NUMBER 5

SALÎNA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1937

FOUNDERS DAY **FARMERS UNION SEPTEMBER**

Organization

CELEBRATE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST LOCAL BY ADDING NEW MEMBERS TO THE KANSAS UNION

CALL TO ALL LOCALS OF THE KANSAS DIVISION OF F. E. AND C. U. OF A.

We ask all our locals to celebrate Founders Day, Sept. 2 by holding local meetings and giving talks and programs commemorating the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the first Farmers Union Local, Local No. 1, at Smyrna school house, Rains county, Texas, on September

The first local was organized by Newt Gresham of Point, Texas. The following is a copy of the application for charter under which the first local and all the thousands of the subsequent locals were organized:

CHARTER

THE STATE OF TEXAS

County of Rains Be it known that we, the under-for deliberation and action.

Girded with the armor of "Right" signed citizens of Rains County, Texas, hereby make application for a cause—Protecting and defending the charter, for the following purposes, farmers on the land and the com-

shall be "The Farmers' Educational Farmers Union, composed of thouand Co-Operative Union of Ameri-

formed is to organize and charter culture" by insisting on and working subordinate Unions, at various places for, "Cost of Production." in Texas and the United States; to assist them in marketing and obtaining better prices for their products; tions and Cooperative Service Instifor fraternal purposes; and cooperate tutions—owned by its members—that with them in the protection of their render almost every economic service Gentlemen: interests; to initiate members, and collect a fee therefor.

ness is to be transacted in Texas.

(5) The number of its officers and President; J. B. Morris, Emory, Texas. Vice-President; O. H. Rodes, Emory, Texas, Secretary; W. T. Cochrane, Emory, Texas, Treasurer;; the September. If the present mighty same for the purpose and considera- union has grown from the one small tions therein expressed.

Given under my hand and seal of office this, the twenty-eighth day of their work for the Union. How much Augnust, A. D. 1902. T. S. MAGEE.

J. P. and ex-Officio Notary Public, Rains County, Texas.

Organizer; T. J. Pound, J. S. Turner, Sisk, all of Emory, Texas, directors. It shall have no capital stock paid in, and shall not be divided into the farmers in the United States. shares.

Witness our hands, this twentyeighth day of August, A.D. 1902. DR. LEE SEAMSTER,

O. H. RODES, J. S. TURNER.

THE STATE OF TEXAS County of Rains Before me, the undersigned author-

ity, on this day personally appeared Dr. Lee Seamster, O. H. Rodes, and J. S. Turner, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed. Given under my hand and seal of

office, this the 28th day of August, A. D. 1902. J. P. and ex officio Notary Public Seal) Rains County, Texas.
(Endorsed) Filed in the office of

I, O. K. Shannon, Secretary of in speed averaged only about half a State of the State of Texas, do here-mile an hour, but in summer it was 2 by certify that the foregoing is a miles. true copy of the charter of The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, with the endorsements thereon, as now appears of rec-

ord in this Department. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name officially, and caused to be impressed hereon the seal of (Seal) State at my office in day of January, A. D. 1906. O. K. SHANNON,

Secretary of State.
The National Farmers Union, through its Local, County and State Unions, represents the most militant, powerful and influential body of organized farmers in the entire United States. It embraces in its membership farmers and farm women from the Rio Grande and the Gulf of Mexico on the South, to the Canadian border on the North-from the Pacific Coast on the West to the At-

lantic Coast on the East. The prairies, the hill sides and the valleys of this nation, are dotted with lonely school houses, in which tion wishing to have this film shown there gather, each night of the year,

women of the farms, guided hither by the torchlights of Truth and Justice, held high and lit afresh, each time their Farmers Union issues its call

-Militanaly championing a righteous o-wit:

(1) The name of the Corporation bread by honest toil, the National half a million individual members for nearly thirty years has led the sands of Local Unions with close to (2) The purpose for which it is battle to gain "Equality for Agri-

The National Farmers Union has, within the pale of its jurisdiction, thousands of Cooperative Associathe farmers need or use in their re-

spective territorities. The best way to celebrate the 35th (3) Its place of business is to be anniversary of the founding of the in the State of Texas, and its busi- first Farmers Union local is by banks handling their cream checks. founding new locals, reviving old locals and by getting new members in all checks and draft envelopes that (4) It shall exist for a term of fifty our live locals. Let us try to get as many new members into the Union half of 1 per cent. We will apprecion Founders day as we can and also ate your compliance with this decisee how many of our locals can get sion, as it will remove the necessity directors shall be ten, as follows: to be 100 per cent locals by reporting of returning your checks and drafts. Dr. Lee Seamster, Emory, Texas, all their old members paid up for

You Local Officers, do not fail to have some sort of a celebration in your local the week of the 2nd of local of ten members, with no background of accomplishment at the beginning, to urge the members on in easier it is for us now to add to our membership, with the glorious record of our Union during the 35 years of its existence. If that original band of ten could pledge their life to the (Endorsed)—Filed in the office of task of building the Union on hopes, Newt Gresham, Point, Texas, General how can we refuse to carry on who have their example and that of such T. W. Donaldson, Jesse Adams, W. S. glorious leaders as Chas. Barrett, John Simpson, John Tromble and C.C. Talbott to inspire us to even greater John Vesecky, President.

> VISITORS TRAVEL FASTER ON HIGHWAYS THAN HOME FOLKS

Visitors travel faster than the home folks on the highways, and the according to a traffic survey by the Roads," the Bureau journal of high- ing to pay that, but no more. way research, Connecticut cars averaged 38.2 miles an hour; cars from neighboring Massachusette, (40.3 miles from N. Y., 41.3 miles; and from four midwestern States, 44.9 miles an hour in the daylight during the sum-

There was no significant difference men drivers. Men average a little faster in the winter; women in the summer. But book a work of the little on your checks. We appreciate your on the brakes. That is, cars with we must therefore place the handsummer. But, back seat drivers put the Secretary of State, this 17th day passengers did not travel as fast on the average as cars with only a driver JOHN G. TOD, Secretary of State. aboard. In the winter this difference

> Average speeds were fastest in the early morning, slowed gradually during the day, picked up a little from 5 to 6 in the evening, and lessened in the dark hours.

The driving records of 981 high speed drivers were checked against the records of 1054 moderate drivers. Thirty percent more of the fast drivthe city of Austin, Texas, this ninth eps had been in accidents than those who drove at moderate speeds.

The timing was done with the aid of a stop watch and mirrors from a car parked at the side of the road so of the banks are willing to cooperate that drivers would not slow down for fear of a speed trap.

FILMS FOR YOUR USE The State Fish and Game Departnent has an Education film on wild life conservation in Kansas, which is available to any club or organization wishing to place it on their program. This film is interesting to children and adults alike.

There is no charge to the showing of this picture. Any club or organizamay do so by writing to Kathleen somewhere, under the National Blum, Educational Director in care Charter of the Farmers Union, ser- of the Fish and Game Department ious, sincere and hopeful men and at Pratt, Kansas.

NORGAARD CENSORS BANK FRATERNITY

Many Bankers Put Handling Charge Of All Traffic Will Bear On Cream Checks

Brother James C, Norgaard, General Manager of the Nebraska Farners Union Creameries, has taken on the Banking fraternity. There, some of the bankers use some discretion in making their exchange and handling charges on checks, but far too many of the bankers because they are afraid to take the risk of loaning any money to the farmers without three times as much collateral as they should ask, are trying to make up the loss in income by charging as much exchange, on out of town checks and especially Cooperative creamery checks, as the traffic will bear. Our farmers should back up this fight of Manager Norgaard for a reduction in exchange charges and should demand the elimination of the excessive service charges exacted by some of our banks. If some of the country banks among which is the Timpkin State Bank of the writer's home town, can and do operate without any service charge, certainly the larger banks should eliminate all the nuisance charges. Below we are reprinting an article written on the subject by Mr. Norgaard for the Nebraska Union Farmer. We hope that our members who are patrons of the Nebraska Farmers Union Creameries will see their banker and secure his cooperation in reducing this unjustified tax on our farmers, who sell

Cream Check Exchange Excessive

I am inclosing a copy of a letter that our bank, the Farmers State Bank of Superior, is sending to all correspondent banks that handle the checks of the Farmers Union Co-operative Company in the Superior territory. Here is the letter:

Appealing to Banks Superior, Nebr., July 31, 1937

The Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Company of Superior has called to our attention the excessive charge being made by some of the Yours truly, Farmers State Bank. Lloyd Boerma.

Assistant Cashier. A similar letter will be sent out from the banks with which we are doing business in Fremont, Fairbury, The amount of exchange that the

country banks are charging is getting to be a serious matter. Last year, it cost the creameries nearly \$14,000 .-00 for exchange on checks, and for the month of June, this year, the exhange was as follows: Superior ..

Aurora ... 537.25 Fremont ... FaFirbury .. These items make a total of \$2,-36.97 for one month.

Feel 1 Per Cent Too Much A good many of the country banks do not charge over 50 cents per \$100 .-00 which we consider plenty for handing our checks; but some of them charge as much as \$1.00 per \$100.00, and we feel that that is entirely too much.

No doubt some of these banks charging this excessive exchange will rebel against our refusing to pay it. We, therefore, ask our patrons not farther they come the faster they go, to be alarmed if the bank should tell them they will not handle our checks. Federal Bureau of Public Roads and We suggest that they ask the banks the Connecticut State Highway De- if 50 cents per \$100.00 is not enough partment. As reported in "Public exchange to charge, as we are will-

James C. Norgaard, General Manager. Letter From a Non-Cooperating Bank Farmers Union Coop. Creamery Co. Superior, Nebr.,

We have been advised by the Farmers State Bank of your city that you do not intend to pay in excess of ling of your checks on the same basis as any other foreign checks and must charge your patrons the regu-lar 5c minmum exchange charge for checks drawn on the foreign point. This cash charge of course applies to non-consumers of the bank and the customers of course are subject to analysis and a float charge of 5c

per item. If you decide in the future to continue to pay the 2c per item charge we will be willing to concede the difference and handle as before. Many Banks Cooperate in Reducing

Check Toll We are meeting with great success in our effort to have our banks reduce their exchange charge to 1-2 of 1 per cent. It appears that most with us. However we have made ar-rangements to pay cash at most of our cream stations and in cases where the banks have refused to handle our checks we are using money orders to pay the operators with. We can send noney through the mail at the rate of 1-4 of 1 per cent which is less than half of what we have offered to pay the banks.

Some Bite Hand That is Feeding Them

Occasionally we have a bank who not only refuses to cooperate with usbut instead turns around and penalyou will find a copy of a letter we Show.

received from a Clay Center bank which is typical of the letters we are receiving from those banks who re-fuse to cooperate with us. You will notice that instead of continuing to charge the farmer on the same bas-is they have been charging the creamery, which is 2c per check, they propose to charge the farmer 5c per check, which is about 2 1-2 per cent on the average cream check which is

about \$2.00. This is a clear case of biting the hand that is feeding them. Certainly the country banks know that they owe their existence to the farmers, and now that we will not permit them to rob the farmers through the creamery they are retaliating by charging the farmers more than double what they have been charging the cream-

ery for cashing checks!
Exchan e Our Creameries Paid On Same Volume of Business.

.14,000.00 At the rate they have been chargng this year it will amount to nearly \$20,000 for our creameries on ap-proximately the same volume of bus-

iness. If we don't call a halt when will this increase stop? Is it any wonder that we are refusing to pay such a tremendous toll? The exchange the banks are charging on grain checks is only 1-10 of 1 per cent. Is there any good reason why they should charge 25 times as much for cream

Farmers Union Coop Cream.
James C. Norgaard,
General Manager.

QUARTER CENTURY EX-GOVERNOR REED AS A STATE FAIR

Annual Kansas Exposition to Open in Hutchinson, September 18

The Kansas State Fair of 1937a quarter century anniversary, for the fair was established by the state legislature in 1913, this being the 25th to be held on the present grounds -will open Sept. 18, to continue for

It will be a week of instruction, entertainment, recreation, inspiration, and just plain fun.

The Kansas State Fair is a com- of the farmers' cause through bination, school of agriculture, live daily paper, the Parsons Sun. We stock, home management, and hand- are below reprinting a very pertinicraft-where every member of the ent editorial from the Sun, which we family can profit. But it also is one ask our readers to read and consider huge Kansas family picnic, where all carefully. can go for fun, entertainment and recreation

From the exciting rodeo which opens the fair amusement program Sunday afternoon, Sept. 19, with three rodeo programs, Sunday afternoon and night, Monday afternoon, there will be something doing every day and night of most unusual interest Every night, starting Monday night, a spectacular night show, "Star Brigade Production" will be staged in front of the grand stand.

Every afternoon there will be exciting entertainment in front of the grand stand, the rodeo on Sunday ing with super-powered racing cars Tuesday afternoon: horse racing Wednesday and Thursday afternoons; and sensational motor racing again on Friday afternoon.

Monday will be free day for school children, as usual, with a special program at the grand stand at 10:-

Tuesday will be Agricultural Day. with a program of interest to every farmer and farm family in Kansas under supervision of the farm organizations of Kansas.

The state encampment of 4-H clubs, opening Sunday; the state school of vocational agriculture students for three days; the state meetings of Kansas farm organizations here on Tuesday—these are some of the state-wide events to take place on the fair grounds.

For the Kansas State Fair is the center of instruction, inspiration and recreation of all Kansas, Sept. 18 to

The fair belongs to the people, is perated by the state of Kansas for the people of Kansas, and thousands literally spend the week at the fair grounds, enjoying the privileges, and opportunities.

AMERICAN ROYAL SOON

sociations, that the railroads granted special coach excursion fares of approximately one cent per mile each way for the round trip to Kan-sas City, for Kansas Day, Vocational Agricultural Day, Missouri Day and Oklahoma Day at the American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show to be held October 16-23.

The territory covered will be from all points in Kansas for Kansas Day, Monday, Cctober 18; from all points Monday, Cctober 18; from all points in Missouri for Missouri Day, Wednesday, October 20; from all points in Oklahoma for Oklahoma Day, Thursday, October 21 and from all of Iowa, Nebraska, for Vocational Agricultural Day, Tuesday, October 19,—the most liberal ever granted to the American Rayal

American Royal. This will be the tenth annual National Convention of the Future Farmers of America—an affiliate of the Vocational Agricultural High Schools. Last year, 4,800 of these students registered at the American Royal, every state in the union (but one) and Hawaii and Puerto Rico be ing represented, and; by reason of this tenth annual convention, it is exbut instead turns around and penalizes the farmer double as you will pected that 10,000 will register at notice in the following letter. Below this year's Live Stock and Horse

Many Millions Being Saved By Government Because of Old Land Grants to Railways Founded Upon Legalized Fraud and Post Video Wing and Dorn Legalized Fraud And Dorn Legalized

(From Railway Age)

The grants of land made by the government to the railways many years ago have been yielding it millions of dollars larger returns annu- have resulted from application to acally within recent years than was the tual conditions of the formula adoptoriginal intention of the laws under which the grants were made and of the way they were soon after interpreted by the Supreme Court and the railways should be paid by the government for transportation over land Court of Claims.

railways by the government, are established by Dr. C. S. Duncan, economist of the Association of American Railroads, in an article published in the current issue of the Railway Age. Dr. Duncan estimate Among other things, Dr. Duncan shows that the government, contrary to the intention of the land grant acts, has during the depression made large savings at the cost of the railways in freight charges for the movement of materials for projects for the relief of unemployment, although the

the credit for relief. Approximately \$8,000,000 in savings in rail transportation charges on materials and troops accrued to the their specific application in the Court

CHAMPIONS FARMERS

Says First Time Since 1929 That

Gross Selling Value Of Farm

Products Went Over 10

Billion Mark

All our older members remember Ex Governor Clyde M. Reed, who has

helped us through nearly every fight

is still with us.

have to solve.

data, including that collected by var-

several columns he says:

"It represents what farmers have available, after deducting

with the railroads over freight rates and has been a consistent champion In other words the gross farm inway, and we think it will, it will be the first time since 1929 that the gross selling value of farm products went over the 10 billion mark. All

thought that assumes that the farm- conditions and expenditures of

foundation. That is why this is be- cede that, possibly, the city bought ing written. Let us start with a quotation from higher than the price paid by farm-Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of ers and their families. But even if the Brookings institute, which is one this allowance be made the farmer of the half dozen most accurate and and farm workers are tremendously conservative economic research agencies of the nation. Dr. Moulton town and city brethren.' wrote recently: "It must also be recalled that

towns obviously cannot be ig-The statement of Dr. Moulton may be taken as a starting point. The next question is the extent of the in- ror in calculation this cannot be juscome deficiency for the farmer-as tified on any theory of governmental Kansas City,—Announcement has compared with his urban fellow citi-just been received from the Western zen. This isn't so easy a question. There are statistics on the total na-some degree of governmental policy have tion income and the division of it, to action. It constitutes a problem presome extent. Only recently have the eminently important to the farm figures showing farm and non-farm states, of which Kansas is one. No income, reducible to a per capita basis become available.

farmers, as a class, have the low-

est incomes of any important

group. If we are to find ade-

quate markets for the products

of our industrial establishments,

the 54 million people who live on

the farms or in adjoining small

The table which is printed at the bottom of this column is taken from the Agricultural Situation (official is informed, will dispute. department of agriculture monthly publication) for May, 1937. In that issue Dr. L. H. Bean, one of the forestudies, based upon all ave able solve the farm problem.

Authority: Agricultural Situation, May, 1937.

grant lines. Savings to the govern-These facts, which will surpise ment in railroad rail pay as a rethose who believe that millions of sult of land grants are not included acres of land were "given" to the in the computation, although mail is transported over land grant rail lines at 80 per cent of the rates fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission

Dr. Duncan estimates that in the five-year period, 1924-1928, inclusive, \$4,813,700 over and beyond the formula established by the courts" and that the total saving by the government on rail movement of materials and troops in that period, through apgovernment itself has been given all plication of land grant rates, was \$13,034,947.

The interpretation of land grant provisions by the Supreme Court, and Federal government in 1934-35, of Claims, which has afforded the through application of land grant (continued on page 2)

> ious research institutions. Dr. Bean has been working on this subject for some recent years, in addition to his regular duties with the department. In explaining the figures given in the

production costs, for the purchase of food, clothing, rent, household goods, transportation, Jucation, miscellaneous living costs and savings. Comparable data for the non-farm population is also given."

ome is taken as a basis and the production costs deducted. The nonfarm income is similarly treated. The result is to show the number of peoole in each broad classification and their income avaiable for the pur-Farm and Non-Farm Incomes

This will be a comparatively good and savings. The average reader year for farmers, collectively. For will be startled by the disparity bethe first time in eight or nine years tween what the farmer receives for there is a combination of good crops, his labor and management and the generally speaking but with some un- similar sum for the town worker and fortunate section exceptions, and good | business man. No thoughtful citizen prices. The "gross" farm income for can ignore the deep significance of 1937 is estimated to likely exceed 10 these figures. They constitute the billion dollars. If it turns out that most important problem facing the nation. In virtually every other land than ours the land is tilled by serfs this nation, unless some remedy is of which is very good, but is no ans- found for the condition illustrated dollars. The average net profit per wer to the "farm problem"-which

No informed writer, careful of his The "farm problem" is the dispar- statements, would say that these figity between the return to the farmer ures are exactly correct. But that for his labor, and the "non-farm" per- they set forth an approximation of son average income. That disparity the truth is not to be doubted, and is is too great and the extent of the dis- not doubted by any student of this parity measures the importance of and allied questions. In all fairness the problem which the country will it should be further said that some economists hold the opinion that these divisions do not entirely reflect We know that there is a school of a comparable basis as between living er is just a natural born 'grouch" and farm and the non-farm populations. his wails have no substantial Dr. Bean himself is inclined to concommodities are some 15 per cent underpaid as compared with their

> In the 5-year period before the come for non-farm population was \$401. By 1932, the darkest year for American agriculture, the farm income had fallen to \$60 per person but the non-farm income had risen to \$479, nearly eight times as great for the city worker as for the farmer. Making all allowance for some eranswers to this problem. Maybe they haven't any of the answers. But that it constitutes a problem of the first magnitude no thinking citizen, who

This problem will be with us, after even so good a year for agriculture as most economists and statisticians of 1937 promises to be. This year will what could be done by a state owned the country gives the result of his help the farmer a lot—but it will not and operated flour mill." "Though

PROFIT SYSTEM PRIVATE MONOPOLY

Robbery, Undermining and Destroying Representative Government, Liberty, Happiness and Prosperity of the People

Member National Board While we temporize this great nonster is fastening more securely its strangle hold upon the life and

destiny of the people. Its continued existence means more mpoverished and desperate conditions for the people.

It makes no difference how great he increase in prices of farm products, the farmers find that it has been absorbed by exorbitantly in-creased cost of farm machinery and other necessities for operation of "the reductions granted the govern-ment on materials and troops were lowered standard of living."

The wage workers struggle and sacrifice and obtain increase in wage scale, only to find that extortionate increased cost of necessities for their families have absorbed it and reduced their standard of living.

This is due to the fact that about five (5) men in Wall Street own or control practically all the banks, railroads, mines, factories in fact all the means of production and distribution, which gives them arbritary power to fix scale of wages, prices of

farm and all other products.

When conditions of farmers and wage earners become so desperate that they organize and make their protest felt, these powerful industrial barons increase the scale of wages and prices of farm products and immediately call in their managers and order them to get it back with enormous profits, by increasing the cost of everything the people have to buy. That is what has been done under the New Deal

That is why we often hear the question: "Why is it that the harder we work, the harder we have to

It is impossible for the farmers to obtain cost of production and farmers and city workers standard of living will be continually lowered, so long as industry remains in the clutches of private monopoly - The Profit System.

Every dollar increase in wages and income the farmers and wage earners have received through the so-called (2) dollars to get it through the enormous increased cost of their necessities. The same has always been true even in the period about 1919 when wages and farm prices were highest. Profits on Tobacco

I have before me a statement published in the Progressive Farmer September 1937, showing the profits of the tobacco monopolies in 1931. The average amount per acre receivor peasants. It will come to be so in ed by the farmers was seventy-seven and thirty-three hundredths (\$77.33) acre was sixty-one and eighty-five hundredths (\$61.85) dollars after paying all expenses including supolies, power, advertising, storage, transportation, salaries and wages.
Although they had made nearly
100 per cent profit on gross amount received by the farmers they refused to buy the farmers tobacco in 1932 except at ruinously low prices, claim-

ing they could not make a profit. In sixty-one and eighty-five hundredths (\$61.85) dollars net profit on gross amount of seventy-seven and thirty-three hundredths (\$77.33) dollars paid to farmers is not enough profit, how much do they want?

Profits On Sugar About 1921 the Dearborn Independent published a statement taken from court records of an investigation of the cause of the impoverished and distressed condition of sugar beet growers even under high prices of sugar.

The sworn statements of the manufacturers of beet sugar, showed that World war, usually taken as a basis they had paid the farmers an averfrom which to start, the average age of about fifty-five (\$55) dollars farm income per capita available for an acre for their sugar beets and had living expenses was \$141. Similar insold the sugar alone at an average come for non-farm population was net profit of about one hundred and fifty-five (\$155) dollars per acre, after paying all expenses and cost of operation. According to the statement the amount received from sale of beet pulp for stock feed was not included in the profits. Profits On Wheat Products

I have before me the May 1, 1920 report of the Industrial Commission of North Dakota composed by Lynn J. Frazier, Governor William Langer, Attorney General, (now governor) John N. Hagen, Commissioner of Ag-riculture and Labor and W. A. Anderson, secretary.

On August 6, 1919 the state of North Dakota purchased a small flour mill at Drake, North Dakota. On page 31 — "The reasons for making this purchase were chiefly that the state should require a site and begin operations in a territory where later a larger and more modern plant would be required and that it might to some extent demonstrate (continued on page 4)

Fai	m and Non-	Farm Income	Available	For Living	Expenses	
Year	Farm	Farm	Per	Non-Farm	Non-Farm	Per
Average	Population	Income	Capita	Population	Income	Capita
1910-1914	32,105,000	\$4,518,000,000	\$141	62,268,000	\$24,959,000,000	\$401
1925	31,064,000	7,151,000,000	230	82,971,000	63,978,000,000	771
1929	30,257,000	6,722,000,000	222	90,497,000	71,609,000,000	792
1930	30.169.000	4.722.000.000	123	92,328,000	66,830,000,000	724
1931	30,497,000	3.007.000.00	99	93,190,000	67,048,000,000	612
1932	30.971,000	1.857.000.000	60	93,608,000	44,877,000,000	479
1933	31,693,000	3,023,000,000	95	93,694,000	41,617,000,000	444
1934	31,770,000 •	3,816,000,000	120	94.464.000	46,422,000,000	491
1935	31,801,000	4.928.000.000	155	95,351,000	49,359,000,000	517
1936	31,809,000	5.805.000.000	182	96.215.000	55.877.000.000	581

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

KANSAS UNION FARMER EDITORIAL STAFF John Vesecky Pauline Cowger ..

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want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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Kansas. Live Stock Exchange Building, Parsons, Kansas. U. Hobbs,

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FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASS'N,—Room 308, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 215, Farmers Union

Ins. Co. Bldg., John Vesecky, President. FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO.—Room 200, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Rex Lear, State Manager, Salina, Kansas.

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.—Room 219 Farmers.

Union Ins. Co. Building, Salina, Kansas, G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION President Secretary T. C. Belden FARMERS UNION LADIES AUXILIARY Clay Center

Mrs. M. L. Beckman, President.

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1937

Travelogue

Tuesday, August 10th I had the pleasure to attend the annual picnic of the Marshall county Farmers Union. When I changed trains in Topeka it tively today by the United States Debegan to rain and the rain was general between Topeka and Blue Rapids, partment of Agriculture and the where the picnic was being held this year. Because of the muddy roads, State Board of Agriculture. The winthe picnic was not as well attended as usual, but at that the Farmers Union folks made a good showing at the lunch tables where we were treated to 1931 and compares with 120,198,000 a regular Farmers Union picnic dinner by the ladies. After the lunch or bushels produced last year and 177,dinner as we farmers call it, we all went to the grand stand, where the rest 054,000 bushels the 1928-32 average. of the program took place. I will not say any more about the program as The prospective corn crop of 54,876,that is being covered by Co. Secy. Pralle. The grand stand was comfortably filled by the time we arrived. The speakers, Vice President John Frost and County Pres. Rombeck, occupied the Judges stand across the race track from the grand stand, but as the management provided a good loud dicated production of the four prinspeaker system I am sure that all the audience could easily hear what was said. During the introduction of the distinguished visitors several of them took occasion to advertise their respective county picnics, and show their importance by the number of expected guests. Brother Roots of Nemaha as great as the 1928-32 average. Hay County guessed there would be at least 15,000 at their picnic, Brother Hawkinson of Riley county went him one better by estimating their attendance at 35,000, the next speaker modestly said that their crowd would certainly exceed 50,000. It was lucky that we finally run out of picnic announcements as the last one might have exceeded our Federal bonded debt. It seems that we farmers have lost nearly all fear of big numbers, after reading the government releases on farm prosperity for the last generation or two. At this rate it won't be long before we will be as well qualified for congress as are the lawyers.

I was pleased at the short talk that our junior leader Miss Esther Ekblad made. I can see great promise in the young lady, and hope that our county and local Unions will arrange to have her work with them in building a junior department that will be a credit to all of us. Please write to the state office about dates for Miss Ekblad.

The Marshall county Advocate carried a good report on the meeting which I will add below to finish off this travelogue. I thank the good people of Marshall county for the privilege of meeting with them and hope that the Marshall county Farmers Union will not only hold its present prominent position in the State Union, but that they will go out and show the other counties just what a real bunch of Union folks can do in getting new members, and keeping the old ones paid up.

VESECKY STRESSES NEED FOR FARM COOPERATIVES

Farmers Union President Says Group Will Go Into Processing Industries

Marysville Advocate

Stressing the value of cooperative buying and selling, John Vesecky, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, spoke before the annual Marshall County Farmers Union picnic at Blue Rapids Tuesday afternoon.

"The Farmers Union expects to go into the processing field," he said. "We plan to do cooperative milling and meat packing. We already are in processing so far as our creameries at Wakeeney and Colony are concerned. We expect to develope further cooperative enterprises and to

In outlining cooperatives already in existence Vesecky pointed with pride to the 160 Farmers Union elevators, fifty stores, more than 100 bulk oil stations and miscellaneous cooperative enterprises, the Farmers Union Jobbing association for cooperative grain marketing on the Salina and Kansas City markets and sales of merchandise to farmers, the Farmers Union Insurance Co. with \$77,000,000 of business on their books, the Farmers Union Livestock association with headquarters at Kansas City and branches at Wichita and Parsons, the creameries at Wakeeney and Colony

and the auditing association. "No organization should exist unless it renders its members service." he stated. "I believe the Farmers Union renders valuable services to its 7,000 Kansas members."

In speaking of the present agricultural situation, he said, 'The situation is good in all territories where there are crops. The prices are good: but 4,004,000 bushels; Rye, 840,000 and so much of Kansas did not produce much crops this year. Good prices without goods to sell don't mean anything."

Emphasizing that farmers should be in control of federal and state

farm groups, he stated, "The Farmers Union is in favor of whatever legislation is of benefit to farmers, but it should be put in charge of farmers and be controlled by farmers or farmer-minder men. "Farmers need to get in control of markets so that they can control

There were several other speakers and some musical numbers on the program. Several hundred people attended the picnic and took part in various athletic events.

Bremen won the baseball game, 1 to 0, over Snipe Creek .- Marysville

~ The **~** Cloak Room W. P. Lambertson

Like a caged lion with the beef teak on a hook outside we read of those daily chicken-dinner picnics in

the First District. New York will choose between two high class men, Copeland and La Guardia, for Mayor. What has the Blue Rapids, Kansas
Blue Rapids, Kansas
Salina, Kansas
Waterville
Kansas
Waterville
Kansas
Waterville
Kansas
Waterville
Kansas

Tuesday we refused to return the brass rail in the District of Columpia. Evidence produced was conclusve that one could drink more standing up but could stand up longer sitting down.

Green's amendments virtually excludmains.

The South looks Black on the Court,

tions; he is a progressive. It is not a bad appointment.

The South has furnished both Black and White for the Supreme Court. Edward D. White, of La., also left the U. S. Senate for the Court, in 1894, and was elevated to Chief Justice by President Taft in 1910, serving in that capacity until his death

There is a feeling among some members as they favor the Minimum Wage and Reorganization Bills, that .Conway Springs we ought to start everything dreamed of as an objective, while FDR is in, even if only a mere beginning. They are sure no one worth while will ever follow him.

KANSAS CROP REPORT

ly greater than in recent drought years but generally below the 1928-32 average outturn is shown by the August 1 crop report issued cooperater wheat crop is estimated at 158,-040,000 bushels or the largest since large as the extremely short crop produced last year but less than half as large as the five year average. Incipal feed grains-corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums-is double the combined production of these crops last year but only about 60 per cent crops somewhat larger than in 1936 but substantially smaller than average are in prospect. The largest fruit crop since 1931 is in prospect with the total production of apples, peaches and pears many times greater than produced in 1935. A grape crop below average but more than three times as large as last year is expected. The potato crop is 50 per cent larger than last year but smaller than usual.

Winter Wheat With threshing returns nearly complete on August 1, winter wheat

yields over the eastern two-thirds of the State substantially higher than expected a month earlier more than offset the decreased yields in western Kansas and the August 1 estimate is 158,040,000 bushels and compares with 120,198,000 bushels produced last year, and 177,054,000 bushels the 1928-32 average production.

The oats crop is estimated at 35,-075,000 bushels compared with 32,-186,000 bushels produced last year, and 34,315,000 bushels the five year

Corn Condition of the corn crop on August 1 at 65 per cent of normal indicates a crop of 554,8876,000 bushels which is the largest since 1933. Production last year totalled 11,036,000 bushels while the 1928-32 average production was 126,756,000 bushels The prospective yield of 17.0 bushels is only a little lower than the 1924-33 average yield of 18.1 bushels but the planted acreage this year was less than half as large as the 1928-32 av-

Grain Sorghums Production is indicated as 15,298, 000 bushels compared with 5,463,000 bu. last year and 15,987,000 bu. the

Other Crops Production of other crops this year

and last year follows: All Tame Hay: 1,168,000 and 1,056, 000 tons; Alfalfa Hay, 892,0800 and 816,000 tons; Mild Hay, 480,000 and 377,000 tons; Barley, 4,820,000 and 609,000 bushels; Flax, 276,000 and distress rates so generously allowed apparently resort to duplicity in an 168,000 bushels; Potatoes, 2,618,000 by the railroads, amounting to over attempt to prevent our courts from and 1,710,000 bu.; Apples, 1,368,000 four million dollars between June 1 being humanized will be consigned to

MANY MILLIONS BEING SAVED BY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE OF OLD LAND GRANTS TO RAILWAYS

(continued from page 1) basis for charging the government 50 per cent less than the regular freight and passenger rates for the transportation of materials and troops, are discussed in detail in Dr. Duncan's article. He recalls the highly significant fact that the Illinois Central land grant, which set the precedent for provisions in later grants, was actually a transfer to the railroad of canal grants, "the railroad and its branches to be . . . President Ava Stryker, president of the Marshall County Farm Bureau; and John Vesecky, our State President Ava Stryker, president of the marshall County Farm Bureau; free from toll or other charges upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.'

"The real question is, however," says Dr. Duncan, "whether or not in the transfer of the provision respecting rates to be charged the government there was a different intent so far as the railroads were concerned. Everybody wants to be exempt On the canal or the road or the river from the Wage-Hour Bill. William the improved 'roadway' was separate in ownership and cost from the owned labor, only the ditch diggers are left; but of course the proposed board, with its hundreds of attachees, refacilities bore certain costs apart and distinct from the investment in and but it looks blacker still to those who want a rule on the Labor Bill. There appear to be a hundred things against Hugo Black but there are three in his favor with me: he takes to the Court a modern congressiance that the cost in the latter case, tolls and other charges were made. What, then, was to be the proper interpretation of the rate and fare provision sional viewpoint, coming from the when there was a joint ownership of clash of public ideas, not from the

cloister of a utility solicitorship; he is hampered with no judicial tradi-This question was unsettled until an act of Congress in 1874 authorized the railroads to bring suit before the one P. M., to elect a delegate to the the railroads to bring suit before the Court of Claims to determine the state meeting, and transact other improper rate. Judicial interpretation portant business. of the meaning of the words "free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States," followed with application to that interpretaion to actual rates and development of a formula for ascertaining what the land grant rates should be.

The interpretation was, says Dr. Duncan, that "no cost of roadway was to be charged against government traffic; the government, if feasible, could supply its own locomotives, cars and personnel, or hire these facilities from the railroads. Since the only feasible thing to do was to hire these facilities, the immediate task Summary: Production of principal was to separate transportation cost roduction of principal from road cost. This was a matter an in recent drought for the Court of Claims."

The article reviews the methods of the Court of Claims in arriving at a formula, by deducting from gross earnings first the expenditures for maintaining the right of way as not being an obligation of the government; second, the proportion of net income which the cost of roadway bears to the combined cost of roadway and equipment, the remainder representing that part of transportation earnings toward which government materials and troops should contribute proportionately with all other shippers and travelers. Applithe court formula to the records of twenty-five leading railroads in different parts of the United States showed 51.3 per cent as reduction for use of road, and 48.7 as the amount to be paid, and a court finding of fact, "that fifty per cent is a proper compensation."

"The formula as set forth by the Court of Claims," continues the article, 'which has formed the basis of letermining the land grant rates and fares on government materials and troops for sixty years, can readily be applied either to an individual road or to a group of roads."

Through its application in recent years it is shown that it would have warranted land reductions below regular rates charged shippers in 1924 of only 30 per cent, in 1925 of 31.3 per cent, in 1926 of 32.1 per cent, in 1927 of 31.6 per cent, and in 1928 of 32.7 per cent, instead of the reduction of per cent made uniformly in each of these years. It is on this basis that reductions, over and beyond the formula, amounting to \$4,813,700 in these five years, are shown. It is likewise shown that applying the formua, reductions varying from a high of only 33.7 to a low of only 27.7 per cent would have been warranted in the years 1929 to 1935, inclusive.

"In the depression," the article continues, "when the railroads could least afford it there has been a large ncrease in government materials for nemployment projects. For 1934 and 1935 the reductions probably ran in the neighborhood of four million dol-lars per year. If this be true, then per cent reduction in 1934 should have been 27.9 per cent and the over-allowance was \$1,768,000; in 1935 the reduction should have been 28 per cent and the over-allowance

was \$1,760,000. "There is no evidence in the record that the provision in land grants contemplated the use to which it has recently been put. It was a military measure not intended for use by government when it engaged in business, however laudable the purpose. It was certainly never intended that government should ferret out 'the lowest net rates lawfully available' by taking advantage of this provision to enter into contracts on the basis of furthe government should exact its Court that would in all probability pound of flesh, as it did inexorably, on annul such legislation? freight into and out of drought blighted areas, in addition to the low not far distant when legislators who distress rates so generously allowed apparently resort to duplicity in an and August 4, 1934."

EXPLAINS SITUATION Atwater, Minn., Aug. 10, 1937

MARSHALL COUNTY PICNIC The annual picnic of the Marshall County Farmers Union was held at Blue Rapids, Kansas, August 10. Due to unfavorable weather the attendance was not as large as in former Following a basket dinner at noon an interesting program was present-ed to the audience from in front of the

grand stand on the fair ground. Immediately after the concert of the national convention. Former Secretary E. E. Kennedy Blue Rapids Band, distinguished visitors from surrounding counties were introduced, which included (Anton Peterson, former F. U. director; President Victor Hawkinson and Secretary Gust Larson of Riley county; President Frank Roots and Secretary Sacks of Nemaha County; President Ava Stryker, president of the Marshall County Farm Bureau; can no longer be trusted. The main argument of Kennedy

Next on the program was the Men's Trio from Waterville: Tap dancing-Mary Nelson, Phyll-

is Brown.
Miss Esther Ekblad, State Junior leader, gave a talk stressing the need and benefit of Junior work in the

Neighborhood

Notes

After this a number was given by the Girls' Trio of Blue Rapids.
Following this, Mr. John Vesecky gave a very interesting talk which was appreciated by all present. Af-ter that the Men's Trio favored us with several numbers. And last of all everyone present enjoyed an interesting game of ball between Bremen Vs. Snipe Creek, Score 1 to 0 in favor of Bremen.

And so ended a perfect day.

F. C. Pralle, Secretary.

CRAWFORD COUNTY MEETING

The regular quarterly meeting of the Crawford County Farmers Union will be held in Warren Hall at Gi-

Come and get acquainted; perhaps we will like each other. George H. Hamm,

President.

J. Henry Meyer,

Secretary. MARSHALL COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING

The Marshall County quarterly meeting will be held at Marysville on September 14 at 11 o'clock. Basket dinner at noon. Everybody come .-

Fred C. Pralle Secy.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY (Stafford County) Whereas, our Heavenly Father in his infinite wisdom has called from our midst Mr. John D. Kirkpatrick, father of our brother and sister, Mr.

and Mrs. Charles Kirkpatrick. Therefore, be it resolved that the members of North Star Local 1979 extended sympathy to the bereaved

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family one to The Kansas Union Farmer and one to be spread on the minutes of our local. One by one the links are gathered To the FaFther's home above. And they're waiting there to greet us

In the sunshine of this love. Mrs. Orpha C. Amend, Mrs. Goldia Dale Mrs. Lillian McCune.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

(Gove County) Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His divine wisdom to remove

from our midst, our faithful Mrs. H. Kelley of Quinter Local No. 1095. Therefore be it resolved that we members of said local extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved

family. Be it also resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer, one to the bereaved family, also spread on the minutes.

Norman Flora, E. L. Phelps. DOUBLE DEALERS

Nobody can reasonably claim that the president has even tried to deprive the money changers of all the special privileges that they enjoy, but he has probably done as much in the interest of the general welfare as he has reason to believe could be accomplished under present conditions.

Who has any good reasons for beieving that bank deposits would have been guaranteed under a Landon administration? How would he have balanced his budget if it hadn't been for the allotments that came into Kansas under the Roosevelt regime, that made it possible for farmers and other classes to pay their taxes?

He has been standing on the lid over a putrid mess that probably knew what was best to do with; and who could have done better with it than he has done? Until public opin ion comes to the support of such principles as were advocated by such statesmen as Jerry Simpson, Frank Doster and Mary Elizabeth Lease in the nineties, and exemplified in the late canvas by candidate Lemke it is only a question of time when this capitalistic edifice of ours will collapse. Then a little patch of fertile soil somewhere will be as good security as any thing. How much longer can such legislators as Capper and McGill fool the farmers with such apparent subterfuge as advocating cheaper interest rates on money and nishing materials f.o.b at site of at the same time delight the money project. It was never intended that changers by supporting a Supreme

It is to be hoped that the time is being humanized will be consigned to a well earned political oblivion, and pic Homo-atom germ that has been Hide, agronomy,

such men as Robert Marion La Fallette, William Jennings Bryan and George William Norris will come into

J. C. GLASGOW, Courtland, Kans.

Dear Mr. Editor: I was a delegate to the special convention of the Minnesota division of the Farmers Union held July 24 and which adopted a resolution for a change in the national F.U. by-laws. The proposed change provides that the national officers and directors be elected by a referendum vote of the F. U. membership instead of as has always been done, by delegates to the

and L. Fred Winterroth of Illinois attended the convention and spoke in favor of the proposed amendment. Farmers Union delegates in the past of the people living on our farms chose such outstanding leaders as John A. Simpson and Charles Barrett, but now it seems, that delegates

and others supporting the propose amendment was that it would make

posed amendment makes majority rule extremely unlikely to prevail and is therefor not truly democratic. According to the proposal, F. U. members will vote for candidate who are nominated at the national convention-and nominations will be without restriction except that nominations may not be made without the nominee's consent. And the candidate receiving the largest number of votes for an office shall be declared elected. There might be 5 or 10 or 15 candidates for an office. And the high candidate might have only small minority-15 or 20 per cent of the total vote—yet he will be elected. I challenge Mr. Kennedy or anyone else to say that this would be democ-

All this was pointed out at Minnesota's special convention and an amendment was offered which would limit the number of candidates for any one office. The national convention could caucus on nominations and the two highest be placed on a referendum ballot.

Mr. Kennedy opposed this and supported the plan for candidates without restriction except as above not-

I have no apology to make for having voted against that plan. In my opinion it does not offer a truly democratic method of election of officers.

It will permit minority rule—the opposite of democracy. Sincerely yours, Richard Boach.

PROFIT FROM MEMBERSHIP Does belonging to a Farmers Union Cooperative pay? The following letter from Brother Olson sure says that it does.

Concordia, Kansas, July 31, 1937

The Farmers Union Coop Creamer-Superior. Nebraska.

Gentlemen: This week I was pleased to heceive your letter with the checks and certificates of stock enclosed. It is a nice surprise to have a check come in for which o nehasaododododododo in for which one hasn't been planning. I am glad to be a member of the Farmers Union Cooperative. It serves

Thank you for the checks. Sincerely yours, F. A. Olson.

PARAGRAPHS

By J. D. Shepherd For thousands of years man has been trying to reform his fellowmen, and our world.

Each reformer has tried to make his proselytes like unto himself in foith and practice; that is, to believe ike the reformer preaches, and believes; as to creed and party-whether religious or political, or economic.

As long as ideas clash, there will quarrels, and wars, and rumors of war, in our world,

Of course, its always better to have war with words, than to fly into a rage, and go to cutting and shooting

those who differ from us. I am a pacifist, but I usually want

my own way about things. Like the rest of our homo kind of animals, I am selfish about my ideas

The civilized people-the calm, and reasonable people, who differ, prefer argument, and a war with words, and ideas; rather than the saber and gun.

to settle their differences. When ideas cease to clash among the people, then quarrels and war will be no more.

When ideas, and ideals, are not worth quarreling and fighting for, any more in our world, then I believe wars with words and swords shall

A war with words all too often leads men and nations to bloodshed.

Of course all of us in our ways of thinking, believe in "Justice" and "Right"; but we differ as to what is "Just" and what is "Right."

Lincoln said, "We believe in the ight as God gives us to see the

Some of us have more light to see the right, than other have, hence we differ about what is truth and right. Usually though, whatever will in-

crease our own incomes, looks about right to each one of us; despite the We all want the finest homes, the

dormant in nature for centuries, un-til conceived by, and born of woman. Man is of a few days and full of troubles."

Man is troubled here and is afraid that he will be troubled in a hereafter.

The Supreme Architect has sown our world not only with microscopic dormant Homo-germs, for the reproduction of man; but with billions of microscopic atom-germs for the pro-duction and reproduction of all kinds of animals, plants and insects, each after its kind.

The towns and cities of America rule America.

of the people living on our farms

Towns and cities, too, have millions of poor and needy people to keep; millions of unemployed.

the Union more democratic.

If democracy means anything it means majority rule. But the pro- and cities with millions of poor and unemployed will demand relief mon-ey to feed their poor, and to keep business alive, and going.

> We wail at Russia here in America for killing her generals, but fail o wail at capitalistic dictators who kill picketing laboring men trying to better their living conditions in Am-

CHINA CONTROLS WHEAT SPECULATION; WHEAT EX-PORTS ALSO PROHIBITED

Maximum future prices for wheat and flour on the Shanghai exchanges are now regulated by the Chinese Ministry of Industries, according to a radio to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from its Shanghai office. In addition, all exports of wheat from China are prohibited until July 1938. In order to control prices and prevent speculation, the maximum futures prices for wheat and flour have been fixed as follows: For July debeen fixed as follows: For July de-livery, wheat at 92 cents per bushel and flour at \$1.10 per bag of 49 pounds; for August delivery, wheat at 96 cents and flour at \$1.12, for September delivery, wheat at 99 cents and flour at \$1.13; for October delivery, wheat at \$1.01 and flour at \$1.14; for November delivery, wheat at \$1.02 and flour at \$1.15. Prices have not been fixed beyond this perhave not been fixed beyond this per-

Under the new regulations traders on the Shanghai exchanges are not permitted to accept accounts for persons other than millers and recog-nized grain dealers. All contracts for future deliveries of grain and flour must be closed before the end of the month preceding the month of delivery; that is, no contracts for Apg-ust delivery can be made after July 31. Furthermore, all accounts of raders, dealers and millers must be made available daily to the Ministry

of Industries. These measures were necessary because of the low wheat crop in China this year. The crop is now estimated at only 656,000,000 oushels, a reduction of about 17 percent compared with 790,000,000 bushels harvested last year. The average crop in recent years has been 780,-000.000 bushels.

WORLD INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT HIGHEST LEVEL IN HISTORY

World industrial output, as measured by production in 10 leading international trade countries, reached the highest level in history the first half of 1937, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today in an article in the August issue of the Ag-

ricultural Situation. "This recovery in world industrial production," said Norman J. Wall, Bureau economist and author of the article, "has been a significant factor in raising prices of those agricultural products, as well as other raw materials, whose consumption is influenced by world demand conditions."

The predepression high point of June 1929 was better in December 1936, and since March of this year production has continued above corresponding months in 1929. The 10 countries included in the Bureau's index of world industrial production are: United States, United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Canada, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and

World industrial production has adanced steadily from the low point in the middle of 1932, when the downward trend in most countries was reversed. The extent of the recovery from the depression low point has varied considerably among individual countries. The United Kingdom, Germany, and Japan have made the greatest advances in industrial output, while France has shown the least of any major country. Production in the United States has not yet reached the mid-1929 peak, although it has averaged close to 1929 levels

since late 1936. "A part of the recovery in foreign industrial production," Mr. Wall stated, "has been associated with increased military expenditures. When the peak of these disbursements has been passed the maintenance of a continued high level of world industrial output will be increasingly de-pendent upon the demand for finished and semifinished manufacturers by countries producing raw ma-terials and foodstuffs."

FERTILIZER

Many farmers in the eastern third of Kansas are profitably using fertilizers. The best way to determine whether fertilizers are of value to you is to try them on a small area on your farm. Fifty to 75 pounds of ammoniated phosphate or 45 per cent finest cars, and a mansion in the super-phosphate per acre, or an Highest Heaven, when we die. sis phosphate, will give profitable returns on many wheat fields .- J. C.

Junior and Juvenile Department

can do no wrong.

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

The most friendly thing in the world is your dog. Of all the animal

kingdom, he alone serves man with-

out whip, without compulsion, glad to be by the side of his master where-

ever he may be, whatever he may do,

and sad in heart when his master is

The most forgiving thing in the

world is your dog. The one virtue most humans lack is that of forgiveness.

But your dog carries no grudge and no spite. Punish him even undeserved-

ly, and he comes to you, nudges his moist nose into your hand, looks up

at you with pleading eyes, and wags

his tail hesitatingly as though to say, "Oh, come on, let's be pals again."

is your dog. Whether you come home

from congress or from jail, whether you have lost your fortune or made

a million, whether you return dressed

in fashion's height or in rags, whether you have been hailed hero or con-

demned a criminal, your dog is wait-

ing for you with a welcoming bark

of delight, a wagging tail and a heart

that knows no guile. The world likes

dogs because dogs are nearest to mor-

MY FATHER AND I

By Badger Clark

My father prayed as he drew a bead

Back in those blazing years when the

Bless hir old heart! There never was

truer or kinder. Yet he prayed, while hoping the ball

Might thud to the body of some hoteyed young Southerner And drop him limp in the mud of the

That was my father, serving the Lord

and his country, Praying and shooting whole-hearted-

Could I put my prayers behind a slim

Hardly, except to mutter: "Jesus, we

Why? Oh well, it's the way of my

And such evils bring some vast, vague

And he was a rare true man in his

generation. Now I'm fairly decent in mine, I reck-

Yet if I should pray like him, I'd

spoil it by laughing. What is the matter?—From "Sky-

The sweet mysteries of life, ob-

scures from our vision the forces at

work within us, and about us.

devil 'til this thing is over.

me slack in my duty."

line and Wood Smoke."

his shooting

from his clumsy old musket

on the Greycoats,

house was divided

licksburg trenches.

And now what about

Springfield bullet?

driven against me?

Me in my own day of battles?

ly,

Never a doubt.

part here,

them.

fathers,

al perfection of all living things.

The most loyal thing in the world

FOUR MINUTE SPEECH OUTLINE sure; you are your dog's god; you Proven Principles of Cooperation Failure of cooperatives have been caused by not following proven principles, not by any weakeness of the

philosophy itself. Three Cardinal Principles-

I. Democratic Control. Each member has equal representation. Capital does not vote. Human rights are paramount. Capital is servant, not

II. Limited Return On Capital. Not more than a fixed rate of interst on investment. Should be low enough to discourage investment for profit motive. A healthy trend to-ward eliminating all capital inter-est is appartent. Investment should be prompted by desire for savings possible through cooperation.

III. Saving Of Business Belong To Patron. In a cooperative, any amount paid by the patron above the legitimate costs of carrying on the business is regarded as an overcharge is kept as private profit; in coperative business it is refunded to the person that was over charg-

Proven Principles of Operation A. Voluntary Membership, Members are attracted by benefits offered and service rendered by cooperative.
This compels organization to merit patronage and keeps it "on its toes." If membership is held through any form of compulsion or coercion, the enterprise tends to lose the "service

B. Cash Trading, Requires less capi-tal; lowers cost of doing business; eliminates loss from bad accounts. Credit needs should be cared for by Credit Union. Providing credit is not legitimate function of a merchandizing or service cooperative.

C. Membership. 1. Open to patrons of cooperative unless their membership might be injurious to the society.

2 Patron should be shareholder. Increases interest in and patronage of the cooperative. If unable to buy

share, his initial savings-refund should be applied to payment on share-capital. D. Prices At Prevailing Level. Avoids price cutting wars with competitive business. Allows accumulation of operating, reserve and educa- My country calls for my body and tional funds, and refund of savings takes my soul also.

at end of year show advantages of Do you see those humans herded and

cooperation. E. Expansion. Should be ever seek- Turn away, Jesus, for I've got to kill ing new and better ways of serving its patrons.

F. Employee Treatment. Salaries wages and working conditions eualing or exceeding those in competitive business. Provide security by I don't know why, but today my busing or exceeding those in compeinsurance and pensions. Encourinsurance and pensions. Encour-ge unions of cooperative employ-And my gods must

G. Education. Set aside percent of net savings as educational fund. education is both foundation and keystone of the Cooperative Movement. It must show the public the advantage of cooperation, train employees for better service and greater responsibilities in the society, and in the philosophy of the movement. Train Youth in the ideals and possibilities of a Cooperative Common-

WHY THE WORLD LIKES DOGS

Capt. Will Judy Editor, Dog World, Chicago The most unselfish living thing in the world is your dog. If you are in danger, your dog needs only to hear your cry of distress to rush to your aid, without thought of his own life, fearless of guns and enemies.

The most patient thing in the world is your dog, waiting for hours at the top of the stairs to hear the sound of

your footsteps, never complaining however late you may be.

The most grateful thing in the world is your dog. Whatever you give him, whatever you do for him, he never is guilty of ingratitude. To him you are the most powerful personage in the world and beyond cen-

SMART AND SIMPLE



8929 Frock and Pantie Set. Designed in Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2 5-8 yards of 39 inch material, plus 1-4 yard contrast-

8011. Stylish Sports Model Designed in Sizes: 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Size 14 requires 4 3-8 yards of 39 inch material. With short sleeves 4 1-4 yards

-Price 15c. Kansas Union Farmer Box 48 Salina, Kansas

EVERYBODY WORKS THE FARMER

(Tune: Everybody Works but Father)
Everybody works the farmer, he
works hard all day.
To raise his crops of cotton, cats and corn and hay.

The business man is worried about what the guys will do,

He hears they've formed a union and are going into business too.

Chorus: Everybody works the farmer, they call them a bunch of jays,
They've tried to keep them under in a thousand different ways, But they are slowly organizing, and pretty soon you'll see The farmers of this nation will every

The farmer's education has always been quite wrong; He thought without his neighbor he could easily get along. But now he's getting wiser. He's learning every day
That it takes strong organization to make this farming pay.

Chorus: The farm cooperators are a jolly bunch of lads, They are working all together, the farm boys and their dads, The farm wives and their daughters are cooperating too,
To help build up their Union and put cooperation through.

We farmers have a Union and it is getting strong.

And we need all you farmers to help push it along.

By working all together upon this Union plan, We'll drive the pesky grafters clear out of this fair land.

HOMEMAKERS' HELPFUL HINTS WHEN EXPOSED TO POISON

If you accidentally step into a patch of the three-leaved poison ivy, remember there is hope in kitchen soap, advises W. Pearl Martin, home health and sanitation specialist, Kansas State College extension service.

"After having been exposed to poison ivy," Miss Martin relates, "the thing to do is to get rid of the poison while it is still only on the surface of the skin. Use plenty of ordinary kitchen or laundry soap and hot water. Work up a heavy leather on the parts of the skin that have been exposed to the poison ivy, and then rinse off the soap completely. Wash and rinse at least three or four

Hard scrubbing with a stiff brush may rub in the poison and cause in-Poison ivy is easy to recognize. The

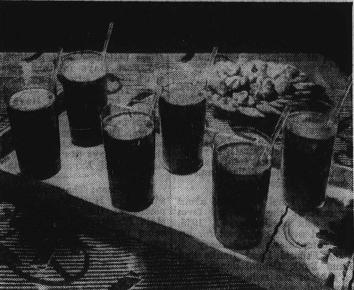
leaves are divided into three leaflets, and the berries or fruit are whitish or cream colored, resembling mistletoe berries. Not all poison-ivy plants have berries, but they all have leaflets in threes.

MOTOR VEHICLE REG-ISTRATIONS REACHED

RECORD TOTAL IN 1936 Setting a new record in 1936, registrations of motor vehicles in the Leave me now, Lord. Your eye makes United States last year totalled 28,-270,000. My father could mix his prayers and

This is revealed by preliminary figures for 1936, compiled by the Automobile Manufacturers Association, which show last year's registration total to be more than 1,700,000 above the previous high level, set in 1930. The 1936 total is 7.8 per cent above the 1935 figure. That percentage of increase is the greatest shown for any year since 1926, with the sole exception of 1930, which showed an increase of 8.1 per cent over the 1929 registration.

Frosted Grape Juice Whip



Grape Juice and Ice Cream Combine to Make Refreshing Drink

It has been said that beverages are the main stay of the hostess—especially when there are unexpected guests. It is true that most anyone can serve cold lemonade, hot chocolate, iced tea, or iced coffee, but the smart hostess is the smart hostes in the smart hostes is the smart hostes in the smart hostes in the smart hostes is the smart hostes in the smart hostes in the smart hostes in the smart host in the smart hostes in the smart hostes in the smart hostes in the smart hostes in the smart host in the smart host in the smart hostes in the smart host 1 liberal scoop of vanilla ice cream.
4 cup grape juice.
Whip together until ice cream is thoroughly dissolved. Serve either with or without straws.
Perhaps the combination of gingerthe one who has a list of new and in-teresting beverages in her recipe file that will delight her guests, rather than

that will delight her guests, rather than just please them.

Grape juice is one of the most versatile of the natural fruit beverages, and from it many delicious drinks can be made. Served plain or in combination made. Served plain or in combination with other beverages, it makes a popular year round drink. Because of the richness of grape juice, it will permit diluting and thus reduces the proportionate cost to the consumer.

summer drink, but one can grow tired of it if served too often. Here is a recipe for Grape Iced Tea which is de-With the approach of the summer season it will be well to check over your supply of bottled beverages, particularly grape juice, so that you will be well prepared to make any of the delicious drinks that follow. It is such an inexpensive drink and finds so many uses in the home that yo one cidedly different, yet truly refreshing. supply of bottled beverages, particularly grape juice, so that you will be well prepared to make any of the delicious drinks that follow. It is such an inexpensive drink and finds so many uses in the home that no one should be without it.

Two favorites join so refreshingly in the Frosted Grape Juice Whip, and it works a supply of the first text and sugar, lemon juice and the pure grape juice. It to omit the lemon juice and the pure grape juice to the ieed tea.

cook until mixture thickens. Cool and fill the baked crust. Cover with a meringue made by beating the whites of eggs and adding the sugar. Brown in a slow oven (300 degrees) about fifteen minutes.

MOCK DUCK SUPREME

Two pounds veal steak cut 1-2 inch thick, 1 loaf stale bread, 2 teaspoons salt, 1-2 teaspoon pepper, 1-2 cup melted butter, 1 egg, 1 quart Italian

chesnuts, 2 tablespoons minced pars-ley, hot water or milk.

If meat is cut from the thickest part of the leg, two slices will make two pounds. Trim and cover one slice with stuffing. Place other slice over stuffing and bind securely with a strong soft cord. Roll duck in flour seasoned with 1 teaspoon salt and 1-2 teaspoon pepper. Put in a covered roaster in a slow oven (325 degrees F.). and roast two hours, basting occasionally with fat melted in hot water. Serve with mushroom sauce.

To make the stuffing, crumb the bread coarsely, discarding crust. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Slowly add melted butter, tossing crumbs lightly with a fork to mix thoroughly. Add chesnuts which have been skinned and coarsely chopped. Add egg well beaten and mix lightly with fork. Add chesnuts which have been boiluntil tended shelled, water or hot milk, cover and let stand five or ten minutes. Add parsley and mix well.

PILAF

2 cups split peas 2 teaspoons fat or butter 1-2 cup diced raw ham 2 teaspoons salt, pepper 1 cup hot cooked tomatoes. Add onion and raw ham to melted

Cook until brown, add raw split peas; cook until parched, not brown. Add 4 cups water and cook slowly 45 minutes, or until peas are tender, but not mushy. Add tomatoes. Reheat

TOMATO SCRAPPLE

2 cups canned tomatoes 1 chopped onion 1 chopped carrot cup water 1 teaspoon sugar 1 cup chopped peanuts Salt and pepper to taste

1 cup corn meal.

Mix all ingredints except peanuts, and cook slowly until thick (about 1 hour). Stir in the chopped peanuts. Pack into a greased mold. Chill. Slice and fry. Serve hot with

SPANISH MACARONI

3 tablespoons fat 4 tablespoons flour 2 cups milk 1-2 cup piminento cheese 1-2 teaspoon salt 1-4 teaspoon paprika 1-4 teaspoon celery salt cup tomato catsup 3 cups cooked macaroni

Melt butter and add flour. When mixed, add milk and cook until crea-my sauce forms. Add cheese and cook slowly until melted. Add rest of ngredients and pour into buttered baking dish. Bake 40 minutes in mod-

STUFFED FRANKFURTERS

1 pound frankfurters Prepared mustard 1-4 pound American cheese 1-4 pound bacon. Split the frankfurters lengthwise and spread the cut surfaces with mustard. Place a strip of cheese in the slit and wrap the frankfurter with strip of uncooked bacon. Fasten with a toothpick. Broil until the ba-

IRISH POTATO SOUP

con is crisp and the cheese melted.

4 large potatoes, peeled and diced 2 medium sized onions, diced 1 cup of chopped celery, or 1 teaspoon of celery salt

3 cups milk 1 1-2 cups water 1 1-2-teaspoons of salt 1-4 teaspoon of pepper

Cover potatoes, onions and celery with the water. Cook until tender; then press through a coarse sieve. Add butter, seasoning and milk. Heat until boiling and serve. This recipe makes six servings.

COOKING USES OF CANDIED PEEL AND MARMALADE

Candied Peel: Use strips to decorate cakes and pies. Or cut in bits and use to flavor cakes, pies, pud-

dings, breads. Marmalade: Use to flavor cakes, pies, breads, puddings, frostings, fillings, sauces; to spread on quick breads, toast, waffles, sandwiches, as filling for cakes or pies; as sun-dae sauce for ice ceam; as pudding sauce; as meat accompaniment.

FRUIT PASTE

Cook for 20 minutes, stirring oft-% cup ground whole Sunkist or-

anges ½ cup Sunkist orange juice 2½ cups fruit pulp with its juice; apple sauce, stewed apricots or peaches (dried or fresh) Add and cook 15 to 20 minutes

longer, stirring constantly: 1/2 cup liquid pectin 1-2 cup light corn syrup 2 cups sugar

When mixture is consistency of a thick preserve, pour 1 inch deep into a shallow pan. When cold cut into de-sired shapes. Roll in powdered su-

ORANGE FONDANTS

Cook to a soft ball when tried in cold water: 2-3 cup Sunkist orange juice 1/2 cup evaporated milk 3 cups sugar 1 cup butter

quire treatment if as much as 10 years service is to be secured.—Walter G. Ward, extension rural engingering.

Over bolling water earl minutes.

Pour onto a buttered platter and cool until mixture retains a dent made by the finger. Stir with a spather of wheat for general plant made by the finger. Stir with a spather of wheat for general plant made by the finger. Stir with a spather of wheat for general plant made by the finger. Stir with a spather of wheat for general plant made by the finger. Stir with a spather of wheat for general plant made by the finger. Stir with a spather of wheat for general plant made by the finger. Stir with a spather of wheat for general plant made by the finger. Stir with a spather of wheat for general plant made by the finger. Stir with a spather of wheat for general plant made by the finger. Pour onto a buttered platter and

Roll into balls, varying as creamy.

Orange Nut Creams: Top balls with walnut halves. Orange Cream Dates: Stuff stoned

dates with balls. Orange Creams: Top balls with strips of Candied Orange Peel. Chocolate Orange Creams: Coat balls with melted dipping chocolate. Orange Cocoanut Creams: Make balls of fondant mixed with cocoanut.

BITTER ORANGE MARMALADE

(Makes 6-8 glasses) 1 Sunkist grapefruit 2 Sunkist oranges 1 Snkist lemon

1 cup Sunkist lemon juice Slice unpeeled fruit very thin. Add three times as much water as fruit. Boil 20 minutes. Measure. Bring to boiling point. Add % ccp sugar for each cup of fruit. Boil 25 minutes or until it gives the jelly test. Just before removing from fire add 1 cup lemon juice. Pour into sterilized glasses; cover with paraffin when

CONCENTRATED APPLE JUICE

Apple growers in looking for a practical way of selling apple juice are cooperating with the research laboratories of the States and Federal Government in making new apple products. Boiled cider is as old as the first New England apple trees. Many a pioneer housewife boiled down fresh apple juice to a thick syrup in an iron kettle swung on a tree bough in the back yard. The syrup made a good spread for New England Johnny cake and flap-jacks and it added zest to mince pies and many homely dishes. But in the boiling in an open kettle most of the flavor was lost. Modern methods of concentrating apple juice preserve the flavor. The process consists in boiling off the water from the juice under reduced pressure in a so-called vacuum pan. The first vola-tile portions of the juice containing the aroma and perfume of ripe apples are condensed and caught and added again to the heavy syrup. Apple syrup made in this modern way when diluted with water to its or-iginal volume has all the pleasing characteristics of fresh apple juice. When the juice of apples with low acid content is concentrated it produces a table syrup which rivals in palatability the finest syrup from maple orchards or Southern cane

HOME-MADE PICKLES

Peel a pint of little onions and boil for 20 minutes, then drain and cool. Break up a well-soaked cauliflower, medium size, into little branches. Seed and cut up 12 green peppers, and wash well 12 small cucumbers. Mix the vegetables, put in kettle, cover with a weak brine and let stand two days. Drain, cover with vinegar, cold, add one teaspoon cayenne and three tablespoons dry mustard wet to a paste with a little vinegar. Boil slowly for an hour, then seal while hot in glass jars. Make the brine of 1-2 gallon boiling water and a pint of salt, and add a piece of alum the size

WHO GETS THE FOOD DOLLAR

A recent investigation by the city bureau of markets showed that Mrs. Jones' food dellar is divided up this

To the farmer, 37c To transportation, 18c To wholesalers, jobbers, 8c. To retailers, 37c Carroll P. Streeter in the Farmer's Wife. Kansas Industrialist.

REQUEST FOR LENIENT COURSE IN FEDERAL SEED LOANS Minneapolis—An urgent request that the federal government follow a lenient course in collection of feed and seed loans was sent to the Farm Credit Administration today by Dale

Kramer, national secretary of the Farmers Holiday Association. "We are very much concerned over the attitude you are to take on col-lection of seed and feed loans," Kramer wrote. "If you are to pursue a hard-boiled, pound-of-flesh policy farmers had as well turn over their crop and apply for aid at the near-est relief office."

The Holiday official added that "from the letters you have already sent out from your various regional offices, and from the reports coming to us from the field, we have considerable reason to be concerned." Copies of the letter were dispatch-

ed to governors, congressmen and farm leaders interested in the problem, asking them to join in a concentrated effort to show the farm credit officials the necessity for leniency.
"Otherwse," Kramer said, "literally tens of thousands of farmers can

be stripped of their first crop in a number of years, since years of drouth have resulted in a piling up of loans.

In outlining a method of procedure, Kramer said that, "We believe your local units should be instructed to release enough of the crop to insure reasonable living conditions and an opportunity to put in the new crop. Otherwise farmers will be forced to apply for new feed and seed loans.
Our local committees will work fairly with you on this matter. They
want debts of farmers paid, but naturally they also want to live. Men who are able to pay and desire only to beat their debts will meet the op-position of the Holiday Association, but on the other hand we expect our committees to work with your local units to see that families have enough out of their crop to live on. "I am sure you are in agreement with us in this matter, and will in-

struct your local groups to follow a lenient policy," the Holiday official Farmers in eastern Kansas report little, if no, loss in Kawvale wheat

from black stem rust. Not only is Kawvale wheat resistant to stem rust, but it is a high yielder, possesses stiff straw, and is winter hardy. However, it is inclined to shatter slightly. It is a good variety of wheat for general planting in eastern Kansas.—John O. Miller, ex-

Exposing Fallacies About Milk

By JAMES A. TOBEY, Dr. P.H. Author of The Indispensable Food"

THOSE rare indi-I viduals who can not, or think they can not, digest milk may be surprised to learn that actually milk is one of the most easily and completely digested of all foods. No normal person should ever have any trouble with it.

This fact has been confirmed by a recent investigation of the foods that disagreed with 1,000

healthy persons. Milk was readily digested by all but 1.7 per cent of fat, protein, carbohydrate, minerals 600 young college women, and by and water, plentifully supplied with all but 3.6 per cent of 400 older the vitamins that promote growth men and women, equally divided as and good health. to sex, and ranging in age from | The vitamins are so small that 30 to 65 years.

The ease of digestion of any food but in spite of their smallness they including the composition of the our health and physical welfare. the consumer. A person who is ily digested when eaten together overtired, mentally upset, or suffer- and the same may be said of variing from an organic ailment will ous other foods. usually have difficulty with his di-

foods with less trouble. per cent digestible by the average idea that milk and acid fruits, or person, being exceeded in ease of milk and fish do not go together is digestion and completeness of ab sorption by very few other foods. basis. Buttermilk is even more readily digested than whole milk, ranking at the head of practically all foods

since it is a well-balanced blend of is as digestible as it is palatable.



| Betty Furness, M-G-M pieture star

they present no digestive problems, depends upon a number of factors, are of tremendous significance to food, the way it is cooked, the in- The digestibility of milk is imfluence of other foods in the diet, proved somewhat when it is part of and, most important of all, the a mixed diet. Thus, crackers or physical and mental condition of bread and milk are both more read-

gestion, although he may take bland tween milk and any other food. Milk may be eaten with fruits, fish, Milk is a bland food. It is 98 and all other dietary articles. The a fallacy that has no scientific

in this respect. Pasteurized milk pensable food for young and old is slightly more digestible than raw alike that it should always form a conspicuous part of every well-The composition of milk favors balanced and adequate daily diet. its digestion by the average person, The average person will find that it

KANSAS HEALTH

n a most delicious and refreshing

Iccd tea has always been a popular

Grape Iced Tea

HOMEMAKERS' HELPFUL HINTS By The Kansas State Board of Health "In contemplating the purchase of furniture during the August sales, be sure it is a bargain. Regardless of Pre-School Examinations

the price, a thing is not a bargain unless you need it. The best way to buy furniture is to look at the hid-den construction to determine the commends Ruth J. Peck, extension home furnishings specialist, Kansas will see that their boys and girls do not enter school with physical handings be corrected. In other life of that piece of furniture," re-Homemakers who are replacing the sagging davenport or the shabby er words, a child's ability to pass his chair are advised to look at the school examinations may depend upon

:-: Of Interest To Women :-:

springs, stuffing, and joints, as well his being able to pass a pre-school as the tapestry covering and pol- physical examination. ished surface.

The style of the piece of furniture should fit in with the rest of the furnishings that it will live with them and the correction of any defects

which may show up in the examinawhen it gets into the home. If it is a chair that is under con- tion. struction, try the "sitting test" before deciding. The covering of fur-niture that will have to stand hard tage, not only because he can't see as usage should be a durable weave and well as he should and thus is considof a color that will not soil easly. A ered inattentive or dull, but because closely woven fabric with a hard sur- the eyestrain tends to make him face resists wear. Silk and woolen nervous, or may result in headaches. fabrics are more durable than cotton, although cotton and linen combinations give good service.

SIMPLICITY IS BEST RULE FOR FLOWER CONTAINERS

Consider the flowers when you select a container to hold them. This is old advice, but ever new, because we are ever anxious to use the container most at hand, and are thinking more of it than the beautiful subjects

it will hold. Such advice sounds expensive, but it really is not, for some of the most usable flower holders may be purchased in the dime store, and a quarter will oftentimes buy a plain pottery vase which will appear infinite-ly better than that gold leaved and enameled one you have which cost so

The rule for containers is that they should not attract attention to themselves. For it is the flowers you wish to display, and if bright, chomium, or brilliant coloring competes with the soft tints of sweet peas, for instance, you will have a clash which makes neither appear in their best

For the most part plain neutral green, beige, gray and blue colors are best, with materials which do not reflect too much light, such as dull finished pottery. Intricate designs are also objectionable, because they attract attention, and figures, other than inconspicuous designs, should not be used.

Metal containers should be examined closely for sharp corners and reflecting surfaces. There are many copper, silver, aluminum and pewter ones which are excellent but also many others which may better be left on the shelf as ornaments in themselves than hold and detract from

There are probably most varieties of glass containers, and they are very desirable. Watch out for cut glass effects which sparkle in the sunshine, however, for they will rival your flowers for attention. The general rule is, have simple containers.

FENCE POSTS

Untreated fence posts should be of ome durable species. Osage orange, white cedar, catalpa, and black locust rank in the order named in durability. Most other species re-

It is an actual fact that the way children complete their school year's work-the showing they make in their final examinations-depends largely upon their physical condition during the school year. So, wise par-

In a very short time school will begin, but there is still time for a complete physical and dental check-up,

For instance, if a child's vision is If a youngster cannot hear perfectly, his teacher may not be aware of his disability and mistake his failure to hear, for stupidity or disinterest. Children themselves, accustomed to their physical deficiencies, sometimes do not realize that they cannot see or hear as well as the other boys and girls. A physician, especially trained in diseases of the eye and ear, will discover such faults, and in many

cases will be able to correct the defects. A visit to the dentist, with the corrections needed, should be a part of getting ready for school. Cavities afford a happy home for germs, thus spreading infection to other parts of the body. A healthy, clean mouth is essential for good health. It is nothing short of criminal to allow any child to contract smallpox or diphtheria, when we now have dependable preventive treatment. Every child who has not been vaccinated against smallpox and immunized against diphtheria within a period of time which guarantees its effectiveness, should be given this protection before

school begins. Give your child a fair chance to make good progress in school.

WHITE BREAD

1 cup plain bread sponge 2-3 cup milk (scalded and cooled lukewarm) or water. 1 teaspoon salt 2 tablespoons sugar 2 tablespoons shortening 2 3-4 to 3 cups flour (enough to

make soft dough.)
Dissolve salt and sugar in liquid and blend with sponge. Add softened shortening and flour. Knead until smooth. Grease surface lightly; and let rise in covered bowl until double in bulk. Punch down, shape into loaf and let rise until double in bulk. Bake in moderately hot oven (400 degrees F.) about 40 minutes. One loaf.

LEMON MERINGUE PIE One-half cup flour. One cup sugar One and one-half cups boiling wa-

One tablespoon butter Three tablespoons lemon juice Four, to six tablespoons sugar.

Grated rind of one lemon Mix the flour and sugar, add the boiling water slowly and boil five minutes, stirring constantly. Cook over boiling water ten minutes, stir-

Much is being said pro and con on the question of compelling labor unions to incorporate under a Federal statute. Those favoring such legis-lation, among which is the United States Chamber of Commerce, hold that incorporation would establish responsibility of the unions to the public and to the employers in matters of labor agreements, and would aid in the recovery of damages in suits

The opponents contend that there is no need of compulsory incorpora-tion of labor unions for the purposes stated by the proponents. This group embraces many business men, labor leaders, and some industrialists, Mr. C. M. Chester, chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers, made public the statement that his association "has never suggested the compulsory incorporation of labor organizations and does not now do

During the last forty or fifty years, labor and some business interests have reversed their thinking on this question. In the last quarter of the 19th century, from 1875 to 1895, federal incorporation of unions was strongy advocated by labor leaders. They felt that to be incorporated would aid in their recognition by employers. On the other hand, employers then generally fought measures of this kind, on the ground that labor would be given a legal status detrimental to the interest of business and industry.

Those interests who today are demanding compulsory incorporation of unions hold that: first, all businesses of any magnitude with which labor unions deal are incorporated; second, that business will continue at a disadvantage if it is compelled to negotiate with irresponsible, unincorporated labor unions; third, that incorporation would aid in service process in legal causes; fourth, that incorporation would insure financial responsibility and guarantee the performance of contracts; fifth, in industry coming within the commerce clause, the Federal Government could ban sit-down strikes if they were clearly illegal; sixth, all strikes in industry coming within the com-merce clause which are in violation of contracts could be prohibited; seventh, officials and agents of the unions could be held to strict accountability for their unlawful acts.

The opponents of the proposal contend: (1) that there is no law compelling business to incorporate; (2) that labor corporations could limit their liability the same as business corporations now do; (3) that a federal law compelling labor unions to incorporate would probably be held unconstitutional;; (4) that the power of incorporation comes within the policy power of the states which they bor that which belongs to him. lice power of the states, which they still retain; (5) that labor unions can now be sued in the Federal Courts; any person can hold to a half million (6) that incorporation would not dollars worth and under our Constistrengthen the financial responsibility of the unions, since in this respect the states and nation to be used like they would be no different from incorporated business concerns which fail and are unable to pay their liabilities, such as debts and judgments; (7) incorporation of unions would not assure the performance of contracts, since under the provisions of the Constitution a person cannot, generally speaking, be compelled to work, and courts would likely regard any undertaking to compel all members of a labor union to work as impracticable, whether they were incorpor ated or not; (8) officers and agents can now be held accountable for their unlawful acts "upon clear proof of actual participation in, or actual authorization of, such acts or datification of such acts after actual knowledge thereof." (Section 6 of the Federal Anti-Injunction Act.)

Others who have reviewed the pros and cons of the labor problem are agreed that what is needed is not more laws, but an honest, forthright, impartial enforcement of existing statutes. Only such action, they believe, will restore respect and confidence for our state and Federal Gov-

PROFIT SYSTEM PRIVATE MONOPOLY

(continued from page 1) this mill has a daily capacity of on-ly 125 barrels, and though it is not in every respect a thoroughly up-to-date plant of its kind, the success attained in its operation has been ample to prove the value of such a

service to the farmers and people of North Dakota."

"During the period between August 20th and December 31, 1919, this mill made a net profit of \$2,748.23. It paid for wheat an average of 12 cents per bushel more than was being generally naid throughout the large of farm wages has been continued by an upturn in farm wage rates from 6 months to a year later."

Except for seasonal variation, the trend of farm wages has been continued by an upturn in farm wage rates from 6 months to a year later." ing generally paid throughout the state, taking grades, freight rates, etc. into consideration; and it sold the flour at an average of 50 cents per barrel less than prices charged by other dealers and mills, and feed at \$7.50 a ton less than the average

Based on the above information and other facts Dr. Ladd of the North Dakota Agricultural College is quot-ed as follows: On page 45-46. "Let us summarize and see how

much wealth might have been retainmuch wealth might have been retained in the state, if North Dakota had purchased the wheat at \$2.60 per bushel and sold the flour and by-products at prevailing prices."

"Our returns would be as follows:
Flour \$353,871,421

Mill feed 4,788,000 Screenings

\$394,695,421 Total Receipts 260,000,000 Cost of wheat

\$184,659,421 Profit . Deducting costs ... 80,660,000

\$108,929,421 Net profit "It is claimed by the trade that the present cost of milling and selling flour is \$1.25 per barrel. This is probably at least 20 per cent too high. But using this figure and allowing for cost of handling the wheat from the local elevators to the mill,

SOME PROS AND CONS ON ufacturing monolopies. Document 259 of the United States Senate on inomes showed profits ranging from

100 per cent to 3,000 per cent. These enormous profits have been issued to stock holders as stock dividends on profits to evade income taxes until all the big monopolies are capitalized about 1,000 per cent above honest investment cost. That means that wages and prices are fixed to net them 100 per cent compounded at 0 per cent per annum profit on honest investment cost.

It would have cost \$40,000,000 to have built all the mills and elevators necessary to take care of the entire wheat crop of North Dakota.

But again the profit system was an obstruction in the form of the inernational banking monopoly.

If the state of North Dakota could have obtained the necessary \$40,000-000 from the national government upon the same terms as the banking monopolies received it, namely 30 cents per \$1,000 the \$40,000,000 would have cost the state only \$12,-000 and one year's operation would have paid back with about \$60,000,-000 profit over entire investment cost.

This principle applied to all means of production and distribution would turn billions of dollars profits to use of all the people.

Consider the poverty and misery caused by the hundred of millions of dollars having each and every state amounting to billions of dollars every year to further swell the coffers of the financial barons. Then we have the cause of the industrial war be-tween labor and capital with its strikers, lockouts, riots, all kinds of iolence, hunger, misery and suffer-

This struggle will become more violent and destructive and misery and distress of the people more in-tolerable as private monopoly gains more power and demands more prof-

Did not the financial and industrial barons shut down their plants in 1932 lay off millions of workers, destroy the farmers' markets, when their storage systems were full and overflowing with profits, all because of their greed and lust for more prof-

Can we hope for better treatment from them as their power increases?
Why not act now and take this owerful machine, which is beng used for destruction and murder from them and use it for the benefit of the

Picture the peace, happiness and prosperity the operation of these great systems for the use and benefit of all the people would bring. We would then have cooperation of all the states for benefit of all the peo-

No one can accumulate more than

Then limit the amount of wealth post office and schools for use and benefit of all the people. This could e accomplished without stopping a single plant. Then there would be nomes for all the peace and plenty and

happiness for all people.
William C. Irby, Jacksonville, Alabama, Member Nat'l. Board.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN FARM WAGE RATES IS EXPECTED

A further advance in farm wage rates during the next 12 months would be expected from the experience of past years, according to R. F. Hale and J. B. Shepherd of the Bureau of

Agricultural Economics. In the current (August) Agricultural Situation, issued monthly by the Bureau, the economists point out that farm wages usually have risen gradually in response to increases in the prices of farm products and to increases in farm income. But these wage rates have not yet fully reflected the advances in farm prices and incomes in the last few years, they

Wage rates paid by farmers on Julyl were still low in camparison with prices received for farm prod-ucts, although they were about 14 per cent above rates paid at the same

season last year.
"Wage rates paid by farmers have not, as a rule, changed simultaneously with prices of farm products dur-ing the last 25 years," it was stated but have tended to respond more

trend of farm wages has been contin-uously upward for 4 years. The rate of increase shows no sign of slackenof increase snows no sign of slackening, and farm wage rates are now 58 per cent higher than in July 1933.
Unless a general decline in farm prices should occur, the farm economists expect the following factors to cause a further increase in farm wage rates: (1) Farm wage rates are wage rates: (1) Farm wage rates are still relatively low when compared with either the prices of farm prodof 1936. ucts or the incomes of farmers. (2) Judged by pre-depression standards, farm wages are still low compared with wage rates in non-agricultural occupations. (3) The increase in crop production, as compared with recent years will tend to increase the amount of labor required on the farms
(4) Purchases of labor-saving farm (4) Purchases of labor-saving larm machinery have increased markedly, making for an increase in the productivity of labor and tending to prevent substitution of unskilled for skilled labor. (5) The increase in industrial employment has drawn much of the surplus labor away from agricultural areas and is beginning to draw men and boys away from the draw men and boys away from the

less efficient farms. own company purchased the town- of July, although trading was light. town company purchased the town-site in 1857 from the estate of A. Hicks, an Indian, for \$1,800. Lyon County, of which Emporia is the ju-dicial seat, was first called Breein-mestic wool at Boston. Trading at

LARGER SHARE OF FARM LOANS HELD BY FEDERAL AGENCIES

A marked shift of farm mortgage indebtedness from private to Federal Government credit agencies in the past 7 years is noted in the August issue of the Agricultural Situation, a Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Discussing "Who Holds the Farm Mortgage Debt," Donald C. Horton, Bureau economist, said that one and one-half billion dollars were wiped off the farm real estate debt in the United States from January 1, 1930 to January 1, 1935, mostly by distress liquidation. The total debt in 1930 was 9.2 billion dollars and in 1935 was 7.6 billion dollars.

The Federal Land Bank held about The Federal Land Bank held about 12 per cent of the estimated farm mortgage debt on January 1, 1935, as compared with 23 per cent for insurance companies. By January 1, 1935, the Federal Land Banks and the Land Bank Commissioner held 33 per cent of the reduced total, it was reported, while insurance companies held only 16 per cent. panies held only 16 per cent.

Banks held a slightly smaller per-centage of the total in 1935 than in 1928. Individuals were also of less importance as a source of farm mort-gage credit in 1935 than in 1928. "The rise in the proportion of the

debt held by Federal agencies re-flects both the heavy liquidation of debts owned by other agencies and the large volume of loans by FeFderal Land Banks and the Land Bank Commissioner," Mr. Horton said, To-al loans of the Federal Land Banks in the early 1933 were lower than in 1928, but during the following two years these banks increased their loans by almost 780 million dollars, or 70 per cent.

A further decline in the total farm mortgage debt has probably taken place since January 1, 1935, it was pointed out. A further rise in the mortgage holdings of Federal credit agencies also has occurred since then. Thus the proportion of the farm mortgage debt now held by Federal agencies is substantially higher than in 1935. "It is probable" Mr. Horton predicted "that when debt estimates for 1937 are completed, the holdings of these agencies will be shown to equal around 40 per cent of the total farm mortgage debt."

The biggest decrease in the mortgage debt between 1930 and 1935 occurred in the West North Central States, where the decrease amount-ed to about one-fourth of the total debt.

The big factor in the debt reduction was the drastic decline in farm incomes and land values which forced distress liquidation through loss of farms by foreclosures and similar transfers. A small part of the debt reduction took place by the normal process of repayment of loans, but this was an unimportant factor in the total decline.

THE WOOL SITUATION

Present prospects indicate that world wool production in 1937 will be larger than in 1936. The increased production will be partly offset, how-ever, by the reduction in stocks in the Southern Hemisphere where the carry-over was the lowest in several years. Wools from the new clip in the Southern Hemisphere will not be available in quantity until the final quarter of 1937.

The preliminary estimate of the quantity of wool shorn or to be shorn in the United States in 1937 is about 367 million pounds, which is an increase of 2 per cent over 1936, and is practically the same as the average for the 5 years, 1931-35. The increase is the result of the larger number of sheep shorn and a larger average weight per fleece in 1937 as compared with 1936. This estimate does not include wool pulled from slaughtered sheep and lambs, which averaged 65 million pounds annually in the 5 years, 1931-35.

The total supply of apparel wool in the United States on July 1 plus the part of the domestic production which will become available in the next few months, was about 5 per cent larger than a year earlier. Since stocks of apparel wool held by dealers and manufacturers on June 26, totaling about 142 million pounds, scoured basis, were 5 million pounds smaller than a year earlier, the quantity of wool on farms on July 1 apparently was larger than on July 1, 1936. Although larger than a year earlier, to-tal supplies of wool in the United States were smaller than in most oth-

er recent years. Consumption of apparel wool on a scoured basis by United States mills in the first half of 1937 was 16 per cent larger than in the first half of

Domestic Situation Background: The domestic wool sit-uation thus far in 1937 has been featured by very large mill consumption below average stocks, and a level of domestic prices higher than for any similar period since 1929. The favor-able conditions in the domestic market were accompanied by strong demand and relatively small supplies of wool in foreign countries. Prices de-clined in May in both domestic and foreign markets but the decline was checked in June. Mill consumption in the United States has declined gradually in recent months.

Wool Sale and Prices Wool prices in the United States Emporia: Officials of the Emporia remained firm during the first half from the local elevators to the mili, freight, commissions, etc., amounting to 21 cents per bushel, there will be a total cost of \$30,660,000 leaving a net gain of \$103,929,421."

These enormous profits are made by cotton mills and every other man-

KNOW YOUR KANSAS

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

ministration.

Hays: One of the original native stone buildings built in 1867 on the old Fort Hays military reservation south of this city is now occupied as Club. The old parade ground where a club house by the Hays Country Sheridan and Custer reviewed their troops has been converted into a golf course. The remainder of the 7,500-acre reservation was divided between acre reservation was divided between the Fort Hays State College and the Agricultural Experiment Station.

Hutchinson: The first house erected on the Hutchinson townsite was placed at the corner of First and Main Streets by A. F. Horner. For being the first to build in Hutchinson, Horner was awarded one of the son, Horner was awarded one of the choice lots as a prize. Horner's house was a portable affair built of black walnut lumber, with which he previously had won prizes at Brookville, Florence, and Newton. Horner's itinerant domicile came to its final resting place in Hutchinson, however. Before it was town down to make room. fore it was torn down to make room for a modern building it served suc-cessfully as real estate office, post office, and hotel.

Augusta: The first settlers on the townsite came here in 1857 from Topeka, selecting the name of Augusta for their proposed city. Not long af-terward two other towns were projected near the junction of the White-water and Walnut Rivers, Fontanella and Orizonia. Indian raids became so frequent that the settlers soon abanoned the location. No further attempt was made at settlement until after the Civil War.

Lawrence: The first band in Kansas Territory was organized at Law-rence in 1854 by Forest Savage. This was the first formal expression of music in the State. The band consisted of four musicians, including its leader.

TEN QUALITIES INDICATE STRAIN OF CORN ADAPTED

Ten of the characters or qualities that are important in a strain of corn were listed recently by specialists of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station and the United States Department of Agriculture. A strain that is good in one area may not be good in another, but if, in a field test, a planting of corn ranks high in these ten respects it is likely to be a good corn for that particular locality.

The characters are: Adaptation to the length of season in which it is to be grown. High yield of good quality grain. Resistance to fungi and bacteria that cause diseasse. The ability to repel, or not suf-fer from chinch bugs, and other destructive insects. A strong root system that holds the plant erect in all weathers. Firm stalks that will ate and grow in cold soil at planting time, and to continue to grow in cool weather in the fall. Ability to withstand extremes of heat and drought in summer. Capacity to use soil min-erals and moisture efficiently. Loca-tion of ears at convenient height on the stalks.

ECONOMIST HITS NEW YOUTH CORPS IN NAVY

Washington-President Roosevelt's plan to organize high school boys into a naval reserve corps was strongly condemned August 2 by John T. Flynn, noted economist and news

writer. In his copyrighted column appear ing in the Washington Daily News, Scripps-Howard paper for the nation's capital, Mr. Flynn declared that t seems we are to have our marching youth, just as little boys and girls in Italy and Germany are being

trained to march and drill in prepara-

ion for war. Reporting the President's plan as one to "tap our high schools and give us some battalions of marching boys to help swell the applause in the newsreels," Mr. Flynn laid at the President's door responsibility for a "movement in this country to make us more military minded." He com-mented that "the President has outdone every other predecessor in the magnitude of his war plans," pointing to our billion dollar armament budget, the spread of army units in our great cities, the statement of the Secretary of the Navy that we are matching Japan fortification for fortification in the Pacific, suggestions y army men for militarizing the CCC, and the report that the President favors universal military serv-

Mr. Flynn deplored the fact that all this is done in the name of "pa-triotism," and "national defense," and "under the waving folds of our flag which stands for such different things." He suggested that no one believes it means anything or that it will go further, but declared the drive to militarize the nation is none the less real and menacing.

CANADA-WHAT'S IN A NAME? Ottawa, Canada.—The derivation of this name accepted by our leading historians who have investigated the records makes it an Iroquois word, still surviving among them in the form of Kanta, meaning a collection of dwellngs, or a settlement. Car-tier, in one of his vocabularies of the Iroquois speech, says of it,—"they call a town (ville) Canada." Its evolution into our place-name Canada can be fully followed n the narratves of hs second voyage n 1535. Thhe two Iroquos Indans whom he had sezed at Gaspe and taken to France the preceding year informed him on entering the Great River (now the St. Lawrence) that their home was in Canada, which proved later to be an altternative name for the vilage of Stadacona on the site of modern Quebec City. Cartier himself seems to have extended the word to the surrounding regioni as a convenient territorial name,—much as the name Quebec has been extended from the City to the Province. .

Accordingly this interpretation of Canada is well attested by unim-peachable documents; but the same is not true of several other current explanations, which are nothing other than guesses based on chance reemblances between Canada and certain other Indian or imaginary roots, e.g. from segnada Canada, meaning "men seeking land (or a country)": A Montagnais root meaning "for-ieign": "Mouth of the country," decriptive of the St. Lawrence: A Spanish aca nada meaning "nothing here" (i.e. in gold): A Spanish cana, 'a reed," extended to an equivalent

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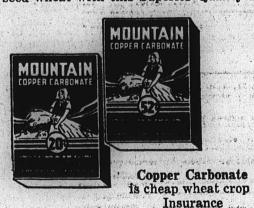
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used with cold iron	_ 1.00
Branding Iron. 3 inch bronze letter	_ 1.00
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