



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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Nat'l President Speaks

National President Says In Radio Address July 25th We Are Now Only Paying Penalty For Ignorance and Indifference

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Radio Audience:

My subject today is "The Penalties of Ignorance and Indifference." Ignorance and indifference on the part of a vast number of our people are perhaps the greatest enemies to human progress in this nation and in the world today. For several weeks this great nation has been suffering the most devastating drought, perhaps in all history. Its withering blight has taken its toll upon our crops from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Gulf Coast far into Canada toward the Arctic.

Of course, these are forces over which we have no control, and yet it is possible that the Supreme Ruler of the Universe may be visiting this scourge upon us as a penalty for our ignorance and indifference and for our folly in accepting the philosophy that severity would be a blessing and that abundance is a curse.

Three or four years ago we found ourselves in a condition where we had poverty and distress in the midst of abundance. The cause of that condition of poverty and distress in the midst of an abundance of the necessities of life was an unjust and inequitable distribution of the earnings of society. The high cost of distribution, if you please, which society was unable to carry.

This, then, was the problem which should have been undertaken in our efforts to solve the problem; but was it not done? Well, I'll give you my opinion and that is because those who had been profiting greatly from the high cost of distribution had too large a part in determining the policies, not only for our Agricultural industry, but for distribution as well and rather than tackle this problem they adopted the policy of abolishing the abundance as a remedy for distress and poverty—a policy that has been tried before; but which has never succeeded in any nation through the entire history of the world and which simply could not possibly succeed because it is unsound and uneconomic and based on a false promise and upon false principles.

No, my friends, we are not suffering so much from neglect of our soil as from neglect of our souls and consciences—from the neglect of our patriotic duty as citizens in determining our policies.

I say to you, my friends, that in my opinion, our public highway system has done more to drain our lands of the much needed moisture for crop production than any other factor and if they had been specifically designed and built for that purpose they could not have been more effective—for they have been built with the idea in mind of dry roads to travel upon which automatically drained the lands adjacent thereto. Yes—and we have spent billions upon billions of dollars for the construction of these highways and that without any thought of conserving the moisture; but rather of getting rid of it in the best possible way.

It has been my experience as a tiller of the soil in a semi-arid section of the country that where crops of corn and other cultivated crops, to conserve what moisture there is, will not survive, there is mighty little chance for trees or even buffaloes to sustain sufficient quantities of grass to graze upon, besides trees and buffalo grass is not a very wholesome diet for human beings.

The Congress of the United States does have the power, yes and UNDER THE CONSTITUTION, to coin money and regulate the value thereof and thus make possible a more equitable distribution of our goods and services. Money is the basic factor in effectuating distribution—not money, but money in circulation which actually takes out of circulation two or three dollars for every one loaned into circulation in payment of the loan. This process automatically drains money out of the blood stream of commerce just as those highways and drought rob all plant life of its life-sustaining substance. This, ladies and gentlemen, is the most important issue before the American people, regardless of what other issues may be raised by the politicians to the contrary.

I care not how huge and colossal the bank deposits may be, it is the use in circulation of money that gives value to it. If the accumulation and multiplication of public and private debts on the one hand and the multiplication of debtors with the multiplication of their debts on the other is the solution of our problems, then, I say to you, our problem is already solved; for we have already attained that position, not in theory, but as an actual fact. And we have attained that position, ladies and gentlemen, because we have permitted a few private individuals to monopolize for their own private gain, the money and credit of this nation. How, then, can we hope to remedy the situation by perpetuating that monopoly? Just as surely as we perpetuate that monopoly on the one hand, just so surely will we increase and perpetuate poverty and distress on the other.

We are told on good authority that the cost of crime in this nation has reached the staggering sum of 12 billions of dollars a year and the prediction of the immortal Abraham Lincoln made at the close of the Civil War, that "As a result of the War

corporations had become enthroned and an era of corruption in high places would follow; that they would prolong their reign by working on the prejudices of the people until the Republic is destroyed." We seem to be approaching that condition rapidly, because of our ignorance and indifference as to our real problems of life.

I want to repeat what I have said before that we are suffering today from a lack of morality and the fundamentals of simple arithmetic in dealing with public affairs—a lack of moral courage, if you please, in dealing with our common problems that affect the well-being of society as a whole.

Our political leaders have been treating the symptoms instead of moving the cause of the malady, either because of ignorance or indifference or because they lacked the moral courage or perhaps because they did not feel they had the general support of an enlightened, organized and crystallized public opinion, to actually perform the necessary operation to cure the patient.

Now, as to meeting the immediate problems which we are facing, as a result of this devastating drought, fortunate are they, indeed, who have saved up of the necessities of life to provide against such adversities, as now are being visited upon us. That Christian spirit of Cooperation and brotherhood should become manifest now as never before in helping the unfortunate to help themselves. Those habits of waste and extravagance that have so largely dominated a great many of the noble pioneers who conquered our wilderness and converted it into fertile fields and comfortable homes for mankind, should be abandoned.

Our first obligation, as I see it, is to help society to supply themselves with the absolute necessities of comfort of life and that without permitting any one to profiteer upon the unfortunate victims of this drought and this can be best accomplished through close cooperation of these unfortunate sufferers themselves. Their numbers are so great that once united in organized cooperative fellowship, the power they can generate in combating the greed to profit upon their distress and adversity, on the part of the exploiters, would be limited by their numbers and their willingness to cooperate in mutual self-helpfulness. They should not permit themselves to be deceived into believing that a paternalistic government will provide for them without any effort on their part. True, this has become the policy of Government; but it can not be continued for long, besides the price is too great.

It is high time, now, that we should all understand that every dollar of government relief provided under our present system calls for repayment with an additional dollar in interest, plus tax-exemption for the coupon clippers and besides we should understand we are not really borrowing money from these coupon clippers. Under our banking system they do not have the money, but simply act as agents to collect this money from unborn generations.

So let us keep in mind that food, fuel, clothing and shelter are the absolute necessities of life. These things we should concentrate our efforts to secure for all. Even the squirrels have enough intelligence to store up nuts for winter. Shall we store up money for winter? Shall we be more ignorant and indifferent as to our real problems than are they? Scientific research and invention has worked wonders in conquering the unseen forces of nature, yet but no synthetic process has been discovered to manufacture these life-sustaining substances out of thin air, nor is this likely to occur in your lifetime or in mine. We should keep in mind that we can eat paved roads, automobiles, radios or even political propaganda, regardless of how pleasing it may sound to us.

In fact, I think perhaps we have been overdoing it on political propaganda and especially of the "Prosperity" right around the corner" variety—the kind that makes us draw so heavily upon our imagination that we lost our capacity to think in common everyday terms of simple arithmetic and common sense. The good book tells us we do not gather figs from thistles.

Now, I want to quote to you from a radio address which I delivered in March, 1932—just to show you that the Farmers Union at that time had a constructive program, and a real remedy, which if it had been adopted and put into practice generally would have gone a long, long way toward providing our people against just such a condition as we find ourselves in at the present time. I quote:

"I know some of our professors and agricultural advisors have been telling us we would have to adjust our production to the demand and that is just impossible to do it, because you have no control of the weather or grasshoppers and other insects and pests that destroy your crops and should we adopt a policy it might result in total famine and starvation on a wholesale scale as happened in India and China a few years ago and I want to say to you folks, if an agricultural

FARMERS SHOULD USE DISTINCTION IN SELECTING SEED

Some Wheat Seed Trucked Into Certain Communities Not Fit For Seed

Farmers should make sure before planting that the seed wheat they intend to sow this fall will grow, and also should be wary of seed wheat from itinerant truckers, according to information coming to J. C. Mohler, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. A letter received today from an extensive wheat grower of southwestern Kansas says, "I want to call your attention to wheat, germination. Some seed that was trucked into this community is not fit for seed. The farmers should have all the protection possible against poor seed. I think your office should warn the farmers of this danger."

Much of the wheat produced this year in the extreme western counties was heat shriveled, according to Secretary Mohler, who stated that this "shriveled wheat, while it may grow, probably does not have the vitality of the normal, plump grain, and consequently may not develop as sturdy a stand under vicissitudes as the more vigorous seed. It seems that it would be an exceptionally good investment this year for farmers in the western portion of the state at any rate to test seed wheat for germinability before planting, and this can be easily done by anyone with the tag roll or other commonly known method.

"As to itinerant truckers, this office has had a great deal of difficulty in their lack of compliance with the state seed law, which requires that all agricultural seed sold commercially, and which of course includes that handled by truckers, shall be first tested and then labeled according to the results of the test. Even so, this office has found, much to its regret, that some truckers use fake labels and that the seed was not tested. It would appear, therefore, that one would be wise not to buy seed from itinerant truckers unless acquainted with and having full confidence in him. Moreover, itinerant truckers often sell seeds of crops that are not adapted to the communities where they are offered. The lack of adaptability is an important one as is also a knowledge of whether the seed is strong enough in germination to produce a good, vigorous stand. We cannot over-emphasize these two points, and particularly as the sources of income in 1937 for many farmers in western Kansas will depend largely upon the outcome of the crop produced from seed planted this fall. In order to avoid the handicaps of unadapted seed and inferior quality, the farmers should know positively in advance of sowing the variety of wheat the seed represents and its germination."

ON THE AIR

RELEASE LIVESTOCK WHEAT OUTLOOK REPORTS

Midsummer outlook reports for producers of livestock and of wheat will be issued during the National Farm and Home Hour on Thursday, August 6, and Friday, August 14, respectively. The livestock and wheat reports, last of four released on staples farm commodities by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, will be heard at 11:30 a. m., CST, (12:30 p. m., EST) over the NBC-Blue network.

The reports will be given by Dr. A. G. Black, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

VARIETY OF AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION PRESENTED DAILY IN FARM, HOME HOUR

Reports of the progress made by farmers throughout the nation in soil conservation under the provisions of the Soil Conservation Act will be featured during the National Farm and Home Hour each Tuesday during August at 11:30 a. m., CST, (12:30 p. m., EST) over the NBC-Blue network. The reports will be made by A. D. Stedman, assistant AAA administrator.

Other reports dealing with economic information, forage crops seeds, home economics and agricultural research also will be featured in the Farm and Home Hour during August.

J. F. Cox, of the AAA staff, will analyze supplies of forage crops seeds in relation to plans of farmers in compliance with the Conservation Act in 1937 when he speaks on Wednesday, August 12.

Current farm business reports issued by the Federal Government will be summarized each Tuesday in the program by Roy Hendrickson, editor of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. On Wednesday, August 12, Monday, August 17, and Wednesday, August 26, M. S. Eisenhower, information chief for the Department of Agriculture, will present findings of federal research workers in different projects undertaken to aid farmers.

News of interest to homemakers will be featured by Miss Ruth Van Deman, editor of the Bureau of Home Economics, when she appears on the Farm and Home Hour each Thursday during August.

Latest news of Federal activities on behalf of farmers and homemakers is presented daily during the program by Morse Salisbury, chief of radio service for the Department of Agriculture.

SUMMARY OF RA WORK MADE FOR FISCAL YEAR

Cal A. Ward Says This Region Ranks High in Debt Adjustment, Land Use and Rehabilitation

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 6.—"We have moved forward on all fronts," was the verdict of Cal A. Ward, Director of the Resettlement Administration in Nebraska, Kansas and the Dakotas, as he studied that agency's report at the end of the fiscal year, which showed activities up to July 1. "Our four fronts are rehabilitation, resettlement, land utilization and management and I am anxious that the public know what has been done along these lines."

Naturally, he said, with the drought condition so serious in this region, that part of the rehabilitation program is in the limelight. Steps have been taken to cut all red tape and issue emergency grants and feed loans without delay, speeding relief to suffering farm families and their livestock. Mr. Ward estimates that there will be 78,000 families in these four states given drought aid. While activities focus on emergency aid, it must not be forgotten, the Regional Director said, that farm families in this region have been advanced \$9,400,430 through Resettlement, under budgeted farm plans.

Likewise, advances in our rehabilitation program, Mr. Ward continued, and they have all been valuable in rehabilitating farm families of this region. Home management, which points toward more efficient use of available resources, adequate provisions and an economy home program, has been the motivating spirit in producing large grain crops, canning food supplies, sewing and repairing farm homes.

In many cases the RA could not have advanced loans to distressed farmers had it not been for the good work of the Farm Debt Adjustment Committees who have adjusted 4,221 cases in the region and have 2,461 still pending. In agricultural cases, the RA has advanced \$15,139,025 to \$9,470,456—a total reduction of \$5,668,569. The settlement of these debts has resulted in the payment of \$499,181 back taxes, according to Mr. Ward. The RA has also advanced loans to groups of farmers under a cooperative setup in proving very popular, Mr. Ward said. In this region 29 such loans have been approved and made, ranging from \$100 for canning equipment for a group of farm women to \$82,000 for a complete poultry and processing plant in North Dakota. Applications for cooperative loans are now coming in every day.

The recurrence of drought this year has made evident, Mr. Ward said, that the RA's plan to relocate families stranded on poor farming areas to regions where soil and rainfall conditions are favorable is a feasible one. Land purchase has been going forward on two large infiltration projects—one in the Red River Valley in North Dakota and the other in Northeastern Kansas. Construction work and family selection will go actively underway this fall. About 145 families will be resettled on each of these projects.

In South Dakota, near Sioux Falls, a combination community and infiltration type project is underway with housing on the community type nearing completion. It will provide for 13 families and the infiltration project around it will have units for 79 families.

In Nebraska, farmsteads on eight different projects are being developed. The state is providing intensive agricultural opportunities to 129 farm families with plans for expansion at Two Rivers, near Omaha, to include 10 more families on the farmstead project. Land purchase has been going forward on two large infiltration projects—one in the Red River Valley in North Dakota and the other in Northeastern Kansas. Construction work and family selection will go actively underway this fall. About 145 families will be resettled on each of these projects.

While drought and grasshopper infestation have hampered all farming in this region, Mr. Ward said, the RA's plan to relocate families to regions where soil and rainfall conditions are favorable is a feasible one. Land purchase has been going forward on two large infiltration projects—one in the Red River Valley in North Dakota and the other in Northeastern Kansas. Construction work and family selection will go actively underway this fall. About 145 families will be resettled on each of these projects.

Land utilization activities have been calculated primarily to convert misused land to purposes for which it is best suited. Grazing areas, parks, migratory waterfowl preserves, reforestation and Indian reservations are the uses to which the land, purchased by the government, is being put. More than nine million dollars is being spent in the Dakotas and Nebraska for purchase of land, a total of 1,972,000 acres in these three states. Mr. Ward reports that enough land has been optioned and that 93 percent of the allotment has been accepted and the owners notified that the government will complete purchase of the land as soon as title has been cleared.

Of secondary importance in the land utilization program is the employment of men in the development of these projects. By the middle of June, he says there were 2,624 men at work in this region developing land use projects.

"We are proud of the job we have done," Mr. Ward said, pointing to the fact that Region Seven holds first place nationwide in debt adjustment work, second in land use program and third in rehabilitation.

Always Something of Interest. In these days of important happenings, all farmers union members should tune in on the regular radio broadcasts. If you have a radio, inquire your neighbors in, too, so as to acquaint them with the Farmers Union.

COMMODITY EXC. ADMINISTRATION CONDUCTS HEARING

Cooperatives Ask Fair and Equal Treatment on Grain Exchange

Chicago, Ill.—That rules and regulations should be developed under the Commodity Exchange Act to prevent a grain exchange from gratuitously publishing to the world the volume of handlings of a cooperative member of that exchange, or of giving to the press other facts about the business of the cooperative, was urged here today by Irving B. Goldsmith, counsel for Farmers National Grain Corporation. His testimony featured the closing session of a three-day hearing conducted by the Commodity Exchange Administration. After similar hearings in other terminal markets, rules and regulations for administering the Commodity Exchange Act will be formulated.

"The cooperatives are asking only fair and equal treatment as among other members of a grain exchange," he declared. "If the exchange is to publish a statement declaring that the volume of business of member X is likely to show an increase, while the volume of member Y is likely to show a decrease, then the cooperatives have no objection to similar statements about them. They do, however, object to being singled out from among all other members of an exchange and having their figures published to the world, with interpretations put upon those figures by the exchange itself."

Mr. Goldsmith read into the record at this point two newspaper articles, one of which, credited to the public relations department of the Kansas City Board of Trade, carried figures purporting to show that the volume of handlings of Farmers National in that market were declining. He read into the record also an exchange of telegrams between Farmers National Grain Corporation and officials of the Kansas City Board of Trade, in which Farmers National asked, without being answered satisfactorily, to become the duty of a grain exchange to publish to the world the volume of handlings of any one of its members.

D. C. Bishop, of the firm of Secular & Bishop, Kansas City, Mo., grain commission firm, objected with some heat to Mr. Goldsmith's testimony being made a part of the record. He was overruled by J. M. Mehl, assistant chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, who presided. The Administration wants the widest possible discussion of the act among members of the trade, he said. Turning to counsel for Farmers National, Mehl asked:

"You think that under the section of the act that grants 'all privileges' of an exchange to a cooperative member, that rules and regulations should be made to provide fair and equal treatment to cooperatives?"

"Most certainly do," Goldsmith answered.

At an earlier appearance before the hearing, Mr. Goldsmith gave an opinion on the legal phases of trusting with banks the margin money of customers of a commission firm, thus keeping such funds separate from the capital accounts of the firm. There are no legal obstacles to this being done, he declared.

J. Arthur Miller, attorney for the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, which comes under the act along with grain exchanges, objected to the legal phases of the hearing, declaring that Farmers National, as the result of controversies with the Chicago Board of Trade, was not a "disinterested" party. Chairman Mehl reminded Miller that no one who had appeared and testified at the hearing was "disinterested."

In answering that one, Goldsmith said that Farmers National, marketing the grain of 300,000 producers, had been proponents of the Commodity Exchange Act and was, therefore, vitally interested not only in the act itself but in the rules and regulations formulated for its administration.

Prior to the passage of the Commodity Act, the relationship between a broker and a customer was a debtor-creditor relationship, Goldsmith said, in answering another query by Attorney Miller. Since passage of the act, it is mandatory that funds of a customer be segregated from the funds of brokers, so that in case the broker becomes insolvent, the customer's money will be safe-guarded. The act, he said, created a new relationship between the two principals.

Farmers National Grain Corporation has insisted from the beginning that customers of a commission house should have but one hazard; namely, that of the trade itself. He should not be required to hazard the solvency of the broker or commission house, or have to face the possibility of the broker or commission firm using his money as a basis for extending credit to others, or using his money to take a position in the market opposite to that taken by the customer himself.

The hearing will be resumed for a day at Minneapolis July 31. The hearing at Kansas City will be a one-day session also on August 3.

The Farm and Home Hour ends each day with the playing of the national anthem. It is the only network radio program which regularly features the "Star Spangled Banner." The opening theme of the program is the "Stars and Stripes."

Rural Electrification

Radio Talk Delivered By REA Administrator, Morris L. Cooke Over National Farm and Home Hour

Good afternoon, friends of the Farm and Home Hour:

Later this afternoon I am going to take part in a little ceremony which I believe means a great deal to every one of you. At three o'clock we will formally open the REA Electrified Farm to the public.

Many prominent people are going to attend—Secretary Ickes, Governor Peery of Virginia, Director W. J. Donald and Mr. G. M. Haskell of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, to name just a few. During the next few minutes I shall tell you a few of the reasons these people believe this event to be an important one to all of us.

This farm is one of the exhibits in connection with the Third World Power Conference, to be held here in Washington in September. At that conference there will be delegates from forty-eight states and from forty-eight foreign countries, gathered to discuss all phases of power—in industry, in transportation on the farm.

The committee making arrangements for the conference decided the delegates would be interested in seeing how electricity can be made to transform American Agriculture, as it has transformed agriculture in so many countries abroad.

The Rural Electrification Administration wanted an exhibit so that you farm people who may visit Washington in the near future can see what electric service can mean to you.

So the two got together and decided the best way to accomplish both objects would be to outfit a real farm, one of the approximately six million farms in the country still lacking modern electric service, with modern appliances and electrical equipment. We chose a farm near Herndon, Virginia, about twenty miles from Washington. It has been called Rosedale Farm for years—the land has been under cultivation since George Washington's time, and parts of the present farmhouse are over a hundred years old. There are three hundred twelve acres, furnishing pasturage and ensilage for a seventy-head dairy. There are some fine horses, a nice flock of chickens, guinea fowls and so on, and a truck garden.

Mr. Cooke said that the farm was owned by J. M. Hughes, and his wife, Mrs. Hughes, and their two married sons run it. Peggy Hughes, a 6-year old girl, is the youngest child. The farm is a wholesome one, and the atmosphere is just now she's all excited about the new puppies and wondering when they're going to open their eyes.

As soon as the details of the plan had been worked out with the Hughes family, we approached the manufacturers of the electrical, plumbing and wiring equipment which go to make up a fairly complete installation, and enlisted their hearty, willing support. The officers of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association were particularly cooperative. They sat down with us as we made our plans and they arranged to have a great many appliances and conveniences installed. The Virginia Public Service Company, the utility serving the Herndon area, extended its lines to serve Rosedale Farm. Manufacturers of electrically driven farm equipment and plumbing fixtures gladly loaned us their products.

This cooperation in equipping the Electrified Farm repeats, on a small scale, the get-together spirit back of the Third World Power Conference. The Government, the utilities, the electrical manufacturers, and the engineering societies are jointly sponsoring, supporting and organizing the Conference. And this includes not only the United States, but almost every civilized nation in the world. They are trying to find out how the world's great power plant can be opened to the greatest good of the people of every land. This Conference will bring 3,000 people to Washington from September 7 to 12. Some of them will come from abroad. 700 of them will come from Rosedale Farm.

But to come back to Rosedale Farm the equipment is in place now and we are going to invite the public to go out and see it in operation. It is all pretty new to Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, but already they have learned how to operate most of the new things and have adjusted themselves to a more comfortable, more efficient way of farming.

For farming goes on all the time. This is not a "model" farm, nor a "demonstration" farm. It's just a place where a farm family has been making a living for many years, and where electricity is now banishing a large part of the drudgery of agricultural life and is revolutionizing agricultural methods. The same men still work in the fields and barns, the same cows are milked and the milk sold in the same markets, three hearty farm meals a day for six people are still prepared in the kitchen where a cool white electric range stands in marked contrast to the nearby open fire-cooked range where the food was once cooked. The Hughes family has given us permission to let visitors see the farm a few hours each day, while they keep on working with their new tools and conveniences.

There is a great deal of misapprehension and misunderstanding about the cost of electric equipment such as we have at Rosedale Farm. For example, this equipment has been rumored

to cost various fantastic sums, one figure being as high as \$25,000.

Now it is true that insofar as its new electrical apparatus is concerned, Rosedale Farm is more completely equipped than the average farm is likely to be, or would need to be today. One reason for this is that Rosedale is a dairy farm, and has considerable specialized equipment. There is specialized equipment also for poultry farming, and for truck gardening. Another reason for its more complete equipment is that this farm is presently serving, among other things, as a sort of show room. There is a great many of something of the range of equipment which is available to him, for his home and his farm, when he makes his start, probably a modest one, in gradually electrifying his own farmstead.

Of course, electrical equipment is expensive. Any good tool is expensive. It costs more now than we think it will cost a little bit later, but even at today's retail prices the cost of all the wide range of appliances and equipment installed at Rosedale Farm is not counting of course the power line, is just about \$5,000.

Many farms could get a good start on electrification for a small fraction of that sum.

One should remember too that in valuing electrical equipment we must consider not alone what it costs, but what it will save in dollars and cents. I haven't time to list the things that are installed there, but I think you will be interested to hear about a few of the exhibits.

One of the most important is the new water pump and the plumbing. In the farmhouse this makes possible a fine bathroom, a kitchen sink and electric dishwasher. In the barn, an electric water heater makes piping hot water just a matter of turning a spigot. Outside, running water makes it much easier to keep the dairy equipment clean and an overhead irrigation system makes the range and the dishwasher among the major pieces, but the food mixer, the percolator, and a number of smaller appliances make housework much easier. The new washing machine and ironer make wash days a thing of the past.

The milk house has a new separator, a milk cooler, a sterilizer and other equipment. The milking machine eliminates perhaps the hardest and most burdensome twice-a-day chore. An electric hotbed will permit new plants to grow sturdily, and reach a productive stage in time to make the early market. Perhaps the most useful of all is the portable motor with its 50 foot cable which performs first one task, then another, willingly and cheaply, and without delay.

Some of the equipment on the farm is of recent invention; it has just emerged from the experimental stage. For instance, there are electrified screens on the milk house which keep barn to keep away from dangerous flies and other insects from entering there—or, so far as the flies which hit those screens are concerned, from ever going anywhere else! The farm buildings are quite a way back from the road, by a long lane with graceful white fencing. Yet there are no poles along that lane. The wires are strung from the road to the farm buildings in one single span—700 feet. Those of you who live in the city will find it hard to take care of first before he can think of putting in some improvements on his place. If the administration had helped us Farmers Union folks pass the Frazier Lemke Farm Refinancing act, the resultant saving in interest would have been sufficient to go a long way towards paying for electrifying our farms. The assurance the act would have given the farmer that he will not be foreclosed upon and lose all that he had accumulated

(Editor's Note: The above Radio address by REA Administrator Morris L. Cooke, will make all us farmers want to electrify our farms. I am in favor of electrification the same as are most of our farmers, BUT, and that is the nub of the question, how can we farmers continuously go into debt, even if it is made easy to borrow the money, for all the necessary equipment to properly electrify our homes when even with good crops we are not receiving enough for our products? Part of this effort and ballyhoo which is now used to push rural electrification had better be first used to push through some measure that would relieve our farmers of the terrible load of interest which the average farmer must take care of first before he can think of putting in some improvements on his place. If the administration had helped us Farmers Union folks pass the Frazier Lemke Farm Refinancing act, the resultant saving in interest would have been sufficient to go a long way towards paying for electrifying our farms. The assurance the act would have given the farmer that he will not be foreclosed upon and lose all that he had accumulated

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KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 215, Farmers Union Bldg., John Vesecky, President.

FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO.—Room 200, Farmers Union Bldg., Rex Lear, State Manager, Salina, Kansas.

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.—Room 305, Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas. G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

C. B. Thove.....President
T. C. Belden.....Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1936

EDITORIAL AND TRAVELOGUE

Since harvest is over we are entering into the season of Farmer's Union picnics. Before telling you about those that I attended last week I will tell you about the meeting that a committee from the Kansas Farm Organizations had with the Kansas State Fair Board Monday, July 27th.

Dr. O. O. Wolf, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau, C. C. Cogswell, Master of the Kansas State Grange, W. O. Sand, Secretary of the Kansas Farmers Cooperative Ass'n., and of the Committee of Farm Organizations and I, representing the Kansas Farmers Union, met with the Fair board and arranged for a Farm Organization Day at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson. Tuesday Sept. 22nd will be Kansas Farm Organization Day at the Fair. Each of the state wide organizations are expected to furnish one speaker of National reputation. The program will begin at 9:30 in the forenoon. It will consist of short talks interspersed with music and other entertainment features. Every farmer in Kansas should try to be there on that day and bring the whole family. Let us all get together and have a good time. We are trying to get Secy. E. E. Kennedy or Pres. Everson of the National Union to be our speaker on the program. I will give you more particulars later.

Wednesday July 29th I took the bus at Salina for Piqua where I was to make a talk at a Farmers Union picnic. I arrived in Piqua about noon and was met at the bus station by my son Albert, Brother Habiger, manager of the Piqua Farmers Union Business Ass'n. and some of the other local Farmers Union folks. They took me to the picnic grounds, which were on the farm of one of our good Farmers Union members.

We arrived just in time for dinner. If one wants to get his fill of fried chicken, potato salad, pickles, pies, and all the other good things to eat he sure can get plenty at one of our folks' picnics. After we had done justice to the art of our Farmers Union cooks, the meeting was called to order by the President. The first speaker was Mr. Hoss, the County Agent. He made a good short talk. After him came Brother Schuyler Cowles, and then Ted Belden, Manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Assn. After that I was introduced.

I talked for about the usual hour to a very attentive audience. After my talk the Priest of the local Catholic parish made a very appropriate short talk. There were about 150 present at the picnic and all seemed to be enjoying themselves. The Piqua folks are a fine bunch. They have a successful business and are giving it their patronage. They are said to be a little slack in attending their local meetings, but I feel sure that they will take renewed interest in their meetings this fall and winter, and I

am expecting a fine increase in membership there before state convention time.

Saturday, August 1st, I went to St. Marys to another Farmers Union picnic. Because of the busy time there were only about a hundred or so in attendance. The picnic dinner was again one of those affairs where you eat all you can hold and then you have not tasted even a half of the good things that our Farmers Union folks brought. After eating all that I could hold and visiting for a time with the folks, Pres. Allen called the meeting to order. The first speaker introduced was Mrs. Leona Dobson. Sister Dobson made a fine short talk on the Junior work and urged all who can to attend the Junior Jamboree at Manhattan, Aug. 12. Ross Palenske, chairman of the State Board and director from that district next gave us all some sound advice. Then I was called upon to make my talk. I dwelt at some length on our duty, as citizens, to vote at the coming Primary Election. I wonder how many of our Farmers Union members said, Tuesday of this week, I am too busy to go to the election today. After the meeting we talked and visited for some time and then I took the bus for home.

The folks around St. Marys are a live bunch. They have a fine business association, doing a good business. I was sorry to hear that many of the shareholders of the business association have forgotten to pay their Union dues. I am sure that when they have time to study what the Farmers Union means to all the farmers of Kansas, they will pay their own dues to the Union and work with the rest of us to get as many new members as there are desirable farmers in their community. If we want to have a good strong Union, if we want to get for ourselves and our children the good things that the Farmers Union is trying to get for us, there is only one way to get what we need and want, that is to go out and build up the Union, attend the meetings, and patronize the Union business, which after all is our own business. I again express my appreciation of the fine reception given me by the Union folks of Piqua and St. Marys and hope that we may soon meet again.

Just as corrupt political machines do not reform themselves but must be reformed by removal of the corrupt material and replacing the same with good; just so a corrupt, expensive, and wasteful system of distribution does not reform itself except as the corrupt parts are displaced by just and equitable parts.

Organization is to society what the power is to the propeller—a driving force for good or evil, as the case may be, just as the purposes and principles back of the organization are for good or evil.

What Other Editors Say

Some of the Northwest dailies are featuring a Washington D. C. release dated July 31, in which the writer states that A. W. Ricker, editor of the Farmers Union Herald of St. Paul Minn., is among those considered as a possible leader of a proposed Roosevelt Farm Block. We entirely agree with what Brother Ricker has to say about the proposition. The Farmers Union has as one of its foundation principles that it is to refrain from engaging in partisan politics. The Farmers Union stands for principles and for the enactment of laws based on those principles, by any party which may be in power. We believe that our members should be thoroughly informed both as to the platforms and as to the kind of service our legislative and other officers had rendered to us farmers while in office or may be expected to render if elected, but officers of the Union should not take part in partisan politics. Brother Ricker's published below is well worth careful reading and consideration.

My attention has been called to a news release bearing a Washington date line of August 1st in which it is stated that my name is under consideration to head a farm group organization, the purpose of which is to promote the re-election of President Roosevelt.

No such invitation has come to me direct, but if it did, I should have to decline to accept such position. I have been editor of the Farmers Union Herald for nine years. I am certain that my organization would not want me to accept such partisan position even were I so inclined. Were I to accept a partisan political position such as that proposed, I would be compelled to resign as editor of the Herald and sever my work with the Farmers Union, and I shall not do that.

Personally, I think it is bad policy for farm organization leaders to mix conspicuously in partisan politics. Our membership is made up of farmers who are Republicans, Democrats, Progressives, Socialists and followers of Father Coughlin and William Lemke. We have never presumed to advise our members how to vote.

We are interested in farm programs and for such programs have sought and received the support in Congress of Democrats, Republicans and Independents. In the making of such programs, we have been willing at all times to offer advice to all parties, both in the making of platforms and the execution of agricultural programs.

There is no national Farmer party, no national cooperative party. There is, therefore, no national party of which our members owe allegiance, nor of which they are component parts. The Farmers Union, therefore, is and must continue to be what it has always been, non partisan in politics. What is a rule for the organization should be a rule for its leadership.

A. W. Ricker, Editor
Farmers Union Herald.

From the Montana Union Farmer, edited by Brother H. S. Bruce, we clipped the following resolution which is so near applicable to conditions now obtaining in Kansas that we recommend it to our readers. We would ask our members to let the state office know immediately if the Wichita Land Bank or any of the other government loaning agencies use drastic collection methods during the continuance of the present period of crop failures.

Resolution

We, the Montana Farmers Union, Montana Farm Holiday Association, Workers Protective Union, Montana Butte Miner's Union, United Mine Workers, Montana Beet Workers Union, Mine, Mill and Smeltermen, Anaconda, Mine, Mill and Smeltermen, Great Falls, State Labor Council, Workers Alliance, Central Montana Taxpayers' Association, Workers Unemployed Union, League United Workers and Townsend Clubs, meeting at Billings, Montana, this 28th and 29th day of June, A. D. 1936, do hereby resolve that we, the farmers and labor problems having had called to our attention, by moving farmers from over all this state, a most critical situation in regards to foreclosure by the Federal Land Bank of Spokane, Spokane, Washington, and other agencies and private individuals upon the lands of these complaining farmers, who reside thereon, and, if governmental action is not immediately taken to prevent such foreclosures, great and irreparable suffering to farmers and their families will result therefrom. They state their grievances as follows:

1. By drought and insect pestilence same have been and are unable to make regular payments on their loans.
2. By declining market prices, some have been only able to pay in part the interest on their loans.
3. By hail storms some have lost their entire crops.
4. Conditions of crop marketing have been unsatisfactory, because the cost of production has been greater than market return.
5. The Land Bank has and does demand full payment of delinquencies, and its officers and agents have been unreasonable and overbearing in their demands, although dealing with men who are honest, industrious, and of the highest integrity, and in many cases the Federal Land Bank has procured buyers for mortgaged lands before foreclosing thereon demonstrating that the mortgaged lands are ample security for the loans made.
6. That many resolutions have heretofore been sent to the Federal Land Bank and to government officials protesting those foreclosures, but to date all have been ignored.
7. That in many cases the mortgagee has purchased the property at foreclosure sale for less than the amount of the foreclosure judgement,

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association Installs Testing Laboratory

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association's new testing laboratory is now complete and in operation. It is located in the same building as the office of the Jobbing Association in Kansas City, Kansas.

The new laboratory is modern and equipped in every respect. It will be used to check F. P. U. Petroleum products, so as to assure the users of the products that they are always up to specifications and the best obtainable of their particular grade.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association invites all its customers all Farmers Union members and in fact everybody interested in petroleum products to stop in when in Kansas City, and visit the laboratory and also to consult with them about their lubrication or fuel problems.

taking a definite judgment for the balance.

Now, therefore be it resolved: That these citizens duly assembled as one body do hereby demand that governmental action be immediately taken thereon for the relief of the conditions herein set forth and for the abatement of all foreclosure action now pending, and it is further resolved that copies of this resolution be sent by air mail to the President of the United States and to the United States Senators and Representatives for Montana and to all labor and farm organizations in the state for immediate action hereon.

The foregoing resolution was duly proposed, seconded and unanimously adopted this 29th day of June, 1936. State Wide Conference on Farm and Labor Problems.

KANSAS IN THE EXPANSION OF COOPERATIVE SERVICES DUE TO ADAPTED FINANCING

"Even in Kansas, which is the third state in the Union for business done by its grain marketing cooperatives, and ranks seventh in active producing cooperatives, it is hard to visualize the expansion ahead of cooperation due to improved financing." This is the statement of Ralph Snyder, president of the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives which serves Kansas, and also Oklahoma, Colorado, and New Mexico, comprising the Ninth Federal Reserve District. "Of the 3,280,000 members of farmers' cooperative marketing or purchasing associations in the nation," he said, "Kansas has 80,240."

"Those of us directly in the work," Mr. Snyder continued, "hardly could foresee the importance of the 1935 amendments to the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as they affect Banks for Cooperatives. But these amendments newly opened to the benefits of cooperative financing, the most rapidly growing group of farmers' cooperatives, the nation—the service associations."

"Serving cooperatives among farmers, correspond to consumers' cooperatives in Europe, whose phenomenal growth has attracted world-wide attention. Marketing cooperative farmers' purchasing co-ops have established, with a few years, in some forms as long ago as 100 years. But only since the recent widespread effort to restore farm net income and living standards to something like a parity, have the gains in servicing cooperatives been so marked. Now, nationally, farmers' purchasing cooperatives have doubled their business volume in ten years. In 1934—the latest for which figures are completed—over 70 per cent of the \$365,000,000 in consumers' cooperative business for this nation, was credited to farmers' purchasing cooperatives."

"But these purchasing cooperatives constitute only part of the great group which the 1935 amendments authorize our Bank to serve. The group also includes irrigation, fire insurance, telephone, power and light and other services of particular importance to farmers and for the sound and economical management of which the ability of progressive American farmers had been proven. Statistics on farmers' mutual fire insurance companies for 20 years show that the extreme variation in the number of companies in business is only six per cent, the lowest number being 1829 in the year 1917 and the highest, four years later, being 951. But the volume of business of these cooperatives almost steadily has increased—being \$5,264,119,000.00 in 1914 and \$10,487,864,000.00 in 1933, the late for which I have figures."

"The point emphasized by this data, taken from authentic government records for several generations back, is that when Congress extended the financing services of the Banks for Cooperatives to this important group, it did so with the proof before it, that these are desirable customers. The safeguards against any isolated cases of the contrary are present in the careful inspection, strict appraisals and sound business requirements which cooperative banks must observe."

"Of course a great many of the older cooperatives have no need for outside financing. Their incomes and reserves are ample. Many have money to loan. On the other hand, situations constantly are developing in farming and farm communities calling for the expansion of a cooperative already established. With a way to get low cost loans (Bank for Cooperative interest rates now are four, three, and two per cent) understandingly administered, these needs can be met."

"Besides the types already mentioned, we have over 1,000 herdmanship cooperatives—testing co-ops for production or owning and caring for better sires than the individual farmers could afford. Thrashing machinery, silo filling outfits, terracing equipment, etc., also are owned and operated cooperatively. With the coming of greatly lowered electric current costs, that field of rural service will see some big expansion."

"We have inquiries as to the number of farmers' cooperative associations. The following approximate national figures will be an answer. For marketing, 8,800; for financing, 5,500; for telephone, 5,000; for irriga-

Neighborhood Notes

PLANS FOR STAFFORD COUNTY PICNIC

President Ray Harter, of the Stafford County Farmers Union, named members of all committees to make plans for the annual Farmers Union Farm Bureau picnic, Tuesday night meeting, with Antrim local. The picnic is to be held in the Stafford city park August 19.

Committee members, with the chairman being named first in each instance, are as follows: Grounds, Chas. Kirkpatrick, Homer Fortner, Henry Knoche; Publicity, C. Cole, C. Conger, George Lill; Athletics, Edward Slade, Clarence Fritzemeier, Joe Dale; Program, Mrs. Fred Hornbaker, Mrs. Willie Melreiss, Mrs. John Powelson.

Punkin Ball, Too

Opinion of the members present at Antrim Tuesday night seemed to be that most of the athletics event should be held in the afternoon, following the speaking and entertainment program, with, perhaps, a punkin ball game in the morning.

The Stafford bank is included on the program, to present a concert for the picknickers. Members of the 4-H clubs are to sponsor the refreshment stands which will be operated during the picnic.

County Agent Conger explained the reasons for the attempts to secure a home demonstration agent for this county, and gave the advantages, as he saw them, of obtaining such an agent for the county.

R. W. Goodman, chairman of the legislative committee, announced that Mr. Hodson of Little River, democrat, and Coe Russell, Great Bend, republican, are the candidates for state senator from this district.

Delegates to Camp

At the suggestion of Ray Henry, the county union voted to send a delegate to the junior-union camp in the Black Hills of South Dakota, the delegate to be named at a later date. President Harter emphasized the importance of supporting the co-operative movement.

Antrim members had charge of the program, which included three vocal solos, and a reading. Next county meeting is to be held with Corn Valley local.

—LINN CO. FARMERS UNION MEETING

The Linn Co. Farmers Union meeting will be held in La Crosse on August 15th, the third Saturday in August.

There will be a basket dinner at noon and Mr. John Vesecky, the president of the Kansas Farmers Union, will be the principal speaker of the afternoon.

All are cordially invited to attend. F. C. Gerstenberger, County President.

COME TO PLEASANT VIEW FARMERS UNION PICNIC

Members of the Farmers Union of the Pleasant View Local 592 are making plans for an all day picnic and basket dinner to be held on Thursday, August 6 at Huntress Park, Clay Center, Kansas. All Locals are invited. We want everyone to come. Remember the date Thursday, August 6.

Committee: Charley Kaiser, Alden McNeil, Edd Lindsay, Wm. Coupal, Geo. Blackwood, Thelma Coupal.

MARSHALL CO. PICNIC

The annual picnic of the Marshall Co. Farmers Union will be held at Bremen on August 11. Lauterbach Grove one-fourth mile south of Bremen.

Mr. John Vesecky our state president and Mr. H. G. Keeney, president of the Nebraska Farmers Union have accepted our invitation to be our guests and speakers for the day. Arrangements are made for a program Snipe Creek and Bremen are going to play ball. Plenty of shade and plenty of refreshments on ground. Come and meet your old friends and enjoy the day with us.

Fred C. Pralle, Secretary.

LETTER FROM SHIPPS

Sometime since I last wrote you, however I have not by any means forgotten the many friends over Kansas, who believe as I do, in cooperation.

Each of the dry, hot days, I picture my farmer friends going on to do their utmost, producing life's necessities. No doubt many members will feel they are not in position to pay dues until times and conditions are better yet, my friends, it must be remembered the Cooperative movement was born of bitter strife, and had not reversed itself in years gone by, you and I could not have known of the great cooperative movement which has and is growing faster than the average American knows it to be.

It is times like these when one must save to make both ends meet and I know of no thrift policy that will equal your investment in sound cooperative enterprises.

One of the most satisfying phases of the Cooperative program, is that feeling of ownership that goes with the various activities in which we engage cooperatively. To think this is my creamery, my Livestock Company, my insurance company, my grain company, my oil company, and the multitude of things we may engage in on a cooperative basis. That in itself is well worth all the effort we spent to build cooperative programs. It costs nothing to be a cooperater. As a matter of fact it pays big to be one. The unseen benefits are much greater than are the cash benefits we see. It is a great balance wheel between producer and consumer.

tion and drainage 3,000; for fire insurance, 2,000; exclusive purchasing, 2,000."

Many florists handle plants in these new glazed pots, and it is a practice of some women to buy a few, and after the plants have died, save them for future use.

In the glazed pot no provision is made for drainage. This might seem rank heresy to oldtime indoor gardeners, but experts agree it is best. In the greenhouse, where clay pots can be kept atop a bench of moistened soil, and where the atmosphere is sufficiently humid, the clay pot should be used. In the home, this same pot must sit in a dry situation, in dry air, thus forcing the moisture to be absorbed by the pot and then by the air. This is the advantage of the glazed pot—it needs less water, and is less messy, besides being much more handsome.

As we move nearer and nearer to our State Convention, to be held in McPherson, I do wish for the sake of our state president, John Vesecky, who has labored so hard in our behalf, who has consistently gone down the line building—I do hope we may from now on do all we can to build a larger and better organization. We can accomplish much between now and the last of October if we will but set out to do it.

If a well defined state-wide membership campaign could be put on, I would be glad to donate a few days of my time, getting only my expenses to help build our membership up to greater voting strength, hence greater fighting strength, and, anyway, let's make an effort. Cooperatively, J. E. Shipps.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

(continued from page 1)

by long years of toil would have given us courage to put in permanent improvements. The farmers are equally entitled to the home conveniences made possible by the use of electricity on the farm, but I caution our members against going deeply in debt in order to put in electricity. Even if the terms seem to be attractive and the government agency is anxious to make the loan we had better remember that pay day comes as sure as judgment and whether the creditor be a government agency or a bank privately owned, it is mighty hard to pay when you do not have the money to pay with.)

GLAZED POTS ARE HANDSOME, PRACTICAL

A tradition of the horticultural world which has recently been proved untrue concerned the porous clay flower pot, which was said to be necessary to the health of plants grown indoors.

A series of careful experiments have exploded this theory and proved that ornamental glazed pots are quite as wholesome for the plants, and in some ways better for them.

Since glazed pots may be beautiful as well as practical, this discovery has proved to be good news for indoor gardeners, especially flat dwellers, whose only opportunity to grow plants is in the sunparlor or living room. Instead of pots which are unsightly and damp, requiring a cover to make them presentable, they can now grow plants in beautiful containers, which never leak, and which experts say will keep the plants in better condition in the ordinary room than the porous pot.

The use of the clay pot is so old, it is almost a legend. It had always been thought that its porous nature, which allows excess of moisture to drain off or evaporate through the sides, could not be safely changed.

Now science says this is wrong, and the glazed pot, in shiny colors and attractive designs, is fast taking the

place of the old red clay type. Although it, too, is made of pottery, it is of harder substance and not porous, enabling one to set it anywhere without fear of water leaking from it.

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It must be remembered, however, that where glazed pots are used for long-lived house plants, there must be discrimination in watering. Over watering in this type of pot, from which the excess water has no chance to drain away, will do serious injury. The safe rule is to give your plant a good drink, when it is dry.

Small novelty containers of white pottery filled with growing green plants are very popular this season. Small sized Philodendrons, various Cacti, English and Grape Leaved Ivies, Chinese Evergreens, Nephthytis, and Fancy Leaved Caladiums are available in all kinds of interesting designs, including miniature animals, everything from frogs to elephants. Remember that very small containers that hold little soil dry out quite rapidly, especially during the warm weather, and require frequent attention.

One advantage of water-tight containers for plants is that a saucer is not necessary and water and soil cannot wash through the drainage hole and harm the table or cloth beneath.

Reading without thinking is time thoroughly wasted, whereas reading thoughtfully may make it possible for one to even read between the lines and thereby analyze the motives of the propagandists.

Did you ever see a professional politician that did not try hard to over-emphasize the importance of his work and that of his party? This is actually the very best evidence of his being a politician.

We Manufacture—Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association
Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery
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CONSOLIDATED
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ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Date.....
Post Office.....
Kansas Union Farmer
Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

Enclosed find remittance of..... Please
have the following advertisement (..... words)
at 3c per word run..... times.

Copy of ad.

SIGNED.....

The Aladdin Hotel

12th & Wyandotte

is Kansas City's first welcome to you. The Hotel is located right down in the "Heart-O-Things."

A rate of \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day on single rooms; \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day for two. Also, furnished kitchenette apartments with daily maid service—weekly and monthly rates.

Ample Parking Space adjoining and opposite the Hotel. Don't dress—Come in just as you are. We are all home folks. Under one roof, you will find Coffee Shop, Beauty Parlor, Barber Shop, Valet Service, News Stand and Service Bar.

Circulating Ice Water—Bath—4 Stationed Radio in All Rooms

Popular Prices Prevail Throughout

H. C. KYLE, Manager

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juvenile's from 16 to 6

THIS WEEK'S LETTER

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:

Before another issue of the paper is in the mails, we will have been in the Manhattan Jamboree. For those few of you who will not be there, we'll try to carry a complete report in this column. Its time to be thinking about what you are going to do in that lunch basket for the picnic dinner at noon. Some will no doubt drive quite a distance, and you might have a picnic supper on your way home. I hope I can meet many of you in Manhattan.

Then, you want to remember August 10 closes the date of registration for attending the All-state Camp in the Black Hills. In the report of the Stafford County meeting, there is the notice that they voted to send some one from their county. Then, Vincent LaCrosse of Riley county wrote in for information, and thought several from this community would plan to attend.

I've seen several pictures of some of the buildings in this camp, and they look so inviting. Towering mountains covered with pine trees, and everything that would make a camp vacation enjoyable and worth while. A most interesting program is outlined of fun and study, and you'll wonder, when the week is over, just where the time has gone. Several outstanding officials of the Farmers Union, both national, and of the different states, will address the camp group.

I should like to have each of those from Kansas who attend, to write me of your experiences, and impressions upon your return home.

Mr. O. M. Lippert of LaCrosse, has written a song for our Juniors, and it is being printed this week. I'm sure you are all familiar with the tune, and will perhaps enjoy singing it in your meetings, or you may have it on your programs as a special number by several of the members.

We have an outline for our lesson study "Peace and Patriotism." This

lesson is entitled, "what do we mean by patriotism," and in addition to the thoughts as outlined, you will no doubt discuss many others that are pertinent to this subject.

Our August outline says we are to, this month, pay special attention to hobbies, campfire building, picnic lunches, etc. I've heard several noted educators say one was not living as it was intended they should until they had a hobby. The other day I heard of a little girl who was collecting peculiar shaped mirrors. Some are quite tiny, and more quite a bit larger, but she has 17 different ones already.

There is another person I know who has been collecting bottles, odd shaped and sized bottles, but it is a very interesting hobby, and now people bring to that home unusual bottles, from distant places to enlarge the collection.

Still another person whom I've met had been collecting pitchers. Two years ago they had about 1900 different pitchers; from places all over the world, and it was so much fun to see just how many kinds and sizes there were. Each pitcher was labeled with the name of the donor, and where it had come from. It is really surprising the enjoyment one can get from a hobby.

A large number of people have a hobby of stamp collecting, and one collection I've seen had I believe it was 23,000 different stamps in it. That hardly sounds possible, does it, but when we think of all the many countries that issue stamps, and the many different denominations, and issues, it counts up fast. There are a very great number of stamps that were not in this collection.

Of course, there are so very many other hobbies, and types of hobbies. I should like to hear from each of you as to what yours is.

Sincerely,

Aunt Patience.

WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY PATRIOTISM?

By Mary Joe Weiler
PREPARATION: Send to the Methodist Book Concern, 740 Rush St., Chicago, for the booklet entitled "Patriotism." The cost is fifteen cents. Read over the chapters on patriotism and formulate your own idea of patriotism in your own mind. Decide in what ways you might express your idea of patriotism in your own life.

CLASS: Hand out pencils and blank sheets of paper. Read the statements in Section "B" on page five of the above booklet. Have class write "yes" or "no" for each statement, depending on their opinion concerning it. Have them keep their papers and read the statements again, one at a time. Opinions will probably be sharply divided. Ask each one to give reasons for answering the statements as they do. Spend as much time analyzing their ideas as you wish to take.

DISCUSS THESE QUESTIONS:

1. Were the statements easy to answer? Why?
What did they make you do?
Have you ever had a definite idea of patriotism?
What things or objects have always represented "patriotism" to you? Why?
What things make you feel patriotic?
Do you think that parades and military exhibitions inspire true patriotism?
Would you encourage such exhibitions? Why?
Do you think that they might give people, especially young people, a false idea of patriotism?
Write the definition of patriotism the class agrees upon in your notebooks.

2. What do you think would be the most patriotic service you could give your country?
How would you estimate the value of that service?
Do you think that you could give service to society as a scientist, doctor, nurse, farmer, or teacher, as you could in giving your life on a battlefield? Why?
Perhaps it would be best to determine just what you mean by "your country" at this time.

3. What do you think it is? Why?
Write your conclusions in your notes.
What are some of the ways in which people show their patriotism?
Why do you usually think of patriotism, flags and war, as inseparable? Or do you not?
Of what does patriotism consist—thoughts, feelings, or deeds?
Does war have a place in the teachings of Christianity and the behavior demanded of people under civil law?

In other words, can you justify the mass murder of war?
Can you justify the destruction and methods used in war?
Write your conclusions in your notes. If your own opinions differ from the rest of the class, keep a list of your statements to compare with your conclusions at the end of the course.

4. What do you know about the activities of patriotic organizations in your community?
Do they fit in with your conception of patriotism?
Could you use the Junior motto, "He loves his country best who strives to make it best," a standard by which to measure them?

ASSIGNMENT: Topic—Are wars

HAPPINESS

(By Edgar Guest)

He builded his happiness out of these:
Birds blossoms and friendly trees,
Books that stood on a little shelf,
Three or four neighbors, much like himself,
The wife and children who bore his name,
And he heeded no favors from wealth or fame.

He found delight in his garden plot,
Knew marigold and forget-me-not;
He walked the hills and he fished the streams,
With friends he trusted he shared his dreams.
He was sometimes merry and sometimes sad,
But he made the most of what he had.

He found his thrills in the lesser things,
The joy a blossoming peony brings;
The merry songs and the kindly mirth
Of the gentle women and men of earth.

He thanked his God for the right to live,
And he never asked more than life could give.
Seekers for happiness wander far,
And oh how faded and tired they are
Forever pursuing the strange new thrill
They never have caught and never will.

But he found friendships and flowers and trees,
And builded his happiness out of these.

RALLY TO THE UNION

Yes, we'll rally around our meeting place
Rally once again.
Shouting Veecky we are joining
And we'll drive the speculator
From the land we love the best
Shouting Veecky, we are joining.

Chorus:
Our Union forever
Hurrah for our cause.
Down with monopolies
And special privilege laws
Cooperation sure will win
And bring us just applause
Come farmers join in the Union.

We will gather from the short grass
We'll gather from the plain
Shouting Veecky, we're coming
We will quit raising "hell"
And raise a little cane
Shouting Veecky we are coming.

We will welcome to our Nation
Let's try and fill the soil.
Shouting Veecky we're ready
We stand for prices high enough
To pay for honest toil
Shouting Veecky we are ready.

Junior boys and girls come join
Let's try and help our daddy
Shouting Aunt Patience we are helping.
Help hunt the Constitution up
Don't act like railroad "paddy,"
Shouting Aunt Patience we are helping.

O. M. LIPPETT.

One way to add another spark to fading flowers is to cut off an inch of the stem under water. In the case of large stemmed types, such as gladiolus, this will do wonders.

inevitable? What do you think? Get clippings, statements, and articles pertaining to this question to bring to class.

LAST CALL FOR JAMBOREE

By the time this appears in print the last minute plans will have been completed for the annual Jamboree and we hope all roads will be leading directly to Manhattan on August 12. It is hoped all young people of the Farmers Union will plan to attend and all older people as well, for this Jamboree will offer a great opportunity for Farmers Union people to get together and talk things over while the Juniors and Reserves are having a lot of fun. Especially we should like to have leaders from those counties who have contributed to the Junior work and all county presidents and secretaries. If the Farmers Union is to continue and grow in Kansas, it must build up the Junior work.

And You Juniors and Reserves—I hope each of you will wear some insignia showing what county or local you are from—an arm band or cap bearing the names of county and local would be fine. If you have a well perhaps you could give it occasionally. And can you come early so we can get the exhibits in place? (Some people say the grasshoppers are getting scarcer here—do you suppose that's because the Juniors have caught so many to bring down here to exhibit?)

Well, anyway, we hope you have all prepared to take part in the reading contests for that part trains us to speak in public and so is good for us. Here's hoping you have lots of things ready to exhibit your readings well learned, your baskets well filled, your parents will be thrilled (so they will come along) and I'll let you in on a secret—we have a pleasant surprise in store for you.

Sincerely,
Leona S. Dobson.

OUR IDEALS

It is my conviction that the ideal which inspired a million American boys in 1918, expressed in the slogan "to make the world safe for democracy," ought still to fly from the mast of the American ship of state. But that means two things to me. First, that we keep ourselves out of war by an intelligent control of our government. Second, that we make our democracy such a success in the progressive organization of government to meet and solve our economic and social problems that democracy will be secure in this country and thus provide an example for the rest of the world.—Dr. John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education.

:: Of Interest To Women ::

GENERAL ANSWERS TO CANNING QUESTIONS

(continued from last week)
97. Why do pickles shrivel?
Placing the cucumbers at once in heavy syrup, too strong brine or too strong vinegar solution, or allowing too much time to elapse between gathering and pickling will cause them shrivel.

98. What is the best vinegar to use in brining or pickling?
Pure apple cider vinegar.

99. Why does scum form on pickled foods?
Scum will not form on pickles if they are perfectly sealed. If stored in open jars, scum comes in contact with bacteria which are found in the air.

100. How can crispness of pickles be assured?
(a) By using pure apple cider vinegar.
(b) By using water as free from minerals as possible.
(c) By proper brining.

101. What causes flat sour? How can it be prevented?
Flat sour is usually caused by canning overripe food or some lapse of time in canning procedure; it may be prevented by using fresh products and properly processing, cooling and storing.

102. What causes fruit to mold when jars are apparently sealed?
When fruit molds, the jars are not properly sealed.

103. What are the reasons for spoilage or jars not sealing?
1. Incomplete sterilization.
2. Foods, seeds, grease or juices lodged between lid and jar.
3. If Economy Jar—Clamp not properly adjusted; several clamps used.
4. In Oven Canning—Oven regulated out of adjustment or incorrect degree of heat.

5. Jars which are nicked or cracked to have sharp sealing edges.
Band screwed down too loosely before processing.

6. Inadequate knowledge of jar.
7. In Open Kettle Method—Filling a number of jars at one time and allowing to cool before putting on caps. Improper sterilization of jar and lid.

8. Removing kettle from fire and filling jars with result fruit put in last jars is practically spoiled.

9. Do all types of Spoilage cause the seal on the jar to release?
No. Flat sour is an exception and ordinarily shows no indication of Geo. Blackwood, Thelma Coupl.

CORN

Use only absolutely fresh corn that is tender, juicy. Husk, cut from cob, place in pan with just enough boiling water to cover. Precook 3 to 5 minutes. Pack loosely to within 1 inch of top into clean jars and fill with water in which vegetable was precooked, adding boiling water to within 1/2 inch of top. Add 1 teaspoon of salt and sugar mixture if desired to each pint jar. Put on cap screwing band firmly tight. Process in pressure cooker, 80 minutes at 10 pounds; or in water bath, 2 1/2 hours; or in oven, 240 minutes at 250 degrees. Corn may be canned on the cob by following this recipe.

CARROTS

Grade for size, color and degree of ripeness. Wash thoroughly, use vegetable brush. Scrape or pare to remove skins. Precook 5 minutes. Pack into clean jars. Add level teaspoonful salt if desired to each quart jar. Fill to within 1/2 inch of top with water in which vegetable was precooked or boiling water. Put on cap, screwing band firmly tight. Process in pressure cooker, 80 minutes at 10 pounds; or in water bath, 120 minutes; or in oven, 150 minutes at 250 degrees.

VEGETABLE SOUP MIXTURES
A mixture of 1 part corn to 2 parts tomatoes makes a very good combination. Onions, peas, potatoes, carrots, etc., may be used. Precook required length of time. Pack into clean jars. Process length of time necessary for vegetable needing longest processing.

HAVE YOU TRIED THIS?

Rub a little glycerine over the inside of your windows next time you wash them. It will prevent unsightly steam from forming.

JUICY APPLE PIES

All that nice juice in the oven! What a mess! Haven't you heard these exclamations frequently? Something is something to do about it.

In the first place most people want juicy apple pies. Sealing the edges carefully and building a rim of the crust will help considerably, because if the juice "boils out," it will stay on the tip of the pie within the wall or rim of pastry. Make the top crust large enough so its edges can be tucked under the edge of the bottom crust and leave a fold of paste for the built-up rim. Flute the edges by pressing the forefinger of the left hand in between the tips of the forefinger and thumb of the right hand. The expansion of the pie filling caused by heat will not then lift the bottom crust and the edges. Lowering the bottom crust when the filling begins to boil will keep the juices in.

Those who like to stand by when the apple pie baking is going on, can, as the juice is formed in the pie, drain it off in a sauce pan, boil it down a little and serve it as a sauce over the pie. The following commercial apple pie baker's recipe is that of the "Fruit of the Loom" company. It yields a most luscious pie and is well worth the little extra work it takes. Wash, peel, core, and cut in eighths the apples the night before the pie is to be baked. Put them in a dish with a very little water. Drizzle them with the sugar. Cover the peels with water (use very little water), simmer and strain off the apple water. Save it. The next day (remember the pie is at its best when it is made the day after the apples are picked), drain the apples and the juice of the apples. Place the apples between crusts. Cut a round hole the size of a dime in the center of the top crust. Bake until the apples are done and the crust nicely browned in over 450 degrees F. for 10 minutes, then reduce the heat to 350 degrees F. Very tart, solid apples will require 45 minutes. While the pie is baking add the sweetened juice drained from the apples to that of the peels. Boil down to a very thick syrup, add 1/2 cup, add a teaspoon of butter. Take the pie from the oven and pour in the juice through the hole in the top, turning the pie to distribute the juice through the filling. The bottom crust will be dry and the juices have been concentrated to add aroma and good taste.

CHICKEN (FRIED)

Dress and cut up fowl in usual manner. Chicken, like other meat, should not be canned until the body heat disappears. Brown chicken nicely in hot fat. Add salt to season. Pack hot, partly fried chicken into clean jars. Add 3 or 4 tablespoons of fat in which chicken was fried. Put on cap, screwing band firmly tight. Process in pressure cooker 60 minutes at 15 pounds, or 90 minutes at 10 pounds; or in water bath, 180 minutes; or in oven, 240 minutes at 250 degrees.

TOMATO MINCE MEAT

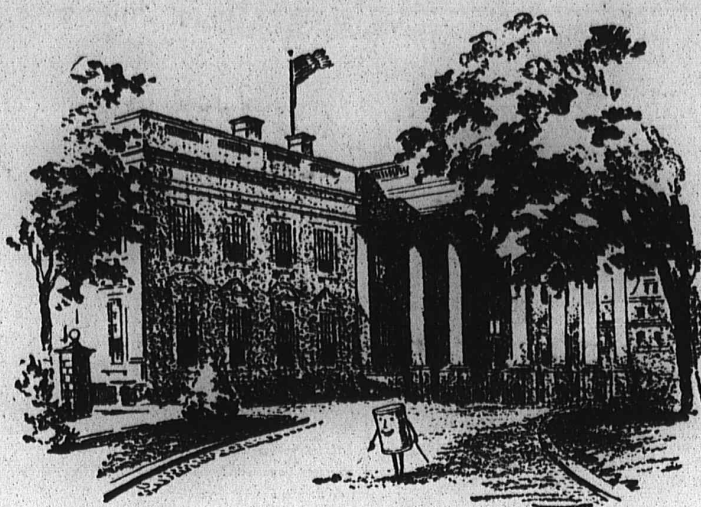
1 pint chopped green tomatoes
1 1/2 pints chopped tart apples
3 cups sugar
1 lb. raisins
2 teaspoons cinnamon
1 teaspoon each salt, allspice and cloves
3 cup vinegar
Mix all together, bring to rapid boil and simmer until thick. Pour into sterilized jars and seal.

WHEAT

Take nice clean wheat, cover with warm water and let stand 2 1/2 hours. Drain off this water and cover again with warm water, bring to a boil and cook for 15 minutes. Fill clean jars 3/4 full of wheat; add water to within 1/2 inch of top. Put on cap, screwing band firmly tight. Process in pressure cooker for 35 minutes at 20 pounds pressure.

CIDER GELATINE SALAD

(Good with roast pork and game)
1 tablespoon gelatine
1 tablespoons cold water
1 pint (scant) cider
(If liked 2 or 3 whole cloves and a piece of stick cinnamon may be added.)
Combine gelatine and water. Heat the cider and spices, if liked. When the gelatine is softened add it to the hot cider and stir until it is dissolved. Mold. Serve with French dressing made with cider vinegar.



Mrs. Roosevelt Is Modern

THERE are five formal state dinners at the White House every year and at least half a dozen official receptions. It is easy to plan and provide for these because the dates and approximate number of guests are known well in advance. But, in these days of the N.R.A., the "brain trust," Cuban complications, and a dozen other subjects, all of prime interest to the President, it is impossible even to approximate the number of guests who may be invited at the last moment to any given occasion.

The New Deal Way

But Mrs. Roosevelt is modern, and has at her disposition one of the best trained household staffs in the world. Some of the servants there have served through

several administrations, and they are imperturbable before any emergency crisis.

Such a crisis, and also hysterics, can be avoided by means of canned foods according to a recent interview with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in the New York World Telegram. The girl who has hysterics when her husband telephones that he is bringing an office mate home to dinner when there are only three chops in the house has a lot to learn, according to the First Lady of the Land. In a well-run household, she believes, there should be certain things in reserve—canned foods that can be rushed into service at a moment's notice if the need arises at a moment's notice. That, she holds, is the modern way.

MANGOES

The term "mangoes" includes all sort of stuffed pickled vegetables, as cucumbers, large green tomatoes, sweet green peppers, and small green watermelons, or green cantaloupes that would otherwise be wasted. If cucumbers are used, they should be short and stubby. Tomatoes should be just turning ripe, melons about the same size as the tomatoes. Tomatoes, peppers and melons should not be peeled but sliced cut from the stem ends and the pulp scooped out. The cucumbers should be pared, the tops cut off and the seeds removed. Whatever kind of mangoes is being prepared, these shells should be soaked overnight in brine made of 1 cup salt dissolved in 2 quarts water. Fill with Dixie relish, replace tops, fastening them with twine or toothpicks, cover with moderately strong cold vinegar and let stand overnight. Next day simmer for 1/2 hour in vinegar. Pack in sterilized jars. Cover with hot vinegar and seal. In making melon and cucumbers mangoes, pour off this vinegar after it has stood 24 hours on the mangoes, measure it, add 1/2 cup sugar to each part and pour scalding hot over mangoes. Repeat this process for 3 or 4 mornings. On last morning pack mangoes in sterilized jars. Pour scalding vinegar solution over and seal.

FROZEN TOMATO CREAM SALAD

Cook gently for about ten minutes the contents of three No. 2 cans tomato with three slices onion, a few grains of pepper, salt to taste, and one tablespoon sugar, then press through a sieve. There should be two and a half cups of puree. Soften one and a half teaspoons gelatin in two tablespoons cold water, and dissolve in the hot puree, then cool. When it starts to get thick, add one-third cup cream, whipped, and freeze in refrigerator jars. Serve on lettuce. Serves eight.

PICKLED PEARS

4 quarts pears
4 cups sugar
2 cups vinegar
2 cups water
1 stick cinnamon
Scald pears to remove skins. Boil sugar, vinegar and spices for twenty minutes. Place a few pears at a time in syrup and cook until tender.

Quick Drinks



for Juicy Health

HEALTH insurance comes in fruits. They not only taste good and stimulate the appetite, but they are dietetically important as sources of mineral elements and vitamins. The modern generation wants to do things quick. They're all very busy at what interests them, and they want to drink down their health at one gulp.

Fortunately for them there is a way in which they can imbibe health from fruits, if not in one gulp, at least in a series of rapid sips. That is by drinking fruit juices. And another fortunate circumstance is that they don't even have to spend the time to squeeze the fruits because the best of grapefruit juice, pineapple juice and prune juice comes, already squeezed, in cans.

PARSLEY IS MOST POPULAR COOKING HERB

Grow A Few Plants Of The New Paramount Variety, And Keep One Indoors Over Winter

We hear a great deal nowadays about herb gardens. Interest in cooking herbs seems to go with a fancy for antique furniture. Few of the cooking herbs which used to grow in every garden, and season many of the dishes which our grandmothers served, are known to present day home cooks.

But one herb which has held its favor, both as a flavoring and a decorative garnish to improve the appearance of the dish, is parsley. Every garden should have a row of parsley, and a short row will suffice for this vegetable is in the "cut and come again" class and each plant will continue to produce crisp leaves all season.

And while we are on the subject of parsley, the Hamburg rooted type should be mentioned. This not only produces leaves which can be used for flavoring and garnishes, but it produces a small root resembling a parsnip, which has the parsley flavor, and is said to be much superior to the leaves for flavoring soups and stews.

The latest development of parsley has come to amateurs through the all-America committee on new vegetables and flowers, which gave a 1936 Award of Merit to the new variety called Paramount.

It has rich dark green leaves, triple curled and is destined to become many a juicy steak or bowl of creamed new potatoes. When thinned properly the plants grow 12 inches high with a spread of almost 20 inches, and the tendency to turn brown at the edges with age or during the cool or days of fall has been eliminated.

Parsley seed is slow to germinate, requiring from two to three weeks, but it makes a speedy growth when once started. It is a good idea to combine a planting with radishes to mark the row. The radishes will mature and be used before the parsley progresses enough to be bothered by them. Thin out scrupulously, especially with the big new Paramount variety, and when the plants get about 3 inches high, cut them off. The new growth will be more curled and better looking.

Many gardeners provide themselves with a year-around supply of parsley by bringing in a plant or two into the house when the cold weather sets in. This is a good idea, because the plants will grow well in a sunny kitchen window, and are always there when a spray is needed. Besides, you cannot always depend upon a supply in the market, and don't care to pay five or ten cents for a bunch when you need only a very little of it.

The best varieties of parsley are really handsome foliage plants, their fine curled, mossy sprays making excellent edgings in the garden. There is little reason why one could not raise a few plants in the window box, as when closely planted they do not become the massive bushes which you would grow in the vegetable garden.

GIANT DAHLIAS WILL GROW FROM SEED

Use Them In Border Background. They Need Full Sun And Cultivation. Prepare Soil 10 Inches Deep

Dahlias rank with gladiolus as the most popular plant grown from tender tubers, corms, etc. They are particularly desirable in the perennial border, where they may be used in any location calling for tall upright plants.

Plant dahlias at any time after the soil has become warm up to July first. Do not make the mistake of placing dahlias too close together. They make heavy demands on soil moisture and on plant food. They will not thrive in shade. Preferably place them about four feet apart.

Prepare the soil to a depth of at least ten inches. Apply a complete plant food at the rate of four pounds per hundred square feet and work it into the soil. It is best if part of the plant food is worked into the soil that is placed around the tuber. Set the tubers about 6 inches deep. Cultivate often until the buds appear to maintain a good mulch. The buds appear only very shallow and light cultivation, or the new tubers will be injured.

To secure best blooms, it is advisable to permit only the most hardy shoot to remain, and when this is three to four joints above the ground, pinch out the top, which causes the plant to branch out. Leave the end bud on each branch, but remove the side buds that appear at each set of leaves.

Six to eight weeks after planting apply plant food about the plants at the rate of four pounds per hundred square feet.

Dig dahlias tubers before the soil freezes. Clean them well and store in shallow boxes of sand in a cool place where they will not freeze.

Entirely distinct in type and size are the comparatively small Colness and Unwin dahlias. They are bedding flowers of bright colors and as easy to grow as zinnias from seed.

SPINACH SALAD

Three cups cooked spinach, drained and finely chopped.
One-half cup sour pickles, chopped
One-half teaspoon salt
One tablespoon onion, grated
Lettuce
Mayonnaise

Combine spinach and pickles. Add seasonings and mix well. Pack firmly into individual salad molds. Chill. Unmold on crisp lettuce and garnish with mayonnaise.

GRAPE JUICE

Wash sound, ripe grapes, cover them with water and heat slowly to simmering. Do not boil. Cook slowly until the fruit is very soft, then strain through a jelly bag and add 1/4 cup of sugar to every quart of the juice. Bring rapidly to boil and boil for 10 minutes. Pour into sterilized jars and seal.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof" but not always the sugar thereof. How about placing a cupful of sugar in the empty jar every time a jar of fruit is opened during the winter months. Wash the jar thoroughly, test it with a new rubber and put in it enough sugar to refill the jar with fruit in the summer when the price of sugar is advanced. Place the jar in a clean paper bag, and the labor is not only lessened, but one does not have to consider the price of sugar when purchasing the fruit for canning.

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 31st, 1936	
C. E. Gates—Jewell Co Ks—20 str 1348	8.75
James Brandon—Coffey Co Ks—29 hrs 626	7.25
T. E. Tucker—St. Clair Co Mo—13 str, hrs 688	7.25
B. L. Lash—Republic Co Mo—10 str and hrs 681	7.25
C. B. Bowman—Livingston Co Mo—11 clvs 158	7.00
L. C. Cleveland—St. Clair Co Mo—11 clvs 158	7.00
H. R. Falk—Wabunsee Co Ks—34 hrs 677	7.00
I. H. Davis—Coffey Co Ks—15 hrs 866	6.75
T. R. Wells—Chase Co Ks—13 str 1127	6.00
J. G. Jones—Ray Co Mo—21 str 577	6.00
Sam Clark—Wabunsee Co Ks—36 str 804	5.25
Wm. Luettich—Ness Co Ks—9 hrs 703	5.00
Ross Palenske—Wabunsee Co Ks—7 cows 1142	5.00
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co Ks—16 cows 1281	4.90
R. E. Bell—Shawnee Co Ks—10 str 931	4.75
P. R. Griffith—Clay Co Ks—17 cows 1001	4.70
C. E. Fisher—Ray Co Mo—17 cows 1001	4.70
C. E. Volganore—Beaver City Neb—26 str 706	4.70
John Lenhart—Mitchell Co Ks—13 str 611	4.65
Wm. McConchie—Russell Co Ks—17 cows 1042	4.50
M. S. Ellington—Osage Co Ks—22 cows 1107	4.50
Anton Sedlack—Marshall Co Ks—6 cows 1041	4.50
A. E. Munson—Riley Co Ks—6 cows 1041	4.50
C. A. Standley—Russell Co Ks—32 clvs 321	4.25
S. S. Samuels—Morris Co Ks—12 str 831	4.25
J. E. Davis—Clay Co Mo—12 cows 907	4.00
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co Ks—19 cows 907	3.90
R. E. Smith—Johnson Co Ks—11 cows 929	3.75
G. R. Hemming—Franklin Co Ks—23 cows 741	3.65
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co Ks—23 cows 741	3.65
Frank Menitt—Lafayette Co Mo—14 cows 788	3.00

NATIONAL PRESIDENT SPEAKS

(continued from page 1)

gricultural professor or Secretary of Agriculture or Public official doesn't know any better than to peddle such bunk, I think he ought to resign and try farming for himself on his own responsibility and on his own expense, in order that he might learn the truth from actual experience.

"What we do need to do is to adjust our marketing to the demand. If we had followed such a policy in the past supplying our products into the marketing channels only so fast as we could secure cost of production our industry would be solvent today, our banks in this agricultural region would or at least should be solvent and business men in general would be prosperous. Some of you older farmers can well remember when you threshed your grain with a hand, perhaps you can recall when some big husky guy got up to feed it and tried to see how much grain he could put into the machine in the shortest length of time and how he clogged the wheat from the chaff and perhaps finally broke something about the machine and had to lay off the whole crew until it could be fixed, or perhaps the grain clogged up in the elevator or auger or the straw in the carrier or the chaffer clogged up.

"Well, now, that is just about the way we have been marketing our products. It just shows how ridiculous our marketing system is and I want to say to you farmers, that we are to blame for feeding it into the conveyor so rapidly and we have the organization to regulate the flow of that product into the conveyor. When the price indicator fails to register at least the average cost of production for that product, it is time to slow up feeding that machine. You need not expect the fellow at the receiving end, who is purchasing this product to tell you when to slow up for he simply will not do it.

"Naturally he likes to see it come through rapidly for the faster it comes the cheaper he is enabled to buy it. I have heard him say: 'I can't hold it because I have to pay my notes.' It would be more truthful to say, we couldn't pay our debts, because we didn't hold our products off the market long enough so that we could secure a fair price for it. Of course, I know it would not do any good for a few to hold off if the many sold. In fact, it would be an injustice to the one who held and it is why it is necessary for all to hold or at least a large majority through organized effort. This is just common business sense. I don't believe the farm problem will ever be solved except by the farmers themselves and the only way they can do it is through intelligence organized and united effort, and securing legislation to assist us in regulating our marketing.

"Now, why have not farmers organized to collectively control and market their products, some may ask. The answer is, they have not been brought up and educated to do it and while they have been organizing cooperative marketing associations for years they have never been able to control a sufficient volume of a product for a long enough time to accomplish the task.

"One of two things will have to be done and I think the latter is necessary. Either we will have to reduce our burden of debt, or we will have to increase our power to bear it and it just seems to me the sensible thing to do would be to apply both these remedies. It would be the speediest way to recover and there is no other way out of it. These are basic facts, we cannot ignore them and make any progress. It is just like being stuck in the mud. You have to do one of two things: put on more horse power or unload part of the load. Give us back our purchasing power and we can pay our debts, but we can't do it with a 50 cent farm dollar.

I am just reviewing this program which I broadcasted in 1932 to show you we have had a real constructive program all this time—a real economic program that could easily be carried out with the help of a friendly administration. We have never asked this Government to pay us for it, we do not raise, but rather to help us get a fair price for what we sell. Because we have been unable to secure that fair price farmers have been compelled to sell themselves short and the faster they sold, the less they got, necessitating them selling more and more in order to sustain themselves and their families and receiving less and less. This is the real farm problem and farmers know it.

As we have said over and over again, the proper place for the farm surplus is right out on the farms. When held on the farms it is the very best insurance against drought and scarcity. However, it cannot be accumulated upon the farms so long as the farmers are compelled to sell themselves short in order to sustain themselves. Had this plan been adopted in dealing with the agricultural problem, a very great deal of this suffering and distress could have been averted; yes, and hundreds of millions of dollars of taxpayers money could have been saved. Of course, such a simple, common sense plan would not suit the hungry office-seekers who knew very little of the farm problem from actual experience but who were determined to carry on costly and wasteful experiments trying to adjust production to the reduced buying power of the people, instead of adjusting buying power to the consumptive needs of the people, as should have been done. But such is politics.

I appeal to you unorganized farmers listening in to this, to unite with the Farmers Union, yes, and get your neighbors to join in cooperative fellowship, and join to solve these problems. I appeal to all good citizens as much as 27c to carry to December 1st were sold as low as 16c per dozen. However, it would be an unusual situation indeed if a condition of that kind were to be repeated in the current season, and especially so in view of the feed situation now developing.

zens everywhere to lend your sympathetic cooperation in helping to establish our buying and debt-paying power in order to maintain and make secure the American farm home, which is the foundation of our civilization. Our opportunities to co-operate in a genuine spirit of helpfulness to each other are limited only by our willingness and determination to do so. Every farm community should have a live, active Farmers Union local, doing everything possible to relieve distress and suffering and learning how to develop your cooperative power to meet the difficult problems which are sure to arise in feeding and clothing and ministering to the comfort, happiness and well-being of society.

Cooperative efforts, yes, and the blessings of a Divine Providence will surely reward your efforts. In my opinion, if we fail to organize and just wait for the politicians to do these things for us, we will still be waiting when Gabriel blows his horn, and that time might not be so very far in the future either.

Following is a poem I have written entitled "The Politician." He promised, of course, long before the election, He would bring farm relief in the sweet by and by, He told how he knew all the plans to perfection, And he'd put them right through if we just let him try.

He told how he'd soon curb the financial culture, He told how he'd protect them from harm, He told how he knew all about agriculture, He knew from experience, he was born on a farm.

He told how dearly he loved the plantation, Where the crops and the stock and the wild flowers grew, That dear old farm home, he would be its salvation, If we'd just let him try it, he could do it, he knew.

He said that he knew we paid too much, The poor paid too much and the rich not enough, That the poor man works hard while the rich man relaxes, It sure sounded good, and we said, That's the stuff.

Yes, he was a student of farm economics, He knew crops and markets and what prices should be, He knew of the stars he had learned Astronomy, He knew drought and rain and the sunshine that's free.

His smile was so sweet and he bowed to the ladies, His hand shakes so warm and his manner so great, He told us our country was going to Hades, But if we'd just elect him he would fix things up straight.

We gave him our votes and our fond benediction, We were thrilled with high hopes, success would soon be our lot, To our sorrow we have learned that his speech was all fiction, We are now disappointed, we are the ones he forgot.

In the light of experience he was weighed and found wanting, His course was lacking, his judgment in doubt, His conscience condemned by his own vasculating, His honesty questioned and all honor left out.

He tries to explain by his many excuses, Why he failed to perform like he told us he would, Why he failed to correct the many wrongs, But aided many more which he well understood.

He is weighed in the balance and his weight falls to score, He is lacking in courage and honor and truth, He deceived us, betrayed us, we will trust him no more, We shall seek honest men and we shall find them forsooth.

100 PER CENT LOCALS

ALLEN COUNTY—Fairview	2154
BROWN COUNTY—Claytonville	1052
Lone Star	942
CHASE COUNTY—Cottonwood Valley	1833
Middle Creek	1905
CRAWFORD COUNTY—Dumb Bell	581
Slifer	431
CLAY COUNTY—Ross	1124
Wheeler	1082
Olive Hill	1120
COWLEY COUNTY—Science Valley	1946
DOUGLAS COUNTY—Cargy	2136
ELLSWORTH COUNTY—Franklin	1301
Trivoli	1001
ELLIS COUNTY—Sunny Knoll	2131
FRANKLIN COUNTY—Columbia	1233
JACKSON COUNTY—Cedar Valley	1656
LYON COUNTY—Allen	1075
Admiral	1255
LABETTE COUNTY—Labette	2165
LOGAN COUNTY—Oakley	1662
MCIPHERSON COUNTY—Groveland	1688
Northside	1061
Smoky Hill	882
Diamond	1567
MITCHELL COUNTY—Hillside	492
MIAMI COUNTY—Highland	1669
Washington	1680
MARSHALL COUNTY—Murdock	972
NEMAH COUNTY—Dewayne	1127
Kinley	1253
Sunny Knoll	1377
NORTON COUNTY—Square Deal	923
NEOSHO COUNTY—South Mound	619
OSBORNE COUNTY—Alton	1375
Corinth	261
Covert	316
Eagle	800
Mayflower	298
Osborne	287
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 Corning	438
STAFFORD COUNTY—Antrim	1983
SHAWNEE COUNTY—Elevation	1916
SEDGWICK COUNTY—Valley Center	1695
SCOTT COUNTY—Modoc	2006
WABUNSEE COUNTY—Pretty Creek	1652
Templin	1891
WASHINGTON COUNTY—Logan	582
Liberty	1142

TRAINING FOR DISTRIBUTIVE OCCUPATIONS GROSSLY INADEQUATE

In a review of the reports from state departments of vocational education, the Federal Office of Education shows that one in every six persons between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five gainfully employed in large cities is engaged in selling or in some other branch of the field of distribution. In the country as a whole one person out of every ten is so employed. Each year more than 100,000 beginners eighteen to nineteen years of age and a large number of older beginners under twenty-five years of age find employment in this field, the review shows. In calling attention to the above figures the Federal Office of Education states that very few public schools provide preparatory training of a recognized vocational character for these desiring to engage in various branches of distributive occupations. Practically none, it points out, offer extension training in evening and part-time schools for small store managers, retail salespeople, and others already employed.

During the school year 1934-35, the Office of Education reveals, not more than 1,200 high school pupils were enrolled in cooperative retail selling classes, that is to say, in classes providing turnabout in alternate weeks; class instruction in school, and instruction in actual employment on the job. Fewer than 4,000 high school students were gaining the working experiences necessary for effective instruction in store work and elementary salesmanship.

The further statement is made, also, that schools are adding very few in their communities to learn efficient practices which will help them earn higher salaries, manage a small store or business successfully, or win advancement.

The Office of Education points out that even in cities in which the number of young people entering employment in stores is larger than ever before, no efforts seem to be made to establish classes preparing for it.

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G. W. Hobbs, General Manager
Kansas City Wichita Parsons

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CATTLE	
Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection.	53c
Money back guarantee, per dose	74c
Blackleg Bacterin. Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose	74c
Bovine Mixed Bacterin. For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic. 100 dose lots, per dose	74c
Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose	74c
Mastitis Bacterin (gargol), 10 doses	1.00
Calf Scours Bacterin, 10 doses	1.00
Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron	1.00
Branding Iron. 3 inch bronze letter	1.00
Special brands \$3.00 each.	
De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head	1.00
Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or castration and on screw worms. Per gallon	\$3.00
Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size	2.00
Two Needles 2Ex. supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for	50
HOGS	
Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 cc	.75
Virus, 100 cc	1.65
Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Flu", swine plague, hemorrhagic Septicemia, Para-typhoid, etc., per dose	.08
Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 50 with instruments	3.50
Cresol Dip Disinfectant, per gallon	1.00
HORSES	
Equine Influenza Bacterin—distemper, influenza, shipping fever, 10 doses	1.25
Equine Polyvalent Bacterin—for abscessed infections, fistulous withers, etc. 10 doses	1.25
Colic Capsule for horses—indicated in colic and gastric indigestion. 3 in box	1.00
Purgative Capsules for horses. Rapid. Dependable. 3 in box	1.00
Bailing Gun, Brass, heavy nickled. For giving capsules to horses and cattle. Only	2.00
POULTRY	
"Big Pay" mineral. For all livestock and poultry. 100 pound bag, (5 bags \$20.00)	\$4.25
Poultry Antiseptic Tablets. 100 tablets makes 100 gallons drinking water, box	\$1.00
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Poultry Worm Tablets, adult size, per dose	14c
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Box 51 SALINA, KANSAS. Phone 974.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

BUTTER MARKET

During the current week ending July 29, we have had another week of relatively very stable markets. In fact, the market on all grades was unchanged until the last day of the week when there was an advance of 1-4 cents in all grades quoted except 88 score cars. New York Extras, however, made a little better gain than was the case with our market. New York had been generally lower than Chicago for some time when the freight differential is taken into consideration and some further advances could be made at New York without a corresponding advance at Chicago to remedy that situation.

The butter market has been in a waiting mood. In spite of the fact the figures and market news are all of the most bullish type, the market has remained practically stagnant. The reason for that is the very general feeling that Butter has been advanced to a point where much further advance would meet with considerable consumers resistance. Nevertheless, with the drought still in full effect, we will not need as many consumers, for in our opinion, the percentage of production is off more than the percentage of consumption up to date. It is, of course, true that after

retail prices on Butter reach a certain level, each fractional advance thereafter, causes loss of an additional number of customers. However, on the other hand, business is a great deal better than it has been for a long time; employment has increased to some little extent and there seems to be more confidence in the situation, which will be a big factor, if it continues, in sustaining the present price level, or even following to some higher levels should the weather conditions remain unchanged. There are rumors in the market today that a shipment of Latvian butter will be in New York in a few days, which will undoubtedly have some adverse effect in market sentiment if the rumor proves to be true.

EGG MARKET

The Egg market took a decided spurt upward during the current week after a long period of very slight changes. It will be noted that the advance on practically all grades was a little in excess of two cents per dozen and on some of the fancier grades not quoted on the Chicago market, the advance has been considerably more marked.

That the drought and coupled with it, the fact there will likely be a shortage of food grains, will be a big factor in Egg production, is at least beginning to sink in and make its impression upon the trade. It was very hard for the trade to forget that with only a few eggs in storage on August 1st last year than we will have on that date this current season, we had a disastrous outcome of the storage egg deal in 1935, and eggs that cost

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