



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

VOLUME XXX

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1937

NUMBER 5

## FOUNDERS DAY FARMERS UNION SEPTEMBER 2

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 2, 1902.

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 undersigned citizens of Rains County, Texas, hereby make application for a charter, for the following purposes, to-wit:

(1) The name of the Corporation shall be "The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America."

(2) The purpose for which it is formed is to organize and charter subordinate Unions, at various places in Texas and the United States; to assist them in marketing and obtaining better prices for their products; for fraternal purposes; and cooperate with them in the protection of their interests; to initiate members, and collect a fee therefor.

(3) Its place of business is to be in the State of Texas, and its business is to be transacted in Texas.

(4) It shall exist for a term of fifty years.

(5) The number of its officers and directors shall be ten, as follows:

Dr. Lee Seamster, Emory, Texas, President; J. B. Morris, Emory, Texas, Vice-President; O. H. Rhodes, Emory, Texas, Secretary; W. T. Cochran, Emory, Texas, Treasurer; the same for the purpose and considerations therein expressed.

Given under my hand and seal of office this, the twenty-eighth day of August, A. D. 1902.

(Seal) T. S. MAGEE,

J. P. and ex-Officio Notary Public,

Rains County, Texas.

(Endorsed)—Filed in the office of

Newt Gresham, Point, Texas, General Organizer; T. J. Pound, J. S. Turner, T. W. Donaldson, Jesse Adams, W. S. Sisk, all of Emory, Texas, directors.

It shall have no capital stock paid in, and shall not be divided into shares.

Witness our hands, this twenty-eighth day of August, A. D. 1902.

DR. LEE SEAMSTER,

O. H. RHODES,

J. S. TURNER,

THE STATE OF TEXAS

County of Rains

Before me, the undersigned authority, on this day personally appeared

Dr. Lee Seamster, O. H. Rhodes, 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 28th day of August, A. D. 1902.

T. S. MAGEE,

J. P. and ex-Officio Notary Public

(Seal) Rains County, Texas.

(Endorsed) Filed in the office of the Secretary of State, this 17th day of September, 1902.

JOHN G. TODD, Secretary of State.

I, O. K. Shannon, Secretary of State of the State of Texas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the charter of The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, and the endorsement thereon, as now appears of record 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 the city of Austin, Texas, this ninth 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 Atlantic Coast on the East.

The prairies, the hill sides and the valleys of this nation, are dotted with lonely school houses, in which there gather, each night of the year, under the leadership of the National Charter of the Farmers Union, serious, sincere and hopeful men and

women of the farms, guided hither by the torchlight of Truth and Justice, hold high and lit afresh, each time their Farmers Union issues its call for deliberation and action.

Girded with the armor of "Right"—Militantly championing a righteous cause—Protecting and defending the farmers on the land and the common people, who must earn their bread by honest toil, the National Farmers Union, composed of thousands of individual members, for nearly thirty years has led the ranks of Local Unions with close to a million members in the "culture" by insisting on and working for, "Cost of Production."

The National Farmers Union has, within the pale of its jurisdiction, thousands of Cooperative Associations and Cooperative Service Institutions—owned by its members—that render almost every economic service the farmers need or use in their respective territories.

The best way to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the first Farmers Union local is by founding new locals, reviving old locals and by getting new members in our live locals. Let us try to get as many new members into the Union on Founders day as we can and also see how many of our locals can get to be 100 per cent locals by reporting all their old members paid up for 1937.

You Local Officers, do not fail to have some sort of a celebration in your local the week of the 2nd of September. If the present mighty union has grown from the one small local of ten members, with no background of accomplishment at the beginning, to urge the members on in their work for the Union. How much 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 group of ten could pledge their life to the task of building the Union on hopes, how can we refuse to carry on who have their example and that of such glorious leaders as Chas. Barrett, John Simpson, John Tromble and C. C. Talbot to inspire us to even greater efforts for the common good of all the farmers in the United States.

John Vesceky, President.

VISITORS TRAVEL FASTER ON

HIGHWAYS THAN HOME FOLKS

Visitors travel faster than the home folks on the highways, and the farther they come the faster they go, according to a traffic survey by the Federal Bureau of Public Roads and the Connecticut State Highway Department. As reported in "Public Roads," the Bureau journal of highway research, Connecticut cars averaged 38.2 miles an hour; cars from neighboring Massachusetts, (40.3 miles from N. Y., 41.3 miles; and from four midwestern States, 44.9 miles an hour in the daylight during the summer.

There was no significant difference in the average speed of men and women drivers. Men average a little faster in the winter; women in the summer. But, back seat drivers put on the brakes. That is, cars with passengers did not travel as fast on the average as cars with only a driver aboard. In the winter this difference in speed averaged only about a mile an hour, but in summer it was 2 miles.

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 drivers 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 that drivers would not slow down for fear of a speed trap.

FILMS FOR YOUR USE

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

There is no charge to the showing of this picture. Any club or organization wishing to have this film shown may do so by writing to Kathleen Blum, Educational Director in care of the Fish and Game Department 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 Farmers 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, 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 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 Timpani 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.

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 Nebraska Union Co-operative Company in the Superior territory. Here is the letter:

Appealing to Banks

Superior, Nebr.,

July 31, 1937

Gentlemen:

The Farmers Union Co-operative Creamery Company of Superior has called to our attention the excessive charge being made by some of the banks handling their cream checks.

They have instructed us to return all checks and draft envelopes that bear an exchange in excess of one-half of 1 per cent. We will appreciate your compliance with this decision, as it will remove the necessity of returning your checks and drafts.

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, and Aurora.

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 exchange was as follows:

Superior .....\$617.82

Aurora .....559.50

Fairbury .....322.10

These items make a total of \$2,500.00 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 handling 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 to be alarmed if the bank should tell them they will not handle our checks. We suggest that the railroads have here on Tuesday—these are some of the state-wide events to take place on the fair grounds.

The state encampment of 4-H clubs, opening Sunday; the state school of vocational agriculture students for three days; the state meeting of the Vocational Agricultural 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 being represented, and, by reason of this tenth annual convention, it is expected that 10,000 will register at this year's Live Stock and Horse Show.

The fair belongs to the people, is operated by the state of Kansas for the people of Kansas, and thousands of the 84 million people who live on the farms or in adjoining small towns obviously cannot be ignored.

The statement of Dr. Moulton may be taken as a starting point. The next question is the extent of the income deficiency for the farmer—as compared with his urban fellow citizen. This isn't so easy a question. There are statistics on the total national income and the division of it, to some extent. Only recently have the figures showing farm and non-farm income, reducible to a per capita basis, become available.

The table which is printed at the bottom of this column is taken from the Agricultural Situation (official department of agriculture monthly publication) for May, 1937. In that issue Dr. L. H. Bean, one of the foremost economists and statisticians of the country gives the result of his studies, based upon all available

## Many Millions Being Saved By Government Because of Old Land Grants to Railways

(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 annually within recent years than was the original 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 Court of Claims.

These facts, which will surprise those who believe that millions of acres of land were "given" to the 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.

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 government itself has been given all the credit for relief.

Approximately \$8,000,000 in savings in rail transportation charges on materials and troops accrued to the Federal government in 1934-35, through application of land grant

rates fifty per cent less than the regular tariff rates. Dr. Duncan shows that of this saving, \$3,528,000 was over and above reductions that would have resulted from application to actual conditions of the formula adopted by the courts in 1870 as a basis for determining the rates that the railways should be paid by the government for transportation over land grant lines. Savings to the government in railroad rail pay as a result of land grants are not included 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 for other rail routes.

Dr. Duncan estimates that in the five-year period, 1924-1928, inclusive, "the reductions granted the government on materials and troops were \$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 application of land grant rates, was \$13,034,947.

The interpretation of land grant provisions by the Supreme Court, and their specific application in the Court of Claims, which has afforded the (continued on page 2)

data, including that collected by various 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 several columns he says:

"It represents what farmers have available, after deducting production costs, for the purchase of food, clothing, rent, household goods, transportation, education, miscellaneous living costs and savings. Comparable data for the non-farm population is also given."

In other words the gross farm income is taken as a basis and the production costs deducted. The non-farm income is similarly treated. The result is to show the number of people in each broad classification and their income available for the purpose of meeting the cost of living and savings. The average reader will be startled by the disparity between what the farmer receives for his labor and management, and the similar sum for the town worker and business man. No thoughtful citizen can ignore the deep significance of these figures. They constitute the most important problem facing the nation, even more vital than the land, than ours the land is filled by serfs or peasants. It will come to be so in this nation, unless some remedy is found for the condition illustrated herein.

No informed writer, careful of his statistics, would say that these figures are exactly correct. But that they set forth an approximation of the truth is not to be doubted, and is not doubted by any student of this and allied questions. In all fairness it should be further said that some economists do not entirely reflect these decisions do not entirely reflect a comparable basis as between living conditions and expenditures of the farm and the non-farm populations. Dr. Bean himself is inclined to concede that, possibly, the city bought commodities at some 15 per cent higher than the price paid by farmers and their families. But even if this allowance be made the farmer and farm workers are tremendously underpaid as compared with their town and city brethren.

In the 5-year period before the World War, usually taken as a basis from which to start, the average farm income per capita available for living expenses was \$141. Similar income 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 error in calculation this cannot be justified on any theory of governmental fairness. The farm problem is a problem which can only be solved by some degree of governmental policy action. It constitutes a problem eminently important to the farm states, of which Kansas is one. No one man or group of men have all the answers 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 is informed, will dispute.

This problem will be with us, after even so good a year for agriculture as 1937 promises to be. This year will help the farmer a lot—but it will not solve the farm problem.

(continued on page 4)

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 Agriculture and Labor and W. A. Anderson, secretary.

On August 1, 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 what could be done by a state owned and operated flour mill." (Though

the average amount of seven and thirty-three hundredths (\$7.33) dollars. The average net profit per acre was sixty-one and eighty-five hundredths (\$61.85) dollars after paying all expenses, including supplies, 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 farm products in 1932 except at ruinously low prices, claiming they could not make a profit.

In sixty-one and eighty-five hundredths (\$61.85) dollars net profit on gross amount of seven and thirty-three hundredths (\$7.33) dollars paid to farmers is not enough profit, how much do they want?

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 they had paid the farmers an average of about fifty-five (\$55) dollars an acre for their sugar beets and had sold the sugar at an average 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.

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## KANSAS UNION FARMER EDITORIAL STAFF

John Vesecky, Editor  
Pauline Cowger, Associate Editor

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

When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D. All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

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J. M. Graves, Secretary, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

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Mrs. M. L. Beckman, President, Clay Center  
Mrs. B. F. Rice, Vice President, Conway Springs  
Mrs. Everett Alquist, Secretary-Treasurer, Clay Center

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 began to rain and the rain was general between Topeka and Blue Rapids, where the picnic was being held this year. Because of the muddy roads, the 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 a regular Farmers Union picnic dinner by the ladies. After the lunch or dinner as we farmers call it, we all went to the grand stand, where the rest of the program took place. I will not say any more about the program as 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. Romebeck, occupied the Judges stand across the race track from the grand stand, but as the management provided a good loud speaker 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 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 develop further cooperative enterprises and to safeguard existing ones."

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 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-minded men."

"Farmers need to get in control of markets so that they can control prices."

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 Advocate.

## The Cloak Room

By W. P. Lamberton

Like a caged lion with the beef steak 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 citizenry of Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City done that they can't be similarly favored?

Tuesday was refused to return the brass rail in the District of Columbia. Evidence produced was conclusive that one could drink more standing up than could stand up longer sitting down.

Everybody wants to be exempt from the Wage-Hour Bill. William Green's amendments virtually excluded labor, only the ditch diggers are left; but of course the proposed board, with its hundreds of attaches, remains.

The South looks Black on the Court, 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 congressional viewpoint, coming from the clash of public ideas, not from the cloister of a utility solicitorship; he is hampered with no judicial traditions; 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 Supreme Court in 1894, and was elevated to Chief Justice by President Taft in 1910, serving in that capacity until his death in '21.

There is a feeling among some members as they favor the Minimum Wage and Reorganization Bills, that 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, AUGUST, 1937

Summary: Production of principal crops in Kansas this year materially greater than in recent drought years but generally below the 1928-32 average output is shown by the August 1 crop report issued cooperatively today by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Board of Agriculture. The winter wheat crop is estimated at 158,040,000 bushels or the largest since 1931 and compares with 120,198,000 bushels produced last year and 177,054,000 bushels the 1928-32 average. The prospective corn crop of \$4,876,000 bushels is about five times as large as the extremely short crop produced last year but less than half as large as the five year average. Indicated production of the four principal feed grains—corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums—totaling 1,000,000 bushels in the five year average, is shown by the four principal feed grains—corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums—totaling 1,000,000 bushels in the five year average. The production of these crops last year but only about 60 per cent as great as the 1928-32 average. Hay crops somewhat larger than in 1936 but substantially smaller than average are in prospect. The largest fruit crop since 1921 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.

### Oats

The oats crop is estimated at 35,075,000 bushels compared with 32,180,000 bushels produced last year, and 34,315,000 bushels the five year average.

### Corn

Condition of the corn crop on August 1 at 65 per cent of normal indicates a crop of 554,876,000 bushels which is the largest since 1933. Production last year totaled 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 1928-32 average yield of 18.1 bushels but the planted acreage this year was less than half as large as the 1928-32 average.

### Grain Sorghums

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

### 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, 892,080 and 816,000 tons; Mild Hay, 480,000 and 377,000 tons; Barley, 4,820,000 and 4,004,000 bushels; Rye, 840,000 and 609,000 bushels; Flax, 276,000 and 168,000 bushels; Potatoes, 2,618,000 and 1,710,000 bu.; Apples, 1,368,000 and 225,000 bu.

## Neighborhood Notes

### 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 years.

Following a basket dinner at noon an interesting program was presented to the audience from in front of the grand stand on the fair ground. Immediately after the concert of the Blue Rapids Band, distinguished visitors from surrounding counties were introduced, which included (Anthon Peterson, former F. U. director; President Victor Hawkins 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; and John Vesecky, our State President.)

Next on the program was the Men's Trio from Waterville. Tap dancing—Mary Nelson, Phyllis Brown.

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

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. After 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 Girard, Tuesday, August 24, 1937, at one P. M., to elect a delegate to the state meeting, and transact other important business.

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 family.

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 And the Father'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, Committee.

### 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 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 Flores, 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 believing 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 money 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 opinion 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 canvass by candidate Lemke it is only a question of time when this capitalist 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 at the same time delight the money changers by supporting a Supreme Court that would in all probability annul such legislation?

It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when legislators who apparently resort to duplicity in an attempt to prevent our courts from being humanized will be consigned to a well earned political oblivion, and

such men as Robert Marion La Follette, William Jennings Bryan and George William Norris will come into their own.

J. C. GLASGOW, Courtland, Kans.

### EXPLAINS SITUATION

Atwater, Minn., Aug. 10, 1937

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 national convention.

Former Secretary E. E. Kennedy and L. Fred Winterroth of Illinois attended the convention and spoke in favor of the proposed amendment. Farmers Union delegates in the past chose such outstanding leaders as John A. Simpson and Charles Barrett, but now it seems, that delegates can no longer be trusted.

The main argument of Kennedy and others supporting the proposed amendment was that it would make the Union more democratic.

If democracy means anything it means majority rule. But the proposed amendment makes majority rule extremely unlikely to prevail and is therefore 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 a 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 democracy.

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 noted.

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 Creameries, Superior, Nebraska.

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

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 faith and practice; that is, to believe like the reformer preaches, and believes; as to creed and party—whether religious or political, or economic.

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

Of course, it's always better to have a 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 and beliefs.

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 cease.

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 right as God gives us to see the right."

Some of us have more light to see the right, than others have, hence we differ about what is truth and right.

Usually though, whatever will increase our own incomes, looks about right to each one of us; despite the income tax.

We all want the finest homes, the finest cars, and a mansion in the Highest Heaven, when we die.

Man grows from a mere microscopic Homo-atom germ that has been

dormant in nature for centuries, until 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 auto-germs for the production and reproduction of all kinds of animals, plants and insects, each after its kind.

The towns and cities of America rule America.

For the towns and cities have four fifths of the people, hence have four times as many votes as the one-fifth of the people living on our farms have.

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

Hence, no matter what party gets into power, or who is president, towns and cities with millions of poor and unemployed will demand relief money to feed their poor, and to keep business alive, and going.

We wait at Russia here in America for killing her generals, but fail to wait at capitalist dictators who kill picketing laboring men trying to better their living conditions in America.

## CHINA CONTROLS WHEAT SPECULATION; WHEAT EXPORTS ALSO PROHIBITED

Maximum future prices for wheat and flour on the Shanghai exchange 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 future prices for wheat and flour have been fixed as follows: For July delivery, wheat at \$1.02 and flour at \$1.10 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 \$1.07 and flour at \$1.14; for November delivery, wheat at \$1.02 and flour at \$1.15. Prices have not been fixed beyond this period.

Under the new regulations traders on the Shanghai exchange are not permitted to accept accounts for persons other than millers and recognized grain dealers. All contracts for future deliveries of grain and flour must be closed before the month of delivery, that is, no contracts for August delivery can be made after July 31. Furthermore, all accounts of traders, dealers and millers must be made available daily to the Ministry of Industries.

These measures were considered necessary because of the low wheat crop in China this year. The crop is now estimated at only 656,000,000 bushels, a reduction of 17 per cent compared with 750,000,000 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 of 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 Agricultural 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 production high point of June 1937 was better in December 1936, and since March of this year production has continued above corresponding months in 1936. The 10 countries included in the Bureau's index of world industrial production are the United States, United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Canada, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

World industrial production has advanced 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 dependent upon the demand for finished and semifinished manufactured by countries producing raw materials 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 super-phosphate per acre, or an equivalent amount of a lower analysis phosphate, will give profitable returns on many wheat fields.—J. G. Hide, agronomist.



## Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

### FOUR MINUTE SPEECH OUTLINE

**Proven Principles of Cooperation**  
Failure of cooperatives have been caused by not following proven principles, not by any weakness 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 master.

**II. Limited Return On Capital.** Not more than a fixed rate of interest on investment. Should be low enough to discourage investment for profit motive. A healthy trend toward eliminating all capital interest is apparent. 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 cooperative business it is refunded to the person that was over charged.

**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 motive."

**B. Cash Trading.** Requires less capital; 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 loyalty to 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 retail business. Allows accumulation of operating, reserve and educational funds, and refund of savings at end of year show advantages of cooperation.

**E. Expansion.** Should be ever seeking new and better ways of serving its patrons.

**F. Employee Treatment.** Salaries wages and working conditions equaling or exceeding those in competitive business. Provide security by insurance and pensions. Encourage unions of cooperative employees.

**G. Education.** Set aside percent of net savings as educational fund. Education is backbone of 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 movement. Train youth in the ideals and possibilities of a Cooperative Commonwealth.

**WHY THE WORLD LIKES DOGS**  
Editor, Dog World, Chicago

The most unselfish living thing in the world is your dog. If you are in danger, your dog needs you 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. Whatever you give him, whatever you do to him, he never is guilty of ingratitude. To him you are the most powerful personage in the world and beyond compare.

### 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 contrasting. Price 15c.

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

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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, oats 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 one be free.

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 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:  
We farmers have a Union and it is getting stronger every day.  
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.

Chorus:  
We farmers have a Union and it is getting stronger every day.  
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We'll drive the pesky grafters clear out of this fair land.

Chorus:  
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## 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 one who has a list of new and interesting beverages in her recipe file 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 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.

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 no one should be without it.

Two favorites join so refreshingly in the Frosted Grape Juice Whip, and it is so easily prepared that everyone who enjoys cooling drinks summer or winter will be delighted with this recipe.

**Frosted Grape Juice Whip**  
1 1/2 cups grape juice  
1 1/2 cups vanilla ice cream  
1/2 cup whipping cream  
1/2 cup sugar  
1/2 cup lemon juice  
1/2 cup orange juice  
1/2 cup pineapple juice  
1/2 cup apple juice  
1/2 cup cherry juice  
1/2 cup raspberry juice  
1/2 cup strawberry juice  
1/2 cup blueberry juice  
1/2 cup blackberry juice  
1/2 cup elderberry juice  
1/2 cup huckleberry juice  
1/2 cup mulberry juice  
1/2 cup persimmon juice  
1/2 cup pomegranate juice  
1/2 cup quince juice  
1/2 cup rowanberry juice  
1/2 cup sea buckthorn juice  
1/2 cup speltz juice  
1/2 cup sumac juice  
1/2 cup tamarind juice  
1/2 cup tart cherry juice  
1/2 cup tart plum juice  
1/2 cup wild blackberry juice  
1/2 cup wild cherry juice  
1/2 cup wild rosehip juice  
1/2 cup wild strawberry juice  
1/2 cup wild vineberry juice  
1/2 cup yewberry juice

**Grape Iced Tea**  
3 tablespoons tea  
2 cups boiling water  
2 cups pure grape juice  
1/2 cup sugar  
1/2 cup lemon juice  
1/2 cup orange juice  
1/2 cup pineapple juice  
1/2 cup apple juice  
1/2 cup cherry juice  
1/2 cup raspberry juice  
1/2 cup strawberry juice  
1/2 cup blueberry juice  
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**Tomato Scapple**  
2 cups canned tomatoes  
1 chopped onion  
1 chopped carrot  
1 cup water  
1 teaspoon sugar  
1 cup chopped peanuts  
Salt and pepper to taste  
1 cup corn meal  
Mix all ingredients 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 cheese.

**Spanish Macaroni**  
3 tablespoons fat  
4 tablespoons flour  
2 cups milk  
1-2 cup pimiento cheese  
1-2 teaspoon salt  
1-4 teaspoon paprika  
1-4 teaspoon celery salt  
1-4 cup tomato catsup  
3 cups cooked macaroni  
Melt butter and add flour. When mixture is able to pass a pre-school physical examination, add milk and cook until creamy. Add cheese and cook slowly until melted. Add rest of ingredients and pour into buttered baking dish. Bake 40 minutes in moderate oven.

**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 a strip of uncooked bacon. Fasten with a toothpick. Broil until the bacon is crisp and the cheese melted. Serve at once.

**Irish Potato Soup**  
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  
1-2 cups water  
1-2 teaspoon 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. Fasten 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, puddings, breads.  
Marmalade: Use to flavor cakes, pies, breads, puddings, frostings, fillings, sauces; to treat on quick breads, toast, waffles, sandwiches, as filling for cakes or pies; as sundae sauce for ice cream; as pudding sauce; as meat accompaniment.

**Fruit Paste**  
Cook for 20 minutes, stirring often:  
1/2 cup ground whole Sunkist oranges  
1/2 cup Sunkist orange juice  
2 1/2 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 desired shapes. Roll in powdered sugar.

**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  
Pour onto a buttered platter and cool until mixture retains a dent made by the finger. Stir with a spatula or large spoon until smooth and

**White Bread**  
1 cup plain bread sponge  
2-3 cup milk (scalded and cooled to 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 sifted 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 water.  
Two eggs  
One tablespoon butter  
Grated rind of one lemon  
Three tablespoons lemon juice  
Mix the flour and sugar, add the boiling water slowly and boil five minutes, stirring constantly. Cook over boiling water ten minutes, stirring occasionally. Beat the yolks of the eggs and add to them the cooked mixture. Return to boiler and add the butter, lemon juice and rind and

**Fence Posts**  
Untreated fence posts should be of some durable species. Osage orange, white cedar, catalpa, and black locust rank in the order named in durability. Most other species require treatment if as much as 10 years service is to be secured.—Walter G. Ward, extension rural engineering.

**Of Interest To Women ::**

**HOME-MAKERS' HELPFUL HINTS**

"In contemplating the purchase of furniture for the August sales, be sure it is a bargain. Regardless of the price, a thing is not a bargain unless you need it. The best way to buy furniture is to look at the hidden construction to determine the life of that piece of furniture," says Ruth J. Peck, extension home furnishings specialist, Kansas State College, Manhattan.

Home-makers who are replacing the sagging davenport or the shabby chair are advised to look at the springs, stuffing, and joints, as well as the tapestry covering and polished surface.

The style of the piece of furniture should fit in with the rest of the furnishings that it will live with when it gets into the home.

It is a chair that is under construction try the "sitting test" before deciding. The covering of furniture that will have to stand hard usage should be a durable weave and of a color that will not soil easily. A closely woven fabric with a hard surface resists wear. Silk and woolen 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 infinitely better than that gold leaved and enameled one you have which cost so much.

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 light.

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 flowers.

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 some durable species. Osage orange, white cedar, catalpa, and black locust rank in the order named in durability. Most other species require treatment if as much as 10 years service is to be secured.—Walter G. Ward, extension rural engineering.

**WHITE BREAD**

1 cup plain bread sponge  
2-3 cup milk (scalded and cooled to 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 sifted 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 water.  
Two eggs  
One tablespoon butter  
Grated rind of one lemon  
Three tablespoons lemon juice  
Mix the flour and sugar, add the boiling water slowly and boil five minutes, stirring constantly. Cook over boiling water ten minutes, stirring occasionally. Beat the yolks of the eggs and add to them the cooked mixture. Return to boiler and add the butter, lemon juice and rind and

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## SOME PROS AND CONS ON INCORPORATING UNIONS

Much is being said pro and con on the question of compelling labor unions to incorporate under a Federal statute. Those favoring such legislation, among which is the United States Chamber of Commerce, hold that incorporation would establish the 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 at law.

The opponents contend that there is no need of compulsory incorporation 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 the association "has never suggested the compulsory incorporation of labor organizations and does not now do so."

During the last forty or fifty years, labor and some business interests have reversed their position on this question. In the last quarter of the 19th century, from 1875 to 1895, federal incorporation of unions was strongly 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 purview of the Federal Government could ban sit-down strikes if they were clearly illegal; sixth, all strikes in industry coming within the commerce clause which are in violation of contracts could be prohibited; seventh, officials and agents of 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 limit their liability to 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 police power of the states, which they still retain; (5) that labor unions would be subject to the Federal Courts; (6) that incorporation would not strengthen the financial responsibility of the unions, since in this respect they would be no different from incorporated business concerns; (7) that labor unions are unable to pay their liabilities, such as debts and judgments; (8) that 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 incorporated or not; (9) 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 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 Governments.

## PROFIT SYSTEM PRIVATE MONOPOLY

(continued from page 1)

This call has a daily capacity of only 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 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 \$2,746,232. It paid for wheat an average of 12 cents per bushel more than was being 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 fed at \$7.50 a ton less than the average price."

Based on the above information and other facts Dr. Ladd of the North Dakota Agricultural College is quoted as follows: On page 45-46.

"Let us summarize and see how much 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 ..... \$35,371,421  
Mill feed ..... 36,000,000  
Screenings ..... 4,788,000  
Total Receipts ..... \$394,695,421  
Cost of wheat ..... 260,000,000  
Profit ..... \$134,695,421  
Deducting costs ..... 80,660,000  
Net profit ..... \$108,929,421"

"It is claimed by those who are in 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, from the local elevators, etc., amounting to 21 cents per bushel, there will be a total cost of \$30,660,000 leaving a net gain of \$108,929,421."

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

ufacturing monopolies. Document 259 of the United States Senate on incomes 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 10 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 international 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 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 between labor and capital with its strikers, lockouts, riots, all kinds of violence, hunger, misery and suffering.

This struggle will become more violent and destructive and misery and distress of the people more intolerable as private monopoly gains more power and demands more profits. 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 profit?

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

Picture the peace, happiness and prosperity the operation of these great systems for the use and benefit of all the people would bring. We limit their liability to 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 police power of the states, which they still retain; (5) that labor unions would be subject to the Federal Courts; (6) that incorporation would not strengthen the financial responsibility of the unions, since in this respect they would be no different from incorporated business concerns; (7) that labor unions are unable to pay their liabilities, such as debts and judgments; (8) that 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 incorporated or not; (9) 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 after actual knowledge thereof" (Section 6 of the Federal Anti-Injunction Act.)

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## 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 publication.

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 12 per cent of the estimated farm mortgage debt on January 1, 1935, as compared with 23 per cent in 1930. 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.

Banks held a slightly smaller percentage of the total in 1935 than in 1930. Individuals were of less importance as a source of farm mortgage credit in 1935 than in 1930.

The rise in the proportion of the debt held by Federal agencies reflects both the heavy liquidation of debts owned by other agencies and the large volume of loans by Federal Land Banks and the Land Bank Commissioner. Mr. Horton said that in the early 1930s 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. The 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 1930. "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 amounted 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, however, 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, total supplies of wool in the United States were smaller than in most other 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 1936, and was larger than in the same months of any year since 1923. It is probable, however, that there has been some accumulation of stocks of finished goods in the various channels of trade, and mill consumption in the first half of the year is not likely to be so large as in the same months of 1936.

**Domestic Situation**  
Background: The domestic wool situation 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 favorable conditions for the domestic market were accompanied by strong demand and relatively small supplies of wool in foreign countries. Prices declined 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 remained firm during the first half of July, although trading was light. After the middle of the month prices increased, and slightly higher sales were reported on some lines of domestic wool at Boston. Trading at country points increased considerably in the latter part of July. Sales were reported in the Western States as well as in Texas and to a lesser extent in the fleece wool sections of the Middle West.

## KNOW YOUR KANSAS

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

**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 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. T. Horner. For being the first to build in Hutchinson, 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 torn down to make room for a modern building it served successfully 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 afterward two other towns were projected near the junction of the White-water and Walnut Rivers, Fontanella and Orizania. Indian raids became so frequent that the settlers soon abandoned the location. No further attempt was made at settlement until after the Civil War.

**Lawrence:** The first band in Kansas Territory was organized at Lawrence in 1856 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 in good quality grain. Resistance to fungi and bacteria that cause diseases. The ability to repel, or not suffer from chinch bugs, and other destructive insects. A strong root system that holds the plant erect in all weathers. Firm stalks that will not break down. Ability to germinate 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 soil minerals and moisture efficiently. Location 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 R. Flynn, noted economist and news writer.

In his copyrighted column appearing in the Washington Daily News, the Scripps-Howard paper for the nation's capital, Mr. Flynn declared that it 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 preparation 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 commented 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 by army men for militarizing the CCC, and the report that the President favors universal military service.

Mr. Flynn deplored the fact that all this is done in the name of "patriotism," 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 dwellings, or a settlement. Cartier, 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 in the narratives of his second voyage in 1535. The two Iroquois Indians whom he had seized at Gaspé 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 alternative name for the village of Stadacona on the site of modern Quebec City. Cartier himself seems to have extended the word to the surrounding region 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 unimpeachable documents; but the same is not true of several other current explanations, which are nothing other than guesses based on chance resemblances between Canada and certain other Indian or imaginary roots, e.g., from *seignada* Canada, meaning "most seeking land (or a country)"; a Montagnais root meaning "foreign"; "Mouth of the country," descriptive of the St. Lawrence; a Spanish *acana* meaning "nothing here" (i.e. in gold); a Spanish *cana*, "a red," extended to an equivalent of caupre.

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25	12.34	1,000.00
30	14.10	1,000.00
35	16.44	1,000.00

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Age	Premium	Amount
20	\$307.77	\$1,000.00
25	333.43	1,000.00
30	363.98	1,000.00
35	400.19	1,000.00

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Application Cards, 20 for..... 5c	Farmers Union Song Book 30c
Constitutional Blanks, 10 for..... 5c	Business Manual ..... 10c
Demit Blanks, 15 for..... 10c	Delinquency Notices (100) 25c
Local Sec. Receipt Book..... 25c	Secretary's Minute Book..... 50c
Farmers Union Watch Fod 50c	Book of Poems, (Kinsey)..... 25c
Farmers Union Button..... 25c	Above, lots of 10 or more 20c
	Above, lots of 100, each 15c
	Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson) each ..... 75c

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## Price List of Serums And Other Remedies Supplied by the Farmers Vaccine &amp; Supply Company

## CATTLE

Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection.	50c
Money back guarantee, per dose	75c
Blackleg Bacterin. Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose	75c
Bovine Mixed Bacterin. For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, hemorrhagic, 100 dose lots, per dose	75c
Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose	75c
Mastitis Bacterin (gargot), 10 doses	1.00
Calf Scours Bacterin, 19 doses	1.00
Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron	1.00
Branding Iron. 3 inch bronze label	1.00
Special brands \$3.00 each.	
De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head	1.00
Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or castration and on screw worms. Per gallon	3.00
Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size 2.00	
Two Needles, 25¢, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for	.50

## HOGS

Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 ccs	.75
Virus, 100 ccs	1.65
Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Flu", swine plague, hemorrhagic Septicemia, Para-typhoid, etc. per dose	.98
Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 50 with instruments	3.50
Cresol Dip Disinfectant, per gallon	1.00
<b>FORSES</b>	
Equine Influenza Bacterin—distemper, influenza, shipping fever, 10 doses	1.25
Equine Polyvalent Bacterin—for abscessed infections, fistulous withers, etc. 10 doses	1.25
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