

Boys' Life magazine with its large circulation is a magazine written for the purpose of giving many happy hours to boys while getting useful information and forming helpful habits of reading.

Place before youth good books, magazines, and journals so that reading will become easy and natural as a process of acquiring right habits of reading.

(Continued next week)

THE VALUE OF EDUCATION

The practical results of a trained mind in the business, professional and social worlds prove how fundamentally valuable education is. The public schools of this nation are rendering an invaluable service in providing that training for our future citizens to take their places in the social order.

Our citizenry should promote every constructive educational activity. Legislators, in particular, both state and national should deepen their interest in the public schools, especially when it is considered that America is faced with social problems and beset with the difficult problem of rearing vast numbers of aliens, many of whom have conceptions of government quite different from those of the native-born citizen.

On Bedloe's Island, in the New York harbor, stands a mangnificent bronze figure holding aloft a flaming torch and greeting the immigrant as he approaches the new world. On October 28, 1937, this noble symbol of Liberty will celebrate her 50th birthday. What varied emotions are stirred within the breast as one contemplates that commanding goddess, her mighty right arm holding a torch, while a volume of law or instruction is encircled by her left? Why not a blazing sword in her right hand, and a protecting shield on her left arm. But no, she illustrates the superiority of proper enlightment, over the power of the lethal weapon of shining steel. Her flaming torch opens the eyes of men, that they may no longer grope about in the darkness of ignorance that breeds crime, fosters anti-American "isms," and encourages strife and sedition. The mute guardian at our gates is indeed made articulate by and through the voice of our public schools.

CORN FRITTERS

1¼ cups flour
1 teaspoon salt
1¼ teaspoons baking-powder
1-4 teaspoon paprika
1 can (2 cups) corn
2 eggs

Sift together flour, salt and baking-powder. Beat egg yolks, add paprika and corn. Combine with first mixture, beat well, then fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. If to be cooked in deep fat drain off any excess liquid from the corn so that mixture will form a thick batter; if to be cooked in frying pan with a little fat the mixture may be made softer by leaving in the corn liquid. In this case cook brown on one side, then turn to brown the other. Serves four to six.

Helen Stevens Fisher, who each week plucks a nationally-known celebrity out of her "miracle basket" to present to the Farm and Home Hour audience, recently received a huge basket of limes from a Texas listener. An accompanying note said the sender was employing her technique and gave no indication of what the basket contained until she finished struggling with the many strings and fasteners.

Art Van Harvey who plays the part of Vic in the NBC program Vic and Sade for seventeen years prior to 1932 was publisher's representative for the Standard Breed Publications. He represented fourteen farm magazines covering the purebred field.

To Local and Junior Leaders

Your state organization has made arrangements to supply all locals and local junior groups with the regular monthly program and study material that is being used in near-by states. This comes from the Farmers Union Educational Service.

The cost is 60c a year. If you are interested, send your remittance at once to this office, that you may begin getting this material immediately.

:-: Of Interest To Women :-:

DISCARD STALE SPICES IN ANNUAL INVENTORY

If you feel that you are not getting the best results in tastiness from your spices, suppose you give your little cans the aroma test. Open the covers. Unless a full-bodied fragrance gushes out to titillate your nostrils, you probably have been "aging" your spice—and spices are among the products that do not improve with age.

It may sound like extravagance, but it is common sense to throw out and replace with a new batch all spices that have lost their bouquet and aroma. Spices depend upon their delicate volatile oils to impart flavor; and in ground spices these gradually evaporate over a period of time just as perfume loses its strength when the stopper is left off, or as flowers lose their scent when their freshness has gone.

It is penny-wise and pound foolish to use spices that have lost their aroma for they are bound to bring disappointment. Once their rich fragrance has escaped there is nothing that they can add to any other ingredients.

It will probably be a revealing experience some day to try to remember just how long you have had certain of your spices. It may shock you as it did a housewife who took this sort of inventory recently. "That can of cinnamon, ma'am," replied her cook to a question, "why, that was here when I came three years ago." That statement was the explanation for the insipid flavor of the cinnamon sprinkled foods that had been served in that particular household and it suggests the importance of just such a spice inventory in many kitchens.

GROWING CHILDREN NEED LOTS OF WHOLESOME FOOD

When our boy says, "Mother, I am hungry," he is really saying, "Mother, I am growing, please get me some growing materials." He really craves food and his raids on the ice box are normal demands for more of it. His after-school hunger—his love of the kitchen and cookie jar are healthy calls for the means of growth.

Not everything children want to eat is wholesome. In order to be sure the children are learning to love the real foods, the body builders, keep them surrounded by the natural foods such as the fruits and vegetables, the chief of which are fine, juicy apples. Growing children require an adequate supply of the mineral salts. All of these elements are found in their finest form in the natural foods—fruits and vegetables.

Milk and apples are a splendid combination. The daily use of milk for children is even more desirable whes combined with plenty of apples. Apples supply the much-needed bulk or roughage and as well supplement the vitamins that milk also contains. There is no danger in killing the appetite or in overeating when a big bowl of apples is constantly in reach of growing children.

FEEDING THE BABY

As soon as the baby is born consult the doctor with regard to feeding and follow his advice with care.

The best food for the baby in his first 6 or 7 months is his Mother's milk, but whether the baby's mother nurses him or whether he is artificially fed, he soon needs additional foods besides milk. The artificially fed baby especially needs such foods.

Before the end of the first month the baby should begin to have cod-liver oil or other source of vitamin D. If you give him cod-liver oil be sure that it has been tested for vitamin D. it is better to begin giving cod-liver oil at the end of the baby's second week, especially if the baby is artificially fed. Except in very warm, sunny climates both cod-liver oil and sunlight are needed if the baby is to be protected from rickets.

Orange juice or tomato juice should be given to every baby by the end of the first month. If the baby is artificially fed, it should be begun earlier—at the end of the second week.

Cooked cereal may be begun at the beginning of the fifth month. Egg olk is usually begun by the fifth month. Some doctors give it in the third month or even earlier. Green vegetables should be begun by the sixth month. Potatoes, baked, may be begun at the tenth month but must not take the place of green vegetables. Dry toast or zwieback may be given after the baby's first tooth has come. Stewed fruit—apple sauce or prune pulp—may be begun at the tenth month.

When the baby is 7 or 8 months old, ask the doctor about weaning him and about what food to give him. Usually it is a mixture of whole milk (pasteurized), water, and sugar, boiled 3 to 5 minutes in a saucepan or cooked for 20 minutes in a double boiler. As a rule weaning should take about three weeks and should be completed by the end of the ninth month.

(Continued Next Week)

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.

TOMATOES WITH CHEESE AND EGGS

1 can tomatoes.
1 clove garlic.
8 hard-cooked eggs
2 teaspoons sugar
2 teaspoons salt
½ teaspoon paprika
1-8 teaspoon white pepper
1 cup American cheese, grated
2 cups soft bread crumbs
4 tablespoons butter or other fat.

Rub a baking dish with the cut clove of garlic. Divide the contents of the can of tomatoes into two equal parts. Add half the contents of the can to the baking dish; slice four hard-cooked eggs and lay the slices on the tomatoes, cover with one-half the sugar, salt, paprika and white pepper mixed together; sprinkle ½ cup of cheese over this, then put a layer of bread crumbs over the cheese and dot this with two tablespoons butter. Repeat the process, using the remainder of the tomatoes, eggs, seasonings, cheese, crumbs and butter. Bake about twenty minutes in a moderately hot oven (375 degrees Fahrenheit), or until the top layer of crumbs is nicely browned.

ORANGE AND CHERRY SHELLS

Cut two large California oranges in halves and remove pulp carefully so shells remain in perfect shape. Discard all pulp and white fibre from orange, and sweeten slightly if necessary. Return orange and juice to shells. Remove pits from a cup of canned black cherries, and cut in halves or quarters. Spread these over the orange in the shells so that only the black cherries show. This is an excellent breakfast dish that serves four. Be sure to have it well chilled.

COMBINATION SALAD

1 cup cold cooked diced veal or chicken
1 cup diced cooked ham
2 cups diced celery
½ cup sliced stuffed olives
Salt and paprika
¼ cup French dressing
Watercress or shredded lettuce
Mayonnaise, optional
Currant or cranberry jelly

Combine meats, celery and olives with seasonings and French dressing. Chill then arrange for individual service, garnishing with watercress or lettuce and topping with mayonnaise, cubes of jelly and additional halved stuffed olives.

MEAT AND DUMPLINGS

After removing canned beef from the jar, I heat it and thicken it with flour that has been stirred smooth in rich milk and seasoned with saft and pepper. Then I make dumpling dough and roll it thin and cut it in pieces as for fruit dumplings. Place a nice piece of meat on each piece of dumpling, add some gravy, fold over and place in an oiled baking pan. Top each dumpling with a spoonful of gravy and bake them until done. Yes, they're very good, indeed!

CANNED SAUER KRAUT

Recently I found a method for putting up sauerkraut that I think produces a superior product. Estimate as closely as possible the amount of kraut you desire. Have ready a supply of mason jars which have been thoroughly washed and sterilized. As fast as the cabbage is sliced, pack it into the jars, adding 1 teaspoonful salt and ½ teaspoonful sugar to each quart jar. Seal the jars tightly and set away on a warm shelf or in a warm basement for 2 weeks. It is then ready to use, and needs no further sterilizing or handling. It will keep for any length of time.

A NEW PEA SALAD

Pea and Beet Sandwich Salad: Dissolve one package lemon gelatin in one cup boiling water, and add one-half teaspoon salt. Add two tablespoons of this mixture to two packages of cream cheese, mashed. Now divide the remaining gelatin into two equal parts. To part one add one tablespoon vinegar, two teaspoons horseradish, seven tablespoons liquor from canned beets and one-half cup of the beets. To part two add one tablespoon vinegar, one tablespoon India relish, seven tablespoons canned pea liquor and one-half cup of peas. Pour part one into six individual wet molds, and let harden in refrigerator. Then add the cheese mixture, spreading it evenly over the hardened gelatin, and let chill again. Then pour in part two, and finish hardening. Serve unmolded onto lettuce, and garnish with mayonnaise. Serves six.

OLD-FASHIONED CORNMEAL MUSH

Consider mush, for instance—the old-fashioned cornmeal variety. It's a grand dish, cooked as it should be cooked, and served as our grandmothers probably served it, with rich brown sugar and half cream.

But don't cook it in all water—and don't start it in hot water—or you'll probably have an inferior and pasty mess.

Try mixing one cup of good yellow cornmeal with two cups of cold water and one and one-half teaspoons of salt, in the top of a double boiler. Then add a cup of boiling water and bring to a good boil directly over the fire. Stir in lightly one cup of good rich milk and set the top of the boiler over hot water and cook for at least one and one-half hours. Add one more cup of milk during the last thirty minutes of cooking if the meal has thickened sufficiently to need it. The mush served under its brown sugar and cream topping should hold its shape, but be neither gummy nor unpleasantly stiff. Milk and long cooking cut that starchy taste and give the meal a light and airy texture.

CARAMEL SPONGE LAYER CAKE

2 eggs
1 cup sugar
½ cup milk
2 cups flour
¼ teaspoon salt
Caramel Filling and Frosting
2 teaspoons tartrate or phosphate or sodium aluminum sulphate baking-powder.
1 teaspoon vanilla

Beat eggs and sugar until very light; add milk and flavoring, then sifted dry ingredients. Bake about twenty minutes in moderately hot oven—375 degrees F.

Caramel Filling and Frosting

3 cups brown sugar
½ cup milk
2 tablespoons butter
1 teaspoon vanilla

Cook sugar and milk together, stirring until all lumps are dissolved. Continue cooking (without stirring) to soft ball stage—238 degrees F. Add butter, cool, then add vanilla and beat until the frosting is of consistency to spread.

FRESH ONION SOUP

4 medium sized onions
3 tablespoons butter
1 cup water
½ teaspoon salt
1-6 teaspoon pepper
1 can consomme
Slices French bread
Grated cheese

Peel and thinly slice onions, then cook very slowly with butter until onions are tender, stirring frequently to prevent burning. Add water and seasonings and simmer five minutes. Combine with consomme and simmer five minutes longer. Pour soup into a casserole, put bread on top, sprinkle generously with cheese and set in very hot oven just long enough to melt and slightly brown cheese. Serves three to four.

GINGERBREAD WITH WHIPPED CREAM

½ cup sugar
3 tablespoons shortening
1 egg
1½ cups flour
1 teaspoon ground ginger
1-8 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon ground cinnamon
1 teaspoon soda
½ cup milk or water
½ cup molasses

Cream shortening and sugar until light, add beaten egg, then sifted dry ingredients alternately with milk or water and molasses, and as soon as mixed turn into well-greased shallow pan, bake thirty to forty minutes in moderate oven—350 degrees F. Serve with whipped cream.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD

1½ cups whole wheat flour
¾ cup corn-meal
2-3 teaspoon salt
¼ cup molasses
1 egg
1 1-3 cups milk
4 teaspoons tartrate or phosephate baking-powder or 2 teaspoons sodium aluminum sulphate baking-powder.

Blend thoroughly flour, corn-meal, salt and baking powder. Add molasses and mix to a batter with beaten egg and milk. Turn into one or more well-greased tins, cover closely (greasing covers also), place in pan containing enough boiling water to come half-way up sides of tins and steam three hours, adding more water as needed.

If desired, loaves may be placed in moderately hot oven for about ten minutes after steaming is finished, to produce a dry crust. Makes two loaves.

APPLE PIE WITH CHEESE CRUST

Cooking apples
Sugar
Pastry
Grated cheese
Lemon rind, cinnamon or nutmeg.

Line pie plates with thinly rolled pastry, half fill with good cooking apples which have been peeled, quartered, cored and cut into slices. Sweeten and flavor to taste, cover with more apples, wet pastry at edge of pie plate and cover with top crust into which two tablespoons of grated cheese have been pressed while rolling out. Make one or two cuts in top crust to permit escape of steam and bake until fruit is tender, having oven hot at first to cook and set pastry, then reducing it to avoid burning while fruit is cooking through.

If apples are dry, add a spoonful or two of water.

NEWEST FASHIONS

8824. Princess Frock.
Designed in Sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. Size 6 requires 2 1-8 yards of 35 inch material, plus 3-8 yard contrasting together with 2-3 yard ribbon for bow. Price 15c.

8843. Sleek Daytimer
Designed in Sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 34 requires 4 1-2 yards of 39 inch material plus 3-4 yd. of ribbon for bow. Price 15c.

Send orders to
Kansas Union Farmer
Box 48
Salina, Kansas

DIET BASED ON MILK AS TOOTH-BUILDER

Science by Accident Discovers Regimen Assuring Soundness

"Why don't you have your teeth looked at?"

Robert Moses (Lefty) Grove pondered the question. A year before he had been one of baseball's greatest pitchers, but he was through; his arm pained him so that he could scarcely throw a baseball. In desperation, he took his friend's advice, and had two molars pulled. Today he is enjoying one of his greatest seasons. Happy ending, yes—except that he now has two "store teeth"; if he had gulped his quart of milk a day as a boy, he might have been spared the whole ordeal.

Because more than 110,000,000 Americans have neglected milk and other teeth-building foods, 60,000 dentists today are treating 600,000 people daily—an almost endless struggle to bring relief to the nine out of ten who need it. And the tide of dental decay is sweeping not only the United States, but all other so-called civilized countries.

Last week, at Rochester, New York, the American Association for the Advancement of Science heard of this scourge, more far-reaching than the Black Plague, from the lips of ten staff scientists of the University of Rochester's School of Medicine. In New York City, Dr. John Oppie McCall, Director of the four-year-old Murray and Leonie Guggenheim Dental Clinic, told a story that had a 100 per cent happy ending.

Weak Heart Cured—Panic-stricken parents had brought to him a five-year-old boy whose heart action was so bad they had to carry him in a chair. An examination showed that the youngster did not have a single tooth free from disease; so out they came. Two months later his heart was as sound as ever, but that was not the best part of the story. Placed on a proper diet, the boy grew a second set of teeth that probably will never need to be tinkered with.

As proof of their theory that diet is all-important, dental surgeons cite the backward, uncivilized peoples, like the Uganda blacks, whose teeth thrive on a diet of milk, fresh ox-blood, and meat; or the Eskimos, with their simple fare of meat, blubber, and sea food.

Tooth decay, they admit, is no new problem. Even the many-toothed dinosaur, wallowing in his Jurassic swamp, suffered. The great jungle apes and sharks of the South Seas had dental troubles, and the fabled cave-man must have howled with the pain of an aching jaw, judging by the holey molars found in prehistoric skulls. But gradually peoples worked out their own "ideal" diets—finding through trial and error those best suited to their peculiar needs. These diets varied—as in the case of Africans and Eskimos today—according to climate and mode of living; and Nature seemed to supply in sufficient abundance the foods most needed. Thus Hawaiians ate quantities of taro, a root vegetable similar to the potato; raw, leafy vegetables; unprocessed juice of the sugar cane, and milk. They had sound teeth and healthy bodies, because that diet agreed with them.

Hawaiian Tragedy—Then came the white man, with his hulled rice and milled white flour, and the easy-going Hawaiians began to lose their beautiful white teeth in a generation, repeating all over again the tragedy that had long before overtaken Europe, Asia, and the Americas. That tragedy convinced scientists who studied it that sound teeth could be grown only where distinct social, geographical and climatic areas had worked out diets ideal to their peculiar needs.

But the white races have not yet had time to do that; refinements in the preparation and processing of foods, and the discovery of new foods and new ways to use them have been too rapid. The coming of the can-opener as a major kitchen utensil aggravated the evil, and the movement from the land to the cities, with their corner drug store luncheonettes and waist-slimming diet fads, further widened the gap between common sense and practise.

And scientists have been handicapped in their search for the "perfect" civilized foods by the fact that they do not positively know what foods in what forms decay teeth. Some blame lack of vitamins, minerals, proteins and alkaline ash; others point to too much sugar or acid-forming bacteria in the mouth as the real culprits.

One of the best-known teeth-building diets now in use was hit upon by accident. Dr. Chales L. Drain and Dr. Julian Deigh Boyd, of the Children's Hospital, Iowa City, Iowa, were making some tests in 1928 to improve the food regimens of diabetic children. They noted that the diet they evolved unexpectedly arrested decay of their young patients' teeth. Elated, they tried the diet on non-diabetic children, and discovered that it would halt decay already begun, and prevent new cavities from developing.

BAKED STUFFED POTATOES

Use large potatoes. After baking, cut a gash lengthwise through skin of upper surface, scoop out potato mash smoothly and season with butter, salt, paprika, and if liked, a few drops of onion juice, a little minced parsely or perhaps a tablespoon of grated cheese or a little diced crisp cooked bacon. Refill the skins with mixture, reheat in oven before serving.

ROYAL SAUCE

1 square unsweetened chocolate, cut in pieces.
3 tablespoons water
4 tablespoons sugar
Dash of salt
1½ tablespoons butter, melted
Few drops vanilla

Combine chocolate, water, sugar, and salt in double boiler. Heat and blend. Add butter and vanilla. Beat well. Makes 2-3 cup sauce. All measurements are level.

NEBRASKA FARMERS UNION MEMBER TELLS OF COOPERATIVES IN RUSSIA

J. C. NORGAARD

(continued from last week)

The area which these coops serve have three million people. The coops have 55,000 members; their capital is 27350 rubles. The balance of the people are served by local trust factories or state stores. While the coop and state stores work very close there is quite a competition in giving the best service and to lower cost of operating.

In 1934 the cost of operating coop stores was 11.6 per cent of the total turnover. In 1935 the cost was 10.2 per cent. The turnover was over 700 million rubles in the first six months. In 1936 the cost was 9.2 per cent; the turnover for the first six months of 1936 was over 402 million rubles. In 1935 the coops bought 43 million rubles worth of goods from their own members. The quota for 1936 was 73 million rubles. The price on products of the farms are regulated by the state through committee. The collective farms contract with the coops for their years supplies and their crops are contracted on a yearly basis. 95 per cent of the farms are collective farms.

Wages

The wages the coop pay are based on agreements made with trade unions.

Clerks get from small stores 175 rubles to 200 rubles; Large stores 250 to 400 rubles.

Skilled Labor—350 rubles to 600 rubles; 350 to 600 rubles for large stores.

Average Labor, Small stores 300 rubles;.

Officers who put in full time, 300 rubles.

Managers from 300 to 600 rubles.

Rent in Russia is from 10 per cent to 12 per cent of their salary depending on the location. Some skilled workers, those who work under the Stakhanow system get as much as 1,000 rubles per month. A working day is 7 1-2 hours and free hospital and medical care. Each worker gets 30 days vacation; gets old age pension when he has worked 25 years or more; gets full pay if disabled. His pension or when disabled his pay is the average of the last three months before retiring or before being disabled.

We asked why the city coop had been taken over by the state. The answer was that the great increase in turnover of business was too great for the coops to take care of the volume. My private opinion is that the coop system is being used in the rural districts to overcome the resistance in those districts as the rural areas are the most conservative in Russia. Russia today, is not communistic in practice. In fact my opinion is that it is gradually getting farther away from communism. Those asked about it agreed that communism is their ideal but cannot be practised as long as there are so many lazy selfish people in the world.

The paying of different wages to various people is proof they are not practicing communism, which means that each produce what he can and receive only in accordance to his needs Their methods are rather socialistic which pays labor in accordance to their ability to produce.

The coops have an academy and also a coop school called the coop Institute located outside of Moskow. When we visited the Institute we were greeted by the president. A group of cooperators from Nottingham, England, were present also. The Institute is operated of the wholesale ociety called central Soy Use to prepare workers for coop stores. Also educating the students in all other coop activities. They have two courses, a short three month course and a three year course. Since 1927 the following number of students in coop schools have graduated from their institute in Moscow, Russia:

Chairmen of Local Coops, 16,000.
Bookkeepers, 25,000
Clerks, 20,000.
Directors, 3,000.
Chairmen of District Coops, 100.

In the 3 year course called the Stalin course there were:

3000 first year students.
2000 second year students.
1200 third year students.

These students are being trained as managers. They must have a common school education and be over 18 years old. The student is paid 111 rubles per month the first year; 116 rubles per month the second year; 185 rubles per month the last year. Out of this he pays for his room and board, 6 6rubles per week for room and 1.20 per day for meals. They get additional pay for good grades. The origin of the students are as follows:

Fifty per cent workers or children of workers.

Thirty per cent from collective farms.

Twenty per cent from officers in coop stores.

Firty-five students are women.

Fifty-five students are men.

They have to pass examinations in six subjects out of the following;

Russian
Chemistry
Literature
Geometry
Social Economy
Geography
Mathematics
Bookkeeping
German or English
Physiology and Political Economy.

There have been 32 nationalities enrolled in this institute. In 1927, when this school first started 20 per cent of the students were married. Now it is mostly young people. Their study is both practical and theoretical They have to work in various departments in the coop system, especially the last two years of the course. The students graduate in two groups, first office workers and officers, second as practical workers. There is a job for each student at the end of their course. In addition to their regular study, they have lectures from educators from other counties, special lectures by practictl coop executives, study of music and also dramatics, physical culture, gymnastics, volley ball, skiing and skating .They have their own resort for recreation. They have 80 teachers and 22 professors. The coop institute is paid for and operated by the coops. The buildings were paid for by setting aside a certain part of the profit of their business since 1927.

Leaving Leningrad we took the night train to Moscow. The sleeper accommodations both second and third class are very poor. Our first night on the train we had a compartment for four. The compartment or stall consisted of a narrow room with four shelves of hard wood. These shelves are berths. We had tickets for bedding which consisted of a mattress one and a half inches in thickness and a blanket. Ther ewas no ventilation except from our window and the smoke and cinders from the locomotive filled our compartment or stall. So you can imagine after laying on the hard wood shelf in soot and smoke all night we were a sore, stiff and sorry looking bunch of humanity when we arrived in Moskow at 10 a. m. the next morning.

It must be noticed that in issuing tickets for the various compartments the Russions don't ask anything about who you are or whether you are male or female, as a couple of men in our group had a couple of young English ladies as their traveling companions in their compartment; and a couple of young girls from Salt Lake City drew a couple of Swedish engineers as their room mates. Of course as everyone slept clothed it didn't embarrass anyone but we rather had a good laugh about it. And of course we kidded them and of course we that had all male companions were pitied because of our poor luck.

On arrival in Moskow we were met by a representative of the Central Soy Use, the head office of the Russian Coop Sholesale. A press photographer took our picture for the English newspaper with all of our dirt and filth. It was a dirty looking bunch. We spent several hours at the hotel cleaning up. Fortunately we had a shower in our room. The afternoon was spent sightseeing around Moskow. It is rather interesting to note that all the new buildings that are going up are of very modern design and there is of course a marked contrast between that and the old building. Their new hotel is very beautiful and modern. Their subway is the world's finest. We were not permitted to visit the Kremlin, but we did visit the tomb of Lenin, a big vault made from red Russian granite, standing in from of the Kremlin on the red square. The tomb is open to visitors from 5 p. m. to 7 p. m. each day. Thousands pass through the tomb daily in double file The people begin lining up sometimes in the edrly forenoon waiting until 5 o'clock to go through and see Lenin, the hero of the people of Russia. He lies in a glass coffin in the center of the tomb two flights of stairs under the Red Square. He looks as trough he just came from the barber chair. The room is cooled by refrigeration, I presume to preseve the body. A careful guard looks you over. As you pass through you are carefully looked over. You are not permitted to carry anything with you or wou must not have your hands in your pockets. Apparently they were afraid someone would mollest the tomb or its occupant.

The following day we visited a farm about thirty-five miles outside of Moskow. The Russians called it an egg factory. They had about 400,000 chickens on the place. About 80,000 pullets and 5,000 cockerels were fed outside and kept outside all summer. The balance were laying hens, kept in large three story brick buildings where they layed and were fed in big steel batteries like those used in poultry plants in the United States with the possible exception that the floor in these battories were sloping towards the outside so that when the hens laid an egg the egg would roll outside in a trough where the help would pick them up and put them in cases ready for delivery. This farm had 900 people employed and were formerly a cooperative enterprise but now it is a state owned affair. Five-hundred of the employees were taking care of chickens. They average about 26,000 eggs daily. Last year they averaged 150 eggs per hen. This farm had 40,000 acres and 125 acres were used for chickens. They have their own hatchery. All Cockerels were sold when 75 days old. The pullets when 6 months old were taken to their egg laying plant where they were kept until they were two years old. Then they were killed and sold as meat. Strangely enough they do not fatten them before they kill them. That no doubt accounts for the tough chicken meat we got at our hotel. The help were paid on a bisis of how many chickens they took care of. Some received as low as 125 rubles and some as high as 600 rubles. The superintendent's salary was 500 rubles. Most of the help live in a large apartment building about 10 miles from the egg plant. They have free rent, radio, electricity and free bus transportation to and from work. They claim the place makes money. The price of eggs were 4 to 6 1-2 rubles per 10 eggs or a dime apiece. The price of cockerels was 5 rubles or $1.00 per pound. Butter was 8 1-2 rubles per pound or about $1.65 per pound. Oleo was 5 1-4 rubles per pound or about $1.15 per pound.

The coop stores in the cities were taken over by the state in 1934 or 1935 but before they were taken over hundreds of meetings of members were held discussing the proposal. It was found that 75 per cent of the members were in favor of the change and 6 per cent of those voting in favor of the change were women. Since the change the turnover in the coops now left in rural areas have increased tremendously. One of the directors in the Central Soy Use maintains that without the assistance of the State the coops could not have grown to its present status. The Russian coops are organized as follows: first the membership which is 1 ruble per year, each member must own a share in the coop association which is from thirty to fifty rubles. The share can be bought on the installment plan. The members own their associations or societies which may have several stores or shops. These societies are divided into 3,000 districts which again are organized into five province or wholesale with its readquarters in Moskow known as the Central Soy Use.

It was at the headquarters of the C. S. U. we interviewed one of their directors, Ivan Varyach. We asked him many questions about their affairs. He told us of their growth or expansion from sales of 14 11-2 billion rubles in 1922 to 72 billions in 1935 and expected their scales to go over 100 billion rubles in 1936. The turnover of private trade in Russia since 1930 has been less than noe quarter of one per cent of the total trade. We asked if it were the aim of the government to take over the rural coops. His answer was that it would be a mistake for the government to interfere with the coops, but he added that the government was afraid to give the coops monopoly of distributing all the food products.

It seemed to me that most of the Russian women were working. In fact in most places there were more women working than men. For example the train crew was mostly women; on street cars the majority of the motormen and conductors were women; although the waiters in our hotels were nearly all men; it was not uncommon, in fact everyplace where there was work or building or on farms the woman labor predominated. It had a tendency to make the women look older than they really were. They also looked more homely than in any country we visited.

To say the Russians have destroyed the churches is incorrect. While there is no church service the churches are still there. We visited two or three. One was being used for a library; one where all the old czars were buried was open to the public; also the St. Isaac cathedral which is used for a museum for anti-religious propaganda. We were surprised at the type of propaganda that was exhibited. It proved to be mostly scientific charts and maps showing the whys of the eclipse of the sun and moon. Also a large map of the earth on the floor over which a pendulum hung, by swinging the pendilum proving the earth moving about 30 degrees per hour. Also showing by pictures and documents that the clergy kept the peasants in ignorance, fear and superstition; always were on the side of the nobility in the peasants struggle for better conditions. In other words the rulers of Russia use the church as a medium to suppress education and freedom of the workers and peasants.

The Russians claim there is no unemployment in Russia. Instead they need more workers. Many factories operate on three eight hour shifts. In Russia you don't eat unless you work or if somebody else supports you.

It has also been said that the Russians have destroyed all art collections. That impression is wrong as we visited former palaces of the Czar which now are museums and these palaces are filled with pictures, paintings and statues by the thousands and all of these places are open to the public.

We left on a Soviet steamer from Leningrad for Kiel, Germany. The food on the boat was very good, much better than the food in the hotels in Russia. A large part of the crew were women.

BREEDERS TO STAGE LARGEST STOCK SHOW

At the 37th International Live Stock Exposition, November 28 to December 5, leading stockmen and farmers of North America will join those of distant lands in staging the largest exhibition of purebred herds, prime market animals, and farm crops ever seen in the United States.

The exposition will be held at the Chicago Stock Yards in the new amphitheatre and pens competed less than two years ago at a permanent home for the show.

Numerous High Lights

Its main area, surroundded by 7,500 seats, will be the setting for such headline events in agricultural affairs as the selection of the International grand champion steer; the naming of the winners in the various breeds of beef cattle and draft horses that represent the source of improvement for the major part of America's beef supply and its farm power.

The Junior Live Stock Feeding Contest, in which hundreds of farm boys and girls exhibit their prize winning stock from county and state fair compeitions; the Junior Live Stock Judging Contest, participated in by farm youngsters from many states; the Collegiate Live Stock Judging Contest, in which students from a score of agricultural colleges take part.

And as a daily climax, the famous International Horse Shows. In these events the continent's best saddle and harness horse, riding and driving ponies, and hunters and jumpers will be seen in contest for the top ribbons.

Exhibits from Australia

Visitors in competition with the exhibits of prominent Canadian farmers, and for the crops show, samples of wheat are being sent from Australia.

Winners from the national horse shows of France, Belgium, and Scotland will be shown against the best American bred specimens in the classes for Percherons, Belgians, and Clydesdales. It is reported that the entries for these breeds, in addition to Shires and Suffolks, assure the largest draft horse exhibition in the history of the Internotional show.

Recognizing the extensive national interest in this premier event on the agricultural calendar, all railroads entering Chicago have announced that they will grant reduced round-trip fares throughout the week that the exposition is in progress.

FARM ORGANIZATION LEADERS IN CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON CROP INSURANCE

(Continued from page One)

ance premiums in kind. He held that the wheat which would be delivered to the farmers in payment of losses would not be the same wheat which was put in the warehouse, and further that it would work a hardship on the interior flour mills to have all the surplus stored in the terminals where it would require a backhaul to get it to our interior mills. Mr. Vesecky stated that the place to store the wheat was either on the farms or in sub-terminals near to the producing area. In answer to a question by Secy. Wallace if it were practicable to store combined wheat on the farms, Mr. Vesecky said that combined wheat could be stored safely on the farms as long as reasonable care was taken not to combine the wheat when damp or too green.

Edward E. O. Neal president of the National Farm Bureau Federation made quite a speech on the merits of the old AAA and the necessity of a good price and a parity income. He claimed that no plan of crop insurance could be successful unless it was made a part of a general farm program which would assure the farmers parity income.

E. E. Kennedy, national secretary of the Farmers Union spoke at some length on the necessity of providing some program that would insure farmers cost of production for the products of their farm. He showed how every other industry includes insurance against practically all hazzards of their business in the price which society pays for the product so why should not society pay the farmer on the same basis for the food it eats and the other farm products that it uses.

After some more discussion the meeting was adjourned to meet at two p. m. with Clifford Gragory as chairman.

The discussion in the afternoon seemed to indicate that the farmers especially the large land owners east of the Mississippi river were not much interested in any Crop insurance plan that would insure them only against a crop loss to below 75 per cent of the average production of their individual farms. They claimed that their smallest crop is seldom less than 75 per cent of the average so that they would seldom get any loss payments and those they might get would be too small to be of much value. The large southern planters and eastern land owners indicated that if the dry sections of the country needed crop insurance the farmers of that section should pay the premiums or go out of business.

Edward E. O. Neal offered a resolution seconded by M. W. Thatcher of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, which in effect declared that in any farm program the consideration of price the farmer receives is of pimary importance, and that therefore our present farm program shoul be so amended and amplified as to insure our farmers a parity of income with other classes of our citizens. That if a workable plan of crop insurance con be worked out it should be voluntary and that no farm plan is complete and can be successful if it does not provide for efficient distribution through cooperative channels. E. E. Kennedy moved that the words parity of income be changed to, cost of production. After considerable debate the amendment was defeated and resolution was adopted as read. Mr. Kennedy had the records state that he did not vote on the resolution because he felt that without the words Cost of production in place of the other reading it would not correctly express the farmers needs.

After some more discussion of a general nature the conference adjourned. It seemed to be the feeling of many of those present that perhaps it was not the desire of the committee to have the conference discuss other things besides the Crop Insurance proposition, but the real farm leaders seemed to feel that farm income must come first in any farm program and that crop insurance is but a part of such a general progam and should not properly be considered alone.

GOVERNOR MYERS ADDRESSES MILK FEDERATION

St. Paul, Minn, November 10—Governor W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration told dairymen in attendance at the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation Conference here today that around 2 1-2 million farmers are now marketing some or all of their farm products cooperatively through their 8,400 organizations. Their sales, he said, exceeded $1,500,000,000 in the 1935-36 season, an increase of nearly a quarter of a billion dollars over the previous year.

Turning to cooperatives for the purchasing of farmers' supplies, he said that the marketing season 1935-36 will show an increase in dollar business of almost one-fourth over the previous year of about $315,000,000. The number of purchasing cooperatives reported to the Cooperative Division of the Farm Credit Administration, he said, reached a new high this year—2,112 compared to 1,906 the year previous.

In recent years cooperative purchasing of farm supplies and equipment has spread to 45 out of the 48 states. At present these cooperatives are most numerous in the Mid-Western and Northwestern states and in New York and California.

The business of 2,112 farmer cooperatives engaged primarily in purchasing, amounted to $247,000,000 during the 1935-36 season, while additional cooperative purchasing business of $68,000,000 was reported by 2,360 farmers' cooperative marketing associations which sell supplies to their members as a side-line activity.

The thirteen Banks for Cooperatives established by the Farm Credit Administration about 3 1-2 years ago said the Governor, have already financed more than 1,500 farmers' business cooperatives and the number is increasing.

"The cooperative corporation is the most promising solution of the problem of handling a sufficient volume to assure efficiency," Governor Myers told the Federation. "Many a farmer is faced with too small a volume for efficiency in either marketing farm products or purchasing farm supplies. But by the combination of family production with cooperative marketing and purchasing, the family-size farm greatly increases its efficiency and the farmer can buy and sell almost as advantageously as the big industrial corporation."

Governor Myers said that he expected the cooperative business to develop in this country but that it should do so in an orderly fashion and on a sound business basis. "The farmer of today recognizes that he should have an investment in his business cooperative; that it is an essential part of his business, just as much as his livestock and equipment. Mere membership in his cooperative will not make it succeed, the Governor stated. "It requires not only his loyal support, but his willingness to buy and pay for his fair share in the ownership of the organization. He should be permitted to acquire ownership in an orderly fashion. Furthermore, the cooperative must be efficiently operated and facts regarding its operation and condition be made known to the members at all times.

"Full significance of the terms 'farmer-owned and farmer-controlled' is not fully recognized," continued Governor Myers. "A cooperative is not farmer-owned until the net worth for safe operation is paid for either by retains or accumulated from the earnings or a combination of the two. In general, the same principles of sound finance apply to the cooperative business as in private business."

Governor Myers stressed the point that credit is not a substitute for ownership but should be a means whereby acquisition of ownership can be accomplished in an orderly manner and within reasonable financial ability of the farmer-member.

"The financial rehabilitation of farmers," continued Governor Myers, "provides an opportunity for strengthening the financial structure of their cooperatives where necessary. An efficiently operated cooperative is too valuable to be jeopardized by inadequate net worth and members should recognize this fact now that individual affairs in many instances are less troublesome."

The best way to restore a fading bed or border of annuals, is to prune it, cutting off faded flowers and stems. This will give the roots a chance to provide more nourishment to the parts of the plant which will bloom again.

Late summer is the best time to plant or repair the lawn. The weeks of warm weather remaning will give lawn seed a chance to make a healthy growth before frost arrives, and at a time when few weed seeds will germinate.

CLASSIFIED ADS

BABY GRAND. Arosonic Verti-Grand. Also, late type small Baldwin Built Upright about like new which may be seen at Salina, Kansas. Will discount for cash or sell for balance due on low monthly payments, or might consider renting or storing this piano with folks who contemplate buying soon. Write for details at once if interested. Address Adjuster, Baldwin Pianos, Kansas Union Farmers, Salina, Kansas 11-12-p.

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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
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Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson) each 75c

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Mastitis Bacterin (gargot), 10 doses 1.00
Calf Scours Bacterin, 10 doses 1.00
Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron 1.00
Branding Iron. 3 inch bronze letter 1.00
Special brands $3.00 each.
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