



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

VOLUME XXX

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## Nat'l Conference to Salina April 4

### Membership Drive Begins With Power

Locals Throughout State Enter Farmers Union Campaign Enthusiastically

The Kansas Farmers Union is taking new life this Spring with Union Locals throughout the state making drives for greater memberships. In a few counties drives are now in progress. Many more will gain headway in April.

Already the year 1938 presents a great Farmers Union year, for before the season of membership drives, on February 28, the state membership showed 247 members ahead of the total at this date last year. With the sunshine of Spring, Kansas side roads become solid and membership canvassing can be started.

While the fields are too soft to be worked is the best time to work Farmers Union membership, it is reported in Pottawatomie county the membership campaign began Monday, March 7, with a fine meeting that evening at Olsburg with an attendance of about 60 people. Speakers were John Frost, state president, and John Fengel, a member of the state board.

**Sign 100 Per Cent**  
Mr. Fengel intended to stay the week out and do canvassing. Work on Tuesday resulted in a 100 per cent sign-up, that is, every person whom he visited joined the Union. Tuesday evening, in spite of threatening weather and a sprinkle of rain, a fair crowd turned out for a meeting. Because of an inch and a half of rain and muddy roads, the remaining meetings of the schedule were cancelled, but another series will be arranged later.

**The mailin' 't of the Kansas Union Farmer** now has those who have paid 1937 or 1938 dues. Anyone not getting the paper who paid 1938 dues, please write.

In Mitchell county during the past six weeks the Farmers Union has sponsored a membership drive in the different Farmers Union locals. Old members are renewing their memberships, and each local is reporting a lively interest and new memberships. In Ottawa county, the membership campaign includes meetings at Culver, March 22; Lake View local No. 125, located north and east of Minneapolis, March 22; and at the Spring Hill local, March 25. The campaign started with a big meeting at Minneapolis, March 4, which had many entertainment features and John Frost, state president, as chief speaker.

#### Managers Take Part

In Crawford county, a drive will take place the first two weeks in April. The planning committee is composed of elevator and store directors and managers and the committee will outline a schedule of meetings to be announced later. Members of the committee with volunteer workers will make a complete membership canvass of the county.

In Marshall county, George Rombeck, Beattie, and F. H. Brien, en, will lead the membership drive. In McPherson county a membership drive has been voted but detailed plans have not yet been arranged. At the quarterly meeting, March 7, at Lindsborg, the week beginning March 28 was mentioned. H. Walker is president and Reuben E. Peterson, secretary of the county organization. Herkimer local No. 1002 includes six new memberships in a recent dues report, and similar reports are coming in daily.

#### GET INSURANCE OFFICE

Branch Office of New Program to Kansas City

Kansas City and Minneapolis have been designated as branch offices for the administration of the new crop insurance plan for wheat. The Kansas City office, which will be opened before July 1, will handle the insurance contracts in the winter wheat belt.

Insurance contracts will be signed, beginning in August or September, before the seeding of the next crop. Premiums may be paid either in wheat or in cash, and must be paid in advance. The tentative county premium rates vary from one-half bushel an acre to about three bushels, depending on risk. The law provides the coverage shall be on the basis of either 50 or 75 per cent of average yield over a period of ten years.

The average premium in the eastern half of Kansas will be about 10 per cent of the average yield. The federal crop insurance corporation, the government agency created since the passage of the new farm law, is headed by Roy M. Green, a native of Carrollton, Mo.

Nearly fifteen per cent less fuel was required in 1937 to haul a passenger train car one mile than in 1921.

### City Consumers and Farmers Disagree and Have Price War

New York Consumers' Unions Demand Cheap Milk--Dispute Is Similar to Those Often Had in Europe

Consumers want cheap milk and milk producers supplying New York City are having price trouble, reports the American Agriculturist. Some conclusions can be drawn from this unfortunate situation, the publication comments editorially. One is, the retail price of milk in New York City or in any city definitely affects the farmer's price. Whenever the retail price is reduced, it follows, as surely as the sun rises in the east, that the farmer's price will have to come down.

"Therefore, no matter what we as farmers think about the spread, it is time to quit . . . talking about it. That the spread between what the farmer gets and dealer receives is too great is open to argument anyway. As a matter of fact, it costs a lot to process and distribute fluid milk."

If a farmer is already in an organization, the Agriculturist advises, "make sure it is working with and not against other cooperatives. Both politicians and dealers like to keep farmers apart. If you don't stick together, you can rest assured that the politicians will take over the entire business, and then, Mr. Farmer, you will be in the drink, hook, line and sinker. If milk is made a public utility, where do you think you will stand, with consumers who outnumber you 100 to 1 yelling for cheap milk and led by vote-seeking politicians?"

**Lack of Information**  
"Trouble in the milk marketing business began to loom on the horizon late in 1937, when consumers' unions in New York City began to talk about organizing to give cheap milk to consumers. Now, farmers have no criticism of consumers organizing, provided the organizers and leaders know what they are about. "But most such efforts are not based on the facts, and the leaders usually are totally unfamiliar with the milk marketing business and have no practical plans for selling milk to their members. Such efforts have been started time and time again and have never gotten anywhere, and would not this time had the politicians and office-holders issued statements encouraging consumers to organize, and starting a great amount of publicity among consumers about the price of milk being too high. "What does happen from all of this agitation is that the consumer finally believes that the price of milk is too high. All of the advertising

and good publicity about milk as a food is offset and the consumer cuts his supply to the absolute minimum, thus endangering the health of the family and impoverishing dairymen. "The difficulties in New York City are similar to those in Europe, it is discovered by reviewing the report of the Inquiry on Cooperative Enterprise in Europe of 1937. Leland Olds, a member of this commission, sent to Europe by President Roosevelt writes as follows:

#### Under Government Control

"Consumer cooperatives in Sweden are studiously friendly to farmers. They number a considerable percentage of farmers among the members of their village societies and want more. Kooperativa Forbundet is a buyer; it does not always see eye to eye with farmers on price questions. It complains now and then about the price of milk. It would like the farmers' livestock cooperatives to quote a uniform price for meat all over Sweden. But these questions have led to no serious difficulties, partly due, perhaps, to the fact that prices of farm products are under rather rigid government control.

"More annoying has been the question of jurisdiction. Milk Central in Stockholm, the farmers' dairy cooperative, operates 150 retail milk stores in the city. Kooperativa buys its milk from Milk Central, as do most of the private milk dealers. In return it thinks Milk Central should go out of the retail business. This Milk Central is not willing to do. It wants to know what it costs to retail milk; it wants to keep a finger on the pulse of the milk consumers. And so it keeps its stores despite Kooperativa's objection. . . .

"It is in England and Scotland that the poorest working relationship exists between agriculture and the consumer cooperatives. The latter have consistently opposed the Government farm marketing schemes, which, in those countries are farmer-controlled. They also object to the marketing scheme. (continued on page 4)

### Sec. Wallace Finds Much Good in Act

New Farm Program Is Simple, Sound and Democratic, He Believes

The new Agricultural Adjustment Act provides for a simple and straightforward farm program, said Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in a National Radio Forum address over the National Broadcasting Company network, March 7. Second, the act provides for a farm program of abundance. It lays the basis for a workable Ever Normal Granary, and in this way means better living for farm people and for city people, he said.

"Finally, the new Act implies the principles of Democracy directly to the most serious problem that farmers have to face. Democracy and abundance are the strong team that the new farm bill is hitched to. It tries in practical ways to bring balanced abundance to the people." The new Act has been called complicated, he went on, but actually it is just as simple as, and perhaps simpler than the old Adjustment Act. The chief reason it sounds complicated is that Congress decided to write into law many details that used to be covered by general provisions. Not perhaps in legal language, but certainly in terms of action, this Act in its main outlines is simple and clear.

**Continues Soil Conservation**  
"First of all, the new Act continues and strengthens the work of the Triple A on soil conservation. Farmers everywhere in the United States may take part in the program regardless of what crop they grow. So we may think of one part of the Act as making soil conservation an important and enduring framework for the whole program.

"Then there is another part of the Act. This part makes available certain supplemental measures for the producers of five commodities listed in the Act. These commodities are corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco and rice. Let me enumerate three of the supplemental measures. First, national acreage allotments, divided up among the farms, with acreages big enough to produce plenty for domestic and

(continued on page 4)

### Farm Relief By Chemical Research Makes Headway

Power Alcohol for Blending In Gasoline for Better Motor Fuel Is Made From Corn and Other Farm Products--Chemists Are Optimistic

Sioux City, Ia., celebrated "Agrol" (power alcohol) day early this month and it was a huge success, reports Progressive Farm News. The meeting room was filled to overflowing by a crowd of 500 independent oil dealers and cooperative oil representatives, business men and farmers.

In the morning they heard an explanation of the alcohol movement and what it means to the farmer. An open forum discussion brought out some of the pertinent facts in regard to "Agrol" as a motor fuel and how it should be blended and handled at the service station or bulk tank.

After luncheon the crowd was addressed by Wheeler McMillan, president of the National Farm Chemurgic, Dr. William Hale of the Dow Chemical company, of Midland, Mich., William Buffum of the Chemical Foundation and Leo M. Christiansen of Atchison, Kan., general manager of the Atchison Agrol Company.

The history of the growth of the Chemical Foundation and the Farm Chemurgic movement was traced by the speakers over the last 10 years. Much stress was placed on the necessity of providing new industries for the consumption of farm products. Tariff reductions to increase the output for farm products were ridiculed by the speakers as a false dream.

Both Mr. McMillan and Dr. Hale pointed out that the world was rapidly reaching the point where each nation, through the use of chemistry was becoming more and more self-sustaining, thus eliminating the need for trade with other countries.

Dr. Hale specifically pointed out how through the discovery of "Nitrate Fixation" the elements to produce in abundance had become possible. His analysis of the chemical reaction of the plant in using 98 per cent of air and water in the production of crops was to explode the theory that our soil is becoming depleted of its fertility.

**Trade Air and Sunshine**  
Dr. Hale pointed out that in trading we were merely trading mostly water and air of which every nation has an abundance.

The possibility of power alcohol as a market for farm crops was discussed at length and the possibilities of future demand for farm crops through the extension of this industry was pointed out as almost greater

### PROGRAM of the NATIONAL COOPERATIVE CONFERENCE--APRIL 4

- 9 a. m. Co-operative Grain Marketing.  
Discussion led by Dan L. O'Connor, President Farmers Union Terminal Association, St. Paul, Minn.
- 1 p. m. Co-operative Insurance  
Discussion led by Walter Burgess, Manager Farmers Union Co-operative Association, Columbus, Neb., and J. A. Hinken, Manager Farmers Union Insurance Company of South Dakota, Burke, S. D.
- 4 p. m. Power Alcohol  
Dr. Leo M. Christiansen, General Manager The Atchison Agrol Company, Inc., Atchison, Kans.
- 8 p. m. Farmers Union Membership  
John Vesecky, National President Farmers Educational and Co-op Union of America.
- Other speakers will be added, but the subjects discussed will be confined to those in the program.
- Meetings will be held in the Assembly Room of the City Hall, second floor. The City Hall is just one block east of the Lamer Hotel.
- Every Farmers Union member is invited and urged to attend, especially will managers and directors of local cooperative business associations be welcomed.

#### "LISTEN IN"

Farmers Union Hour Over Blue Network of NBC, March 26

Officials of the Nebraska and Missouri Farmers Union organizations will discuss "Cooperation and Cooperative Activities" during the Farmers Union Hour, Saturday, March 26, at 11:30 a. m. over the NBC Blue network. The speakers will include H. G. Keeney, vice-president of the national organization and president of the Nebraska state union, and M. R. Miller, member of the national board of directors and secretary of the Missouri state organization.

They will analyze the trend toward cooperatives in agriculture and describe the activities of the Farmers Union in their respective states.

The quarterly meeting of the Mitchell county Farmers Union organization was planned to be held in Glen Elder, Wednesday, March 16, reports Charles J. Seidel, county president, and Mrs. Louise Neff, secretary. It was an all-day meeting with an interesting program planned. Rex Lear, state manager of the Farmers Union Life Insurance Company, was to be the principal speaker.

#### RAIL RATES GO UP

Protests of Farmers Union Bring Raise of Only 5 Per cent However

The nation's railroads were held down to a 5 per cent increase in freight rates for grain and cattle by strong protests of the proposed 15 per cent increase from the Farmers Union and other farm representatives. The interstate commerce commission authorized a 10 per cent increase with exemptions for products of agriculture other than tropical fruits, bituminous coal, lignite coke and iron ore.

The ICC granted an increase of 10 cents a ton on anthracite coal and granted a 5 per cent increase on lumber, shingles and lathe and cotton seed oil and vegetable oils.

Railroad men, who had pleaded for a flat 15 per cent increase, amounting to about \$470,000,000, were frankly disappointed. The increase which was granted will add about \$270,000,000 to their annual revenue.

The commission was virtually unanimous on the broad aspects of the decision. Several of the commissioners, in concurring opinions, warned the railroads that much corporate and financial housecleaning lies between them and sound operations.

While conceding that laws and conditions virtually force a part increase in rates, the commission was not wholly optimistic about the effect of the rates. Commissioner Atchison predicted the increase would hamper business recovery, and the majority opinion emphasized that higher rates might be offset somewhat by decreasing traffic volume.

The majority opinion of the commission said, "The present revenues of the railroads are inadequate . . . under honest, economical and efficient management, to provide in the public interest adequate and efficient railway transportation service at the lowest cost consistent with furnishing such service."

The flat 15 per cent asked by the railroads was larger than reasonably necessary, it was decided, and would be "such a deterrent to traffic as to stifle movement."

#### BIG AAA PAYMENTS

Expected to Be at Peak Levels During March

Payments in connection with the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program and other 1937 and current AAA programs are now under way, and are expected to provide in the public interest adequate and efficient railway transportation service at the lowest cost consistent with furnishing such service.

The flat 15 per cent asked by the railroads was larger than reasonably necessary, it was decided, and would be "such a deterrent to traffic as to stifle movement."

#### MUST CHECK BLOWING

Subsidy Payments Will Be Denied for Erosion Hazards

Farmers who permit their land to blow and become "wind erosion hazards" to their communities will be denied subsidy payments under the new farm program.

The agricultural adjustment administration has announced such a regulation had been forwarded to local farmer committees administering the soil conservation program.

Officials explained that in areas subject to serious dust storms one farm carelessly operated could cause damage to well-operated neighboring farms.

A contest sponsored by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association is increasing sales of feed by having managers in different localities compete with one another.

### Plan Discussions on Co-op Business

Delegations from North to Canadian Line and East to Pennsylvania to Kansas Center--Big Opportunity for Local People to Hear Noted Leaders

Monday, April 4, has been set as the date of the Farmers Union National Cooperative Conference in Salina, Kans. Meeting headquarters will be at the Hotel Lamer, and conferences will begin at 9 a. m. to continue throughout the day and evening. Speakers and discussion leaders will be active Farmers Union business executives of wide renown.

Delegations who have reported are from the East as distant as Ohio and Pennsylvania, and from the North to the Canadian border. High interest is being shown by Kansas Farmers Union members throughout the state in having an opportunity to attend a National Conference which has such great importance.

All Farmers Union people will be welcomed at the conference meetings, and it is hoped that many Locals and local business associations will plan to send representatives.

Business activities of many different lines of interest to farmers will come into discussion at the Conference.

Discussions will be of unusually high interest because the attendance at the Conference is in general restricted to Farmers Union people, that is, the conference is emphatically a Farmers' Conference, and is for the purpose of discovering how greater benefits may be developed by greater national cooperation and united business effort.

Chairman of the committee in charge of the program and arrangements is C. McCarthy, general manager of the Kansas Farmers Union Jobbing Association, a member of the committee. The third member is E. A. Syftstad, manager of the Farmers Union Terminal Association, St. Paul, Minn.

**Withem Urges Attendance**  
"I hope we may have a good attendance," Mr. Withem said. "The program of the Conference will be of tremendous interest to every man interested in the development of the Kansas Farmers Union." National Farmers Union conferences began only in 1937, four being held last year, two in Omaha, Neb., one in Sioux Falls, S. D., and the last one at the time of the national convention in Oklahoma City, Okla., last fall.

**INDICT NOTED BROKER**  
Former Head of New York Stock Exchange Is Suspended  
One of the most prominent personalities in Wall Street, New York City, has been indicted on charges of violation of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which was passed in 1934. The indictment was returned by the grand jury of the Southern District of New York, March 8. He is Richard Whitney, former president of the New York Stock Exchange, a yachtsman and member of the city's most exclusive clubs.

Upwards of a million dollars may be involved in the failure of Richard Whitney & Co., which was one of the leading houses in the financial district and was regarded for years as a yachtsman and member of the city's most exclusive clubs.

In addition to Mr. Whitney, the partners of the firm include Edwin D. Morgan, Jr., F. Kingsley Rodewald, Henry D. Mygatt Daniel G. Condon and John J. McManus.

Mr. Whitney was head of the New York exchange at the time of the extensive senate inquiry into Wall Street practices which led to passage of the Securities and Exchange Act in 1933-34. He has been a member of the exchange since 1912.

**CALL ROYALTY MEETING**  
Directors Will Consider Recent Supreme Court Action  
A meeting of the directors of the Kansas Farmers Union Royalty Company has been called for March 21 in Salina. Consideration will be given the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court.

The attorney for the company has been confined to his home by serious illness for the last month, reports G. E. Creitz, secretary and manager, and will not be in his office until some time in the future.

"This to a certain extent might possibly delay for a short while longer the final plans of the board of directors, but the matter will be pushed as rapidly as possible, and every right of those whose mineral deeds come within the purview of the court decision will be fully protected. Further information will be sent out as soon as it is possible to do so."

**New Carrier Top**  
Instead of the tarpaulin, an all-weather proof, solid top has been built onto the KFU trailer, operated by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. Claude Neeley is driver for the truck and trailer.

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## The Kansas Union Farmer

Rex H. Troutman, Editor

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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.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1938

## Plan Research Laboratories for Farm Prosperity

Improvement in farm income cannot be obtained from effective cooperative marketing alone; nor can it be obtained from legislation alone. From a practical point of view, it may be doubted that effective cooperative marketing plus an effective farm legislative program would bring entirely satisfactory results—important as these two programs are.

Under voluntary marketing quotas the ambitious farmer will abide by his quota of acres, but you can bet your next-to-the-last dollar that he will use all his powers in efficiency and prayer to raise as many bushels as possible. An ever-normal granary is a nice idea, but the chances are the granary supply would never be normal. The effects of a never-normal granary to the grain market are doubtful.

Cheers have been spreading throughout the South in recent months for the successful use of Southern Pine to make paper. The discovery is particularly opportune because the Canadian paper mills were most all news paper is bought have been increasing prices. Paper mills in the South will provide good prices for Southern lumber, provide thousands of men work, and bring new prosperity to business. Southern pine has been discovered to be something more than another lumber.

Kansas wheat will reach a better price for the farmer when it becomes something more than the source of bread. Already plans have been established in this country to make commercial alcohol from corn and different sorghum grains. The future of this new industry which affords a new agricultural market is most optimistic.

Men do not live by bread alone, and the more markets that the farming industry can tap, the greater competition there will result for farm products, and the better the prices for them.

An urgent request that one of the four research laboratories provided under the new farm law be established in Kansas has been placed before Secretary Wallace by the Kansas congressional delegation. The laboratories will study uses for farm products in an effort to find new markets. Encouragement of these laboratories and insistence upon their efficiency will perhaps be one of the greatest contributions of the new farm law for American Agriculture.

There would seem to be real need of a reorganization bill of purpose as the one now pending in the United States Senate. But we would prefer that the Executive branch of government manager its duties efficiently without turning over the check and balance system.

Somehow we prefer this suggestion of F. D. Farrell, president of Kansas State College, to the one of making super-highways across the country with toll charges, etc. Speak-

ing at the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, March 8, he spoke in favor of a scenic highway starting at the mouth of the Kaw river and winding through the state with a maximum of inefficiency. "It should be full of beautiful curves, just as crooked as it can be, rather than straight for efficiency. Then motorists could see the beauties of the state and not get anywhere in a hurry. Naturally there must be no filling stations or hot dog stands on it." Now this is a nice Springtime thought!

## There Was An Argument About Open Membership

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace firmly believes that the referendum method set forth in the Farm Act is economic democracy. Quotas can never be used unless they are approved by two-thirds of the producers voting in a referendum. But Secretary Wallace made the comment recently that he had seen an argument that the referendum is not democratic because the vote is taken only among farmers and does not include non-farming groups.

Secretary Wallace explains that the referendums are only a step in carrying out a democratic process which began with enactment of the law by Congress representing all groups of the people.

The argument is about as sensible as the one against the Farmers Union business organization which limits its members and patronage to farmers. Critics have been heard to say that the Rochdale principle of "open membership" should admit any member of the human species.

Obviously the Farmers Union is an organization of farmers. The organization is open to all farmers regardless whether they are farmers of 10 acre lots, or of so many sections. The farmer may raise cattle, sheep and hogs, or wheat, corn, cotton or tobacco. He may be a good farmer and membership in the Farmers Union would indicate that he is, or even making money little more than enough to pay his dues, he might be a poor farmer.

The Farmers Union is organized to do things the individual farmer has not the strength to do. In unity there is strength; in conference there is wisdom. In the Farmers Union there is the greatest good for the greatest number. Every farmer should be a member. In an increasing number of localities, most every farmer is a Farmers Union member.

No one will likely disagree with this prophecy made by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace in his radio address of March 7. The last words of his address were "I believe the new Farm Act will make history."

Sometimes it seems that the only American producer that gets a real welcome for his products is the producer of motion pictures.

## The President's Column

—By JOHN FROST

### Organization Work

At its quarterly meeting at Frankfort, March 1, the Marshall county Farmers Union made arrangements for a membership drive for the week beginning Monday, March 14.

On Friday evening, March 4, I attended the Ottawa county monthly Farmers Union meeting at Minneapolis. It was decided to put on a week's membership drive beginning Monday, March 21.

In both these counties I will assist by speaking at evening meetings of Locals and by helping each day in the farm-to-farm canvass for members and dues. We hope other county Farmers Union or Local Unions in nearby communities will plan drives or ask the state office for help.

Monday evening, March 7, Director John Fengel and I spoke at the Olsburg Local meeting. Mr. Fengel planned meetings each night of the week and daily canvassing for members.

### Praises Income Tax

At a recent widely advertised tax meeting in Topeka, an old scheme to cover up our present ineffectual tax system was given a lot of publicity. A tax expert solemnly declared that "the only way taxes can be reduced is to eliminate needless expenditures."

Under our present Kansas tax system, the intangible wealth of the state—say a third of the total wealth of the state—is practically exempt from taxation. Anyone can see that if this intangible property was taxed as other property is taxed, then the present taxpayers' burdens would be reduced a third.

That is, if our \$2,000,000,000 of tangible property is taxed at three per cent, it will raise \$60,000,000. But if the \$1,000,000,000 of intangible property was also taxed it would require a levy of only two per cent (instead of three per cent), for \$20,000,000,000 of property at two per cent also equals \$60,000,000. That "eliminating waste" is the only way to reduce taxes is clearly a misstatement, in my estimation.

The tax expert condemned "plans of shifting the burden of taxation from one group to another." Here is the bug under the chip. The rich have already shifted the tax off their intangible wealth onto the backs of the common people, by the present unfair property tax on tangible wealth only, and by the sales tax on food, fuel, clothing and the necessities of life. The unfortunate owner of an empty business building without income is taxed, under our property tax system, the same as if occupied and earning income. The farmer's land tax, under our property tax system, is the same whether he raises a good crop or whether a drought leaves him with out crop—the same in adversity as in prosperity.

If the farmers' livestock is drowned or die of disease, after assessment March 1, he pays the tax just the same as if he sold at a good price. If our taxes were raised by an income tax system instead of the present property and sales tax system, then the inequities of the present system would be righted. For under an income tax system every citizen would pay taxes in proportion to his ability to pay, rich and poor alike.

## The Cloak Room

W. P. Lambertson  
Liquor paid Unam Sam 613 million in taxes last year; tobacco, 543 million.

The Department of Agriculture appropriation amounts to a seventh of the total expense of the government. The M. D. who brought Gen. Pershing through will take a place alongside the immortal Dr. Defoe.

Plato said over two thousand years ago: Dictators seek war to perfect their dictatorship.

Just after Cunningham and San Romani broke the one mile flat track record in Baltimore, a colleague from Georgia raised up and shouted at me, "They run better than London!"

The five women Members of the House spoke in a row, Thursday, opposing the present cosmetics tax. The men asserted their rights and defeated the proposed reduction.

The best mule story is in the TVA. They spent \$2080 looking for one with the right bray, then paid \$2500 for his choice. He didn't suit so they sold him for \$300 to a farmer. That was redistributing wealth.

Rep. Bernard, at the soldier banquet, after buoyantly singing the national anthem of Italy in Italian, and the Marseillaise in French, then fell down trying to tell a story in English because he was difficult to understand.

There were shipped into this country last year 36 million dozen eggs, 8 million increase over the preceding year; imported pork last was 75 million lbs., increasing from one million in '34. We did this to keep peace with China and Poland.

The watch dog at the Treasury, observes the Washington News, has been supplanted by a poodle dog.

When President Hoover in '32 advocated a national sales tax to relieve the burden of other taxes, we hadn't started Federal spending.

March 4 is only a memory now. It used to stand for so much. It renews an anniversary for 144 years of democracy and is now fifth milestone of the transition.

The Republicans of the House are well fixed for the coming campaign. They have a Case, Cole, Mason, Fish, Church, Lord, King, Rich, Rockefeller, White, Hope, Gamble,

## You Should Know Why You Join the Farmers Union Co-op

Tom Hall of Jobbing Association Explains Some Benefits of Co-op Marketing and Purchasing

Here are some questions frequently asked by farmers in regard to cooperative business associations, and their answers. Preparation of this informational material is by Thos. E. Hall, head of the Service and Information department of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City.

What service do successful farmers' cooperative business organizations give the farmer that other business organizations do not attempt to give?

Farmers' cooperative business organizations are for the purpose of increasing the farmers' returns for the products he markets cooperatively and decreasing the costs of the products he purchases cooperatively. How do farmer owned cooperatives aid in getting the farmer a better price for the products marketed and purchased cooperatively?

They are organized to handle the products the farmer sells and buys at cost to the stockholder; and second, because of their competition handling charges have been greatly reduced.

### How do farmers' cooperatives

A general conscription act should not have been a part of the Naval Message. It should have been urged when war was more remote, or held back until war is here. It comes at a suspicious moment.

The essence of the Tax Bill: Where is the saturation point, meaning how far should we advance a schedule in order to raise the most money, realizing that business must be encouraged so taxes can be collected?

Jim Wadsworth said Friday, "The word 'thrift' has never been used in any public utterance of the President or his lieutenants. Rather the country has been led to believe, commencing in 1933, that the way for the Nation to get out of its economic troubles was to 'spend' itself out."

When the bids were opened on the construction of new ships for the Merchant Marine, they were 100 per cent higher than the specifications.

Any naval program now will expend estimates probably 50 per cent more than the cost of building ships for the Navy in America is three times what it is in any other country in the world. Eventual millions each will be the cost of the new battleships.

### WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS

(By C. W. H.)

Guess who said this: "Improvement in farm income cannot be obtained from effective cooperative marketing alone, but requires in addition that production be brought in line with consumer demand. There are two ways of dealing with agricultural surplus—prevent them and control them. . . . Regulation of production is fundamental to prevention of surpluses. . . . Who did you say? Wallace? No. Roosevelt? No. It from a report made to Congress by Alexander Legge, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board on December 4, 1930.

A while back Gary Cooper sat in the Senate gallery and caused a great sensation that the Senate's acceptance of the farm income report of the service crop control plan. It is amazing to watch the intent interest with which the panderers of the law makers, proving, no doubt and Barnum with understanding, that the Congress is the greatest show on earth.

Brig. General Frank T. Hines, administrator of veteran's affairs, is making a concerted effort to have all unemployed veterans seeking employment, to register with the nearest office of the U. S. Employment Service or State Employment Service during March, 1938. Such registration carries no promise of a job but assures the veteran of assistance in securing employment. Local news posts of any existing organization can furnish information as to the location of the nearest employment office.

J. Hamilton Lewis is one Senator who guards his age most jealously. His date of birth is not even given in the biographical section of the Congressional Directory. But then almost everyone knows he will be 75 this coming May.

Kansas is an active state that has never made a declaration as to whether it has gotten most fun out of the law, politics or the newspaper business.—Washington Star.

Although the surplus crop control bill totals about 100,000 words, it places no restrictions on surplus crops of wild oats. They remain for the individual to control in the sowing and reaping.

## Neighborhood Notes

### Marshall County Meeting

The first quarterly meeting of the Marshall county Farmers Union was held at Frankfort, March 1. This was a very harmonious meeting and was attended by 32 delegates and about that many visitors from Marshall and adjoining counties.

Mrs. A. D. Fitch assisted by Mrs. C. F. Teagarden and Mrs. D. C. Dexter served a very sumptuous dinner which was enjoyed by everybody present. Our state President, Brother John Frost, was the main speaker for the meeting. R. H. Mackey reported on the agricultural meeting at Manhattan. A. J. Wempe gave us a report on what had been going on at the annual meeting of the Jobbing Association at Kansas City.

Plans were made for a county-wide membership drive to be in charge of George Rombeck, Beatrice county president, and F. C. Pralle, Bremen, county secretary.

Anton Peterson, veteran member of the Washington county Farmers Union gave us a short talk which was very much enjoyed by everybody present. Come again, Brother Peterson.

Brother Embow, secretary of the Washington county Farmers Union, favored us with a short talk and in conclusion extended an invitation to the members of the Marshall County Farmers Union to attend their meeting to be held at Washington, March 23.

The following resolutions were adopted: "We, your committee, are decided that the Taxpayers League of Marshall county should have a committee in each township whose duties it is to investigate the tax problems of their respective townships and report at the county meeting of the taxpayers."

"We are in favor of strict neutrality in regard to foreign wars."

"We also are very decidedly opposed to a wholesale reduction of production at home and at the same time permitting large importation of farm products to the country."

"We are very decidedly opposed to the farm reduction program except those parts relating to the soil conservation program."

Members of the resolution committee were John I. Tommer, W. J. Cockrell, Alf Morton and Charles Musil. Our next meeting will be held at Blue Rapids on June 7.

F. C. Pralle, Secretary.

The Washington Local No. 1680 met February 25. The president read a letter sent the Local by Miss Cowger in regard to dues, getting new members, etc., which was discussed in full.

There was election of officers and the following were elected: president, J. L. Lowe; vice president, Frank Conner; secretary-treasurer, Willis Phillips.

He was moved and seconded for the dues of each member be taken out of the treasury. It was voted on and carried.

Mrs. L. L. Duffett, Reporter.

### In Washington Co.

The first quarterly meeting of the Washington County Farmers Union convened in the city hall in Washington, March 23, at 10 o'clock. There will be a basket dinner at noon in the basement.

The recreation program will be led by Miss Alice Wilcox. Farmers Union colored motion pictures from the State Board of Agriculture will be shown.

The principal speaker will be George Hegge, manager of the Aurora, Neb., branch of the Nebraska Farmers Union. He will be followed by Bernard Reopke, president of the Washington county Co-operative Council.

Anton Peterson will acquaint you with the new proposed wheel calendar and other questions of interest to the Farmers Union.

There will be entertainment and music. Singing by Tammy Rogers and Barnes. Everybody invited to come and co-operate with the Farmers Union. Learn our principles and purposes. Visitors from other counties are invited to attend.

Ernest Benne, Pres.

Dan H. Combrow, Sec.

Leonardville, Kans.

March 8, 1938.

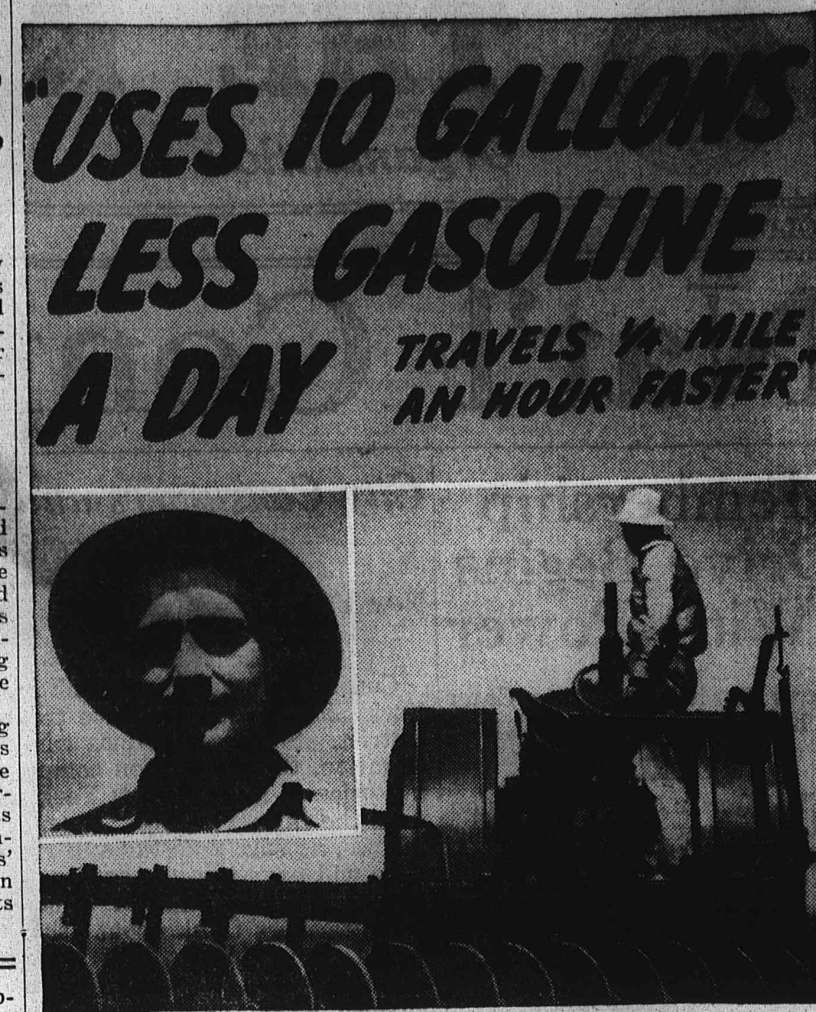
The following resolutions were adopted at the first quarterly meeting of the Riley County Farmers Union, No. 45, at the Walsburg school-house, March 5.

1. Whereas, Congressman Ed H. Rees spoke and voted against the new Farm Bill. Therefore, be it resolved that we express our thanks to Congressman Rees.

2. We urge that Representative Binkert's Bill No. 8585 which provides that the sole power to issue money and regulate the value thereof, to restore full employment and production, to prevent inflation and depression and to provide a stable currency, be restored to Congress.

3. We deplore political football and selfish propaganda which prevents satisfactory legislation for our aged people. We urge that our county commissioners administer the law in as broad and humane manner as possible.

Gust Larson, Secretary.



GETS 2½ MILES MORE every 10-hour day out of his high compression tractor. Because of side-by-side test in the same field, Florian Polcyn, Gorham, Kansas, found out just how much better a high compression tractor is.

## IN THE SAME KANSAS WHEATFIELD, PULLING THE SAME LOAD, FLORIAN POLCYN'S HIGH COMPRESSION TRACTOR BEATS TWO LOW COMPRESSION TRACTORS

BECAUSE the Polcyn Brothers of Gorham, Kansas, use three tractors to work 1300 acres, they have had a unique opportunity to test the merits of high compression and low compression tractors in the same field. Says Florian (Mike) Polcyn:

"We burn regular-grade gasoline in all of them. Our new high compression Minneapolis-Moline tractor uses 10 gallons less a day than either of the other two tractors, and it will gain a quarter of a mile in an hour, plowing in the same field. In the course of a 10-hour day, the new high compression tractor actually goes 2½ miles farther."

"This saving in gasoline and gain in additional distance holds good whether we are plowing with a nine-foot one-way plow, or plowing with a five-bottom moldboard plow."

To get added power from your tractor, ask your dealer or write your manufacturer today about getting high compression ("altitude") pistons or cylinder head to change it over to high compression. Easier yet, see that your next tractor has high compression pistons or cylinder head, which most manufacturers offer at no additional cost.

### SEND FOR FREE 24-PAGE BOOKLET

Write today for FREE illustrated 24-page booklet, "How To Get More Tractor Power." It tells you: How To Reduce Tractor Costs. Why Some Fuels Produce More Power. How High Compression Works. How To Do More Work In The Same Time. Send a penny postcard now to Dept. T-35, Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y., manufacturers of anti-knock fluids for premium and regular-grade gasoline.

## It pays to buy GOOD GASOLINE FOR CARS, TRUCKS AND TRACTORS

## What They Say—

### Competition Exists

Barnard, Kansas.  
Enclosed is a resolution adopted by the Mitchell County Cooperative Council.

Nine cooperatives and farm organizations were represented at the meeting.

J. R. Wear, Sec.

Mitchell Co. Council.

Resolution—We, the Cooperative Council of Mitchell County, being vitally interested in the success of both the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and the Consumers Cooperative Association, hereby resolve that it is the cause of cooperation in our territory. We, therefore, demand that action be taken resulting in cooperation rather than competition. A copy of this resolution is being sent to the manager of each of the above organizations, also to be submitted for publication in the State Farmers Union paper and the Cooperative Consumer.

Committee: Chas. J. Seidel, J. H. Houghton, Everett Williams.

Adopted February 28, 1938.

### Bindweeds

One topic that in following months will be discussed and also cussed by landowners is the Kansas State bindweed law. I think it is a good law, but was passed 15 years too late. What we—small patches then are acres now.

Another reason is that a good many of us farmers are in a financial situation where we are not able to stand the expense. In a favorable year will crop the damage from bindweed will not be noticeable, but in a year with not enough rainfall I have seen a damage of 75 per cent.

An angle that is a puzzle is that the bindweeds in our wild grass pasture in most of our pastures there is plenty of rock and the ground lies rough. When the bindweeds are killed and also the grass, what will there be left for pasture?

In 1918 I treated some patches with gasoline, with kerosene, and with cranks. The results were zero. In 1920 I purchased a carload of salt and sowed it on patches of bindweed. The salt did two things: it killed the weeds; also the soil for eight or ten

(continued on page 4)







## World Trade Is Enduring Peace Force

Secretary of War Woodring Says National Defense Includes Maintenance of Cordial Foreign Business Relations

As a force for peace the administration's reciprocal trade program surpasses the rearmament program now being considered in Congress, declared Harry H. Woodring, secretary of war, in an address to the Chicago Commercial Club, March 9.

"Our national defense is not confined to our military and naval establishments. A major factor in the preservation of peace and security is the maintenance of cordial business relations with all the world," he said.

"World trade, supplementing domestic commerce, offers a means to raise the standard of living throughout the world to a level that will discourage international rivalries and imperialistic aggression.

"Economic distress quickly translates itself into social instability and political unrest," he said. "It opens the way for the demagogue and the agitator, foments internal strife and frequently leads to the rise of tyrannical dictatorships. It breeds international friction, fear, envy and resentment and destroys the foundations of world peace."

**Against Trade Barriers**

"Viewing the world scene, I am deeply convinced that the removal of excessive trade barriers and the restoration of normal processes of international commerce offer the most satisfactory basis for a return to a stable structure of business, of peace, and of democratic government itself.

"As an ever-growing number of nations join with us in the determination to establish a more stable and saner international economic order," Secretary Woodring concluded, "we believe international tension will be lessened, international conflicts will be less likely to occur, and the foundations will be laid for a more enduring peace."

## Throngs Attend Big Celebration

"Farmers' Day" Is Observed in Parsons—Is 22nd Anniversary of Co-op. Association

Nearly a thousand persons from all parts of Labette county and the adjacent trade territory were in Parsons, Feb. 8, to help celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the Farmers Cooperative association at the big association plant.

The association was organized in 1916 by Harry Neath and was also its first manager. Neath is today manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association warehouse, Central and Water streets, Kansas City, Kan.

The "Farmers' Day" celebration was a big event, J. P. O'Hare, manager, said. The big elevator at the extreme north end of the plant which today extends for a block and a half, was built in 1915-16. An oil station, a new office building, a meeting hall and implement display room, as well as special rooms for storage of salt, flour, and other commodities have been added since that time to make the firm one of the largest of its kind in the entire state.

Talking pictures and chats on the upkeep and repair of farm implements by experts from the Kansas City plant of the Massey-Harris farm machinery company were on the all-day program. The association is the sole distributor in the territory of this line of implements.

O. T. Hild, member of the original board of directors, now serves as president of the association. Other officers are E. S. Volmer, secretary, and C. C. Wilson, L. B. Craig and C. F. Breneman, directors.

## PREVENT ONION MILK

If Garlic Weeds Are In Hay, Feeding Should Be Immediately After Milking

When dairy cows have access to leeks, wild onions, or garlic pastures, or if such weeds are contained in the hay, very objectionable flavors in the milk, cream, and butter will likely be produced.

Where impossible to keep cows entirely off the onion-infested pastures, remove cows from pastures as long as possible before milking, keeping in mind that the longer the interval between removing the cows and milking, the less the intensity of the onion flavor.

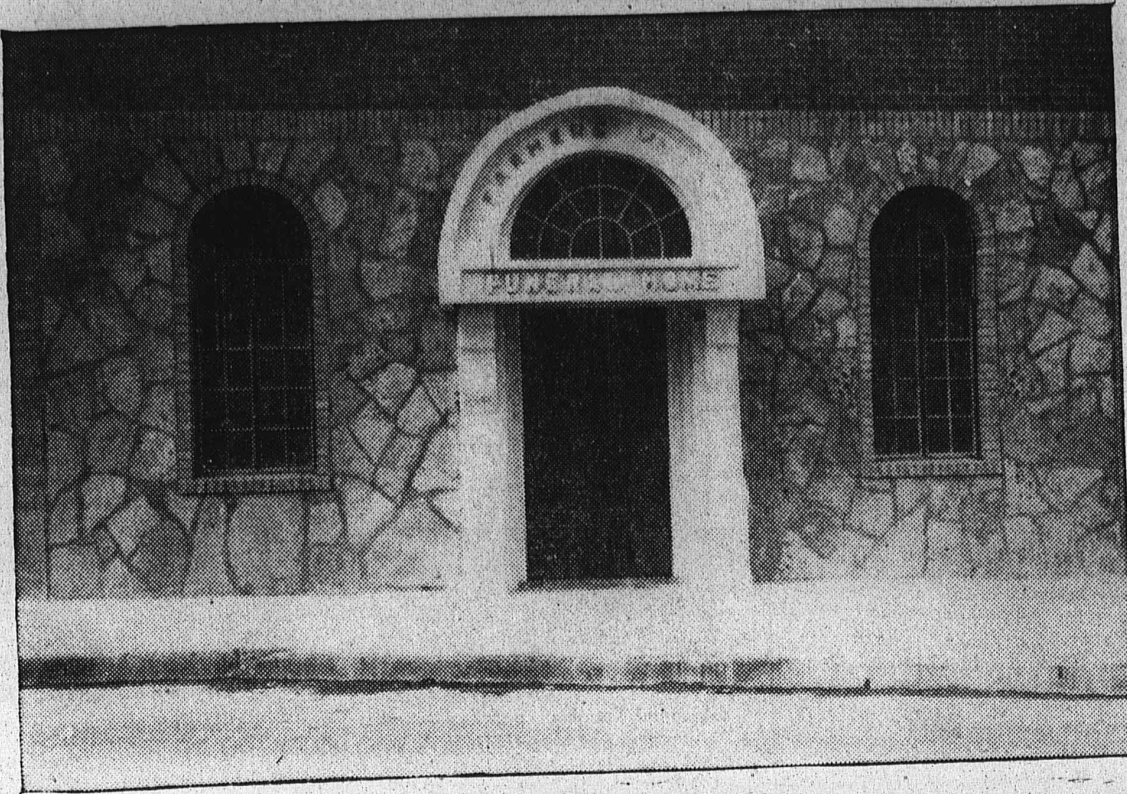
Difficulty is seldom experienced if dairy cows are grazed on pastures only two or three hours immediately after milking and then kept in a clean pasture or paddock five or six hours before the next milking. If hay containing onions must be fed, feed it immediately after milking; under no circumstances before milking.

Both wild onions and garlic reproduce underground during the winter. The farmer can help rid his farm of the pests by plowing shallow late in the fall, thus exposing the onions in the winter, and then plowing or disking well in the early spring. Do not permit the onions or garlic plants to make any top growth during March or April.

## Choose School Carefully

The public should not be misled by promises of Government positions by so-called "civil-service schools," their agents or their advertisements, warns the United States Civil Service Commission. No promise is able to fulfill any such promises. The public is also warned against schools or agents that would lead one to believe that they represent the Government or are connected with the Government in any way, or that give assurance of success in passing civil-service examinations in passing the completion of their course. Extravagant claims of this type are bringing some such schools under Government investigation.

## Farmers Union Funeral Home



With now more than 50,000 members, the Farmers Union Funeral association, Jonesboro, Arkansas, has made spectacular progress during the last several years. The association moved into its new home, pictured above, last fall.

"This club was started about seven years ago," writes Leland E. Taylor, funeral director. "At the time of the start we were limited strictly to Union members. However, as other funeral homes became interested in the burial club plan, it was evident we also were going to have to go into it extensively, which we did.

"At first we ran the club from the store until it seemed we could no longer do so, therefore the building seemed above.

"We are not casket peddling, but we have our own professional service men, automobiles, and all other equipment, to the extent we are now one of the most modern funeral homes in the state, doing a volume of

business that is exceeded by only two or three firms in the state.

"Our club is on the assessment plan, which is prevalent in our state. All funeral directors have the burial club. Funeral directors who did not have a club here fought it to a dying finish, but were defeated. Other state funeral directors who did not care for the clubs got together and passed laws forbidding the operation of the clubs before their debut in other sections.

"They did this strictly from a selfish motive and not because the burial club is any sort of a scheme. It is legitimate, fair, and conducted on an honest, sound basis. It has been the salvation of thousands of our people in time of distress. Lawyers, doctors, and men from all walks of life are availing themselves of the safe, secure method of providing decent burial for their loved ones."

## AAA Announces 1938 Corn State Allotments

Kansas Marked For 2,108,602 Acres in 27 Counties—A Part of New Farm Program

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced the 1938 State corn acreage allotments for the commercial corn producing area recently designated as 566 counties in 12 States. The allotments for the area total 40,491,279 acres.

The allotments to counties in the commercial corn area by States are: 7,348,206 acres for the 102 counties in Illinois; 3,456,213 acres for 77 counties in Indiana; 9,249,259 acres for the 99 counties in Iowa; 2,108,602 acres for 27 counties in Kansas; 150,390 acres for 4 counties in Kentucky; 223,791 acres for 5 counties in Michigan; 3,319,803 acres for 45 counties in Minnesota; 3,267,088 acres for 63 counties in Missouri; 6,757,354 acres for 64 counties in Nebraska; 2,521,779 acres for 57 counties in Ohio; 1,635,794 acres for 17 counties in South Dakota; and 452,810 acres for 6 counties in Wisconsin.

Iowa and Illinois are the only States in which all counties are included in the commercial corn area.

Under the 1938 AAA Farm Program corn acreage allotments will be set for individual farms in the commercial corn producing area. Under the allotments, with which compliance is voluntary, farmers can promote stability of corn supplies for export and domestic consumption. Farmers who do not exceed their acreage allotments and who fulfill soil conservation requirements in the AAA Farm Program will receive payments and will be eligible for corn loans next fall.

## Work for Committees

The State allotment for corn acreage will be apportioned through the State AAA committees among the counties included in the commercial corn area. The county allotments will be determined on the basis of production in the preceding 10 years, taking into account acreage diverted under AAA programs, abnormal weather conditions, and trends in acreage.

Individual farm allotments will be apportioned from the county allotments through the county and township committees. Apportionment will be made on the basis of tillable acreage, crop rotation practices, types of soil, and topography.

AAA officials said that greater stability of corn prices and livestock production is the aim of the Ever-Normal Granary features for corn. Normal Granary features for corn made possible under the AAA Farm Program. Withholding surplus corn in farm storage under loans will prevent over-expansion of livestock production. Increasing the carryover of corn to approximately 350,000,000 bushels, nearly double the average, will make larger supplies of corn available to maintain livestock production in years when corn crops are damaged by poor growing weather.

The national goal for corn acreage under the 1938 AAA Farm Program is 94,000,000 to 97,000,000 acres, including the 40,491,279 for the commercial corn area and anticipating the usual corn acreage outside the commercial area.

## Laude Trade Agreement

Congratulations on the United States-Czechoslovakia trade agreement which he termed a "reasonable job" of "Yankee trading" were telegraphed Secretary Hull by W. W. Waymack, economic policy committee chairman, March 9.

He said in a statement, "concessions we have obtained on agricultural products, including lard, wheat, tobacco, apples and prunes, are a step toward recovery of part at least of our former export markets for farm products."

Steel rail now in general use on the railroads is 39 feet long, which is a length well adapted for transportation on a freight car.

## NEW DEBT RULING

Frazier-Lemke Moratorium Does Not Apply When Farmer Is Hopelessly Insolvent

If a farmer is hopelessly insolvent, or it appears there is no reasonable expectation he can rehabilitate himself, proceedings under the Frazier-Lemke debt moratorium act do not apply, it was ruled in the federal court at Fargo, N. D., March 8, by Judges Gunnar H. Nordby and Matthew M. Joyce.

The debtor could not force the mortgagee to scale down his debts nor to accept an appraised value lower than the face of the mortgage, the court held.

"The lien of the mortgage is wholly unimpaired, regardless of the deflation in farm values," the court held.

Herbert Hoover believes more strongly than ever in the principles of democracy after conservation with German and other European leaders. It is reported from Berlin. "I am even more reinforced in my belief that the progress of America rests in the principles of intellectual liberty and spiritual freedom," he said. "A system of free economy regulated to prevent abuse and popular government."

## WHAT THEY SAY

(continued from page 2)

There are spots yet that will not grow anything.

Give Two Don'ts

Then I cultivated a patch of one acre for two years with a V-shaped blade hung on a riding lister-frame. The third year it was plowed four times, and sown to wheat. When the wheat was harvested it was three times as good as the rest of the field.

Have had good results in using Sodium Chlorate. Two pounds to the square rod, sprayed on, has killed small patches while a large and older patch took seven pounds.

Under certain conditions there is danger of fire from the use of Chlorate, but if one will carefully follow the directions in a pamphlet you can get from your county agent, I think it is perfectly safe. Two don'ts: do not use salt if you expect to farm the ground; and if you have many bindweeds, do not expect to get rid of them in two years.

L. H. Rowe, Marysville, Kan.

## FARM RELIEF BY CHEMICAL

RESEARCH MAKES HEADWAY

(continued from page 1)

straw can be converted into tar, illuminating gas, acetic acid, methanol, xylene, furfural, ozalac acid.

"Present the farm problem thus and we have a high degree of comfort in the New York Times, 'that the government did not see fit to divert some of the billions spent on relief and public works for research. What might not have been done since 1930!'"

## Proof in Texas

J. L. Heid, chemist for the federal citrus by-products laboratory between Mercedes and Weslaco, reports that \$1,000,000 would be paid citrus growers in the lower Rio Grande valley this year for grape-fruit used in valley canneries.

Citing this as an example of what research can do for agriculture in finding new uses for crops, Heid said that only \$10,000 was paid the first year of the commercial canning industry's operation in the valley, 1932-33. But the total increased during each season, amounting to \$70,000 in 1933-34, \$240,000 in 1934-35 and \$700,000 in 1935-37.

The laboratory is constantly at work in other lines, Mr. Heid said, and has recently helped develop a process for making wine from citrus and for making an excellent livestock feed from discarded fruit peels by an intricate dehydrating process.

Standing on the toes is supposed to be a good way to keep from getting flat feet, and keeping on the toes is also a good way to keep from getting flat broke. —Wichita Democrat.

ing abundance. The place of soil conservation in this program is vital. "The national acreage goals provide for balanced abundance. They encourage planning for all domestic, export and carry-over needs, but not so much as to bring back the excesses of 1932. Parceled out among the individual farmers, these goals encourage good land use, instead of waste and depletion of the soil.

## Provides Commodity Loans

"The commodity loans are available on corn, wheat and cotton whenever large supplies threaten farmers with price collapse. The loans are to be high enough to make impossible a return of prices like those of 1932, but not so high as in any ordinary situation will prevent free movement of export crops into foreign markets. The loans will advance farmers the money they need to hold supplies off the market in times of unusually large production.

"Marketing quotas can be used. But for food and feed, they are available only in emergency. When supplies mount higher and higher, and the Ever Normal Granary overflows; when any government investment in loans is threatened; and when the future of the farm program is endangered, then the quotas can be placed in effect. But remember that always there is one more important condition.

"The quotas can never be used unless they are approved by two-thirds of the producers voting in a referendum. If the quotas are opposed by more than one-third of these voters, there will be no quotas and the government will not offer loans.

"Crop insurance for wheat, beginning with the 1939 crop, will offer wheat farmers protection at cost against losses of yield due to drought, flood, hail, insects or disease. The premiums will be held in storage in the future of the farm program reserve supply and be used to pay farmers for losses in bad years."

## CITY CONSUMERS AND FARMERS HAVE PRICE WAR

(continued from page 1)

ketting schemes because consumers have no voice on the marketing boards, because some of their quota restrictions limit the growth of consumer enterprises, and because they have caused some increase in food prices.

"Farmers, on the other hand, have voted overwhelmingly for continuation of the marketing schemes whenever occasion arose, and favor keeping them as a permanent feature of British marketing.

"There is relatively little cooperative marketing of farm products in England and Scotland. Farmers seem to regard the marketing schemes as a practical and acceptable substitute for cooperative marketing.

**Compete With Farmers**

"The theoretical objective of English and Scottish cooperatives is ownership and operation of all facilities for producing consumer goods, including farm land. They believe that the consumer cooperatives should own processing plants, and have carried out this policy even to the extent of going into active competition with the plants of farm cooperatives. "While boasting that they pay more than the going rate for labor, consumer cooperatives do not extend this policy to the purchase of farm products. Scottish cooperatives, as the largest buyers of cattle, sheep, and eggs in Scotland, determine prices at local markets on the basis of paying 'what we have to and no more.'"

"The C. W. S. has aroused dissatisfaction among the farmers in Wales because of its close buying of livestock and poultry. . . .

"Much consumer cooperative opinion in England and Scotland holds that farm marketing cooperatives are not real cooperation, but merely a 'modified capitalism.' Some years ago the English Cooperative Wholesale Society acquired from 80 to 100 creameries in Ireland, disregarding the farmers' cooperative movement there, according to Irish farm cooperatives. . . .

"The C. W. S. duplicated facilities wastefully. It operated these creameries solely in the interest of its own membership. It paid as little as possible for milk, often less than the price at private creameries. This situation was only ended by legislation which forced the C. W. S. to sell its creameries to the Irish government, which in turn closed some and turned others over to Irish farm cooperatives. . . .

"The Scottish Wholesale operates a large dairy farm, supplying milk for its Glasgow trade. The Ulster Farmers' Union objects to S. C. W. S. ownership of creameries there, believing that processing should be in the hands of the producers."

## We Manufacture--

Farmers Union Standard

Accounting Forms

Approved By Farmers Union

Auditing Association

Grain Checks, Scale Tickets

Stationery

Office Equipment Printing

the CONSOLIDATED

printing and stationery co.

SALINA - KANSAS

## Price List of Vaccines and Serums

CATTLE

Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection.	53c
Money back guarantee, per dose	74c
Blackleg Bacterin, Life protection in 100 dose lots, per dose	74c
Pink eye Bacterin, For prevention and treatment.	74c
100 dose lots, per dose	1.00
Mastitis Bacterin (gargol), 10 doses	1.00
Calf Scours Bacterin, 10 doses	1.00
Branding Iron—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron	1.00
Branding Iron, 8 inch bronze letter	1.00
Special brands \$3.00 each.	
De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head	1.00
Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or castration and on screw worms. Per gallon	3.00
Syringes (Heavy Duty), Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size	2.00
Two Needles, 2EX, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for	50

## HOGS

Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 ccs	.75
Virus, 100 ccs	1.65
Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Flu," swine plague, hemorrhagic Septemia, Para-typhoid, etc., per dose	.08
Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 50 with instruments	3.50
Cresol Dip Disinfectant, per gallon	1.00

## HORSES

Equine Influenza Bacterin—distemper, influenza, shipping fever, 10 doses	1.25
Equine Polyvalent Bacterin—for abscessed infections, fistulous withers, etc. 10 doses	\$1.25
Colic Capsule for horses—indicated in colic and gastric indigestion. 3 in box	1.00
Purgative Capsules for horses. Rapid. Dependable. 3 in box	1.00
Daling Gun, Brass, heavy nickled. For giving capsules to horses and cattle. Only	2.00

## POULTRY

"Big Pay" mineral. For all livestock and poultry 100 pound bag. (5 bags \$20.00)	\$4.25
Poultry Antiseptic Tablets. 100 tablets makes 100 gallons drinking water, box	1.00
Respirators. Used in lung type poultry diseases. 100 tablets to box	1.50
Poultry Worm Tablets, adult size, per dose	1.00
We Sell Results—At Reasonable Prices—That's What You Want. Direct Orders, with remittance, to	

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51

SALINA, KANSAS

Phone 947

Plan New Processing Tax

Senator Pope of Idaho, Democrat, author of the Administration's farm program, reports he is drafting a new system of processing taxes designed to obtain 200 million dollars annually.

Fifteen new streamlined or high-speed passenger trains were installed in service in 1937.

## Classified Ads

COOMS ROP LEHORN. Real Big-Type Stock. World Record ROP Hen, 355 Eggs averaging 25 ounces per dozen. 1937 Official Average 255 Eggs, Texas Contest. Baby Chicks with all-round quality—Union Farmers will appreciate. Honestly represented. Consistently produced. Reasonable prices. Free Catalog, Coombs and Son, Box 14, Serwick, Kansas

BARON KOURCH new Health Books and Formulas will remove the causes of all your diseases. Send 10c for booklet today. Box 1506, Decatur, Alabama.

FREE CATALOG—Frostproof, Certified, Field-Grown Cabbage and Onion Plants. Also Tomato, Pepper, Sweet Potato, Eggplant, Cauliflower, and other plants. Special offers. Write today. Union Plant Co., Texarkana, Ark. 5-28

WANTED—A second hand 5 or 6 bushel Richardson-Automatic scale in good condition. Farmers Grain & Livestock Company, Waterville, Kan. 4-7

## For Better Live Stock Sales

ship to

"Your Own Firm"

The Farmers Union

Kansas City - Wichita - Parsons

## LOCAL SUPPLIES

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

Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing.	
Application Cards, 20 for	5c
Constitution	5c
Credentialed Blanks, 10 for	5c
Demit Blanks, 15 for	10c
Local Sec. Receipt Book	25c
Farmers Union Watch Pbk.	50c
Farmers Union Button	25c
F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen	10c
Farmers Union Song Book	20c
Business Manual	5c
Delinquency Notices (100)	25c
Secretary's Minute Book	50c
Book of Poems, (Kinney)	25c
Above, lots of 10 or more	20c
Above, lots of 100, each	15c
Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson)	75c

WRITE TO

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51

Salina, Kansas

PACKED WITH

# VALUE FROM TOP

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