



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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Education

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THE FARMER, THE COLLEGE, THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—THEIR CHANGING RELATIONSHIPS

Address of H. R. Tolley, Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration at Houston, Texas, November 18, 1936

TELLS HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE COLLEGE

Given Before the General Session of the Fiftieth Annual Convention of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities

Before the extension work subsection Monday, I discussed the relationship of the Extension Service to the functioning of Triple A programs.

Today, we have a larger subject to consider. This is the relation of the Land Grant College or University as a whole to national farm policy.

Such a subject leads at once into the broadest and deepest questions of general public concern. No institution is more interested in all aspects of national life than is the college or university. The College of Agriculture serves not only farmers but all citizens. A government agency, like a college, must also consider the whole of society, and make its administrative decisions with the public welfare, and not the farmers' welfare alone as its persistent goal.

Today nothing is so important as a public appreciation of the place of the major groups—including the farmers—in the national welfare. Agriculture, labor and business all will gain from a better understanding of the interrelationships which link their interests together. City people may be sure that agricultural progress will help them. Farmers should see the direct practical benefits agriculture will derive from increased business activity, better employment and fairer wages and prices.

So when we talk about the land grant colleges and the Triple A, what we really have in mind is their part in helping agriculture make its proper contribution to national well-being. If there were no farmers, there would be no land grant colleges teaching agriculture. There might be a federal government, but there surely would be no United States Department of Agriculture.

That means that when we think about this subject, we should start with the farmers, and not with the colleges or with the government. I have been associated with the government and with the land grant colleges for a good many years, and I know how easy it is to get lost in the maze of government and college bureaucracy, and to lose sight of the fact that the farmers are the ones who are at the service of the people.

The relationship between the farmers, the institutions serving them, and the public interest, has been evolving for three-quarters of a century. These institutions were not established and expanded to placate a sudden and temporary whim of the part of a particular organization group. They are the product of a slowly-developing movement, manifesting itself in many ways and indicating a deep stirring in the minds of farmers, a desire for some new kind of service from the public institutions serving them, and a growing feeling for concrete ways and means by which that service could be preformed.

The first service expected from the Department of Agriculture after its establishment in 1862, and from the land grant colleges, was the extension of the agricultural knowledge of the Morrell Act was assistance in farmers' production problems. Commercial farming had begun. The development of labor-saving machinery on the farms had made it possible to produce a surplus of food for the nation. That had whetted their appetite, so to speak, for more efficiency. They knew from their own experience that improved strains of crops and livestock increased their yields, and that damage from pests and diseases could be held down if they only knew where to get them. They were conquering the prairies. In the vast expanse being invaded by the plow, they had new problems. They felt that if they could have the benefit of advice and assistance from experts, they would be able to make two ears of corn grow where one grew before. They would be able to supply the expanding markets in the cities and towns of the United States, and the other markets that lay waiting overseas.

These desires, widely held by farmers, led to the creation of the Department of Agriculture and of the land grant colleges. These motives also were the dominant force in controlling the direction taken by the work of these institutions during the first two or three decades following the Civil War. The public interest was seen to lie in the rapid expansion of agriculture. Aside from pioneering in crop estimate work, the Department devoted its efforts to research in such fundamental sciences as botany and chemistry, and the application of these sciences to problems connected with the production of crops and livestock. The colleges carried on similar research, and passed on the new scientific information to young men from the farms who were enrolled in their courses. Some of this information

found its way into the hands of farmers. Better cultural methods, together with further development of machinery, brought more and more efficiency on the farm, and released more and more young people for industrial production in the cities. That was the first great movement away from rugged individualism in agriculture.

Gradually, farmers realized that individualism must be modified in a second way. They saw that unrestrained competition in the commercial world led to various evils that affected them as well as the general public. These evils were especially marked in the case of the railroads, which by the early 70's had attained the status of big business. Farmers organized the Grange and one of the first jobs they tackled was to prevent exploitation of the public by the private interests dominating the railroads. A growing public appreciation of the interstate character of transportation problems stimulated this demand for federal regulation. One regulatory measure involving the railroads was the Humane Transportation Act, providing for 28-hour livestock shipping. Enforcement of this Act, passed in 1873, was placed in the hands of the Department of Agriculture.

Later a whole series of regulatory measures affecting agriculture was enacted and most of them were given to the Department of Agriculture to enforce. Among these were the Meat Inspection Act, passed in 1890; the Animal Quarantine Act, in 1893; the Tea, Adulteration Act, in 1897; the Grain Standards Act, in 1901; the Renovated Butter Factory, Inspection Act, in 1902; the Cotton Standards Act, in 1908; and the Insecticide Act, in 1912. Others have been added in the years since.

Within the States, similar regulatory measures were enacted but responsibility for enforcement of these was placed for the most part in the hands of State departments of agriculture rather than the land grant colleges.

Meanwhile the research carried on in Washington after the war had turned around much of the habit of considering the colleges and the Department of Agriculture as institutions standing by themselves, instead of agencies that derive their support from the people, and that are always at the service of the people.

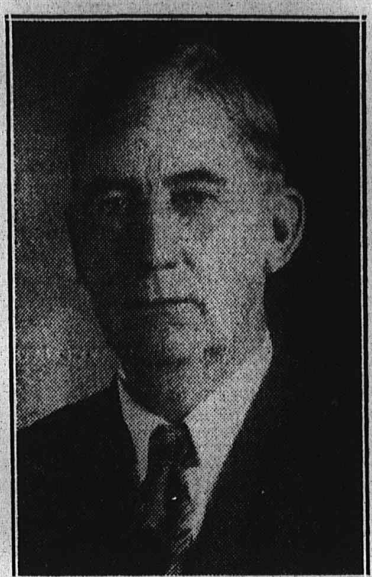
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Farmers tried to adjust themselves to the new situation through development of cooperative marketing. As in previous years they had asked for help in solving their production problems, so they asked for help in solving their marketing problems.

New National Secretary-Treasurer



J. M. GRAVES
of
Oklahoma

The federal government was not deaf to their pleas. Congress, in the Capper-Volstead Act, specifically legalized the cooperative form of organization, and later made provision for a Division of Cooperative Marketing in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The colleges also added cooperative marketing specialists to their staffs and began to give expert technical assistance to the cooperatives.

But within a few years farmers found that cooperative associations, unaided by government, were not sufficiently powerful to cope with the farmers' difficulties. And so direct action by government was sought, to stabilize farm prices and assure equality of economic opportunity with other groups. A variety of bills was introduced in Congress. One of these the McNary-Haugen bill, which would have provided for setting up an export corporation, was twice passed and twice vetoed.

Then, in 1929, Congress passed the Agricultural Marketing Act, providing for the Federal Farm Board. This was the first actual attempt on a large scale by government to stabilize farm prices. Soon, however, serious weaknesses in this plan became evident. Prices of farm products, instead of being stabilized, plunged to record lows as surpluses reached record highs. Depression, which since the War had laid its blight on the farm, spread over the nation. Finally came the bank panic of 1933, and a new administration was inaugurated with a mandate from the people for action. And so the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was established.

Thus the land grant colleges and the Department of Agriculture rather than the farmers themselves were playing a new role. They found themselves doing more than mere research, or teaching, or regulation. They found themselves actively assisting the farmers to work together in adjusting volume of production to the situation.

Now I realize that to some conservative persons, perhaps, this was a horrifying task. To such persons, the new development was just as shocking as education in agriculture, no doubt, had been to many early professors of philosophy and natural philosophy. But as an extension worker, I can assure you that the new development was just as shocking as education in agriculture, no doubt, had been to many early professors of philosophy and natural philosophy. But as an extension worker, I can assure you that the new development was just as shocking as education in agriculture, no doubt, had been to many early professors of philosophy and natural philosophy.

But in 1933 the nation was in the midst of one of the most desperate crises in its history. There was not time for quibbling about whether this new role was consistent with the dignity of these time-honored institutions. The important thing was to do the job, and I am glad to say that in most of the States the job was done.

The other day I looked through the texts of some of the speeches made by Secretary Wallace and others of us in the Department of Agriculture in the early months of the Triple A program. It was interesting to note the emphasis regarding the new relationship between the farmers and the colleges.

This is what Secretary Wallace said in a radio broadcast regarding the corn-hog program on May 10, 1934:

"What really is amazing about this program is the vigor and unanimity of purpose with which farmers themselves have organized for adjustment. The extension people have rendered invaluable service by helping out the local committees. In some states, I am told, certain regular extension projects have been reduced in numbers or indefinitely postponed in order that staff members might have more time for the corn-hog program. Corn-hog farmers of this country will join with me in voicing real appreciation of the committee men and the extension people for their thorough-going efforts in motivating this far-reaching plan of adjustment."

Chester C. Davis, the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, speaking before the extension section of the Land Grant College Association on November 19, 1934, expressed "the very great appreciation of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for the generous support" which had been given by extension workers. "In this effort," said Mr. Davis, "your county extension agents, specialists and supervisors were the front line forces. I want to salute and pay (continued on page 4)

AMERICAN WOMEN TO CONFERENCE

Fly From Washington, D. C. on November 27, Bound for Buenos Aires

WESTERN WORLD PACT

Hopes For Agreement Between Nations of Western Hemisphere On War Problem

Washington—A great silver-winged sky-liner lifted itself from the airport at the nation's capital last week (November 27) and pointed its nose southward toward Buenos Aires. Inside the cabin were nine prominent American women, bound for the South American capital to attend the Pan American peace conference which opened Tuesday (December 1).

Aboard the plane was Mrs. Caroline O'Day, congresswoman from New York, champion of peace measures in the House. Before taking off she indicated in a broadcast which marked the start of the flight, two possible results of the conference: 1. strong, uniform neutrality pacts which could offer greater protection against war for all the countries in this hemisphere; 2. appointment of a standing committee of foreign ministers of each country, which could be called together quickly to deal with any disputes that might lead to war. The women represented the People's Mandate Against War, and they will present millions of peace petitions to the officials of the conference as indication of the wide-spread anti-war sentiment of the peoples of the Western Hemisphere.

Said Miss Mabel Vernon, Mandate Director, "We feel that this mass voice of public opinion against war cannot fail to impress the delegates with the demand of their peoples that they prepare now effective peace machinery as well as it is possible to make the country into that war, devastating war darkens the civilization of the Western World."

MANDATORY NEUTRALITY

The steps which led the United States into the last war will lead it into the next war unless it is protected by permanent mandatory neutrality legislation.

The present neutrality law expires on May 1, 1937. A new law, filling in the gaps of the present one, must be enacted.

The law must be mandatory and require embargoes against all belligerents.

There is pressure for a law which will permit the President to say whether embargoes are to be applied against both sides or only one side in a conflict.

Such a "discretionary" law would leave the way open for the same kind of foreign propaganda and pressure of financial interests as meant our entrance into the last war. The danger is the body to which the war making power is given by the Constitution.

To give the President power to say that sales can be made to one side in a war and not to the other would in effect give him the power which rightly belongs to Congress—to make the country into that war.

Should Be No Time Limit

The demand of the American people not to be entangled in foreign wars is a long-standing, permanent demand. There is no reason why the legislation to meet that demand should have to be renewed periodically.

A clearly defined permanent neutrality policy will serve notice in advance that no belligerents can look to this country as a base of supplies and thereby exert pressure on all nations to join the war.

Necessary Provisions of the Law

The steps by which we became involved in the last war prove that we cannot keep out of another foreign war unless we:

Prohibit the shipment of war munitions.

Prohibit American citizens from traveling on belligerent vessels;

Prohibit loans and credits to belligerents;

Provide that American vessels and citizens entering war zones will not have government protection;

Control the sale of any and all supplies to belligerents so that our citizens will not have a financial stake in the victory of any.

The present law meets the first three of the requirements. The New Law must also:

Prohibit American vessels or American citizens from entering war zones except at their own risk;

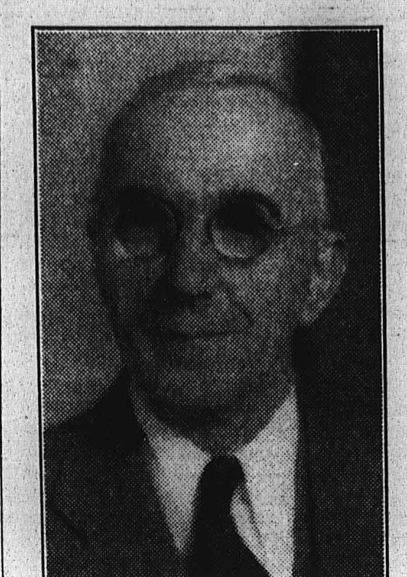
Embargo essential war materials; Require that any trade with belligerents be on a cash and carry basis.

U. S.-CANADIAN TRADE UP

Washington—Marked recovery in the trade with Canada, both outgoing and incoming, has taken place since the Canadian-American agreement came into operation on January 1, 1936, a recent report of the State Department shows.

Canadian imports from the United States during January through September of this year were valued at \$236,000,000 as compared with \$233,000,000 in the first 9 months of 1935, a gain of \$3,000,000. United States imports from Canada during the same period were valued at \$262,000,000 as compared with \$204,000,000, a gain of \$58,000,000.

New National Vice President



JOHN VEASEY
Kansas

FARMERS CALL FOR ANTI-WAR MEASURES

Des Moines—The National Farmers Union has pleaded its support of mandatory neutrality legislation, extended to include embargoes on basic war materials.

Meeting in its 34th annual convention here the third week in November, representatives of farmer thought throughout the Middle West adopted a peace program which included, in addition to the neutrality plank, a resolution favoring a military policy to defend our country only against invasion and opposing the sending of American soldiers to foreign soil.

The Union also asked for: 1. a study of world trade with a view to adopting a policy which will ease tensions and be fair to all interests in this country; 2. immediate nationalization of all war industries and taxing the profits out of war; 3. settlement of all international disputes by arbitration and in keeping with the spirit of the Kellogg Peace; 4. abolition of compulsory military training in public schools; 5. reduction of world armaments by international agreement; and 6. protection of free speech, press and assembly.

GOVERNMENT GRADING OF BUTTER INCREASING

The growing popularity of the butter grading service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is revealed by inspection figures covering the year ending June 30, 1936. More than 242,000,000 pounds of creamery butter was graded for quality during this period, an increase of nearly 110 per cent over the preceding year.

The service was extended during the year to a number of shipping points in Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois. This increased to 11, the number of states in which the United States, and about 40 per cent of all butter of 92 and 93 score quality. Total production of 92 and 93 score butter is estimated at about 500,000,000 pounds a year.

In the last 3 years there has been an increase of nearly 33 1/2 per cent in the quality of butter graded, an increase which has included a large quantity of butter of 92 and 93 score for packing in cartons or in rolls, with certificates of quality inserted in the cartons or printed on the quarter-pound or the 1-pound parchment wrappers. The grading and stamping service has been an important factor in inducing producers to improve the quality of butter, Bureau officials believe.

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS

An agreement was announced today by the Resettlement Administration and the Works Progress Administration whereby those on works projects in 13 states of the drought area who are found upon investigation to be in need of aid will be assisted through direct grants from the Resettlement Administration.

The agreement approximately covers 230,000 cases of the estimated number of 326,000 drought relief cases now on works projects in 22 states.

The agreement effected today includes Region I (Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota), Region II (Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa), Region VII (North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska), and Kentucky.

The Works Progress Administration will retain as many persons on its projects as practicable depending on the weather conditions which will influence the continuance of the public projects. When it is no longer possible for projects to go forward, those needing aid will apply for assistance through the Resettlement Administration or through their local welfare board. The Resettlement Administration will extend aid through direct grants on the basis of actual need of those seeking help. Need will be determined by investigation.

Officials estimate that by the time the works projects terminate in some areas on project rolls will need no further aid and will therefore not be eligible for direct grants.

EDWARD E. KENNEDY'S ANNUAL REPORT GIVEN AT THE FARMERS UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION

Reports That There Are Thirty-Seven States Now With Active Farmers Union Organizations. Gain of One State in Past Year

SHOW GAIN IN PAID UP MEMBERSHIP

Gives Resume of Farmers Union Accomplishments Over The Nation. Co-operative Work Makes Progress

Mr. President, Delegates, and Members of the Farmers Union: We are gathered here in the beautiful Shrine Temple in Des Moines, and are holding our 32nd Annual Convention of the National Farmers Union.

This is the fifth time I have come before you to report on the progress and activities of the Union which come under the jurisdiction of my office and of the scope of my work as National Secretary.

I wish to begin my report by saying that I have made it my business to work with and cooperate fully with your President, your Vice President and with all the members of the Board of Directors. For each and every one of them I can say, they are the finest group of capable and unselfish men, devoted loyally to the best interests and welfare of Agriculture and to the principles of the Union, that I have ever had the privilege of working with. I have given them my full support and cooperation.

Membership

First on the list of important things to discuss with regard to the "State of Our Union" is membership.

The Farmers Union is a self-help organization of farmers. We are organized in our Union to help ourselves and to help others to help us and thus help themselves.

If we are to agree upon the causes and the remedies of the basic problems of Agriculture, we must be organized in the Farmers Union and use the opportunities our organization offers to each other on our common problems.

We must have members, organized in the Union, to start a Farmers Union Cooperative—next we must have more members to increase the support of such cooperative. We must be organized to agree on and establish legislative programs for Agriculture and then we must maintain our organization and numerical strength to support the program we have adopted and agreed upon. We must constantly increase our membership if we are to accomplish our purpose in this world.

We must increase our membership to extend our common knowledge to basic problems and the remedies and then to apply them effectively.

I am reporting to you that we now have Farmers Union organizations in 37 states. Last year there were but 36. We have reached into one more state this year.

Our paid-up membership, as a whole, shows a gain over our paid-up membership of last year. While our gain is small, it is a gain. For five consecutive years we have gained in paid-up members over the previous year, including the year 1936.

There are 16 states where self-organization work is progressing. They too show a gain in members this year over last.

Today, the Farmers Union, as a whole, is stronger than ever not because the opposing forces have relaxed, but because we are united and are working together.

Every state in the Union is represented here and the delegates are seated in this convention.

The radio time is limited and it is necessary, in order that I may cover the field, to leave details of membership until this afternoon. I now want to speak about some of the things that the National Union has accomplished this year in the interest of the entire membership.

The Farmers Union Name—Missouri

Last year we received a complaint from Missouri that private dealers were attempting to operate a commission firm for private purchase of Union Stockyards at Springfield, Missouri, under the name, "Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company."

The reputation and the record of the Farmers Union organization is so well known, that farmers everywhere and the public generally have every reason to believe that a business activity, operating under the "Farmers Union" name is a cooperative, operating and functioning under recognized cooperative principles, and that it is owned and operated by Farmers Union members through their Farmers Union organization.

Since this was not the condition in this case, obviously fraud and deception were being practiced. Farmers as well as the Public were being deceived and great damage was done to the business and reputation of our bona-fide Farmers Union Livestock selling agencies.

The National Farmers Union was called upon for help. I filed a petition and complaint with the Secretary of Agriculture under whose authority the administration of the Packers' and Stockyards Act is carried out.

The Secretary set the case down for hearing on December 10th last at which date the case was tried. President Everson and myself represented the Farmers Union. We were the principal witnesses for the Government in support of the complaint in Agriculture handed down the decision in favor of the Farmers Union March of this year the Secretary of Agriculture completely vindicated our position. The Secretary issued a "Cease and Desist" order under penalty effective on July 1st of this year. The respondents complied with the order. They ceased the use of the name "Farmers Union", to which our organization has the sole right in the United States of America. This case therefore is now closed.

Oregon

An old line oil company attacked one of our Farmers Union Cooperative Oil Companies in Oregon thru the Federal Courts. This old line company thru a technicality secured an injunction prohibiting this cooperative oil company from using the Farmers Union name. All local efforts to get this matter straightened out seemed to fail and we were again called upon to help.

While on a speaking trip thru Oregon and other western states this fall, I went into the whole matter quite fully and helped to arrange a program that is enabling these Farmers Union members to form a cooperative oil company under their own Farmers Union name without further litigation and with very little expense. I am informed that by the end of this month this plan will be fully consummated. Then this case will be closed and the Farmers Union will again be vindicated.

Minnesota

A few years ago a small group of Minnesota farmers were persuaded by outsiders and encouraged by promises of outside financial aid to break away and separate from the Farmers Union organization. They organized under the name, "Minnesota Farmers Union," and copied almost identically the organizational structure of the Farmers Union. Our Minnesota Division asked the National Union to take action to establish whether or not an intolerable situation like this had to continue or whether it could be remedied.

The National Union authorized that action to be taken in the Courts to determine the right of the Farmers Union organization to the exclusive use of our well-established name. This action was taken. The case was tried in January this year. In May the Minnesota District Court handed down a sweeping decision, establishing clearly our exclusive right to the use of the name, "Farmers Union," forever enjoying others and them from operating under our name and of flying our honored flag.

Immediately following this a number of conferences were held with the leaders of these separated brethren, the officers of the State Union and myself. General plans were laid and agreed to affording full opportunity for these farmers to again return and become members of the Farmers Union. No later than last week while the Annual State Convention of the Farmers Union in Minnesota was being held at Madison, the separated group met with a convention with our regular convention for the purpose of deciding to re-unite and to become again full-fledged members of the Farmers Union organization.

I do not know all the reasons why such a nationwide concentrated attack should be made on our Farmers Union. However, I am aware of the principal reasons. The powerful forces of exploitation, while they openly challenge the right of farmers to organize and openly attempted to crush the only nationwide self-help independent Union of farmers, have been driven back on every hand. The present situation is but a new method by the same forces to accomplish the same ends.

In these recent contests they have met their equals. In future years, because of your increased loyalty, your greater unity and your added strength—they will meet their masters.

Farmers Union Radio Hour

During the past year, President Everson and myself have prepared twelve radio programs which were given over the NBC nation-wide network of 62 stations. These programs come on the 4th Saturday of each month, between the hours of 11:30 and 12:30 Central Standard Time. Our radio programs are now known throughout the nation as the Farmers Union Hour. It is reliably estimated that our radio audience during the past year has been the largest of any regular educational program. The size of the radio mail which keeps on coming in month after month is adequate proof of this fact. It is proof of the fact that more people each month and each year are becoming interested in the Farmers Union and in the things we are doing and the principles we are striving to have adopted by the nation as a whole, namely that Agriculture, that all farmers have an equal right with all other economic groups to a fair remuneration for the services (continued on page 2)

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When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1936

EDITORIAL

Up to the time of going to press, we received only one reply to the questionnaire printed in last week's issue of the Union Farmer. Another conference of farm representatives was called to meet in Washington, D. C. on Dec. 2 to discuss crop insurance. This time only representatives from the middle west were called. As yet we have not heard what plans if any had been developed at this meeting. I hope that when a plan is finally decided upon, the farmer will not be expected to pay the cost unless there is some provision made to assure him a fair price for his products when he does raise a good crop. Of what benefit to the farmer would crop insurance be if every time he gets a good crop the price goes down to starvation levels like it did in 1930 to 33. How can he raise the money to pay the cost of administering the Crop Insurance program and the losses which have to be paid, when with normal crops and a higher average price than he is receiving now, in the period from 1920 to 1936, he as a class lost title to approximately 33 percent of the farm homes.

I favor some plan of crop insurance. We farmers need it as much or more than the importer needs marine insurance or the merchant needs fire insurance, but like the merchant or any other business man we must shift a part or all of the burden on society if we are to continue feeding and clothing society. That is why when I attended the previous crop insurance conference in Washington I contended that crop insurance should be made a part of a general farm program which would insure the farmer an income sufficient to pay the necessary costs of operating his farm plant including the cost of the Crop Insurance program. It may possibly be because of my position; that the farmer is not able financially and should not be expected to carry the cost of the crop insurance program, that I was not invited to attend the conference called for the 2nd of this month. However it may be our members may be sure that whenever that question or any other question of equal importance to our farmers comes up for consideration before congress the Kansas Farmers Union will be there represented and looking out for the interests of our farmers whether we are invited to attend or not.

John Frost, Vice-President of the Kansas Farmers Union, is making some meetings in Rush county and doing some membership work there this week. As you know the Farmers Union folks all over the United States are putting forth every effort to double the Union membership this year. The best time for membership drives is now before winter sets in. Every local should arrange to put in at least a day between now and Christmas building up their own class farm organization. If we believe in equality for agriculture, if we wish to insure to our children an equal chance with other children, for the contentment and happiness that comes only with an assured future, if we would assure to ourselves and our posterity the blessings of liberty under a truly democratic form of government, WE MUST BUILD UP OUR OWN ORGANIZATION. If things are worth having they are worth working for, so let each and every member put in at least one day getting members for the Farmers Union.

Beginning next week we will publish each month a discussion topic, which can be used in the local meetings during that month. We will endeavor to discuss at some length both sides of the subject or to give references to aid the discussion leaders. We would appreciate any suggestions from our membership as to the subject to be discussed and also any arguments which might be advanced on either side. We would suggest that at each meeting a discussion chairman and two discussion leaders be selected, who are to lead the discussion at the next meeting. After the leaders make their talks other members and juniors can be called upon so as to give every one, man, woman or junior, a chance to be heard. After the discussion, if it is so desired, resolutions might be passed expressing the united opinion of those present.

EDWARD F. KENNEDY'S ANNUAL REPORT GIVEN AT THE FARMERS UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION

(continued from page 1)
they perform and have the right to demand that their annual income from their farms be sufficient to repay to them the cost of production of the food and fiber they produce and without which others cannot exist.

The National Union Farmer has been published by the National Union for nearly two years. It has been invaluable as a medium of information and education.

During the year we have prepared more than 120 pages of material. This work has been done twice a month thru the fine cooperation of Mrs. Puncke, and Mr. Condon. The contributions of President Everson, brilliant and timely cartoons drawn especially for us by the Hon. John Baer of Washington, D. C., contribute a great deal to the make-up of the National Union Farmer in its present presentable form.

There are eight of our state unions who publish their own Union Farmer in conjunction with the national paper and thus furnish the National Union Farmer to their own state paper. About 800,000 copies of the National Union Farmer were printed by the publisher. Some 36,000 went out to those who asked for copies of the radio addresses. We have a little over 30,000 independent subscribers, over 30,000 subscribers with us, and some 4,500 subscribers in unorganized states. The newspaper has again paid for itself as well as for many thousands of copies of the special organization bulletin that is now being used in nearly all the states to assist in organization work. No money from national dues were used to finance the newspaper.

Organization
During the period of the session of Congress I made many Farmers Union meetings in states around Washington, D. C. After the session I made 146 meetings in 23 states. I traveled by car 18,412 miles and by train some 40,000 miles. I am sure that farmers everywhere now have a clearer understanding and a better appreciation of the Farmers Union organization and the program of operation and legislation we are attempting to put over as a result of the educational work of our entire organization including the local, county, state and National Union. This educational work has been supplemented to a great extent by our national radio program and by our National Union Farmer.

We have been able during this year as in the last several years to reach hundreds of thousands of people in this manner, whom we never would have been able to reach otherwise. I believe the time was never more ripe than now for a determined effort on a nation-wide scale to enlist these hundreds of thousands of farmers in the Farmers Union. I earnestly recommend that before this convention is over time and consideration will be given to decide in ways and means to accomplish this important objective.

I have fully realized that as the Farmers Union grows larger and stronger, as we become more active and more militant, that as we begin to challenge the power of the financial monopolistic interests, we are exploiting the farmers throughout the years, that such interests become more active—they fight back with fair means or foul. They used to fight us in the open. They fight us now but after all it is the job of every officer and every member of the Farmers Union to protect the Farmers Union organization so that it may continue to be the fighting force for the protection of agriculture—the instrumentality thru which farmers speak and act to advance the cause of agriculture in the best interests of the farmer. It is well to bear in mind that the original emblem of Local No. 1 of the Farmers Union organized in 1902 shows a Live oak. Uncle Dorn, one of its members, who passed away this year, described that oak so beautifully. He said, "A live oak never dies. Leaves that have turned yellow drop off, but fresh new green ones appear every day of the year. The leaves are the Farmers Union members. The tree is sturdy, stocky, strong, its roots deep in American soil, its crown broad and its carriage of its crown an inspiration and comfort. The harder the storm, the more active its leaves get. It bends, but never breaks."

Legislative Report
Now we come to report on our legislative activities in Washington, D. C. President Everson and I were appointed legislative representatives of the National Farmers Union. President Everson has asked me to make this report for both of us.

Each member of the Farmers Union knows the legislative program that was adopted by the National Convention last year. We used this program as our guide and for our instruction. I want to say at the outset that we have made some substantial progress, notwithstanding that the more important legislation embodying the principles of our program failed of enactment. It was in 1935 that the present Frazier-Lemke Moratorium Law was enacted. It established new principles of equality before the law between the farmer debtor and his creditor. It is a stop-gap measure to protect farms and farm homes from being cruelly seized, pending the enactment of a permanent law. This moratorium act is again being challenged in the courts. It will come before the U. S. Supreme Court within the next two months. A District Court in Missouri held the law constitutional. This decision was appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court for review. The High Court in refusing to review this case at least indicated that they were satisfied with the favorable decision of the lower court. The effort must be put forth however to secure a definite affirmative decision. We are

financing this appeal out of the Legislative Defense Fund you contributed forward this purpose.

Commodity Exchange Act
The Commodity Exchange Act became law in May of this year. It is a bill to regulate speculation in wheat and cotton and other principal farm commodities. Its implied objective is to eliminate or abolish speculation in these products and restrict the manipulation of the market prices. This bill takes the place of the Grain Futures Act passed in the early twenties. We gave our support to the enactment of this bill in both the House and the Senate. The other farm organizations supported this bill also. We cannot know what the full effects of this bill are or may be. The administration of it will be an important factor in either success or failure. The bill embodies the principle of regulating the marketing of farm products. It is a desirable one desirable if it would have eliminated speculating and gambling entirely.

The Packers and Stockyards Act
Amendments to the Packer and Stockyards Act, known as the Capper-Hopewearin Bill passed the House last year and was brought up in the Senate this year, but failed of passage with a margin of one vote. This bill would have put the concentration yards and packer-buying yards also under the Federal Regulation of Public Markets such as is the case now on the terminal markets. The strategy of the opposition that defeated this bill was the offering of a substitute and when the Capper-Hopewearin Bill was defeated by that small margin of one vote no effort was made to even secure the enactment of the substitute bill because the opposition had accomplished its purpose.

We supported this bill when it was before the House a year ago and we supported the bill in the Senate this year. Notwithstanding that other farm organizations supported this bill also we were not able to overcome the powerful opposition of the packer lobby.

I want to remind you here that the financial monopolistic interests maintain a lobby of about 6,000 men in Washington, D. C. with a budget running well into the millions. These are interlocking lobbyists. Some of them are paid from fifteen to a hundred thousand dollars a year, with almost unlimited drawing accounts. These lobbyists, representing the interests, work together, pool their resources and they alternate—one group of them plays the front part in one fight and then another group plays the front in another fight and still another takes the lead in another fight, and so on. Funds extracted from the farmer and the laborer are used to maintain this army of over 6,000 to fight you and your program with. You may be interested to know that according to our records, the entire additional expense to the Farmers Union of maintaining our activities amounted to less than two cents per dues paying member and when we count the women also the additional cost was less than one cent per member. The Farmers Union, maintaining representation in Washington, D. C., spends less in dollars and cents and less per member than any single organized group in America that is represented at the Nation's Capital throughout a session of Congress. Farmers have it in their power and do overcome this formidable opposition, by organization, by increased organization. We have the numbers. If we will but unite ourselves and work together we will find that after all numbers are more powerful. If farmers only realized their strength and would use it . . . The vote of just one Senator would have stopped "Direct Buying" and its price ruining features.

The Three and One-Half Per Cent Bill

A year ago Congress reduced the rate of interest on all Federal Land Bank Loans to 3 1/2 per cent. This was to be effective for the period from July 1, 1935. A similar bill was passed again this year extending the term another year. This bill was enacted into law the latter part of May. Thousands of farmers who are enjoying a reduced rate of interest are happy to have this law enacted. The Farmers Union had made such a determined fight to secure the enactment of the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing Bill. The 3 1/2 per cent bill, by the way, received no consideration from Congress until the petition to bring the Frazier-Lemke Bill out for vote on the floor was signed with 218 names. It was between the time the petition was completed and the time the Refinancing Bill was voted on in the House that the House took this 3 1/2 per cent bill and passed it. After the Frazier-Lemke Bill was defeated in the House, the committee in charge of the bill in the Senate told me and a group of farm representatives that the bill would have no consideration in the Senate. It was only after I had told them that I would let the farmers of the United States know over the radio and thru our paper that this bill was being used in order to detract the attention from what the farmer was entitled to have in the way of refinancing legislation that the bill was taken up by the committee, reported out by the Senate and passed.

The Frazier-Lemke Bill

You are all familiar with our successes and set-backs in our battle to secure the enactment of the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing Bill. We were told of course that the petition would never be signed since the required number to get the bill out had been set at 218. We were told that the opposition was too powerful. We secured 263 names before we found 218 members of Congress who would leave their petticoats and sign the bill. We did succeed—we did secure a vote on the bill and 152 members of Congress voted for its passage. This defeated the bill but you will be interested to know that in the last election over 140 of these 152 members were re-elected to Congress and some 35 or 40 other members of

Congress were elected when the principal issue to their election was their promise to support the Frazier-Lemke Bill. Therefore, I say we have made substantial and important gains in this fight. The Farmers Union must not relax in our fight to save farm homes in accordance with the principles of the Frazier-Lemke Bill. We are winning this fight and we will win a victory by keeping up a steady determined push toward our goal.

The Cost of Production Bill
The Thomas-Massingale Cost of Production Bill which was advocated and supported by the Farmers Union did not receive consideration at this past session of Congress. A great deal of work has been done on it. More than 100 members had signed a discharge petition. Near the close of the session, I finally succeeded in arranging with the Agricultural Committee for hearings on this bill, but owing to the fact that the Frazier-Lemke Bill came up for a vote there was not sufficient time to have the hearings. I may say that at the conference called by Secretary Wallace a week ago Saturday and which I attended I found to my delight that when I proposed an amendment to substitute guaranteed cost of production prices for the words "Parity Income" I no longer stood alone, as I have so often stood in the past at similar conferences but actually had some half dozen voting with me some of them Department of Agriculture employees. In my estimation the time is here now to push vigorously our demand for the one real farm relief measure that will work and be constitutional.

Meetings and Hearings
During the sessions of the 74th Congress, both President Everson and myself attended a great number of meetings with members of Congress and appeared before them when legislation embodied in our Legislative Program was under consideration. Both President Everson and I appeared before committees of Congress, both House and Senate, all of which is a matter of public record. On numerous occasions we were called upon to appear before departments of Government when the interest of Agriculture and our Cooperatives and Farmers Union activities were involved. We spent very little of our time in Washington opposing legislation. The greater part of our time, talents and energy was devoted to Farmers Union measures in support of legislation embodying the principles of the program of the Farmers Union. Whenever it was possible we cooperated and worked with other farm groups and organizations. We secured the help of other groups and organizations in support of our program. I want to say that the National Farmers Union is respected in Washington. The doors of the offices of the members of the House and of the Senate have been open to us and this was likewise true with respect to all the departments of government.

When the session of Congress had ended, we prepared for you a record of the roll call votes of all the members of Congress from 48 states on every important measure affecting the interest and welfare of Agriculture. Together with this report, we gave a full and complete explanation of the substance of those measures. This, of course, was in accordance with your instructions. This record was published in the National Union Farmer and was sent and made available to all the state officers so all our members of the Farmers Union would thus have an opportunity to know what action if any was taken on their bills and also their representatives how both Houses voted on them. This service is, to our knowledge, not rendered by any other newspaper in the United States.

I can say in conclusion, for President Everson and myself, that we enjoyed the finest cooperation and support from our state officers and members in our work in Washington. We have done our best. We have followed your instructions and your program to the best of our ability and opportunity. We made some errors, perhaps, of course. We have devoted the best of our talents and abilities to the cause espoused by the Farmers Union—the principles for which stands, the reputation which it has so justly earned and the program entrusted to us a year ago. I thank you.

HAYES LOCAL AUXILIARY

The Ladies Auxiliary to Farmers Union Local No. 1130, met with Mrs. Bess Alquist, November 24 with fifteen members and three visitors present.

Roll Call was answered by a descriptive sentence about women of Old Testament lines.

Report of the State Auxiliary meeting held in McPherson in October, was given by Mrs. McKelvey.

The rest of the afternoon was spent in the reading and discussion of a number of interesting articles about our homes and country.

During the social hour, refreshments were served by the hostess, Emma Moll, Sec'y.

PLEASANT VALLEY MEETING ON DECEMBER 11

There will be a regular meeting of the Pleasant Valley local 652 on Friday evening, December 11th. The meeting will be called to order at 7:30, at the regular meeting place. There will be a state speaker who will give the principal address of the evening. Besides the interesting program there will be the annual election of officers, and other business of importance.

This local is planning a membership drive in the very near future, and definite plans will be made at this meeting, and teams appointed to carry on the work.

Refreshments will be served at the close of the meeting.

A. L. Holcom.

Neighborhood Notes

MEETING OF ELLSWORTH COUNTY UNION

Ellsworth County Farmers Union will hold their annual meeting December 12, 1936.

The meeting will be called to order at 11:00 o'clock a. m. in the regular meeting room over the Farmers store, in Ellsworth. Regular business will be transacted, including the election of officers for the coming year.

Each Farmers Union family is invited to come, and bring a basket dinner, as usual. Also bring along some farm family who does not now belong to the Farmers Union, but who should. The Union will furnish coffee, cups, plates, forks and spoons. You are urged to attend this, your meeting.

We will have an out of town, state Farmers Union speaker for the meeting.

In the evening there will be given a free dance for the Farmers Union folks, and farmers in Kanopolis at the St. Charles ball room in the brick hotel.

Herman Kohls,
Brad Hooper
Chester Chapman.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

The Farmers Union folks of Udall, Kansas trade territory report a fine meeting on the evening of November 14th. The hall was well filled by the time the president called the meeting to order. The following excellent program was rendered by the local members and juniors:

Reading—Maurice Haney Jr.
Vocal duet—Alma and Coral Smith
Talk by R. F. Walsh, Business manager.

Jig Dance—Pop Haney
Mixed quartet—Centennial S. D. No. 72.

Accordeon Music—Mr. Brannen.
Reading—Roberta Jenkins
Vocal Solo—Herbert Smith
Accordeon Music—Dorothy Carlton.

Address—Al Vesecky, Salesman for Jobbing Association.

Music—Mervane Trio, consisting of Miss Laverne Clifford, Max Penick and Howard Clifford.

Tricks of Magic—By Verle Meyers of Mulvane.

After the program lunch was served to 215 people. The coffee was furnished by the Gilgewater Coffee Co. of Ichna.

In his talk Mr. Walsh reported on the business of the association during the last nine months showed a nice increase over the same period last year. The Association handles a full line of K. F. U. merchandise bought from their own wholesale, The Farmers Union Jobbing Association. Their grain is all shipped to the Farmers National Grain Corporation. Mr. Walsh expressed his appreciation of the service and cooperation that he received from both Jobbing Ass'n, and the Farmers National.

Mr. Vesecky complimented the manager of the fine showing made by the business under his direction. He said that the success of the Udall Business Association showed what can be accomplished through cooperation between the local members, the manager and board of directors and the Jobbing Association. He stressed the importance of building up the Farmers Union as the parent farm organization and the necessity of patronizing and supporting our own cooperatives.

After the meeting many expressed the wish for another such gathering soon.

LETTER FROM SHIPPS

Dear Cooperators:
Now that the National is over and Kansas has the vice president, I see no reason why Kansas cannot come in for its full share of new members.

I am glad to note that at the National convention more thought was given to the idea of education and cooperation. That has been the one thing I have harped on for years. Mr. Everson and I have had several chats on the subject.

On Thursday night of last week I had the pleasure of meeting with the Orberdorf Local near Centralia. Brothers Frank Root and George Coe of Seneca attended with me. Mr. Elder, the manager of the Farmers Union store of Centralia, gave a fine report on his trip to our good McPherson convention. This young man is very much a Farmers Union booster, and deserves the support of the Farmers Union members around Centralia.

On Friday night I was the tramp speaker at the Hopewell Local, near Frankfort. Mr. Leupold took the out of this good meeting. They had a good program and a delicious lunch after the meeting. I spoke at both the above places strictly on Farmers union cooperation.

While in eastern Kansas I met many of our Farmers Union folks, especially managers of our various

associated activities. Since we are all set to go let's not put it off. I find many places where membership drives are planned. And this in spite of the fact we have those who would have you believe the Farmers Union is about done for. Don't be misled. Many an organization started much lower down the ladder than we are. We have many fine, going institutions in Kansas, bearing Farmers Union brand. It's true we have much to do, but it is also true, it's worth the effort.

I am sure every member could contribute very materially to the well-being of our organization. Loyalty and moral support is the one big factor that plays such an important part. No one thinks as much of you farmers as you do, and no organization thinks more of you than does the Farmers Union.

So fight fair and with those who fight for you.

—J. E. Shippy.

VESECKY TO SPEAK AT OSAGE COUNTY MEETING

The Osage county Farmers Union will hold their annual meeting in Overbrook, Kansas on December 10. Basket dinner at noon, and the program will start at 1 o'clock. President John Vesecky of the state organization will be the principle speaker.

The Overbrook people always prepare a good dinner and program. Those who do not attend the meeting are going to miss something good.

There will be election of officers for the coming year, and several other items of business to be taken care of.

Lloyd Nicolay,
Secretary.

NOTICE OF ELLIS COUNTY MEETING

Ellis County Members and Delegates of the Farmers Union. Our next regular meeting will be held in Hays at the court house on December 12, 1936 at 1 p. m. Please attend.

Our delegate to the state convention is to report at this meeting. Also election of officers for the coming year.

Frank B. Pfeifer,
Secretary.

JOINT MEETING

Stone Local 792 and Eureka Local 2207 met in an all day meeting at the John Warren home November 24.

The women served a basket dinner at noon. The business meeting was called to order by the president of Stone Local, Chas. Powell.

There were 15 members present and three visitors.

The exemption of gas tax was discussed by the several members. It was moved to circulate a petition to get signers to keep the gas tax exemption. The chairman appointed a committee of two from each local; E. C. Mendenhall and Lee McClellan from local 792, and Geo. Ondrasek and Emil Honimichl from local 2207 to circulate the petition.

Meeting adjourned to meet December 15 for an oyster supper at the home of Chas. Pywell.

Don't forget the county meeting at Webster, Kansas, December 8, it will be an all day meeting, with a basket dinner at noon.

There will be good speaking in the afternoon.

Cor. Secy, 792.

ROOKS COUNTY

The regular annual meeting of the Rooks County Farmers Union is to be held on December 8th, at 1 o'clock p. m., in Webster, Kansas.

The meeting is scheduled for the Webster School Building, and plans are being made for a good representation from every local in the county.

Reports of a membership campaign will be given, and other regular business which comes before the meeting. A state speaker will give an address in the afternoon.

Fred Schoeller,
Secretary.

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To Local and Junior Leaders

Your state organization has made arrangements to supply all locals and local junior groups with the regular monthly program and study material that is being used in near-by states. This comes from the Farmers Union Educational Service.

The cost is 60c a year. If you are interested, send your remittance at once to this office, that you may begin getting this material immediately.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

TO LOCAL AND JUNIOR LEADERS

A number of requests have come to this office asking just how to proceed with your Junior organization and work. Of course, each community will have a different problem from the others, but you can have your general problems will be the same.

After your selection of a local leader, you will then elect officers, and they, as the Executive Board of the organization, will select the committees they wish to assist in the year. Remember, your leader is always a member of these different groups and should always be invited to the committee and board meetings and most often that leader will have fine suggestions to offer. Appoint functioning committees, and see that the chairman is one who is interested, and will be helpful during the year. Your leader should not carry the full responsibility of the organization, and do all the work. He, or she, is only the supervisor, and you are the workers.

Have a definite program of activity for the coming year, and strive to its accomplishment. The study topic for the year is "Cooperation" and this is the theme of the work to be carried forward by your group. The state office will offer suggestions for your program, at different times, but use your own initiative in working out these ideas.

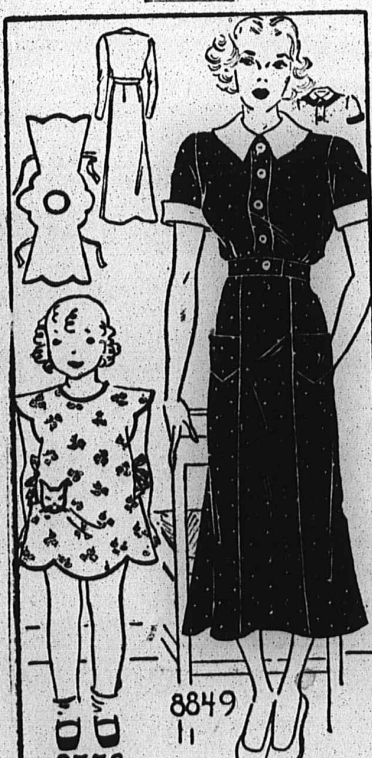
Have a 100 per cent enrollment of the eligible Juniors in your neighborhood, and when you have that enrollment, see that they are 100 per cent active. Here is where you can have some good work from your membership committee with an increased enrollment in your Junior group, there will be more interest and attendance at the adult locals. Some day each of you will be in the adult locals, and you will carry on there the ideas you have gained in your Junior groups.

In the matter of publicity, your chairman, and entire committee should be alert and on the job every moment. They are to keep the public informed of the worth while activities, and of the interesting things you are doing. They will do this by publicity through your local papers, and in the state Union paper. I've sometimes noticed items in the Topeka Daily Capital, also. There is such a broad field for their work. They will write in western papers, stories. One way to judge if they are interesting, is to put yourself in the place of the reader, and see if the story tells you anything. You want them to be read by other people and give them information.

We have made arrangements with the Farmers Union Educational Service of the northern states, whereby they will furnish to this office their program service for each month. The Junior leaders and the Farmers Union locals of Kansas can secure this monthly program service, which will be mailed out by the first of each month, for the small charge of 60c a year. Every Farmers Union local in Kansas should subscribe for this service. Send your remittance to the office here at Salina, and you will receive the program suggestions regularly.

This gives you a foundation upon which to build your local programs, and there are many suggestions which your own local groups can enlarge upon, and have very interesting programs.

CRISP AND FRESH



8336. Crisp Kitten Pinafore. Designed in Sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 requires 1 1/2 yard of 35 inch material, with 2 3/4 yards of bias binding 1 1/2 inch wide. Price 15c.

8849. Crisp Morning Frock. Designed in Sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 requires 4 1/2 yards of 35 or 39 inch material, plus 3/4 yard contrasting. Price 15c.

Send orders to Kansas Union Farmer Box 48, Salina, Kans.

FALL AND WINTER FASHION BOOK

Each of these patterns is 15c. The new 32 page Fall and Winter Pattern Book which shows photographs of the dresses being worn is now out. (One pattern and the Fall and Winter Pattern Book—25c.) You can order the book separately for 15c. Address Pattern Department, Kansas Union Farmer.

JUNIOR LETTER

Wheaton, Kansas, November 18, 1936.

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you. I am fine.

It is sure nice weather. All my brothers and sisters are going to school, and the only one at home. I sure would like to have one of those pins. Could you please send me one of the Junior pins. My sister and brother each have one of them, and I sure like them.

Well, I am getting sleepy and I must go to bed, so I will close. Please send me one of your Junior pins if you can.

Yours truly,
Dorothy Bosse.

Dear Dorothy:

That was a nice letter you wrote, but you forgot one of the most important things. You failed to tell me how old you are, and when your next birthday is. I know you will do that in the next letter, since I have called this oversight to your attention, so I am sending you one of the Junior pins by this mail. I hope you will always wear it and be an active member of the Farmers Union Junior organization in your neighborhood.

I want, too, to compliment you on your nice penmanship. It is not every one who can write as well as you do, with pen and ink.

How many Junior and Reserve members do you have in your Farmers Union Local at Wheaton? Who is your leader this year? How often do you meet? I shall be anxious to hear from you again, and know how you are progressing with your different projects.

Sincerely,
Aunt Patience.

grams. As the Juniors, and the adults realize the importance of the program, they will be attending the meetings, you will see them begin to come back and attend regularly. You will be discussing some of the same things the other locals in your county and state are discussing. In unity there is strength, and with such a large group of Juniors, you will increase your effect many fold.

We suggest every local send 60c to the Salina office for this program service.

I repeat again a statement I've made many times, that you get double out of any work what you have put into it, and, if you are active and interested in your Junior group, you will surely increase that work, and get many benefits from it both directly and indirectly. It has been said that "cooperation is no longer a sentiment, it is a necessity," and how very true that is. The more we cooperate, the better we know how, and the first thing we know, we are cooperating, without even thinking what we are doing. It is second nature with us.

MESSAGE TO THE LOCAL

Many of you weren't able to read, in your newspapers, an account of the National Congress of the Cooperative League of the U. S. A., and then again, perhaps some of you did read about it and wondered about the meeting.

The National Cooperative League was formed about 11 years ago. It is composed of representatives of members of every cooperative association in America. These various co-ops pay dues into the national League and have a basis of representation according to the membership. The National League, in turn, is affiliated with the International Co-operative Alliance.

Now just what does all this mean to you? It means a very great deal. Because as you, in the cooperative work, grow and become cognizant of the necessity of cooperative thought and action, others in every corner of our nation will be growing in like manner. Every two years, when the congress convenes, and as the delegates and visitors discuss their progress and problems from the floor, the old and new co-ops are brought to the fore. Your problems are our problems, your progress our progress, and unless we as co-operators of the United States of America rise and grow together we cannot succeed.

To the Juniors of the Farmers Union, the names of authors like Dr. Warbasse, Horace F. Kallen, Henry F. Ward, and others are familiar, but to see and meet and listen to those same men mean quite another thing. Great authors, great leaders, great scientists, in fact many of our most intellectual people of our nation are members of the cooperative movement.

Dr. Warbasse, chairman of the League, is a white-haired, kindly man, with a rich flowing voice that seems to draw, as if by magnetism, men's minds along the tracks of cooperative philosophy. And men's and women's minds must be trained along that line. Think what it means to have a national confederation of all cooperative ideas and ideals. You in your local and in your Junior class are an important part of an integral whole.

All of you know the ease in which American citizens are convinced that "Lux" is the best soap, "Post's Bran Flakes" the finest cereal, etc. Through mass action people's minds are switched one way and then another. Think then also, what it means to you to be a part of a national and then an international League which has a large open door where forty-four million of our people live. We must help schools, churches, homes and social agencies to give more leadership and plan better to influence America's rise while in their formative reading years of childhood—Missouri Farmer.

Here then is a virgin field for capable leaders. For publishers and distributors of reading matter we have a large open door where forty-four million of our people live. We must help schools, churches, homes and social agencies to give more leadership and plan better to influence America's rise while in their formative reading years of childhood—Missouri Farmer.

and tedious. Wouldn't that same class work, that same splendid work of the Junior Leader, mean more to you if you were told that great men with great minds consider your educational work of the greatest value. All eyes in our movement are turned to you . . . yes, to you.

From New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Massachusetts, and many more comes this plea . . . "Tell us just how you carry on your educational work . . . we need education in our various cooperative societies, and we have looked to the youth of the Northwest to show us the way."

So, from educational directors of wholesale societies, consumer cooperative societies, comes the word that more and more education, and that education to be along lines of the Farmers Union Junior Class work, must be found.

Now, does that mean anything to you? It means that you are the leaders in the great movement toward cooperative living you have the greatest opportunity of all times. You are not merely great explorers paying the way for further exploitation of natural resources. You are not merely leaders who go out and acquire additional land by force. You are not merely soldiers who fight and maim and kill on that pathetic plea of "democracy" that you're more, much more, than all the rest.

You are conquerors of an old order, explorers into realms of better education, you are soldiers of a peaceful cooperative life . . . Why to you has been given, by right of your splendid work in the past, the power to lead the youth of this nation into a phase of living that will eliminate the crimes of the past.

You may have sighed in envy over the tales of "Dare-Devil Dick," of the detective force, or watched with beating pulse the marching of soldiers, but you must never envy again or thrill to military glory.

Detectives track down criminals—sometimes—very true . . . soldiers kill many other soldiers—also true—but their ultimate goal has never been to patch up our world to make it barely possible to exist.

Is that what your splendid pioneer spirit calls for? Are you going to disappoint those people who are looking hopefully for you to guide them from the abyss of despairing living?

Through class work, through continual study, through persevering endeavor, you may shape your life, your neighbor's life, the lives of boys and girls and men and women of the nation—and reaching still farther you may do your part in shaping a sound international cooperative life.

Class work too hard, the effort too great, your interest so little that you forget to do your share? With the duty of guiding millions of lives you must not fail to search farther and farther for education. You must let your influence be felt in farther realms—in short "Peace on Earth, Good-will toward men," can onup come true if you carry on.

READING HABITS OF OUR YOUTH

(Continued from last week.)

Develop Habits of Reading

In city life there are many organizations, attractive programs and happenings all about a boy which makes it difficult for leaders and parents to budget the time for good reading. We are not giving of reading in neither rural or urban areas. Boys like reading quite early in life, and this period is short. Neglect this period and we have lost the lifetime opportunity to give the boy the future meaning, the joy and benefits of helpful reading.

The best place to cultivate habits of reading is in the family circle. Make available the right kind of books, papers, journals, and boy magazines which will attract, hold attention and grip the imagination, and thus help develop a reading habit of eternal value.

Reading for Rural Youth. Most of us know how to promote books and magazines for urban boys and we know how to reach these boys, but the rural field is still our greatest open door, as revealed by over one thousand county Boy Scout surveys taken in all parts of America. This survey was taken by over five hundred Boy Scout Councils. One question was:

"What do you enjoy most when you have free time and are alone and alone?" Boys of cities and larger centers answered by giving "outdoor sports," "camping," "football," "auto driving," "attending the movies," as their free-time interests. It's different when farm boys answer the question. Their answers show that reading leads in preferred free-time activities. The second highest is baseball, third highest is fishing and hunting.

In Columbian County, Ohio, in a Boy Scout survey taken in April of this year, out of a total of 1100 rural boys answering, 364 of the boys said reading was their favorite sport; the second highest was 238 voting for baseball, play or games; the third highest 97 was fishing; the fourth highest was 74 boys who expressed preference for farm work. All others ranging from 47 to 1, represented 28 other activities, such as: picture shows, collecting stamps, woodcarving, music, sleeping, loafing, hiking, swimming and horseback riding.

In Emmet County, Iowa, the survey taken revealed that 1 per cent of all the boys living on farms gave reading as their free-time preference. In Shelby County, Ohio, out of a total of 805 answers from boys in one-room, one-teacher schools over half of them gave reading as their favorite preference.

Here then is a virgin field for capable leaders. For publishers and distributors of reading matter we have a large open door where forty-four million of our people live. We must help schools, churches, homes and social agencies to give more leadership and plan better to influence America's rise while in their formative reading years of childhood—Missouri Farmer.

DIALOGUE—THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKERS

For 4 boys of about 12 years of age, "Andy" can be a larger boy if necessary. All standing in a group.

Bert—I'm tired of all our old games. Bill, can't you think of something new?

Bill—We haven't had a show for a long time. Let's get up a new play. Andy—I know! Let's play Federal Reserve Bank.

Sam—Okay. But who knows anything about Federal Reserve Bank?

Andy—I do. I attended a meeting with Dad yesterday and a guy there explained all about them.

Bert—O. K. You be stage director then.

Andy—All right. I guess there's enough of us to play. Has anyone got any money? (All empty pockets. Contents may be funny.)

Bert—I've got a dollar in this coin purse, but it's mom's. She told me to pay the butcher on the way home, so we hadn't better use that. Andy—It will be perfectly safe. I'll let you be Federal Reserve Banker, and he never lets any money get away from him. Only we'll play this is a \$1000 bill instead of a \$1.

Bert—Whoopie! I'm your man. (Strut about.)

Andy—Now, Sam, we'll let you be Uncle Sam, and you'll represent our government.

Sam—Fine. I'll be boss of Bert then, for the Federal Reserve Bankers belong to the government.

Andy—Not much they don't. They are privately owned banks, but the big moneyed men got them named Federal just to fool the public. You will not boss Bert around, and you will think he is YOUR BOSS before you get through with this.

Now, Bill, you can be the U. S. Printer and print all the paper money.

Bill—Hurray! That's the best job of all. I'll get all the money I can make.

Andy—No, you don't. You just get 7-10 of a cent for every bill you print. Its the banker who gets the money. (Bill looks disappointed. Bert and U. S. smile broadly.) Now, you two stop your grinning and sit up. You are to look like a bank's window for Bert. I'll take him off stage and coach him in what he has to do.

Bill—Say that isn't fair. Bert ought to rig up his own window.

Andy—No, you don't. He's the Federal Reserve Banker. He furnishes the money and the brains for this show. We can't ask him to do any of the heavy work. (Andy & Bert leave stage. Bill and Sam fix window.)

Andy—(to stage)—Hey, you two guys. Come out here till I coach you. (Exit Bill & Sam. Bert returns and inspects window.) (Enter all 3 boys.) (Uncle Sam may be in costume.)

Andy—Uncle Sam, you can sit here by the desk. Be sure to look dignified even if you do have to let the Federal Reserve Banker put it over on you. Bill, you can go back in that corner.

Bill—How shall I look?

Andy—It doesn't make much difference. How you look. No one will pay much attention to you anyhow. Now, I'll step back and the curtain goes up. You fellows go ahead.

U. S.—(figuring at desk) I'll have to have some more money for expenses. Guess I'll just float a few tax-exempt, interest-bearing bonds—they'll bring in some ready cash. I'll write out some and put up my sign. (Write and puts up a sign "Bonds for Sale" on desk.)

Bert—(to desk) I want a \$1000 bond. I want the kind you don't pay taxes on.

U. S.—Here's just the one you want. Bert—But I get any interest on it?

U. S.—Oh, yes, you'll get 4 per cent interest on it all right.

Bert—O. K. Its just the kind I want. (Pays and returns to the window.)

U. S.—(to himself) Yes, here's \$1000 in return for my bond. But I had better lay aside \$40 for interest at the end of the year. That leaves me \$960.

Bert—(to himself) A \$1000 bond as good as gold plus \$40 interest the first year. \$1040. Say, that guy is sure easy. However, I could make lots more money this way if it is just take five \$1000 bills and the rest in tens. Let's see. (Scratches head and thinks. Writes something on a piece of paper, then takes it and the bond and goes back to U. S.)

Say! I'd like to have this changed for smaller money, so I can loan it out. Can you change it for me?

U. S.—Why not! I need the money. That's why I sold the bond for.

Bert—But couldn't you print me some of that looks like money to exchange for my bond?

U. S.—(to himself) Well, that's against the Constitution, but no one will know, and maybe I can get some of my interest money back by charging for the cost of printing. (Aloud) Well, I guess it will be all right. The cost of printing will be 7-10 of a cent per note. That will make \$7 for 1000 one dollar notes.

Bert—Not so fast. I haven't got money to throw away like that. I'll just take five \$1000 bills and the rest in tens. Let's see: 5 times 7-10 equals 3 1/2, and 50 tens would be 50 times 7-10 equals 35. That added to the 3 1/2 makes 38 1/2. You'll throw off the half cent, won't you?

U. S.—Yes, I-I-I guess so. Give me the bond. I'll have your notes printed and bring them to you in the morning. (Bert hands it over and



True Christmas Cheer . . .
Help to Make Others Healthy



The National, State and Local Tuberculosis Associations of the United States

SECURITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS

By Philip P. Jacobs, Ph.D.

Your chances for dying from tuberculosis were about four times as great some 30 years ago as they are today. Thus you have today gained a security from tuberculosis such as the world has never before known.

Thirty years ago 200 out of every 100,000 people living in the United States were dying every year from tuberculosis. If you go back another 30 years the number is more than 300, or three out of every 1,000 people were dying from it in the days of your mothers and fathers! No wonder Oliver Wendell Holmes called it "The White Plague"! Today not more than 50 people are dying from this disease yearly in each 100,000. Still a large number, to be sure, but small by way of comparison with figures of a generation or two generations ago.

Thirty years ago the estimated number of living persons in the United States who had tuberculosis was approximately 1,500,000. Today there is less than one-half that number.

After the old wool material has been made into dresses, coats, hats, and fabrics, to adopt present-day styles to today's wardrobe and silhouette takes careful thinking and planning. The factors that will help to make a pleasing combination.

The basic elements in fashion changes are the silhouette, color, and fabrics. To adopt present-day styles to today's wardrobe and silhouette takes careful thinking and planning. The factors that will help to make a pleasing combination.

There is nothing that makes a dress look so out of date as for it to be the wrong length. Most women can wear their dresses from 11 to 12-12 inches from the floor. Many women of average size and height will find 12 inches the best. The heavier and shorter woman will be most becoming with a skirt about 11 inches from the floor. There is no general rule. Skirt lengths must be adjusted to suit the wearer.

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:: Of Interest To Women ::

TO MAKE OVER SOMETHING OLD INTO SOMETHING NEW

Some use can be made of all old garments around the home. Look over the old coats, dresses and suits that may be hanging in a clothes closet, stored in the attic, or in a trunk.

The homemaker can have fun making old clothes usable. This question is likely to be asked, "How are we going to do this?" Lora V. Hilyard, Kansas State College, answers that question.

"Most garments will need to be recut. The first thing to do is to rip old garments apart. Pin the parts on the clothes line and give them a good sunny airing. If the materials need laundering, follow recommendations for that particular kind of fabric. Generally, lukewarm water and neutral soap are recommended for washing and pressing or ironing of these fabrics are important items. This is often typical of firm weaves and of old fabrics.

"All parts should be looked over after pressing and the worn portions marked with chalk. The colored threads. Collect all the fashion plates you can find. These will suggest many ideas for redesigning.

"When buying new fabrics to use with the old, watch the quality of the new material. The new fabric should never make the old look older. The color, weave, and texture are the factors that will help to make a pleasing combination."

The basic elements in fashion changes are the silhouette, color, and fabrics. To adopt present-day styles to today's wardrobe and silhouette takes careful thinking and planning. The factors that will help to make a pleasing combination.

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THE FARMER, THE COLLEGE, THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, THEIR CHANGING RELATIONSHIPS

(continued from page 1)

tribute to the extension service and county agents for the part they have played.

"The difficult field job could not have been handled efficiently without the trained and experienced personnel of the extension staff. Ordinary hours of work have been completely disregarded; additional responsibilities which would have crushed a less capable and loyal group have been assumed willingly; minor differences of personal opinion regarding the political and economic thinking back of the adjustment programs have been set aside practically without exception. As we look ahead, I am confident that this same spirit of unselfish devotion to a common cause will mark any adjustments and developments which may be necessary in meeting the constantly changing conditions."

I remember that in one of my own talks I discussed these new relationships as they have developed in agricultural planning. Speaking on November 20, 1934, before the same group I am addressing today, I said:

"Planning a democracy is . . . method by which the people decide, through the public leaders they have chosen and the public agencies they have set up, can use foresight in moving toward more desirable conditions of living . . ."

"I believe there is plenty of evidence that people are anxious to do, the agencies which they have chosen, should apply their capacities for research, analysis, synthesis and design—in a word, planning—to those problems which by their very nature the people as individuals cannot deal with. This is indeed the function for which such agencies have been created."

And M. L. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, speaking on January 18, 1935, at the University of Illinois, declared:

"The whole theory of adjustment administration has been one of cooperative endeavor. Indeed, as I see it, we have developed a new form of agricultural cooperation . . . in partnership with the federal government, which is just as truly a cooperative enterprise as is cooperative marketing, cooperative farm finance or any other form of cooperative farm activity."

Expressions similar to these, I recall, were made by representatives of the colleges and by others.

As the production adjustment program has been succeeded by the agricultural conservation program, the land grant colleges have continued to serve as the agencies linking the government with the farmers. The county associations and farmer committees are apparently going to have a permanent status in the agricultural picture. They are the medium through which the action phase of the work is carried out, just as the farm bureaus, 4-H clubs, and other organizations have been the medium through which the educational phase of their work has been carried out in the past.

Along with the action phase of the colleges' work is the planning phase. The county planning groups, as I pointed out Monday before the Extension group, are the medium through which planning work is brought into close touch with farmers. Still another kind of farmer activity with which the colleges are concerned is that carried on by the farmers' discussion groups.

The colleges find, then, that while still retaining their relationships with the older bureaus of the Department of Agriculture engaged primarily in scientific research, they now have a new set of relationships with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Soil Conservation Service. They also have relationships with several agencies not part of the Department of Agriculture, namely, the Farm Credit Administration, the Resettlement Administration, and the Rural Electrification Administration.

As I pointed out a few moments ago, the colleges, in the inevitable course of events, have become the focus of a whole group of activities which have transformed them from the cloistered educational centers which they were two generations ago to institutions humming with life and activity. But life, especially in a democracy, is full of controversy, and at intervals even of politics.

Without doubt the land grant colleges are at a place where they must go either backward or forward. Conceivably they could drop back to their former role of fundamental biological research, teaching the future farmers of the country the chemistry of plants and animals, and letting some other agency carry on the new opera-

tions which the farmers have demanded.

Or, on the other hand, they may continue to get more and more of the social sciences into their curriculum and research. Through the Extension Service they may continue to be closely identified with the farmers' efforts to plan production and stabilize prices.

The county agent individually faces the same dilemma. He may withdraw from this newer type of activity and assume only the relatively simple role of aiding the farmers in adopting efficient production methods—in cow testing, chicken culling, hog cholera prevention and the other projects of this type which everyone agrees are important as far as they go. Or he may continue, as he has been during the last three years, to be the focus of all the activities in his county which touch the lives of farmers in a vital way. He may continue his educational work in efficient production and along with it pass on to the farmers any economic information they need in planning their affairs. He may keep in close touch with 4-H clubs, county planning groups and discussion groups, along with the older farm organizations such as the Grange, the Farmers' Union, and the Farm Bureau. He may help to guide the cooperative marketing activities in his county—including the marketing agreement programs sponsored by the Triple A. He may work hand in hand with the county associations and committees that are carrying on the Triple A adjustment and conservation programs. He may be alarmed at finding their institutions mixed up with the hurly-burly of affairs and may see nothing but disaster ahead. But I believe there is another view which one may take. I believe we may look upon the present state of affairs as only a passing phase. If the new entities that have come into being in the last three years are serving the fundamental needs of agriculture and the nation, then they are certain, sooner or later, to become universally accepted. This is what happened with the Federal Reserve System in the field of banking and finance. This is what happened with the Federal Farm Loan System and the county agent of the field of agriculture. It is this view which I believe to be true. If the Triple A programs will eventually pass out of the realm of controversy and be accepted as part of the useful life of the nation?

If one subscribes to this latter view, then he may look forward to a new stability ahead. He may vision the Department of Agriculture, the land grant colleges, the Extension Service as a whole and the individual county agents occupying an expanded field. That field would include all of the institutions, and the group of institutions to which I have just referred would add more and more to their splendid record of service to agriculture.

Such a role involves, as I suggested at the beginning of this discussion, a profound realization of the farmer's interest in public policy as a whole. Each group gains by intelligent cooperation with all other groups. Purchasing power of city workers, broadly conceived international trade policies, world peace—all these seemingly remote subjects are vitally connected with the farmers' welfare. The farmer cannot thrive on chaos. And chaos always results—and did result in the years culminating in 1933—when the narrow interests of one or two groups are allowed to dominate national policy. Farmers have paid dearly in the past for having their group interest subordinated to the self-seeking of other groups. Intelligent farmers, and the agencies serving them, naturally wish to avoid making any such mistake. A strong national farm policy has once more given agriculture effective power in the shaping of American and international policies. That renewed power should be wisely used. And the Department of Agriculture and the land grant colleges must not fail in this new opportunity to serve the public interest.

EDITORS NOTE:

When reading the foregoing article, the reader should remember that the address was delivered at a meeting of land grant college and extension department officials. We are publishing it because it contains information which we believe that our members should have. No one questions the important place that the colleges and the extension departments should have in American Agriculture, least of all the Kansas Farmers Union, one of whose primary objectives is the proper education of both our farm youth and adults. Many people do however question the departure of the Extension departments from their proper sphere of activity, into that which should be

long to the farmers themselves. If any plan of agricultural improvement is to be permanently successful it must be based on the greatest amount possible of grower control and the least possible amount of control by agencies other than those set up and officered by the farmers themselves. The Federal Farm Board would have commanded far more respect and its policies would have received much greater popular support if the members of the Board had advised with the Commodity Advisory committees selected by the farmers themselves before deciding on any important proposition. The opponents of the AAA among the farmers objected more generally to too much Extension Department control than they did to the principles of the act itself. If the present Soil Conservation Domestic Allotment Act is to really accomplish what we all hope for it to accomplish, it must of a necessity be run and controlled by officials chosen by the cooperating farmers themselves. It is not a favor to us farmers to set up for us such agencies as the above without permitting us to control them and assume the responsibility for their successful operation. It is only through practice that we develop ability to manage. The land grant colleges and the extension departments have their proper place in farm economy. We farmers appreciate the value of their research and their advice on our farm problems. We need and want their help in setting up our cooperative enterprises. But if our enterprises and we farmers as a class are to be permanently successful we ourselves or officers of our own choice must be in full control.

SUCCESS OF SCANDINAVIAN COOPERATIVES EMBARRASSING TO THE DICTATORS

The chances of cooperation outlasting fascism as a workable economic philosophy in Europe are extremely good, Bishop Raymond J. Wade declared on his return to New York from Stockholm after eight years residence abroad directing the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Scandinavian and Central European countries.

He does not feel that democratically controlled cooperative enterprises, such as those shaping the economic life of Sweden and Denmark today, will be permanently eclipsed, or localized, by the more spectacular political forces which are monopolizing the European stage now.

"I suppose you want me to say that there is going to be a general European war," Bishop Wade said. "Well, I can't say that, because I don't think it is the truth."

Asked whether the Cooperative Movement is playing any part in the present tense international situation, he replied: "Not officially. But as private citizens the large body of people associated with the Movement are exerting a far greater influence for peace and stability than is generally realized. This is the case not only in the Scandinavian countries but in England."

"My opinion is that no government



will be able to ignore indefinitely the practical achievements that cooperative enterprises have piled up to their credit. Even in Italy and Germany, where I travelled last year, I felt that the fascist dictatorship had not succeeded in winning the sincere support of the majority of the people.

"At the same time the way in which the Scandinavian countries through cooperation have met the demands of their populations for higher standards of living, and peaceful conditions under which to enjoy them,

QUESTIONNAIRE

Do you favor a federal crop insurance program?

Answer

Do you favor paying the premium in kind, and keeping the wheat or other products paid as premiums in storage to be delivered to farmers when they have a partial or a total crop failure.

Answer

Do you believe that insuring farmers should bear the cost of the insurance program or should society bear a part or all of the cost.

Answer

Do you believe that the crop insurance program should be part of a general farm program or should it be independent of any other farm program.

Answer

Should the crop insurance program or any other program for the aid of agricultural be grower controlled or should it be controlled by some governmental bureau or department.

Answer

Please fill out this questionnaire or answer the questions more fully on a separate sheet of paper and mail it to the State office as soon as possible.

has set an example that puts an inescapable pressure on the other nations.

"I think this example is going to prove increasingly embarrassing to the rulers of the more militant European States."

Turning to a comparison between American and European cooperative undertakings, Bishop Wade remarked that he was continually impressed by the collaboration between private and cooperative business in Sweden.

"For example," he said, "when a cooperative grocery store is established in a new community, this store does not set out to cut prices. Also, cooperatively manufactured goods and privately manufactured goods are sold side by side in Swedish cooperative stores."

"Cooperatives will always fail as a business proposition unless they can produce the very best. But I am afraid that here in America," he continued, "the emphasis is too largely on the commercial side and that not enough attention is being paid to the development of the spirit of brotherhood which is the real foundation for any permanent cooperative organization."

"I am much pleased on this visit to the United States to see the progress that the credit unions and the farmers' cooperatives have made. But I think the shifting populations of our big cities present a serious problem to cooperative organization."

"I hope that the leaders of cooperative groups in metropolitan centers will not rush into new experiments too rapidly, that they will adhere closely to the policy of one vote for every shareholder in an enterprise,

and that they will see that an understanding of the social ideals of cooperation keeps abreast of its business development."

BUTTERED RICE

3-4 cup rice
3 cups water
1 cup milk
1-4 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons butter
1-2 teaspoon salt

Wash rice thoroughly. Cook until the rice is tender with water and salt. Add milk, butter. Bake in a moderate oven for 45 minutes.

More than 300 one variety cotton communities have been organized in 11 southern states.

Sweet clover, when plowed under for green manuring 15 months after seeding, increased the yield of potatoes in the Kaw Valley 60 bushels per acre.

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FOR RENT: 280-acre ranch; Wichita county, Kansas; 90 acres bottom land in cultivation; balance rough pasture; living water; fair set of im-

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Colony, Kansas WaKeeney, Kansas

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Organized, Operated and Maintained by KFU organizations

Look Out!

The five million dollar Atlanta fire started from an electric iron.

The forty million dollar Baltimore fire was due to a careless smoker.

The five million dollar Berkeley fire originated from burning brush.

The million dollar Nashville fire grew out of a small boy's carelessness.

The seven million dollar Paris, Texas, fire was caused by a locomotive spark.

The three million dollar "Burlington" fire in Chicago came from spontaneous combustion.

The great Chicago fire started from an overturned lamp.

The Collinwood Schoolhouse Fire in which 174 children and two teachers lost their lives started from a steam-pipe in contact with a wood floor.

The Peabody school fire in which 21 little children died was due to a pile of rubbish.

The Cleveland, South Carolina, school fire in 1923, in which 76 persons lost their lives, was due to an improperly protected lamp.

Every year in the United States we kill 15000 persons by fire, mostly women and children. Many more are seriously injured.

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Salina, Kansas

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Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing.

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