



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXIX

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1936

NUMBER 8

## Impact of Technology

Remarks by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, At the Centennial Celebration of the City of Council Bluffs, Iowa, August 11, 1936, at 2:30 p. m., C. S. T.

I am glad to be able to take part in this centennial celebration both because it brings me back to Iowa and because it permits me to join in congratulating the city of Council Bluffs. I cannot claim residence here, but I can and do claim a neighborhood pride in your history and accomplishments. On occasions such as this we naturally contrast the present with the past. In putting 1936 alongside 1836, some people think the advantage would lie with 1836, though they do not seem the material comforts of 1936. Others, while rejoicing in our material progress since 1836, refuse to admit that our social and economic problems have changed since then, or can possibly require solutions that were not known and approved in 1836. Their loyalty to the 19th Century is so complete that I fear they are in for some very uncomfortable moments in the remainder of the 20th Century.

The source of their discomfort will be found in that one group of forces which more than any other is responsible for the way in which 1936 differs from 1836. I mean the forces of technology, of science and the machine. They have been changing our environment and our social and economic problems at an increasing rate of speed; the change to continue at still higher rates of speed. If our social and economic machinery had changed at equivalent rates of speed during the past century, our social and economic problems would be less acute today. But because the attitudes and prejudices of the 19th Century still dominate the minds of many, we still have to chase a 20th Century airplane in a 19th century house and buggy.

As everyone in this audience knows, the forces of technology have been particularly active in agriculture. The difficulty is that the sort of change that is being made at least as many problems as they have solved. That is why we have to concern ourselves with the impact of technology on agriculture even in the midst of a political campaign.

If you believe that concentration of land ownership is a threat to our cherished American traditions, if you are concerned about the extent of tenancy and absentee landlordism in our best farming regions; or if the intensive commercialization of American agriculture seems to you at best a mixed blessing, you must of necessity look critically at the compulsion behind these trends. Much of that compulsion comes from the impersonal forces of technology—new inventions, new machines, new crop varieties, new productive and distributive processes.

To a large extent the kind of agriculture we wish to have in the United States of tomorrow depends upon the forces of technology, and how we propose to let them operate. It is not merely a question of how much corn, wheat, and cotton we can produce or ought to produce, or a question of how to preserve and enlarge the economic opportunities of the great mass of farmers.

The droughts of 1930, 1934 and of 1936 have convinced the operation of these technological forces, but certainly have not stopped them. It is safe to assume that they will be full swing during the next five or ten years, as they were in the decades of the Twenties. Once again they may bring us a new era of surpluses, change as that thought seems today in the wake of the worst drought in our history; and again they will show us closer and closer to the day when we must either control them or be controlled by them.

Ask the average city person about the contributions of science and the machine during the past century and he will at once mention the radio and the airplane, the automobile and the telephone, perhaps mass production in industry. He will usually be unaware of the impact of technology upon agriculture, though his very existence in the city has depended upon it.

The fact is that agriculture has kept pace with industry to an astonishing degree. Between 1910 and 1930, output per worker increased 39 percent in manufacturing and 41 percent in agriculture. In the five years between 1922 and 1926, one of the most remarkable periods in agricultural history, agricultural production increased 27 percent, while crop acreage remained stationary and the amount of labor in agriculture actually decreased.

For a long-range contrast, put 1936 against 1787, the year that Constitution was framed. Then it took 19 persons living on farms to produce enough for themselves and for one person in town. Today 19 persons on farms can produce enough for themselves and for 66 living in town. This is a shift of greater magnitude than took place in the 10,000 years previous to 1778. We are not yet fully aware of its meaning. Our minds and bodies traditions and customs have been shaped by thousands of years of the most difficult hand-to-hand struggle with the forces of nature. It is a heart-breaking job to plow an acre of wheat with primitive tools. It is a back-breaking job to harvest the wheat of that acre, and it is a long and disagreeable task to flail out a bushel of wheat from the straw. Each grain of wheat represented a drop of sweat. The man who

produced it had come into the most intimate physical contact with the soil. In 1778 nine out of ten people in the United States knew exactly what it meant to sweat in the fields and to watch for the rain which was long in coming. Even the people in town were close to the fields. Most of them had their gardens, nearly all of them kept a cow and a pig or two. With few roads and uncertain transportation, agriculture was in truth a local matter.

During the first 100 years of our national existence, agriculture dominated our national life. Our most dramatic activity was occupying new lands. The great contribution of finance and industry was to build the roads, the railroads and the machinery necessary to enable farmers to occupy new lands. As a result of these forces of change, the efficiency of the average farmer during our first 100 years increased probably more than five-fold. During the past 50 years his efficiency has about doubled. And it is possible again to double the efficiency of the average farmer in the United States, probably in much less than 50 years, but this cannot take place as long as we have urban unemployment of such a nature as to force unemployed persons unfamiliar with farming back on the land.

In a thousand ways science and the machine conspire to help us produce more per hour of man-labor. A crop rotation which enriches the soil, means more corn per acre; a new corn variety with 10 bushels, or which cuts down losses from disease, insects, or bad weather; a machine which plows, cultivates, or harvests more efficiently; a size of field and farm which is best adapted to the new machines and practices—things which can be easily added up to smaller land and labor requirements, probably larger but fewer farms, greater demand for outside capital, perhaps absentee landlordism, more tenancy, and more production for market.

Efficiencies of this sort make it possible between the end of the World War and the beginning of the depression to increase milk production 35 to 40 percent with only a percentage increase in dairy cow numbers; to increase pork and lard production 18 percent with 9 percent fewer hogs.

We can do still better. In the not too distant future I believe we can have a strain of hogs whose inheritance can be controlled so that their offspring will average a hundred pounds of grain from 330 pounds of feed instead of the present 400.

If the Corn Belt were being run by a great corporation, say the AT&T, within 20 years it probably would be producing the present supply of pork and lard with half as much man-labor as at present, with 35 million instead of the present 50 million acres in corn, and with probably half as many farms and as many people living on farms. That is the possibility of efficiency and commercialization pressed to the extreme. May the day of impersonal corporate dominance of a completely efficient and commercialized agriculture never come!

Yes the gains of science and the machine are obvious. But there is a question as to the distribution of these gains, and there is another question as to the social costs of technological progress.

Both in agriculture and in industry some of the gains in efficiency have come at the expense of the worker in the form of higher living standards. In England in the Middle Ages it took the value of several days of city labor to buy a bushel of wheat. By 1840 in the United States, it required six hours of city labor on the average to buy a bushel of wheat, but by 1930 the ratio had been reduced to 1.3 hours. In this country during the past 100 years the increase in efficiency of both farm and city labor has been astounding. Now it's time to begin thinking about a just distribution of those gains.

More of the gains of agricultural technology have accrued to industry and to the consumer than to the farmer. Within agriculture, except in times of severe depression, more of the gains have accrued to the larger and wealthier commercial farmer than to the man with a relatively poor land. As a rule the wealthiest farmer is in a better position to utilize the up-to-date information from the agricultural colleges and the Department of Agriculture. As agricultural science progresses, the opportunities for the profitable employment of capital in agriculture increase. The result is to favor the land owner as against the tenant, the man with capital as against the man without capital.

But now a new tendency is operating. Now we see the impact of science and machine favoring the application of the corporate form of organization to those areas where the wealthier commercial farmers have hitherto been supreme.

The impact of technology, if uncontrolled, would in time produce a centralized commercial agriculture in large mechanized units financed by capital from the cities. The independent family-sized farm would have the severest sort of competition, might perhaps fatal competition, it might

have no choice but to withdraw from commercial agriculture and become relatively self-sufficient—as the lower income half of our farms now are.

Thus the same technology which can give us such highly efficient commercial farms, can at the same time give us a peasantry. As I understand it, a peasant is essentially one who works long hours on his own land more or less inefficiently, producing most of what he consumes, selling little and buying little. Under tenancy the farmer might sell 10 percent of what he produces and buy 10 percent of what he consumes; at the end of the agricultural season, the highly commercialized, mechanized end, the men or the corporation own the land might sell 95 percent of what they produced and buy from others 95 percent of what they consumed.

The trend away from the family-sized farm, owned by the man who operates it, has gone far enough to demand attention and action. Tenancy has steadily increased in the most favored farming areas, with Iowa well up in the list, followed closely by Nebraska, South Dakota, Illinois, and Kansas. In the states between 40 and 50 percent of the farms are occupied by tenants. In Iowa 10 percent of the farms are owned by corporations. In Montana 14 percent of the land is so owned, and of the 42 percent owned by private individuals (continued on page 4)

## FARM RAISED BOYS IN KANSAS HAVE A BRIGHTER FUTURE

"This year Kansas has about seven thousand farm raised young men coming of age," said Dudley Doolittle, general agent of the Farm Credit Administration of Wichita, in answering a question as to the present opportunities for farm boys. "I should say these young men have better opportunity for success in agriculture than any previous group in 25 years."

"First, these young men have come from 15 years of age to 21, through a period in which more close figuring, hard work, thrift and fortitude has been practiced on Kansas farms than for any like period in my lifetime. Second, they have had better training in practical agriculture—thanks to the attention and cooperation farmers are giving to agricultural extension, 4-H Club work and vocational agriculture teaching in the schools—than any previous group."

"Third, the definite provisions developed through the Federal Land Banks—one of which is a part of our Farm Credit Administration—has helped in the financing of a farm purchase a possibility in hundreds of cases, where, until recently it would have been impossible."

"Fourth, the low price of farm lands, the lowering of interest rates, the established facilities for cooperative financing of farm operations, the more adequate prices for farm products and the system being developed to avoid price-disturbing runs and slumps in farm marketing have reduced the list of uncertainties and handicaps under which farming formerly had to carry on."

"It is not good policy to paint opportunity in brighter colors than conditions warrant, but I believe the young farm men of today are keeping themselves informed and will weigh with judgment the various services for which I have made mention. This office is only too glad to go further into details and it is my hope that every interested young person or parent will write the Information Agent of the Farm Credit Administration of Wichita for such details."

MRS. JOHN TROMBLE

We are sorry to announce in this issue the death of Mrs. John Tromble, widow of John Tromble who was perhaps the best loved and most respected leader that Kansas Farmers ever had. After the death of Mr. Tromble Mrs. Tromble was not much seen in public, but to all her friends she was the same, always patient, always helpful. She will be sorely missed by those who knew her. We express the sympathy of the whole Farmers Union membership to the bereaved family.

Below we reprint the obituary as it appeared in the Salina Journal:

Mrs. Nettie Tromble, 69, died at 9:40 o'clock August 13 at her home, 124 West Minneapolis avenue, of carcinoma. The body was taken to the Ryan-Smith Mortuary and remained there until Friday noon, when it was taken to the family home for burial. The services were held Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock at the First Christian church, with Rev. L. A. Brumbaugh in charge. Interment was in Memorial Park.

Mrs. Tromble was born at Avoca, Neb., but had lived in Salina for the past 15 years. Her husband, John Tromble, for a time president of the Kansas Farmers Union, died in 1927. There is a son, Frank Tromble, and a daughter, Mrs. Ada Dodd, and three grandchildren, all of Salina. A brother, George Harshman, lives at Brandon, Neb. There are five sisters, Mrs. Mimi Doty, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Mrs. J. G. St. John, Nebraska; Mrs. Barer Ingerson, Lodge Pole, Neb.; and Mrs. Celia Gilbert, Wichita.

## LEGAL ASPECTS OF COMMISSION CO-OP. CONTROL

Rural electric service cooperatives promise to be the major instrumentalities through which the farms of America are to receive light and power under the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936. The question immediately arises as to the relationship of such cooperatives to the various State public service commissions. Are they subject to commission control? If so, to what extent? These questions will be considered below.

Six States have recently enacted laws authorizing the formation of rural electric membership corporations for the purpose of promoting and encouraging the fullest possible use of electric energy in rural areas. These corporations are commonly called Electric Membership Corporations. They are subject to the jurisdiction of the public service commissions in those States where they have been created in these new laws.

In Indiana and Virginia cooperatives formed under the new laws are expressly subject to the jurisdiction of the respective commissions. The Tennessee Statute expressly exempts such associations from any form of regulation by the Tennessee Railroad and Public Utilities Commission. The Mississippi Railroad Commission does not have jurisdiction of electric rates and services so the new law authorizing the formation of Electric Power Associations is silent on the subject.

The new Alabama Act requires the consent of the Public Works Board of Alabama, or in the event no such body is in existence at the time, the Alabama Public Service Commission, to the issuance of bonds or obligations by corporations formed under the act.

The North Carolina Electric Membership Corporation Act provides that sponsors of proposed corporations must first obtain the approval of the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority. The law is silent on the question of the regulation of the rates and services of such corporations by the North Carolina Utilities Commission, but it does mention that it will assume such jurisdiction.

It will be seen from the above examination of the new types of laws on rural electric cooperatives that no express legislative policy on the subject of commission control has been established.

A study of constitutional and statutory provisions shows very clearly that public-service commission jurisdiction extends only to public utilities, while judicial opinion in practice all of the decided cases confirms this conclusion. Running throughout all of the constitutional and statutory provisions it is found that commission control extends only to corporations known as "public utilities," "public service," "public use," "for hire," "for compensation," "for profit," "dedicated to a public use," or described by similar phrases. The courts have uniformly held, therefore, that if rural cooperatives are not "public utilities," do not render service "to the public," are not operated "for hire," "for compensation," "for profit," or "for public use," and do not dedicate their properties to the public, they are not subject to commission control. The application of this proposition to a given case requires an examination of the nature of cooperatives.

Cooperatives may or may not be incorporated under the stock or membership corporations. Service normally is rendered only to members or if to nonmembers only incidentally. Cooperatives usually are operated on a "cost of service" basis and do not pay dividends, or in limited amounts, or applied to the reduction of costs or rates. Democratic control, that is, one member, one vote, is almost universal.

A study of the cases in point shows that the ultimate question of whether a company is a public utility, always turns upon whether there has been a dedication of the property of the corporation to a public use. Cooperatives may or may not do this. Their formation and operation results in holding out to render service to the public generally they are subject to commission control. In the absence of such a dedication to the public use, decisions in California, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin indicate that cooperatives serving only their own members are not subject to the general jurisdiction of their respective commissions. No contrary cases have been found in other jurisdictions. Formal and informal opinions of commissions and attorneys general have conformed to the rule stated above.

There are at least four well-defined categories of regulation by public utility commissions: (1) Authority to grant or withhold a certificate of convenience and necessity; (2) regulation of rates and service rules; (3) authority to approve or disapprove the issuance of securities for public distribution; (4) regulation of safety standards, highway crossings, etc. The latter two types of regulation create no special problem. The public policy in the regulation of securities is not limited to public utility companies, and there is no reason why securities of a cooperative association intended for public distribution should not be subject to the prevailing forms of regulation. Similarly the regulation of safety standards is in the interests of the public generally and applies equally to electric lines maintained by cooperative associations and companies organized for profit.

As to the first two categories of regulation mentioned above, namely, the granting or withholding of a certificate of convenience and necessity, and regulation of rates and service rules, different problems are presented. There have been few cases dealing with electric light and power cooperatives. The majority of cases have concerned telephone, carrier, pipeline, elevator, and refrigerator services. The essential principle, however, are the same. It would seem to be the great weight of authority that cooperatives organized primarily to serve their own members are not subject to commission regulation as to rates and as to certificates of convenience and necessity. This jurisdiction is not conferred merely by reason of the fact that a limited number of nonmembers are served incidentally.

In States where cooperatives are subject to certain types of regulation it has been the general practice of regulatory bodies to regard them as constituting a special category and requiring a method of treatment that recognizes their special problem. They do not constitute an agency seeking a monopoly for the purpose of serving the public at a profit. They constitute the consumers to be served (continued on page 3)

It is always best to keep the members of the Farmers Union fully informed of any proposed legislation even before it is introduced if possible, so as to give them a chance to study it and inform the state office of their reactions. In keeping with that policy we last week published a proposed truck peddle bill. This week we are publishing a proposed bill establishing a Division of Markets in the State Department of Agriculture. Colorado and many other states already have such a department. We feel that the subject merits the careful consideration of our readers. The state office would appreciate it if our members and others who are interested would write in their reactions with permission to publish them when and if it is deemed of benefit to Kansas agriculture.

## CONDEMNATION FOR COOPS. AND RESETTLEMENT PLANS

By Floyd H. Lynn

It is almost amusing to observe the sudden realization by a certain Charles Stevenson of the fact that cooperative marketing and cooperative buying of agricultural products and commodities have made a great deal of headway in the United States. This Mr. Stevenson, whose articles have been appearing as front page features in the Kansas City Star recently, belittles and condemns cooperation among American farmers as carried on and developed through the Farmers Union although he does not mention the Farmers Union.

This expert on farm cooperatives, Mr. Stevenson does a clever job of it, we must admit. Hardly one of his sentences could be pointed out specifically as a condemnation of cooperative farmer effort yet he brands cooperation as "collectivism" and applies other such terms calculated to make the great unthinking public believe the whole cooperative scheme is an approach toward Russian communism.

The Star articles by Stevenson hold out a ghastly picture. Rexford Guy Tugwell, says this writer, is threatening to "make America over" by establishing cooperatives. Does not Mr. Stevenson know that the thinking farmers, those with initiative enough to organize themselves against the organized tyranny of certain other classes, have been wanting to "make America over" in that respect for a long time? The Farmers Union has been a large factor in American agriculture for more than a quarter of a century. In the very first draft of its constitution and by-laws it provided for a sound system of cooperative marketing and cooperative purchasing which, when carried to its ultimate completion, will "make America over." America will eventually thank the Farmers Union for doing a good job.

If Mr. Tugwell, who is smart, even avoiding the obvious, believes in cooperatives, and if he helps make government aid possible in the development of farm cooperatives, he will actually be doing the country a great service. Before getting excited about Tugwell and his attempt to further the cooperative cause, Mr. Stevenson should be reminded that both great political parties have proudly gone on record as being of aid in the development of farm cooperatives. Under the democratic federal setup, a bank for cooperatives has been established and has been functioning effectively. A great deal more could be said in describing the government agencies which have been brought into use during the past few years, all for the further development of farm cooperatives. The importance and the soundness of farm cooperatives are unquestioned by those who have made unbiased studies of the matter.

Undoubtedly, one of the lasting benefits to come from the Resettlement program will be the strengthening of farm cooperatives. Those of us who are members of the Farmers Union should derive a great deal of pleasure from the fact that the development of cooperatives is receiving an impetus through the Resettlement Administration seeks to help farmers who are in dire need of aid. Stevenson describes all such farmers by including them all in the sweeping category of "unsuccessful farmers." The Resettlement Administration knows that the best way to help the farmer is to make it possible for him to help himself; and it knows that the best way for a farmer to help himself is to do it through his cooperatives.

If the social and economic forces who hire such men as Stevenson to warp the public mind are allowed to have their way, all farmers will be "unsuccessful farmers." That would suit the money barons of the east, it would suit the speculators in farm products. This crowd, which is the curse of America, gets excited every time anything looms up which promises to cramp their style. They do not want (continued on page 4)

## State Market Division

Proposed Act Creating a Division of Markets Within the State of Kansas; Prescribing Powers and Duties of Director of Markets

It is always best to keep the members of the Farmers Union fully informed of any proposed legislation even before it is introduced if possible, so as to give them a chance to study it and inform the state office of their reactions. In keeping with that policy we last week published a proposed truck peddle bill. This week we are publishing a proposed bill establishing a Division of Markets in the State Department of Agriculture. Colorado and many other states already have such a department. We feel that the subject merits the careful consideration of our readers. The state office would appreciate it if our members and others who are interested would write in their reactions with permission to publish them when and if it is deemed of benefit to Kansas agriculture.

An Act creating a division of markets within the state of Kansas; prescribing the powers and duties of the director of markets, defining terms used in this act; authorizing the making of agreements with Agriculture and other federal agencies; placing under the division of markets the administration of such laws and acts as may now or in the future be deemed necessary by the state board of agriculture; providing limitations, making of contracts, fixing fees; providing penalties for violation of this act; making appropriation therefor and repealing all laws or parts of laws conflicting, herewith.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. That there is hereby created and established under the supervision of the state board of agriculture a division of markets. The secretary of said board shall be ex officio director of markets. The director of markets as hereafter mentioned shall be appointed by the state board of agriculture and be under the supervision of the secretary of the state board of agriculture and his acts shall be subject to the approval of the state board of agriculture.

Sec. 2. The duties of the director of markets shall be:

First. To act as advisor for producers and distributors of farm products, and to assist them in economical and efficient distribution of any farm product.

Second. To gather and disseminate market and trade information concerning demand, supply, prevailing prices and commercial movements of agricultural products and to foster and encourage the standardizing, grading, inspection, labeling, handling, storage and marketing of agricultural products, and to cooperate whenever possible with the United States Department of Agriculture in this respect.

Third. To inspect and certify agricultural products for owners, buyers, creditors, or others financially interested parties when so requested, such inspection and certification to show quality, grade and classification thereof, and to charge for such services reasonable fees which shall be sufficient to make such services self supporting. A scale of fees for state board of agriculture.

Fourth. To assist cooperatives and other associations and organizations for improving the relations and services among producers and consumers of agricultural products, and to protect and conserve the interests of the producers and consumers of agricultural products.

Fifth. To promote in the interest of the producer, processor, distributor and the consumer economical and efficient distribution of any and all agricultural products of the state, and to that end the director of markets shall cooperate in so far as it is practicable with the United States Department of Commerce, the United States Department of Agriculture, and any other department or agency of the Federal Government which may be helpful in the premises.

Sixth. To require of persons seeking to form a cooperative association, society or other cooperative organization under the laws of the state of Kansas, a detailed statement showing all promotional expenses and other expenditures incidental to the organization of such cooperative association, society or other cooperative organization, a detailed statement of the capital stock, if any, and resources, a plat showing the territory in which it proposes to operate, the need for such an organization, the potential agricultural or dairy products in the defined territory, the plan and method of operation, and any other information that the secretary of the board of agriculture and director of markets may require. Such statements shall be approved by the secretary of the state board of agriculture and the director of markets before a charter may be granted to any cooperative organization under the laws of the state of Kansas.

Sec. 3. The following terms as used in this act shall be construed as follows:

First. "The Secretary" shall be the secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

Second. "The Director" shall be the duly appointed official as provided in Section 1, and the authorized representative of the secretary.

Third. The term "Farm Products" as used in this act shall be held to

include all products of the soil and farm, such as grasses, hays, grain, seed, livestock, livestock products, poultry, poultry products, fruits, vegetables, and apriary products.

Fourth. The term "organizations of producers, processors and distributors," shall include all corporations, societies, associations and organizations of producers, processors and distributors, cooperative or otherwise, formed for the purpose of facilitating the markets of agricultural products.

Sec. 4. The director of markets is hereby vested with full power and authority as designated and conferred by the terms of this act, to do the things reasonably necessary for the carrying out of the provisions of this act. The director of markets is empowered with the approval of the secretary to assign agents and assistants to such duties as may be deemed advisable including the inspection of agricultural products for the purpose of determining and certifying the grade, quality, and classification which shall be established under the provisions of this act. Any certificates of grade, quality, or classification of any agricultural products issued under the provisions of this act shall be accepted in the courts as prima facie evidence of the facts recited in such certificate.

Sec. 5. To foster and encourage the standardizing, grading, inspection, labeling handling, storage and marketing of agricultural products and after investigation and public hearings thereon, the director of markets may, from time to time, as far as may be practicable, acting in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, or independently, establish and promulgate standard grades and other classifications for receptacles for agricultural products by which their quality, value or quantity may be determined, and shall make regulations governing marks, brands and labels which may be required upon receptacles for farm products for the purpose of showing the names and addresses of the producer or packer, the quantity, nature and quality of the product and for the purpose of preventing deception with reference thereto. Any standard grade or other standard classification for any agricultural product or receptacle now or hereafter made mandatory under the authority of the congress of the United States, shall forthwith, as far as applicable and practicable in this state, be established and promulgated by the director of markets as the official standard in this state. Provided, that no standard established under the provisions of this act shall supersede or supplant any existing statute of the State of Kansas.

Sec. 6. The said director of markets is hereby authorized to enter into agreements with the United States Department of Agriculture, or any bureau or agency thereof concerning any matters covered by this act. Such agreements shall set forth the duties and responsibilities of each of the parties thereto.

Sec. 7. The state board of agriculture is hereby authorized to make necessary rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act and to place the work of its departments or any part thereof under the division of markets which in its judgment will be more efficiently performed by said division of markets, and is also authorized to transfer to it, and from the division of markets as exigencies may require for accomplishing greatest service at minimum cost.

Sec. 8. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as limiting the authority conferred by law upon the chief inspector of grain for the state of Kansas with regard to the inspection of grain, or to the state dairy commissioner, nor as giving the said division of markets any authority in regard to grain or dairy products which will in any way conflict with the authority heretofore conferred by law upon the said chief inspector of grain and state dairy commissioner.

Sec. 9. The director of markets may make pertinent investigations concerning the aggregate amount of products held in common or cold storage, and in connection with such investigation, the director of markets shall have the right to inspect only the pertinent books and records of the common cold storage warehouse under inspection; and the result of such inspection and investigation shall be publicly announced by him.

Sec. 10. In carrying out the provisions of the foregoing section, the director of markets or his authorized agents, and employees, are given full authority to enter, on any business day during the usual hours of business, any storehouse, warehouse, cold storage plant, packing house, stock yards, railroad yards, railroad car, or other building or place where farm products are kept or stored by any person engaged in marketing such farm products.

Sec. 11. When any inspection and classification of farm products has been made under the provisions of this act, the director shall issue a certificate of the grade or other classification of such product and shall fix, assess and collect such fee for this (continued on page 4)



## THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

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

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1008, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized July 30, 1918

Subscription Price, Per Year \$1.00

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

When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address. 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.

### NATIONAL OFFICERS

E. H. Everson, President..... St. Charles, South Dakota  
C. N. Rogers, vice president..... Indianapolis, Iowa  
E. E. Kennedy, Secretary..... Kankakee, Ill.

### KANSAS OFFICIALS

John Vesceky, President..... Salina, Kansas  
John Prost, Vice President..... Blue Rapids, Kansas  
Pauline Cowger, Assistant Secretary..... Salina, Kansas  
John Tommer, Conductor..... Waterville, Kansas  
John Scheel, Doorkeeper..... Emporia, Kansas

### DIRECTORS

Ross Palenske..... Alma, Kansas  
B. E. Winchester..... Stafford, Kansas  
John Fengel..... Lincolnville, Kansas  
F. C. Gerstenberger..... Blue Mound, Kansas  
Wm. E. Roesch..... Quinter, Kansas

### FARMERS UNION LADIES AUXILIARY

Mrs. M. L. Beckman, President..... Clay Center  
Mrs. John Orr, Vice President..... Conway Springs  
Mrs. Everett Alquist, Secretary-Treasurer..... Clay Center

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—Central and Water Streets, Kansas City, Kansas.

FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colony, Kansas; Walcott, 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 Bldg., Salina, Kansas. 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 Vesceky, 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 305, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Building, Salina, Kansas. G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

### FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

C. B. Thowse..... President  
T. C. Belden..... Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1936

### EDITORIAL

The following editorial taken from the last issue of the Oklahoma Union Farmer is so good that I am including it as a part of my editorial and commend its careful reading to all our members. It is obvious that any candidate for office will put forward, as a part of his platform, such promises or planks as he believes will get him the most votes. It is our job as intelligent citizens to study his associations and his qualifications so as to determine if he is likely to fulfill his promises in the event that he is elected. We quote Bill Simpson's editorial:

### POLITICS

In another part of this paper you will find a complete text of the agricultural plank in the platforms of the Democrat, Republican and Socialist Parties, and a complete text of the Union Party. The Union Party platform is so brief that it can be printed in full and not take any more space than that required for some of the other parties. A study of each platform is probably worthwhile. I am not an old man, but I know enough to know that platforms mean practically nothing. The leaders back of them should be given more weight than a platform.

Of a certainty the Farmers' Union as an organization cannot take part in a political campaign even if some officer does, in a letter, commit himself to one of the major parties and signs it as an official of the organization. The membership in Oklahoma are very keen to support men, and a few of the politicians in the organization like to go a step further and support parties. A campaign year is always a hard one for the Farmers' Union to pass through. It takes the calm and unexcited judgment of those who understand and are willing to follow the precepts of the preamble of the constitution of the state and national Union. They should be in the huge majority, and if they are the Union will go through this campaign as it has in most others without seriously hurting the organization as such.

In line with that old story of the rooster who called all the hens of his flock into an ostrich pen in order to show them what can be done in the way of laying large eggs, I am reprinting a news article from Berkeley, Calif., which shows what is being done in our neighboring republic to the south in real land redistribution. Some of our folks who like to think that what the U. S. has not done cannot be done, had better read the article carefully and then decide to work for the Graduated Land Tax amendment to our state constitution so as to prevent the accumulation of more landed estates in Kansas than we have at present and help in the lawful encouragement of the family size farm as against the present ten-

dency towards large estates and tenant and sharecropper operation. Large Estates Being Broken Up Under Administration of President Cardenas

Berkeley, Cal., Aug. 15.—From a country of huge estates, sometimes running into a million, acres and investing the owner with feudal powers, Mexico is rapidly becoming a country of small farm owners, according to Dr. Herbert I. Priestly, professor of Mexican history at the University of California.

Doctor Priestly has returned from a detailed study in Mexico of the development of the land and farming movement there.

"The subdivision of large estates started under President Carranza and Obregon," Priestly says, "but languished under the rule of subsequent presidents until Cardenas took the helm. Since then, subdivision, with corresponding grant of small farms to common farmers, has been extended into states which were not touched by his predecessors and renewed in others, such as Colima.

"Nor is the government making any attempt to pay for the land, having dropped the sham of giving indemnity in bonds. The common people are so taken with the idea of owning their own land that at the president's suggestion they have organized agrarian militia in many places to prevent the landed gentry from making any attempt to turn the tables."

The result, according to Dr. Priestly, has been an increasing enmity on the part of the wealthy conservatives. This, he points out, puts President Cardenas in a difficult position, for despite his popularity with farmers and laborers, he is dependent on the support of the army, some of whose most influential generals are large land owners.

"However," says Dr. Priestly, "the army, better educated and more honest than ever before, and possessed of a new professional spirit which marks a distinct break with the past, will remain loyal. Thus, by barring any widespread discontent, the Cardenas government should remain in the saddle until the expiration of its term in 1940."

### TRAVELOGUE

Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock I took the Stream-Liner for Topeka and then a U. P. motor car to Bremen in Marshall county to attend a Farmers Union picnic at that place. Along the way from Topeka to Bremen I saw some corn that might make a little grain if it gets rain soon and the hoppers do not get too tight. I arrived at Bremen at 1:30 afternoon and as their streetcars were not running I walked to the city park. There was quite a crowd already there when I arrived. Among those that I met there were Anton Peter-

son, Fred Pralle, Don Combrow, Mr. Rombeck, Mr. Teagarden, Senator John Frost, and wife, John Tommer and many others whose names I do not have the space to mention. President H. G. Keeney of the Nebraska Farmers Union arrived just a little while before I did.

I will not try to give the several numbers on the program as I am expecting a report on the meeting from the regular correspondent. The program was excellent and the young folks who took part in it deserve much credit for their efforts. Pres. Keeney of Nebraska was introduced by chairman Rombeck as the first speaker. Brother Keeney's talk was largely on the subject of cooperation and what we might expect if we built our cooperatives as strong and large in proportion to our population as are the cooperatives of the Scandinavian countries or the consumers cooperatives of England and Scotland.

Too bad that I do not have a complete copy of Bro. Keeney's talk to use in our paper. It was well worth going miles to hear. After some more numbers from the Juniors I was introduced. As I had spoken to the Marshall county folks several times this year and as the program was rather long I talked for only about thirty minutes on the subject of using the Union and our cooperatives, and through use making both the Union and the cooperatives stronger and capable of rendering us better service, or in the words of the Frenchman, Dr. Coie: "Every day in every way getting better and better."

After my talk there were several more numbers by local young folks and then we all either went to see the ball game or went home.

Wednesday, Aug. 12, I attended the First District Junior Jamboree at Manhattan. I got there just in time for a fine picnic dinner of chicken, salads, pies, cakes and all the other good things and then all the fine cream that we could eat. After dinner I met the first district junior president Joseph Holley called the meeting to order and introduced the speakers. I will not say anything more about the program because we are publishing an excellent write up of the event written by Mrs. Leona B. Dobson. Suffice to say that I was proud of our first district juniors and their leaders. We are expecting much from them at the State meeting this fall.

From Manhattan I took a train for Lincoln, Nebraska and next morning to Syracuse, Nebraska where I was to speak on their picnic program in the evening. President Keeney being the afternoon speaker. The Syracuse picnic is on the pattern of a street fair or carnival only it is held in the park. In the afternoon in spite of the terrific heat there were about a thousand on the grounds to see the sights and in the evening I would estimate the crowd at about two or three thousand. There was a merry-go-round in full and continual operation besides a goodly number of free acts and concessions and a band. Pres. Keeney's speech, or, I had better say address, since he made it some longer than the one he delivered in Bremen, was an excellent, logical and forceful argument for cooperation and organization. It was generally along the same lines as the talk he made in Bremen two days before.

By evening the wind turned from the north and cooled the air so that it was real pleasant. I was introduced by Mr. Seelhoff, master of ceremonies. The band was somewhat late starting their part of the program so they were not yet through when I started to speak. It was lucky for me that they had an efficient public address system in operation with horns pointing in all directions. With the band playing, the merry-go-round going full tilt, the different concessions calling their wares and the many visiting parties on the benches in front of me I could not hear myself talk, so I put on more power until my voice coming through the loud speaker horns must have sounded like the voice or arch angel Gabriel announcing resurrection day. I had the satisfaction of winning the duel and towards the close of my talk even the visiting parties gave up and listened to what I had to say. I found the Nebraska Farmers Union members a fine bunch of farm folks. Not in any way different from our own Kansas folks and intensely interested in the Farmers Union. They had some wheat in parts of Nebraska and some spring grains, but most of their corn in ruined. While it will make some fodder or silage there will be very little corn good enough to husk. The grasshoppers are not so bad in the parts of Nebraska that I saw as they are in most of Kansas, but at that they are doing quite a bit of damage.

I was to go to LaCygne from Syracuse but upon arriving at Kansas City I was informed that Brother Fred Gerstenberger had asked to have the date cancelled on account of the continuing heat and drought, so I went right back to Salina. For the next week or so I will be the whole

show around the office, the President, editor, secretary, printers devil and I may even try my hand at being Aunt Patience. Miss Pauline Cowger is in Colorado taking a much needed short rest. She has worked hard and faithfully and has certainly earned her vacation.

### PETER PAUL MUM

All our older Farmers Union members will be sorry to learn of the death July 29th of Peter Mum, of Selden, Kansas. Brother Mumm's pleasant disposition endeared him to all who knew him. While serving as member of the Farmers Union State Board, his calm quiet advice helped smooth away many a possible storm. We all join the bereaved family in mourning his loss:

Peter Paul Mumm, second son of Gottfried and Crescentia Mumm was born June 29, 1884 at Selden, Kansas, and departed this life July 29, 1936 at St. Catherine's Hospital at McCook, Neb., at the age of fifty-two years and one month.

He was united in marriage to Miss Marie Marie Knopp, October 12, 1915 at St. Michaels Church, Cheney, Nebraska. To this union were born twelve children, Valera, Marie, Dorothy, John, Joe, Genevieve, Julia, Ida Mae, Bernard and Donald, all at home and two infants preceded him in death. He also leaves five sisters, Mrs. Grace Andriaski, St. Ann, Neb.; Mrs. Lena Deiderich, Selden; Mrs. Celia Stegeman, Leoville; Mrs. Lizzie Geary, Norton, Mrs. Julia Knopp, Selden; and one brother, Fred Mumm of Selden and a host of friends to mourn his loss. He has always been a faithful member of the Catholic Church.

Funeral services were held Friday morning in the Sacred Heart Church with Rev. Clement Weber officiating. Burial was made in the Selden Catholic Cemetery.

Peaceful in the grave so low;

Peaceful be thy silent slumber,

Thou no more wilt join our number

Thou no more our sorrows know.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,

When the day of life has fled;

And in Heaven with joy to greet thee,

Where no farewell tears are shed.

### IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY

(continued from page 1)

dividuals, a fourth is owned by people living outside of the state.

Under the old Triple-A programs, we had an opportunity to see to what extent absentee landlordism and multiple-ownership had developed. We discovered 55 land-owners each of whom owned 150 or more farms. Most of these big owners were insurance companies or banks, as you would expect. The largest owner, an eastern insurance company, owns more than 4,300 farms. How many more than 4,300 we do not know, for we have record only of those farms on which there were Triple-A contracts.

All these 55 multiple-farm owners in 1934 operated at least 1,045 tobacco farms, nearly 11,000 cotton farms, and about 40,000 corn-hog farms. How many dairy, truck, or general farms they also operate, we have no way of knowing.

Much of the transfer of farm ownership to corporations during the depression was due to high debts and low prices. When, as in 1932, prices for some farm products were lower than they had been since the time of Queen Elizabeth, farmers whose farms were mortgaged were unable to avoid foreclosure. Similarly, those farmers who have been the victims of drought, flood, or other natural disaster have found it difficult or impossible to hold on to their property.

We do not know what will be the full or final effects of the present drought. But we do know that government intervention has helped and is now helping to protect farmers in the drought-stricken areas from its full effects. Without this help the family-sized farm is bound to lose further ground.

A corporation farm cannot withdraw into self-sufficiency. It must use every new machine, every scientific advance that promises to lower production costs and increase its return on its property. Investing a thousand dollars or more in a new machine may be out of the question for many individual farmers, but a corporation with thousands of acres to operate the capital to buy the machine. Concentrated, large-scale ownership of farm land inevitably means the prompt and full application of science and the machine to agriculture. That in turn means lower production costs and stiffer competition for the family-sized farm in what is already the most competitive of industries.

The average farmer might dismiss this increased competition as an idle threat if he could see ahead of him a constantly enlarging market for his products. But with a stationary population possible 10 or 15 years hence, and with the demand for food largely fixed by the size of the human stomach, the average farmer cannot look forward to endless expansion of his market. He sees the gains possible by the science and the machine, but he also counts losses. He wants to increase his efficiency, but he does not want to see the family-sized farm shoved off the map as a result.

Our dilemma, therefore, seems to be as follows: Shall American agriculture let an uncontrolled technology wipe out the independent family-sized farm, or shall American agriculture turn its back on technology in order to preserve the family-sized farm?

Most people will shrink from either horn of the dilemma. Most of us

want both the family-sized farm and all the blessings of science and the machine. Most of us, therefore, will seek a middle course. There are some though who would sabotage science and the machine as the wisest move. A month or so ago I was talking about this with Chester Davis, then just returned from Europe. Mr. Davis told me that in Hungary he had found an excellent illustration of this. Hungarian farmers have been landless, with inadequate acreage. As a result they have had to have extra work in order to live. The coming of large-scale farm machinery, however, threatened their livelihood. The government, fearing agrarian discontent and political trouble, adopted the definite policy of discouraging the use of binders and mowers in harvesting grain. The policy is rather easily enforced, since the Hungarian Government operates a grain monopoly, and refuses to buy the grain of those farmers who use the forbidden machinery. In consequence, visitors to Hungary in the year 1936 will find farmers still harvesting their grain with scythe and cradle.

That is one way to avoid the impact of technology. It is much like the way in which English labor tried to meet the impact of technology on the textile industry more than a century ago. New machines, product of the industrial revolution, promised to destroy the cottage industry, where a man's home was also his workshop. The machines required factories, but the labor of that day resented being herded into a factory. That was regimentation. And labor also feared for its bargaining power under the factory system, and for economic independence and security. So the breaking of machines and the burning of factories were labor's security. So the breaking of machines and the burning of factories were labor's security. So the breaking of machines and the burning of factories were labor's security.

It is possible that American agriculture, as represented by the family-sized farm, is today in somewhat the same state that cottage industry was in England more than a century ago. It is possible that those American farmers without capital and without training to use the results of the modern science may become even more bitter than British handicraft workers of a hundred years ago.

The handicraft workers of a hundred years ago were cruel because they did not understand the nature of the forces they were combating. The disadvantaged farmers of the United States today may face the same fate if they fail to understand the true cause of their trouble. Instead permit themselves to be misled by political propaganda about tariffs, or rugged individualism, or bureaucracy, or spending, or any of the other phrases designed to conceal thought and catch votes.

When superior efficiency is made available for the benefit of all mankind, it is surely wiser to direct such efficiency than to attempt to stop it. But the problem is to make superior efficiency the servant of the general welfare and not merely the weapon of a favored group. It is unfortunate that so many of our things should feel bitter toward one another when the source of much of the difficulty is the superior competing power of those who have the capital to use the results of science and invention. The tension created by the unevenness of this situation upon different groups causes millions of people, through no apparent fault of their own, to buck up against progress as individuals, and consequently as a society. If the social organization is to survive it is obvious that tensions of this sort must be relieved by some mechanisms which operate more definitely on behalf of the general welfare.

It is conceivable that American agriculture might go through the same painful evolution that English cottage industry went through a century ago, but it does not seem to me necessary. Concentration of land and ownership, and the consequent technological teacup, and all the other undesirable consequences of technology of course can continue undisturbed, but if we the people are content to have it that way.

We can't stop the forces of technology, but we can take steps to guide them into more socially desirable channels. Perhaps the first step will be a universal appreciation that these forces are too powerful to be stopped by speeches, by resolutions, or even by legal decisions. In this country, as in England a century ago, the impact of technology will be stopped by none of these things—not even by state lines.

The next step will be to see what can be done to adapt our science and our machinery to the kind of agriculture we wish to see. If we are really serious about wishing to preserve the independent family-sized farm and to make it a profitable economic unit, we will begin considering more of our machinery needs from that viewpoint rather than from the viewpoint of the large-scale corporation farm. And perhaps we will consider more closely the enormous possibilities of electricity on the farm, a field in which the Rural Electrification Administration has been doing some excellent pioneer work. With only one farm in having electric power, we still have a long way to go. It is not that basic question of our attitude toward government. Is individual initiative the only weapon necessary against the impact of technology on agriculture, or should farmers have the right, within limitations, to borrow the powers of government?

If we look at the matter in a common-sense way, forces which operate on a nationwide and worldwide scale, whether they are the result of the inventions of man or of the failure of nations to adjust themselves to the changes of the post-war situation, or of unusual developments in nature—such forces are the proper concern of all National Governments worthy of the name.

This is the first force, the impact of technology on agriculture, and has suggested that while future expansion of agricultural technology and

## Neighborhood Notes

### FOOD FOR THOUGHT

A news item went through the kept press lately stating that it has not been uncommon that the gamblers on the board of trade made by the rise of grain prices all the way from \$10.00 to \$50.00. Isn't that great? Untold thousands of acres of corn ruined by drought and grasshoppers, consequently untold suffering and privations by thousands of farmers and their families. Poverty and misery for those that can't raise the grain on account of adverse weather and on account of the same adverse weather luxury and wealth for the market gamblers! One of the boils that grow out of an insane economic system.

How long sisters and brothers of the farm do you intend to stand for intolerable conditions like these? You can get together with your fellowmen, lobby in the legislatures and in congress have a law passed here and there, that means to do a little patchwork here and there. But tell me how long will a patch hold on an old garment?

There is one way out and only one. You have to work with all your might and with all your power in cooperation with your fellow beings to build up a new economic order, the cooperative commonwealth. And you will have to get together with your brother laborer to build up a farmer-laborer party that stands on the political battlefield for exactly the same thing the Farmers Union stands for on the economic battlefield: the cooperative commonwealth.

Nothing less can satisfy us and nothing less will cure our economic ills.

John Fisher.  
Bradshaw, G. C.  
WALDO

### RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

(Douglas County)

Whereas the death angel has visited our community and taken from our midst the life of our dear, Sister, Etta Hartman, from her husband, Mark Hartman, and son, Fred, be it therefore

Resolved that we, the members of Cargy Local No. 2136, extend our deep sympathy to the mourning family in this, their hour of sorrow.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be placed in our local record, and a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

Signed:  
Lloyd W. Coffman,  
Erwin Dodder,  
B. A. Fitcher,  
Resolution Committee.

Invention was desirable and probably inevitable yet grave social problems were certain to be caused by the unequal impact of technology on different classes of our society.

Concerning the second of these forces, having to do especially with the failure of the United States to adjust herself to her post-war creditor position, I have written in the pamphlet "America Must Choose" and elsewhere. With regard to the third force, that which has to do with unusual developments of nature, there is no great difference of opinion.

Everyone, I think, will agree that this drought, like those of 1934 and 1930, is interstate. The legalistic mind may think agriculture a local matter, but the weather doesn't, and neither can a responsible National Government.

No one can contemplate the plight of people in the dust bowl or the Northwest striving year after year against impossible weather without resolving that some constructive solution must be found. The government has poured millions of dollars into these regions in recent years for purposes of temporary relief. Millions of acres in these regions are under the plow and in years when rainfall is plentiful the crops are worth more than the land.

But should the Federal Government maintain thousands of people in such areas until it rains again? Or should the Government devise an actuarial sound insurance scheme for staple crops in such regions? Or should the Government zone the land as the state of Wisconsin has done and then gradually enable the people to shift while at the same time new people are not allowed to come in to plow land which never should be plowed?

There are many possible answers and no one of them is altogether sound for all regions. But the one thing we do know is that we need more fundamental scientific study and less alarmist talk. We need a continual study over the entire world of long-time trends in weather. We need to know more definitely the regions which should be left to grass and trees and which should never be plowed. We need to know the regions where the land can be plowed with safety, but where special methods should be used and crop insurance schemes set up.

America's vast natural resources, her technological and inventive ingenuity, and her democratic institutions make her the hope of the world's future. Opportunities are spread before us which are available to no other people. On the one hand we can waste our soil and other natural resources, we can use our inventive power chiefly to create unemployment and we can prostitute our democratic institutions through hawking destructive propaganda agencies. On the other hand we can conserve our soil and our natural resources, we can use our inventive power to increase jobs and the standard of living of all our people and we can make our democratic institutions truly viable with an understanding so well informed that hawking propagandists will spend their money in vain. America is sound at heart and wishes to devote her inventive power, her natural resources, and her democratic institutions to give bounty and hope to all our people.

### ALLEN COUNTY LOCAL

Allen County Local met at their regular meeting at the Allen Center school house, August 4.

After a short business meeting, things were turned over to the social committee, Mrs. A. A. Peterson, Mrs. Geo. Ross and Mrs. Oscar Brown, who served water melons to about 125 guests.

Our next regular meeting will be September 1st.

Here's hoping all members can be present.—Mrs. John Rodd, Secy.

### FARMERS UNION PICNIC

Clay County Farmers Union will have an all-day picnic Thursday, August 27 at Huntress park, Clay Center. Bring your basket dinner cups and dishes. Free coffee will be served. Mr. and Mrs. John Shugley will have charge of the arrangements of tables and dinner at 12:30. At 1:30 there will be a business session at which time a delegate to the state convention will be chosen. Then there will be a short program consisting of a number from each local. The president of each local will assist in getting this number from his local. Immediately after the program there will be a soft ball game in charge of R. H. Williams present manager of the Farmers Union team.

Come and bring your neighbor and get acquainted with members of other Locals.

Visitors welcome.

M. L. Beckman, Co. Pres.

### CONWAY SPRINGS, KANSAS AUXILIARY

The Auxiliary to the Farmers Union met at the home of Mrs. Geo. Pillsbury for their annual monthly meeting. Roll call was answered "How to Keep Cool." Mrs. Rice read an article on music. We were glad to welcome a new member, Mrs. John Crabill, into our auxiliary. Mrs. Pillsbury served refreshments.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Geo. Burget, Sept. 7.

### CRAWFORD COUNTY MEETING

The regular quarterly meeting of Crawford County Farmers Union No. 25, will be held in the hall over Farmers Union store in Girard, Tuesday, Aug. 25 1936 at 1 p. m.

Business of vital interest to the farmers of this county will come before this meeting and all Farmers Union members are urged to request to attend. This is your meeting. Do your part.

George H. Hamm, President.

J. Henry Meyer, Secretary.

insofar as their ability permits. (Editor's note: We are publishing this speech of Secretary Wallace, not because we either agree or disagree with it, but because we want our readers to have information and to judge for themselves. Personally we feel that the secretary could have said much more in much fewer words.)

### CONDEMNATION FOR COOPS. AND RESETTLEMENT PLANS

(continued from page 1)

farmers to realize they are approaching a condition of absolute servitude to those profiteers who control the destinies of a nation of producers because they control that nation's money system.

The self-appointed controllers of destinies feel their control weakening. Cooperatives are contributing to the shaking of their death grip. Resettlement believes in strengthening cooperatives. So, say these forces, "Down with Resettlement." They are saying it through Stevenson and the Star.

The Kansas City Times, in its issue of August 8, published an article under the line, "By the Star's Own Service" dated at Dodge City, Kansas. That article is not signed by Stevenson, but is the "Star's" own. In this article we are told that the cooperatives have aroused new fears that the ultimate purpose of the Twagwell plan is to outlaw private enterprise. . . . The story of the grain cooperatives is more glamorous from the standpoint of profits which have accrued to the stockholders. These farmers also remember the failures of the Farmers Union stores which J. Ralph Burton and W. C. Landon set up in the heyday of the Farmers Union. Some of them were stung in that experience are backward now in accepting the Twagwell dream."

The Star writer either disregards facts or is ignorant of them. He evidently does not know what is included in "actual profits" accruing to cooperatives. He misses the point that much actual profit comes from the fact that farmer-owned cooperatives have forced other dealers to offer prices to farmers more nearly fair than they would otherwise offer. It is true that farmers "remember the failures." They are reminded of them often enough. But it is also true that some of them remember the successes of cooperatives.

Apparently the Star or its writers do not think much more of the idea of farmers handling their own cooperative business than they think of the Resettlement Administration. It is easy to see why they dislike both.

### SCIENCE OF LIFE FEATURED ON FARM AND HOME HOUR SERIES

Progress made in the past quarter century in research into the facts of the science of life will be told in a series of broadcasts on the National Farm and Home Hour by Milton S. Eisenhower, director of information for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The series will start Monday August 24, at 11:30 a. m. CST. (12:30 p. m., EST) over the NBC-Blue network.



## Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juvenile's from 16 to 6

### THIS WEEK'S LETTER

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:

When I arrived in Manhattan for the Junior Jamboree, yesterday, I was happy to see so many there. I don't mean there were as many present as there should have been, but there was a group of 75 or 80 people. It was interesting and worth while, and each of you missed much by not being present. The committee and the members worked hard, and they are to be complimented on the fine showing.

This was the second meeting of this kind, and while there was nothing said, about another one next year, I hope there will be one, and that the attendance will be several times as large. Also, that the number of exhibits and contestants will be increased.

All the exhibits were fine, but I especially want to mention one. This was an embroidery and cross stitch quilt made by a little girl six years old, Miss Joan Hawkins. There are many girls 16 years of age who do not do work any better, if as good as did this little Miss. For evenness of stitch, neatness, harmonizing of colors, and other points to be taken into consideration, this was an outstanding piece of work. Joan thinks she will have to be in school and can not take her quilt to the state convention, but her Daddy will be there, and may be he can bring it along so all of you can have an opportunity of seeing her work.

Soon it will be time for school, and

then holding our regular Junior and Reserve meetings. We are printing this week an article on Parliamentary law. The history and origin and why we have such rules to help us in the conduct of our meetings. From time to time, we will print general rules, which we hope will assist you in your meetings. It might be well, some evening, to have a study of parliamentary procedure, and how to carry forward your meetings according to that usage.

President Vesceky spoke briefly to the Manhattan meeting yesterday. He stressed the thought that by organized study and educating ourselves can we take our rightful places in life. We must play the game fairly. You want your own rights, and you should stand up for them, but give to the others their rights also. Be a booster, and make others happy, and by doing that, you make yourself happy also. The Juniors and Reserve members of the near future, and you want to learn to do things right, so you want make the same mistakes that have been made previously.

I wish every Junior Leader, Junior and Reserve member within driving distance could have attended this meeting and taken part in it. I do not have record of those winners of the exhibits, but am sure the Secretary will send in a full report soon.

Sincerely,  
Aunt Patience.

### JUNIOR JAMBOREE, MANHATTAN CITY PARK, AUGUST 12, 1936

The first number on the program of this gathering was a pie-eating contest in which some 8 or 10 young Juniors and Reserves were entered. Each was given about one-fourth of the best looking pie, and chocolate pie, and judged the winner.

The one who ate his piece first was Elmore Carlson of Ganssaw, Cal., was the winner of the first prize. Vincent Oman of Walburg local 1198 was a close second and Glen Anderson of Crooked Creek came in third. Then came the picnic dinner, with fried chicken, all kinds of salads, ice cream and cake and everything good. After every one was served there seemed more food left than there was to begin with.

The President of the First District, Mr. Joe Holly of Marshall county presided. He asked Miss Marie Nannings to play the piano and Mrs. Blauer of Leonardville to lead the singing of America, by the entire group.

Junior leaders in attendance were introduced and had seats on the platform. Mr. Eugene Veil, Miss Frieda Maelzer, Mr. Alexis Johnson, Mr. Vincent Larson, Miss Pearl Goethe, Miss Esther Ekblad, Miss Marie Nannings, Mr. Vincent Buss, Mrs. Leona Dobson, Mrs. Carrie Zimmerman had been a guest for dinner, but had had to return to her work.

A trio guitar group played two numbers which were well received by the audience. I did not catch the names of these three young ladies, but they surely knew how to play their instruments, and their song number was good.

Talks were made by President John Vesceky of the state Farmers Union, and by Ross Palenske, State Director from the first district. Pauline Cowger of the state office was introduced.

Miss Hermagene Palenske of Alma gave a double piano number that was enjoyed by all.

In the contests of the day, by the Reserves and the Juniors Judges were appointed, of Mr. Clark, who is an instructor in the Workers Institute, Miss Pauline Cowger of Salina, and Mr. Audrey Vail of Wellington.

Miss Eleanor Dobson was awarded the prize of \$5.00 for the reciting of the Farmers Union Creed. This award was made with the understanding that Eleanor is to use this money to pay her expenses to the state convention this fall, and if she cannot attend, then she must pass the money on to some other Junior who can.

Miss Joan Hawkins had learned the recitation about the hop toad and the rabbit, and won the first prize in the group of 6 to 8 years. In the next group 8 to 12 years, Miss Irene Buss won first prize and Mr. Richard Dobson was the second prize winner. Mr. Carl Johnson won the first prize in the 12 to 16 year group, and Miss Ruth Dobson won second prize.

Then came the contests on the Four-Minute speeches. Vincent Oman was announced first winner, and Alexis Johnson was a close second. These boys showed they had given careful thought to these Four-Minute speeches, and cited references which indicated close study. We hope each of them will be at the state convention to compete with others from every section of the state.

Miss Esther Ekblad was announced as the winner of the Essay on "Peace and Patriotism."

We did not learn the winners of the different exhibits.

One thing we wish to especially mention was that Crooked Creek, local in Riley county wanted all their young people to attend the Jamboree. They had a truck, and that was transportation for all who could come.

Let us hope there will be a Jamboree again next year, and that all will cooperate to make it bigger and better than this year, even.

Palenski in his usual pleasing way. Then Miss Cowger said a few words to express her interest and satisfaction in the work and in the Jamboree.

Then we heard a double piano number of Miss Palenske, daughter of our director. Miss Palenske plays beautifully and we all enjoyed her music very much. (Wabaunsee hasn't as yet taken a very active part in the Junior work but after meeting Miss Palenske and having her at our meeting to see what other juniors are doing, I feel sure they will go ahead.)

Then we took up the speaking contest. First place in the essay contest was awarded to Esther Ekblad of Leonardville. Reciting the Junior Creed, Eleanor Dobson, reading 6 to 8 years of age, Joan Hawkins, Randolph; reading 10 to 12 years, 1st, Ellen Buss, Stockdale, 2nd, Dick Dobson, Manhattan; reading 12 to 14 years, Carl Johnson, Leonardville.

In the four-minute speech contest on the subject Peace and Patriotism, the 1st award went to Vincent Oman of Walburg and 2nd to Alexis Johnson, Leonardville. We enjoyed the contests and feel that they are very worth-while. The Farmers Union has lacked leaders in the past, and we feel that we can get up and talk before an audience and we feel that the Junior work is developing this very thing. We find real talent among our Juniors. Let's continue its development. We find real musical talent, too. In addition to Miss Palenske's numbers, a trio of girls from Leonardville, Viola Olson, Viola Rosell and Evelyn Holmstrom, entertained us very ably. I have heard these girls a number of times and they always please.

Had there been an award for the best showing by any local I am sure it would have gone to Crooked Creek from Leonardville. They came down in a jammed full truck with red banners with the name "Crooked Creek" in large white letters flying outside the truck. I think that was a splendid idea and they were having a lot of fun, I assure you. I hope next year several trucks can come from other counties and we are going to try to send a truck load from McPherson.

Yes sir, we feel the Jamboree was a splendid success. It's up hill work putting the Junior work on the map without a paid leader. As you all know our finances do not permit of a large contribution but we feel we've made a lot of headway.

And for the benefit of other districts who contemplate organizing, we paid cash prizes of 50c and 25c for the exhibits, cash prizes for the contest, furnished ten gallons of ice cream free, awarded \$5 to a representative to attend the state convention at a cost of \$26.25. So we have not only balanced the budget but have funds enough for our next year's tests. Here's hoping someone in each director's district will take hold and organize the Junior work. It's worth while.

Leona S. Dobson, Sec.

### TWO MEXICAN MEN

Beeg Irish cop dat walks heels beat. By dees penanitta stan',

First two, three week we'en we are met.  
Eces call me "Dagoman."  
An' wen he see how mad I got,  
Vheech esse plan meem, too.  
Wn day he say: "W'ats matter dat.  
Aint Dago name for you?  
Dat 'Merican name, you know,  
For man from Eetaly:  
Eet esse no harm for call you so.  
Den why he mad weeth me?"

First time he talka dees way  
I am too mad for speak,  
But nexa-time I pusta say:  
"All right, mister Meek!"  
O, my, I nee hear bayfore  
Sooch language like he say:  
An' he don't look kook at me no more.  
For mabbe two, tee day.  
But preeta soon agen I see  
Dat beeg poleceman  
Dat com' an' say to me:  
"Hallo, Eytalian!"

Now, mmebbe so you gon' deny  
Dat 'dat's a name for you.  
I smile back plan meem, too.  
"No Irish, dat's a true."  
"Ha, Joe," he cry, "you theenk dat we  
Should call you 'Merican?"  
"Dat's gooda 'nough," I say, "for me,  
Eet dat's w'at you are, Dan."  
So now all times we speaka so  
Like gooda 'Merican:  
He say to me, "Good morna Joe,"  
I say, "Good morna, Dan."

### NEAT AND TRIM



8798. House Frock Easily Made. Designed in Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38 requires 3 7/8 yards of 35 inch material. 2 1/4 yards of 1 1/2 inch bias binding for trimming. Price 15c.  
8779. The Young Miss Will Love This Frock. Designed in Sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16 years. Size 10 requires 2 1/2 yards of 35 inch fabric. Price 15c.  
Send Orders to Kansas Union Farmer Box 48, Salina, Kansas



### A Low Bowl and a Flower Hold

Children are always eager to have a birthday party and the grown-ups have just as much fun as the youngsters in making the preparations. On the day of the party, after the little guests have enjoyed the fun and the games are ended, it is a thrill for the children to find a gaily decorated table holding their party luncheon.

As a novel suggestion for such a decoration, the illustration shows a centerpiece of attractive flowers mixed with cellophane wrapped ellipsoids and stick candy. All children love both flowers and candy so the two together are a happy combination.

A low bowl and good flower holder form the foundation of the centerpiece. Use any bright colored flowers that are in season, such as zinnias, gadiolus, marigolds, and asters.

Keep the arrangement as low as possible so the little tots may see their friends across the table. Short pieces of heavy wire are wrapped about the candy and placed in the arrangement among the flowers. Your florist will help you select the flowers and materials or will arrange them for you if you wish.

The little pottery animals that are popular now, filled with tiny grow-up plants, are favors that are quite different and the children will love to take them home and watch the plants grow.

Another attractive party table decoration is a menagerie of these pottery animals, which include scotties, monkeys, fawns, pigs, and even elephants. The animal containers are filled with flowers and placed about the center of the table like a circus day parade, there being one little bouquet for each person.

## :: Of Interest To Women ::

### FRUIT SALAD PLATE

Line individual salad plate with plain or shredded lettuce and in center place either a half lemon rind or a small paper cup, containing mayonnaise or boiled salad dressing. Peel and slice an orange and cut slices into quarters, arranging these in three mounds on lettuce. Between two of the mounds put four pitted dates stuffed with peanut butter; in the next space one tablespoon raisins plumped in boiling water, then chilled; and in the third space three balls of cream or cottage cheese to which, if liked, one or two minced marshmallows and a center of cottage cheese; serve with French Fruit Dressing.

Other good combinations would be: Half slices of orange arranged in rings, alternated with rings of half slices of apple, with seeded raisins and nut meats and a center of cottage cheese; serve with French Fruit Dressing.

In their seasons cherries, strawberries, peaches, watermelon or cantaloup cubes with orange and fresh or canned pineapple; grapefruit halves substituted occasionally for the orange.

### CORN PICKLE

Pickles in moderation are a delightful accompaniment to any luncheon or dinner. Only firm, not too ripe products should be used for pickling. 2 quarts of corn, 1 quart chopped cabbage, 1 quart green beans, 1 quart chopped cucumbers, 1 pint chopped celery, 3 red peppers (hot), 3 green peppers (sweet), 2 quarts white vinegar, 1 cup sugar, 3 tablespoons mustard. Cook at simmering temperature for 20 minutes, then bring rapidly to boil and when it reaches the boiling point pour at once into sterilized jars; seal.

### VEGETABLE RELISH

Grind with the coarse blade of the food chopper 1 large head cabbage, 6 carrots, 5 onions, 4 green peppers, and 4 red peppers. Place in large crock, add 1-2 cupful salt and water to stand 3 hours. Drain. Heat together 1 quart vinegar, 1-2 pints sugar, tablespoonful celery seed, 1 tablespoonful mustard seed. Pour over vegetable mixture. Stir well, and can cold.

### RIPE CUCUMBER PICKLES

Wash ripe cucumbers and cut in half, lengthwise. Make a solution of 2 teaspoons of powdered alum to each quart of water and cover the cucumbers. Heat slowly to boiling, then simmer for about 2 hours. Drain off solution and chill the cucumbers.

Make a syrup of 1 pint of vinegar and 2 pounds of sugar. Add cucumbers and stick cinnamon (is good) and spice bag (2 tablespoons) and cook 10 minutes. Remove cucumbers to jars, pour syrup over them and seal. If you wish extra quality, partly seal the jars at first and remove and scald the syrup on three successive days before the final filling and sealing.

### SPICED BEET SALAD

(Good for Any Season.) 2-3 cup diced spiced beets, 1 cup chopped cabbage, 1-4 cup diced celery, 1-4 teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon horseradish, 1-4 cup finely chopped onion. Mix and chill ingredients. Serve on crisp cabbage leaves.

### POPULAR COLD-MADE PICKLES

Ingredients—To 1 gallon of vinegar allow 1 cup salt, 2 cups brown sugar, 1 cup ground mustard and 1 tablespoon saccharin. All measurements should be level. The saccharin acts as a preservative along with the vinegar, and so eliminates the necessity of heating the vinegar. It also serves to help firm the cucumber pulp to some extent. Method—Mix the dry ingredients well before adding them to the vine-

gar, the reason being that this prevents that annoying floating of the mustard that usually results when one tries to incorporate ground mustard by itself into a liquid. After mixing the vinegar into the dry ingredients the seasoned vinegar may be poured on the washed and dried cucumbers after they are packed in the cans. It may be put in the cans, and the cucumbers added as they are collected from time to time. Small or medium-size cucumbers are best for this method. Seal with the can lids to keep out dust and insects. They will be ready to eat in short time.

### HOT WEATHER BAKING MADE EASY

Prepare Quantity Batches That Keep Several Days And Are Good for Desserts, Snacks and Picnics

Keep cool by keeping out of the kitchen sounds like a recommendation that means short rations for the family or a series of cold-cut meals, but many women have learned that quantity cooking, done several times a week, will save them from the necessity of daily sessions with a hot oven. If the recipes for quantity cooking are chosen for their keeping qualities, the housewife has plenty of time out of the kitchen and a full larder as well.

The recipes below are good examples of fragrant cakes of ample proportions. These will keep for a number of days—provided their aroma doesn't spur the family to inordinate appetites on baking day.

### Baked Icing Spice Cake

1 cup butter or other shortening  
2 cups brown sugar  
2 whole eggs and 2 egg yolks  
2-3 kitchen-tested cake flour, sifted

1 cup sour milk  
1 teaspoon soda  
1 teaspoon baking powder  
1 teaspoon cloves  
1 teaspoon cinnamon  
1 teaspoon salt

Make a batter by creaming the sugar and butter. Add the whole eggs and egg yolks beaten together. Mix salt, soda, baking powder, spices with the flour and sift together. Add to the batter. Set aside while you make the topping by beating the 2 remaining egg whites until stiff. Add to them 1 cup brown sugar and beat it in. Now pour the batter into a 8 1/2 x 12 1/2 inch pan, spread the topping over the batter, sprinkle with 1/2 cup of broken nut meats and bake 45 minutes in a moderate oven.

### Spicy Cup Cakes

2 cups raisins  
2 cups water  
2 cups butter or other shortening  
1 1/2 cups sugar  
2 eggs  
2 1/2 cups sifted kitchen-tested cake flour

1/2 teaspoon cloves  
1 teaspoon nutmeg  
2 teaspoons cinnamon  
1 teaspoon salt  
2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder  
1 cup nut meats

Wash the raisins, then cover with the 2 cups of water and simmer gently for 15 minutes. Drain them, and cool them, saving the water, which should amount to 1 cupful. Add cold water to make a full cup if there is less. Cream the shortening and sugar, and add the well beaten eggs. Sift the flour once before measuring, then sift it with the baking powder, spices and salt. Sprinkle 2 tablespoons of the flour mixture over the drained raisins, and add the remaining flour to the creamed mixture, alternating with the raisin water. Finally add the raisins and nutmeats. Bake in well greased and floured muffin pans for 25 or 30 minutes. Makes 2 dozen cakes.

### ORANGE PECAN CREME

1 cup sugar  
3 cups oranges  
Juice 1 lemon  
1 cup heavy cream  
Grated rind 1 orange  
1/2 cup finely chopped pecans  
Dissolve sugar in fruit juices. Combine with cream whipped until stiff and partly freeze, stirring three or four times.

### LEMON BISCUITS

2 cups flour  
2 teaspoon salt  
2 teaspoons baking powder  
3 tablespoons shortening  
1/2 cup milk  
1/2 teaspoon grated lemon rind  
1 teaspoon baking-soda  
2 tablespoons lemon juice  
Melted shortening  
Sift together flour, salt and baking powder; work in shortening, add lemon rind and moisten with milk in which soda has been dissolved and lemon juice added to sour it. Mix and roll out quickly, cut into biscuits, brush over with melted shortening and bake about ten minutes in a hot oven—400 degrees F. Serves four.

### EGGLESS CAKE

Cream 1 cup sugar with 1-2 cup butter, add 1 cup sour milk, 1 teaspoon soda.  
2 cups flour sifted with 1-2 teaspoon nutmeg, and 1-2 teaspoon of cinnamon and 1 cup raisins and bake.

### Never Fail Pie Crust

1 cup lard  
1 teaspoon salt  
1-2 cup boiling water  
3 cups flour  
1-2 teaspoon baking powder  
Mix lard and salt with water together, add flour gradually, let cool before rolling out. This makes three covered pies.

### SALAD DRESSING

4 egg yolks  
1-2 teaspoon mustard  
1-2 cup boiling milk, stirring, cook in double boiler till thick. Let cool add juice 1 lemon and 1 pint whipped cream. Pour over fruit and let stand 3 or 4 hours before serving.

### TOMATO KETCHUP

1-2 peck tomatoes  
3 red peppers  
2 medium sized onions, cut fine  
2 tablespoons salt  
1-3 cup sugar  
1 tablespoon paprika  
2 teaspoons celery salt  
2 teaspoons ground mustard  
1 tablespoon whole allspice  
1 tablespoon cloves  
1 tablespoon cinnamon  
2 cups vinegar  
Cook tomatoes, peppers and onions together until soft without adding water. Press mixture through strainer and measure pulp. To pulp (4 quarts) add the salt, sugar and spices. Place whole spices in a bag during the cooking and remove bag before pouring the ketchup into jars. Ground spices except paprika, will darken ketchup. Lard, slow cooking also gives a darker color. Cook ingredients together, except vinegar, rapidly for 1 hour, add vinegar and cook until thick. Seal in sterilized jars. The mixture should be bright red in color.

### LEMON CHIFFON PIE

4 eggs  
Grated rind and juice 1 lemon  
1 scant tablespoon flour  
1 cup boiling water  
1/2 cup sugar  
Previously baked pastry shell  
Separate whites from yolks of eggs, beat yolks thoroughly, add grated rind and juice of lemon, then flour and slowly add the boiling water, stirring constantly. Cook in upper part of double boiler until quite thick. Beat whites of eggs until stiff, gradually adding the sugar. Fold a bit of this into the cooked mixture, turn into pastry shell and top with remaining egg whites and sugar. Place in slow oven—325 to 350 degrees F.—to set and brown the meringue. Serves six.

### ORANGE CREAM FILLING

1/2 cup sugar  
3 tablespoons flour  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1 tablespoon grated orange  
1 cup orange juice  
1 tablespoon butter  
2 egg yolks  
1 tablespoon lemon juice  
Combine sugar, flour and salt in upper part of double boiler. Add orange rind and juice and blend thoroughly. Heat, then add butter and egg yolks and continue to cook, stirring constantly, until smooth and thick. Remove from fire, beat in lemon juice and when cold spread between layers of cake or use as a cream puff filling.

### BAKED RHUBARB WITH ORANGES

4 cups diced rhubarb  
2 large oranges  
2 cups sugar  
Juice 1 lemon  
Wipe and cut up rhubarb; add grated orange rind to sugar; cut up orange pulp, first removing all skin and fiber. Arrange fruits and sugar in layers in baking dish, pour lemon juice over all, cover and bake slowly until rhubarb is tender.

### HAM AND NOODLES

1 thick slice ham  
Mustard  
Juice 1/2 lemon  
2 package noodles  
Boiling salted water  
Pepper and butter  
HAWAIIAN HAM CASSEROLE

2 medium thick slices ham  
2 teaspoons mustard  
4 sweet potatoes  
4 slices canned pineapple, diced  
1/2 cup brown sugar  
2 tablespoons butter  
Spread half mustard over one slice ham, place this in bottom of casserole, place second slice of ham over fruit. Have potatoes parboiled, peeled and thickly sliced; cover ham with these, dot with butter and sprinkle with sugar, pouring juice of pineapple into dish. Cover and bake one and a half hours in moderate oven—350 degrees F.—removing cover during last 15 minutes of baking to brown surface. It may be necessary to add a little water during baking. Serves six.

### STUFFED BACON ROLLS

1/2 cup milk  
2 cups soft bread crumbs  
1 teaspoon onion juice  
2 teaspoons minced parsley  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1-8 teaspoon pepper  
Grated rind 1/2 lemon  
1/2 cup minced celery, chopped mushrooms, chopped oysters or diced apple, optional  
1 small egg  
8 slices bacon  
Pour milk over crumbs, set aside for ten minutes, drain off any excess milk. Add flavorings, seasonings and any of the preferred optional ingredients, moisten with beaten egg. Divide into eight portions, form each into roll, place in one end of each slice of bacon, rolling this up over stuffed. Fasten with tooth picks or skewers. Bake in moderate oven until bacon is well cooked.

### PLAN FOR SHRINKAGE

In erecting a baseboard in a house, the best practice is to have it rest on the subfloor and butt the finish up against it. Even if it is set on top of the finish floor, it should be nailed to the subfloor and not to the studs. Then if shrinkage or settlement occurs, the base will not pull away from the floor.

### BOARD FOR FLOORS

Attractive and practical floors can be made from squares of hard pressed fibre board. They can be laid in a rustic or matted over old floors and take a fine finish if waxed. There is just enough variety in the color shades to prevent monotony and they wear well.

Although the United States has only 5 per cent of the world's area, it possesses 50 per cent of the world's telephones.

### PAINT PRIMER

Aluminum paint makes an excellent priming coat for outside paint. It covers well and seems to make a waterproof coating over the wood that lasts.

### IMPROVED ROD

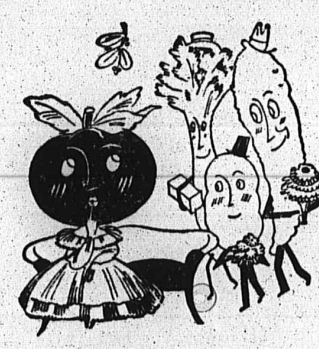
A 3-4 inch galvanized pipe set in wooden brackets makes a very satisfactory clothes rod. It is strong, does not bend, and is small enough in diameter to take any sized coat hanging.

### FLOWERS FOR WINTER

If you planted a few of the everlasting, now is the time to pick them. Watch them carefully and pick them the day the bloom opens. If you wait longer you will find that when they have been "cured" the petals and foliage may fall off. An attractive way to bunch strawflowers is to add a few sprays of static and bryssophylla.

Reports on file in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency indicate that our national banks as a whole operated at a profit during 1935 for the first time in four years.

The value of the average farm in the United States in 1920 was \$12,000; in 1930 it was valued at \$9,000, and by 1935 the average had come down to \$4,480.



## "Twosing" with TOMATOES

TOMATOES and squash, tomatoes and spinach, tomatoes and celery and potatoes—have you ever thought of combining them? It can be done, you know, because the tomato is a fruit—it's tenderly "twosing" of this kind. Here you see it in a blissful embrace with a white summer squash. Baked Squash and Tomatoes: 2 cup one white summer squash and cut in small pieces, removing seeds. Put squash and one tablespoon chopped onion in buttered baking dish, dust with two tablespoons butter. Heat contents of one No. 2 can tomatoes, season to taste, and pour over and bake until squash is tender—from forty-five minutes to an hour in a moderate oven. Serves six.

### More Sentiment

And here it comes to close grips with some green young spinach in this Spinach and Tomato au Gratin: Drain off liquor from a No. 2 1/2 can spinach, reserving it for soup. Put half the spinach in baking dish and top with a layer of sliced tomatoes (you'll need two fresh tomatoes), sprinkling with salt and pepper. Repeat. Spread one-half cup grated cheese over top and bake in hot oven till cheese is melted and browned. Makes six servings. Here it must have been caught "twosing" with two other vegetables because it gets in the soup. Cream of Tomato and Potato Soup: Put the contents of a No. 2 can tomatoes, one and a half cups raw diced raw celery, two half cups onion and one-half cup water into a saucepan and cook gently, covered, until vegetables are tender, then press through sieve. Pour slowly into two cups and serve at once. Serves four.



## FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

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

Week Ending August 14, 1936	
Wm. Branson—Osage Co Ks—30 str 1142	9.10
Ross McNece—Geary Co Ks—21 str 1095	9.00
Ross McNece—Geary Co Ks—19 str 1231	9.00
Wherry Bros. and Gates—Jewell Co Ks—40 str 1193	9.00
Chas. F. Schmidt—Geary Co Ks—16 str 1275	8.75
Wherry Bros. and Gates—Jewell Co Ks—18 str 1025	8.75
Archie Weide—Woodson Co Ks—5 hfs 860	8.60
Wm. G. White—Ray Co Mo—26 str 1144	8.60
Howard Pierce—Clinton Co Ks—21 str 1079	8.50
Virgil Schwartz—Douglas Co Ks—7 hfs 868	8.50
Ed. and Carl Anderson—Cloud Co Ks—7 str 1327	8.50
L. C. Gerten—Anderson Co Ks—29 str 930	8.25
Marion Dodder—Osage Co Ks—21 str 1171	8.25
Wm. G. White—Ray Co Mo—18 hfs 735	8.00
Jones and Sedgwick—Lyon Co Ks—5 str 1330	8.00
J. D. Sobers—Republican Co Ks—18 hfs 703	7.75
Jones and Sedgwick—Pottawatomie Co Ks—17 str 501	6.75
Adolph Soeller—Osage Co Ks—24 str 907	6.25
V. M. Johnson—Johnson Co Ks—32 hfs 637	6.00
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co Ks—27 str 637	6.00
Fred Gnadt—Wabaunsee Co Ks—21 calves 187	5.75
J. F. Fuss—Pawnee Co Ks—20 str 542	4.50
Henry Becker—Osage Co Ks—21 cows 1222	4.50
Geo. Burner—Clay Co Mo—13 cows 1177	4.50
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co Ks—12 hfs 1080	4.50
Chas. Bueker—Saline Co Ks—14 hfs 1080	4.50
Dickens Bros—Allen Co Ks—14 hfs 637	4.25
E. T. Jarvis—Phillips Co Ks—11 str 572	4.00
James Tierney—Shawnee Co Ks—12 str 572	4.00
Lee Bassett—Shawnee Co Ks—12 str 572	3.85
J. F. Fuss—Pawnee Co Ks—13 cows 806	3.65
Geo. Turner—Clay Co Mo—13 cows 806	3.65
H. B. Finch—Coffey Co Ks—7 cows 784	3.50
Ed Mauch—Ness Co Ks—7 cows 690	3.25
Henry Smith—Osage Co Ks—7 cows 690	3.25

SHEEP	
Tone Durnell—Lafayette Co Ks—15 86	9.75
R. O. Hudson—Harrison Co Ks—12 74	9.75
Emma Co—Lafayette Co Ks—12 74	9.50
Stafford County Shipping Assn—Stafford Co Ks 141 80	9.25
Henry Hick—Franklin Co Ks—10 74	9.25
R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—10 74	9.25
R. F. Martin—Washington Co Ks—10 54	9.25
Max Flinner—Leavenworth Co Ks—6 73	9.25
C. G. Foreman—Vernon Co Ks—12 91	9.25
F. J. Magerleisch—Leavenworth Co Ks—10 74	9.25
Harry Meinig—Jackson Co Ks—6 77	9.25
Walker Snyder—Jackson Co Ks—6 77	9.25
O. L. Taylor—Gardner County Mo—9 73	9.25
Ira Erickson—Anderson Co Ks—6 75	9.25
Frank Elliott—Anderson Co Ks—6 75	9.25
Otto E. Luckan—Douglas Co Ks—9 79	9.25
Otto Meinig—Miami Co Ks—16 87	9.25
Merle Mann—Miami Co Ks—16 87	9.25
W. W. Doyle—Linn Co Ks—7 77	9.00
Delight Ramsey—Franklin Co Ks—8 77	9.00
Fred Zimmerman—Linn Co Ks—6 66	9.00
J. W. Fisher—Linn Co Ks—5 74	8.00
Ed Prothe—Miami Co Ks—6 63	7.50
Jesse Dehn—Henry Co Ks—8 63	7.50
Les Huffman—Johnson Co Ks—5 59	7.00
Chas. Huffman—Johnson Co Ks—5 59	6.00
J. R. Marshall—Henry Co Ks—9 55	6.00
Ivan Dewitt—Osage Co Ks—9 55	6.00
G. F. Jahke—Geary Co Ks—5 51	5.50
J. M. Cockrell—Linn Co Ks—15 121	3.50
J. A. Yocum—Johnson Co Ks—28 88	3.50
E. L. Martin—Linn Co Ks—28 88	3.50

HOGS	
G. M. Miller—Chase Co Ks—11 216	12.25
Jesse Bartley—Washington Co Ks—7 228	11.10
Oscar Gast—Miami Co Ks—10 186	11.05
Homer Immer—Henry Co Mo—6 195	11.05
Carl Riekhof—Lafayette Co Mo—19 186	11.00
Julius Busch—Lafayette Co Mo—22 178	11.00
C. Burrus—Cedar Co Mo—6 195	11.00
Frank McVaigh—Anderson Co Ks—17 228	11.00
R. E. Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—7 220	11.00
R. A. True—Vernon Co Mo—9 183	11.00
Fred Schmidt—Nemaha Co Ks—30 207	11.00
John Fiehler—Franklin Co Ks—9 187	10.90
Fred Schmidt—Nemaha Co Ks—6 210	10.90
L. C. Cleveland—Mg—St. Clair Co Mo—8 192	10.90
Dickens Bros—Allen Co Ks—5 272	10.90
Chas. W. Zabel—Nemaha Co Ks—5 272	10.90
V. F. Carrio—Linn Co Ks—9 230	10.90
W. W. Sowers—Lafayette Co Mo—7 202	10.50
Carl Glaze—Harrison Co Mo—10 222	10.50
A. L. Potter—Jackson Co Mo—6 213	10.50
Earl Hargrave—Livingston Co Mo—14 179	10.50
W. R. Batcher—Henry Co Mo—10 213	10.50
R. P. Houghland and Son—Johnson Co Ks—6 211	10.75
Roy Nelson—Franklin Co Ks—5 180	10.75
G. E. Barrow—Allen Co Ks—10 200	10.75
Ed Prothe—Miami Co Ks—5 198	10.75
A. C. Gott—Lafayette Co Mo—7 188	10.75
Roy Nelson—Frankfort Co Ks—10 179	10.75
Frank Goetz—Miami Co Ks—6 228	10.75
John Shipman—Grundy Co Mo—18 193	10.75
Frank Meeker—Grundy Co Mo—7 207	10.75
E. M. Foley—Dacess Co Mo—36 176	10.75
The Thomas Farms—Linn Co Ks—9 331	9.75
E. C. Stewart—Rooks Co Ks—10 178	9.25

LIGHT LIGHTS AND PIGS	
Claude Inloes—Henry Co Mo—6 160	10.75
Farmers Co-op Exchange—Sullivan Co Mo—6 166	10.75
R. T. Williams—Henry Co Mo—7 155	9.00
N. A. Keeney—Bates Co Mo—10 152	8.00
Farmers Exchange—Grundy Co Mo—6 118	8.00
J. C. Windelich—Osborne Co Ks—5 90	7.50
E. W. Hastings—Lynn Co Ks—6 70	6.00
Harry Simcik—Mitchell Co Ks—10 58	5.50
Geo Simelink—Mitchell Co Ks—12 48	5.50
Edgar Kimble—Bates Co Mo—6 53	5.50
Frank Hatcher—Sullivan Co Mo—28 48	5.00

SOWS	
G. A. Cooper—Livingston Co Mo—5 322	9.25
Joseph Stallbauer—Marshall Co Ks—5 330	9.25
Samuelson Bros—Riley Co Ks—10 309	9.15
Frank McVaigh—Anderson Co Ks—7 267	9.10
W. A. Stryker—Marshall Co Ks—5 366	9.00
W. H. Dobner—Clay Co Ks—6 386	8.75
Geo. W. Peterson—Clay Co Ks—6 385	8.75
Frank Sobotka—Harrison Co Mo—5 384	8.75

## BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Week Ending August 12  
BUTTER MARKET

There has been very little change in the spot market on Butter during the current week. The extras market closed the same as the opening, after having been at 25.14 cents for two days. The Standards market finished where it had been during the last three days—a quarter under the opening. Both 89 score cars and 88 score cars came back to the opening figure.

The weather continues to be the controlling factor. Spotted rains and a continued "drizzling" in of some foreign butter, were the factors that caused the slight weakness during the latter part of the week. The Government report which was after the close August 12th, we think, will be close August 12th. The storage considered slightly bullish. The storage holdings as of August 1st of 103,822,000 pounds, is 46,235,000 pounds

less than on the same date last year, and there has been a further market loss in the storage holdings since the first of the month. The trade seems to think, however, that the crop and pasture disaster on account of the drought, has been pretty well discounted in present prices, so no immediate sharp advance is looked for. The bearish element in the market is making a lot of the imports and predict a rapid increase in supplies from that source on any further advance. They are also claiming that oleo sales are increasing by leaps and bounds, and many predictions are heard that it will even be difficult to hold the present price levels.

Today's weather map as posted on the Exchange, seems to hold out more promises of general showers over the entire producing area than any map posted in weeks. Of course, general rains that would tend to bring back full pastures and help feed would undoubtedly have considerable effect.

The Egg market has lost ground all along the line with an average loss of about 1.1-2 cents per dozen in all grades. The Fresh receipts have shown a little improvement in quality, but there are still a lot of

hot weather eggs coming, and the general poor quality offered is effecting consumption to considerable extent. The general lack of proper care and handling of Eggs cost producers a lot of money and loss of volume. The average buckster wagon believe the average buckster wagon hauls eggs around all day in the boiling sun and hot winds, is just about the most expensive luxury the egg producers have supported and in so many communities seem determined to continue to support.

## SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS IN EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING

The Educational Radio Project, recently established by the Federal Office of Education, is now producing five program series in cooperation with the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System. These program series are experimental demonstrations of new educational broadcasting techniques over a nation-wide hookup and include "The World Is Yours," "Safety Makers," "Answer Me This," "Have You Heard," and "Education in the News."

The last-named program has been on the air for some time. The first, "The World Is Yours," a survey of current knowledge in the field of educational broadcasting, it was announced by the Office of Education. This half-hour program over the blue network of NBC is heard every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. E. S. T. Sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution and broadcasted at Radio City, N. J. by the Educational Radio Project, with the assistance of the Federal Theatre Project, W. P. A., a variety of subjects has been broadcast thus far.

The first was on "Institution." The remaining five have been on "Explorations," "The Sun," "American Indians," "Costumes of Presidents' Wives," and "Transportation."

Subjects of this program series planned for the future include the following: "Visitors from Space," "Big Game Hunting," "Man—From Earliest Time," "Inventions," and "The Diffusion of Knowledge."

Dramatic appeal to the radio audience based on a broad research of the aim of each production. The reliability and "listability" are assured by competent editors, and a committee educational staff, the Office of Education staffs.

The "Answer Me" program is given on NBC red network on Thursdays at 4:30 P. M. E. S. T. This program presents matter in popular science. The subject of the program for July 30 was "Community Life in Song." The subject for August 6 is "Economics in Popular Song." Trials of the people who built America are the subject of the "Questionnaire" of this program. The story of their motives, feelings, and struggles is given point by the use of appropriate songs of the day.

The "Safety Musketeers" radio program, heard on Mondays at 9:30 P. M. E. S. T. over the coast-to-coast network of the Columbia Broadcasting Company, is devoted to teaching safety. Mr. James Prindle III, editor of the "Safety Musketeers" radio programs, states that remarkable results are being obtained in all parts of the country. Letters addressed to the unique character, "Captain Jim," national commander of the "Safety Musketeers," says that "homes are being accident-proofed, children are staying out of streets, and the rules learned from the radio program are being applied."

The "Have You Heard" program aims to present subjects in natural science in the same dramatic and informative style that characterizes the other radio programs. This program comes to the listener on Tuesdays over NBC blue network at 2:45 P. M. E. S. T.

Sec. 12. Any interested party may appeal to the director from the classification of any farm product authorized under this act, and upon investigation the director shall issue a finding as to the true classification thereof; Provided, that whenever such an appeal is taken to the said director, he shall collect a reasonable fee as fixed for such service, which fee shall be returned if the said appeal is sustained.

Sec. 13. The state board of agriculture may appoint agents or employees to assist in carrying out the provisions of this act and fix their compensation, and may require any such agent or employee to execute and file with them an indemnity bond, payable to the state of Kansas, in such sum and with such surety as they may prescribe, conditioned upon the faithful performance of duty and to hold the director harmless against any damage by on through the default or misconduct of such agent or employee.

Sec. 14. Any person, association of persons, corporation, or others requesting certification, or inspection of agricultural products or any other service as provided by this act, may enter into agreement with the director approved by the secretary; and parties to such agreement, which request must show the interest of parties are financially able and willing to assume the cost of such services plus necessary expense for supervision. Bills rendered for services become due and payable when presented by the director or his authorized agents.

Sec. 15. Upon the request of a majority of the producers or distributors of any agricultural product within a defined district or counties of the state of Kansas for services as defined in this act, the director with the approval of the secretary after proper hearing and viewing of petitions, may declare the provisions of this act mandatory, charging such fees as will be adequate to cover the cost of services rendered in that district. Such request for services must be in writing, and at least 30 days before such services are wanted.

Sec. 16. Any person or persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this act or the regulations made thereunder, or who fails or re-

fuses to comply with such act or regulations, or who makes false reports or who willfully interferes with the director or his agents in the performance of their duties under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months; or both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 17. All fees received and moneys collected under the provisions of this act shall be turned into the state treasurer, there to be set aside as a fund to be used by the secretary of the state board of agriculture in the conduct of this department.

Sec. 18. The legislature shall make adequate appropriations for the maintenance of the division of markets, including items of fixed overhead as compensation of director, which shall be fixed by the state board of agriculture, stenographic and clerical help, office furniture, equipment and supplies, and the state executive council is hereby required to furnish suitable office quarters for the division of markets.

Sec. 19. That the auditor of state is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrants on the state treasurer for the purposes specified in this act upon the presentation of verified vouchers duly itemized and approved by the director of markets and the secretary of the state board of agriculture.

Sec. 20. This act shall repeal all laws or parts of laws which are in conflict herewith.

Sec. 21. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

## LEGAL ASPECT OF COMMISSION CO-OP CONTROL

(continued from page 1)

This identity of interest between operating agency and consumer eliminates most of the reasons underlying the necessity for public regulation. Even though commissions are bound by statute to exercise a certain measure of regulation over the right to do business, the issuance of securities, and rates, it has been the general practice not to subject cooperatives to expensive burdensome regulations. Their ability to exist and to promote the sound public policy represented by comprehensive covering of territory requires the reduction of all costs to a minimum. Just as the tax laws of most States and the Federal Government have placed cooperatives in a special category, likewise public service commissions, even though regulation is imposed by statute, have adapted the regulation to the economies which cooperatives must practice.

By ALLEN MOORE,  
Chief, State Laws Section,  
REA Legal Division.

## PLANT NOW FOR FALL VEGETABLES

It is often true that the fall crop of vegetables is better than the spring crop.

We make careful plans to succeed one crop after another in the spring and summer, and even go to such lengths as planting two vegetables in the same row to conserve space. Why not continue this spirit, and when the row of peas has got up its last pod and the vines begin to wither under the sun, plant something to succeed them?

There is one thing in particular to remember about planting for a fall harvest: always plant the early varieties. If we don't stop to think of it, early variety sounds like it should be planted early in the spring. What early really means, however, is that the seed will germinate and grow at an early date, and will mature quickly.

Fresh, crisp salads are particularly welcome in the fall, because the garden has been blistering in the heat for several weeks, and has yielded practically nothing in the way of succulent vegetables. Green curled summer endive, whose blanched center leaves are so attractive to look at, is an excellent fall salad crop. So is the Chinese winter dish, which is not at all the strong assisting type you may think. Another is the Chinese cabbage, a cross between the conventional cabbage and head lettuce in appearance, and really a fine vegetable to grow in any garden.

MARSHALL COUNTY—	
Murdock	972
NEMAH COUNTY—	
Downey	1127
Kelley	1253
Sunny Knoll	1377
NORTON COUNTY—	
Square Deal	923
NEOSHO COUNTY—	
South Mofnd	619
OSBORNE COUNTY—	
Alton	1375
Corinth	261
Covert	316
Eagle	800
Mayflower	287
Osborne	298
Portis	348
Rosedale	1014
OTTAWA COUNTY—	
Culver	2170
Grover	108
OSAGE COUNTY—	
Kinneyville	1522
Union	1412
Vassar	1779
RUSSELL COUNTY—	
Center	766
Pioneer	250
Prairie Dale	370
RUSH COUNTY—	
Lone Star	917
Pleasant Hill	810
RICE COUNTY—	
Pleasant Hill	1387
ROOKS COUNTY—	
West Cornin	438
STAFFORD COUNTY—	
Antrim	1983
SHAWNEE COUNTY—	
Elevation	1916
SEDGWICK COUNTY—	
Valley Center	1695
SCOTT COUNTY—	
Modoc	2006
WABAUNSEE COUNTY—	
Pretty Creek	1632
Templin	1891
WASHINGTON COUNTY—	
Logan	582
Liberty	1142

**Farm and Home Stations**  
The National Farm and Home Hour may be heard over the following stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company, at 11:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. central standard time, each week day. WCFB, Chicago, WKW, St. Louis; WREN, Lawrence; WKYZ,

The "Household Calendar, conducted by Miss Ruth Van Daman of the Bureau of Home Economics, is heard each Thursday during the National Farm and Home Hour. Her reports on all phases of homemaking are heard at 11:30 a. m. CST, (12:30 p. m. EST) over the NBC-Blue network. The broadcast will originate in NBC studios in six different cities.

## 100 PER CENT LOCALS

ALLEN COUNTY—	
Fairview	2154
BROWN COUNTY—	
Claytonville	1052
Lone Star	932
CHASE COUNTY—	
Coleman Valley	1843
Middle Creek	1905
CRAWFORD COUNTY—	
Dumb Bell	581
Slifer	431
CLAY COUNTY—	
Wheeler	1124
Ross	1082
Oliver Hill	1120
COWLEY COUNTY—	
Science Valley	1946
DOUGLAS COUNTY—	
Cargy	2136
ELLIS COUNTY—	
Franklin	1301
Trivoli	1001
FRANKLIN COUNTY—	
Columbia	1233
JACKSON COUNTY—	
Oakley Valley	1656
LYON COUNTY—	
Allen	1075
Admire	1255
LABETTE COUNTY—	
Labette	2165
LOGAN COUNTY—	
Oakley	1662
MCPherson County—	
Groveland	1688
Northside	1061
Smoky Hill	1567
MITCHELL COUNTY—	
Hillside	492
MIAMI COUNTY—	
Highland	1669
Washington	1680

Detroit; WLW, Cincinnati; WHO Des Moines; WLW, Cincinnati; WDAF, Kansas City; KOA, Denver; WOAI, San Antonio; WFAA, Dallas, (

## CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR SALE—New endless tractor belt, seven inches by thirty-six feet inside. Has never been used. Priced below cost. Bradley Battery Shop, 129 S. Seventh St., Salina, Kansas. 8-27p.

## 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 Fob	50c
Farmers Union Button	25c
F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen	10c
Farmers Union Song Book	20c
Business Manual	50c
Delinquency Notices (100)	25c
Secretary's Minute Book	50c
Book of Poems, (Kinney)	25c
Above, lots of 10 or more	20c
Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson)	75c

Write to  
**Kansas Farmers Union**  
Box 51, Salina