THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization — *Education* — *Co-operation*

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HAPPENINGS AT CO-OP INSTITUTE AT URBANA, ILL.

Many Fine Papers Presented by Agricultural Leaders—It Was a Great Session

This week we are again printing a few short extracts from some of the many fine papers presented by Agricultural leaders before the 1936 session of the institute of cooperation held during June at the Universityy of Illinois.

Urbana, Ill.—Is there a gap between the cooperative that sells and the cooperative that buys that cannot be bridged?

Quentin Reynolds, general manager of Eastern States Farmers Exchange, Springfield, Mass, one of the largest farm supply cooperatives in the country, says not—provided such groups are conducted soundly. When they are operated soundly, they work in the interest of society generally, he declared here Tuesday afternoon in an address before the American Institute of Cooperation.

The fact that producer-groups want to sell for the highest possible price, while consumer-groups want to buy at the best price obtainable, offers an opportunity for conflict, he concedes, which can be met by a knock-down and drag-out fight, or it can be met by negotiation. He counsels negotiation and urges that each type cooperative be strong in its own right. He explains:

"Soundly operated consumer-cooperatives will want the producers from whom they purchase supplies to be so well organized that in dealing with the organization the buying cooperative is assured that those with whom it competes for consumer-acceptance are paying as much for the similar supplies they buy. In a market supplied by poorly organized producers, the buying cooperative is forced to drive for the lowest possible price to be sure that its competitors do not own their supplies sufficiently cheaper to enable them to offset the economies developed in the cooperative."

Reynolds warned buying groups against diversifying too extensively in their purchases. Such a program does spread risks and overhead costs, but also hides inefficiencies which tend to increase the cost to members, he pointed out. He believes a farm supply-buying group does best when it confines its activities "on those few related things which members buy in quantity." There are fairly definite limits to the field of either type cooperative, he said, and neither should go beyond that limit in attempting to serve.

As producer and consumer groups come to find common ground, in their effort to lower the spread that now exists between both groups, an enlarged opportunity for the individual will result, he concluded.

Urbana, Ill.—Fourteen yardsticks for measuring the efficiency of farmers' cooperative purchasing associations were defined Wednesday afternoon before the American Institute of Cooperation by Joseph G. Knapp, principal agricultural economist with the cooperative division of the Farm Credit Administration.

Yardsticks of one kind or another are indispensable in all walks of life, Knapp stated. There are mental yardsticks and moral yardsticks. If we are measuring proficiency in various lines of endeavor, we must use yardsticks that involve judgment.

In determining whether or not a cooperative purchasing association has the earmarks of successful operation, he said, the yardsticks used must be those of membership support; a reasonable net income; expenses under control; a good liquid position; adequate working capital; sound buying and pricing policies; rapid merchandise turnover; a cash basis or a careful credit policy; modest liabilities; adequate ownership of fixed assets; financial control by members; suitable reserves; low inventory shrinkage; and properly diversified service.

The yardstick of growth and competitive stability, Knapp said, is found in the record of the year to year and month to month changes in volume of net sales, expressed in dollars but with due regard to price changes. The yardstick of net income, an important indicator of general efficiency, is the division of net income by net sales.

"A record of changes in total and detailed expenses per dollar of sales, obtained by dividing total expenses and each separate expense by sales, provides a yardstick that shows how carefully an association is being operated. By dividing current assets by current liabilities, a yardstick is provided which shows whether an association has sufficient margin of current assets to meet its current liabilities."

The yardstick of adequate working capital is obtained by dividing working capital by total assets, Knapp continued. That of buying capacity and pricing policy is indicated by dividing gross margin of sales.

"In order to determine comparative efficiency, it is necessary to work out the ratios used in developing the yardsticks for a group of similar associations. Then the operating condition of the average, or better than average, association can be used as a basis against which an association can measure itself."

Urbana, Ill.—"Federal control of milk marketing has been most successful where its operation has been more advisory than mandatory, and today is most successful where the licenses or orders are principally instruments of mediation or arbitration when conflicts arise," said Charles W. Holman, secretary of the American Institute of Cooperation in an address on dairy marketing developments and problems at the 12th annual session of the Institute at the University of Illinois.

"I feel that the better procedure now would be to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act so as to provide for a nation-wide system for mediation in milk markets when different local groups or when dealers and producers disagree," he continued.

In Holman's address, one of the features of the opening session of the Institute's 1936 meeting, he pointed out that dairying is by far the most important agricultural enterprise from the standpoint of income. Prices of dairy products were slow to go down, and during the entire period of low prices failed to go as low as the level of farm prices in any other commodity group.

One of the reasons for this fact, he stated, is that dairying is essentially a domestic industry, not dependent upon the foreign demand which collapsed for other products during the period. Furthermore, the domestic demand for dairy products tended to increase, and the organizational strength of dairy farmers increased particularly around fluid milk markets. This not only affected fluid-milk prices, but had a favorable and profound secondary effect upon pric-

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EFFECT OF COOPS ON DEMOCRACY IS THE OBJECT OF SURVEY

New York.—"The primary purpose of our commission is to determine the actual contribution of Consumers' Cooperatives to the maintenance and strengthening of democracy," declared Jacob Baker, Chairmen of the Inquiry on Cooperative Enterprise in Europe, just before sailing for a two month study of the Consumers' Cooperative Movement in Europe.

"With Europe torn between communist and fascist dictatorships it is important that we determine what factors have been responsible for the maintenance of democratic institutions in those countries which still retain the democratic form of government.

"We have been assigned by the President to make a detailed study and to report on the way the cooperatives work abroad; what co-ops do for the people—both members and non-members; the relation of the cooperatives to the financial structure, to unemployment, prices and the quality and quantity of consumption."

Mr. Baker, head of the Commission, was at the time of his appointment Assistant Administrator of the Works Progress Administration. The other members of the Commission are: Leland Olds, secretary of the New York State Power Authority and a member of Consumers Cooperative Services, a chain of cooperative cafeterias in New York City, Charles E. Stuart of the New York engineering firm of Saur, James and Cook, and Tage Palm, attache and interpreter. The Commission will spend two months studying cooperatives in Sweden, Norway, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, France and Great Britain.

E. R. Bowen, General Secretary of The Cooperative League of the U. S. A., said in commenting on the appointment of the Commission, "The Cooperative Movement in the United States welcomes the investigation of the movement abroad and feels that the report of the Commission will do a great deal to bring to the attention of the American people the possibility of extending democracy into economic fields as an answer to economic dictatorships which threaten to destroy consumer and producer alike."

MACHINERY SALES RISE WITH FARM RECOVERY

Higher income has enabled farmers to increase greatly the buying of farm machinery.

Trade reports indicate that the harp increase in 1935 farm machinery sales may be topped by a further increase of 30 to 40 per cent this year. This is one of many indications of a greatly increased demand on the part of the farmers for industrial products, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This would result in expenditures by farmers for machinery in excess of $400,000,000, or about equal to the annual average from 1924 through 1929 when farm income averaged about $10,000,000,000 a year.

In 1935 farmers spent about $336,000,000 for tractors, plows, cultivators, harvesters, and other farm implements. Their gross cash income from farm production for the year was nearly $7,000,000,000.

Farmers' purchases of machinery in 1935 are compared with $190,000,000 in 1934 when farm cash income was about $6,300,000,000 and with $106,000,0 at bottom of the agricultural depression in 1932, when farm cash income was about $4,400,600,000.

Sales of farm machinery shrank rapidly as farm income melted away from 1929 through 1932. Replacements were confined to bare necessities. As income increased in 1933 farmers increased their outlay for new equipment and in the past year they spent a higher percentage of their income for equipment than in 1924-29. This is believed to be due mainly to the accumulated need for replacements.

TO RECTIFY THE OBJECTIONABLE FOOD DISTRIBUTION

Council Recommends Standard Net-Price Basis of Quotations to All Distributors

Washington, D. C, July—Distinct gains toward the nation-wide elimination of objectionable trade policies in the distribution of food products were reported this week by the National Cooperative Council following pledges by chain store groups representing 22,000 retail outlets.

The Council includes 52 commodity groups comprising more than 4,000 separately incorporated farmers' associations with a membership of 1,500,000.

Involved in the market reforms announced today are the ruling out of brokerage payments to buyers, unearned advertising allowances, unreasonable quantity discounts, and the use of agricultural commodities as "loss leaders."

The voluntary action to this end, taken by the Food and Grocery Chain Stores of America, Inc., taboos merchandising practices long frowned upon by the agricultural groups. Adoption of similar standards is being urged upon other food trade associations.

The Council also recommended to its own affiliates the recognition of a standardized net-price basis of quotations to all distributors without discrimination.

Council officials were optimistic over the results of recent negotiations.

"Both the farm groups and the distributing groups have been working independently toward the development of the program of ethical trade practices," declared Robin Hood, secreary of the farm body. "We are hopeful that in the future we may coordinate these efforts so that agriculture may accomplish as much, or more, through this type of negotiation as it might through statutory compulsion."

A similiar viewpoint was expressed by C. C. Teague, president of the California Fruit Exchange and the California Walnut Growers Association.

"I regard the conference between the principals of the corporate chain stores and the committee of the National Cooperative Council as a landmark in the beginning of a better understading between the producers and distributors of agricultural crops," said Teague. "I believe that out of this conference will come a modification or elimination of practices which will greatly improve the merchandising and distribution of farm crops."

In its report today to affiliated members, the Council reiterated its conention that a policy of quoting net prices without deductions of brokerages or any unearned alowance to the buyer is most conducive to orderly marketing of agricultural products.

The chain store association, in addition to pledging itself to the scrapping of these unfavored trade policies, volunteered to cooperate with producers through their cooperatives or other agencies "in the effective marketing of excess seasonal production and surpluses."

WORLD WOOL SUPPLY LOWER IN 1936-37

Prospective world supplies of wool in 1936-37, including production and stocks, probably will be smaller than for several years, it was reported today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

World production outside of Russia and China is expected to be about the same as in 1935 when 3,278,000,000 pouunds—the smallest chip since 1929—was produced. The biggest clip on record was 3,440,000,000 pounds in 1932.

The bureau says there will be a slight decreases in wool production in Australia this year, not much change in the United States and Canada, and small increases in the Union of South Africa, Argentina, New Zealand, Europe, and countries of the near East.

The supply of domestic wool in the United States in 1936 will be much smaller than in 1935, it is stated, due to the small carryover into the current season. But mill consumption also will be less than in 1935. Provided consumption does not decline more, the bureau says that domestic wool prices will probably be fairly steady during the next few months. The new clip has been moving rapidly out of growers' hands.

A gradual slowing down was reported in the wool industry of the United Kingdom in May and early June, and "a rather general lull" recently has occurred in continental Europe wool textile mill activity. In Germany, Italy, France, and Belgium, four important wool consuming countries, there has been some reduction in manufacturing activity. The bureau says that the carryover of wool into the new season in Southern Hemisphere countries will show a material reduction as compared with a year ago.

WISCONSIN CO-OPS TOPS COMBINED SALES OF PRIVATE MERCHANTS

Iron River, Wisconsin.—The cooperative society here is not only the town's leading merchant, but last year its sales passed the combined volume of the private merchants in town. The Co-op's $119,000 business exceeded the sales of three private groceries, a clothing shop and hardware store. The Co-op handles "practically everything a human being needs during his life span."

GRAIN MARKETS MAKE SHARP GAINS PERIOD WHICH ENDED JULY 10

Grain markets made the sharpest gains in recent years during the week ended July 10, influenced principally by further deterioration in spring wheat, oats and barley, and threatened extensive damage to corn unless generous rains are received within the next few days, according to the Weekly Grain Market Review of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Wheat advanced 10-12 cents per bushel, with active trading futures and a broad milling demand for cash grain. Marketings of winter wheat were unusually heavy, but were readily taken by mills and shippers. Corn gained as much as 20 cents per bushel at some markets reflecting threatened widespread damage to the new crop from intensive heat and drought in the main belt. Farm stocks are about average, but growers have become firm holders because of uncertainty as to next season's supplies. Oats advanced 6-7 cents per bushel, influenced by the higher corn market and unfavorable new crop prospects. Barley was up 12 cents to 15 cents with drought damage spreading to the malting barley producing area of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Wheat: Lowering of crop prospects in North America and in important European countries was the dominant feature of the wheat situation during the second week in July. Prospects at the first of July were for a Northern Hemisphere crop 75,000,000 to 80,000,000 bushels below the 1935 harvest, but drought, particularly in the United States and Canada, has cut yields below the July figures. Prospects in the United States at the first of July indicated a spring wheat crop of only 126,314,000 bushels which, if realized, will be the smallest outturn since 1909 with the exception of 1931 and 1934. The condition of durum wheat in the four main producing states at the first of July was only 34.7 per cent of normal and indicated a production of only 9, 610,000 bushels, compared with an average out turn (1928-32) of about 54,000,000 bushels. The winter wheat crop was estimated July 1 at 512,085,000 bushels, giving a total United States production of 638,399,000 bushels which is about equal to average annual domestic requirements.

The Canadian spring wheat crop has suffered further damage since the first of July when the condition was reported at 82 per cent of the long time average. An outturn of about 275,000,000 bushels is now unofficially forecast compared with 277,339,000 bushels harvested in 1935. Further deterioration occurred in several European countries during June and indications now point to the smallest European crop outside of Russia since 1931. Present indications are for a harvest about 75,000,000 to 80,000,000 bushels under the 1935 outturn with increases in the Danubian countries not sufficient to offset decreases in France, Spain, Italy, and other important deficit countries. North African harvests are apparently turning out about the same as last season while the Indian crop has been officially estimated at about 12,000,000 bushels under the 1935 harvest.

The prospective smaller harvest in the Northern Hemisphere this season assumes added importance because of the rather sharp reduction in stocks of old wheat to be carried over into the new crop year. Incomplete figures suggest that stocks of old wheat this season are around 300,000,000 bushels smaller than a year ago. At the first of July supplies available for export and carryover in the Southern Hemisphere were about 55,000,000 oushels smaller than a year ago, while total stocks in the United States and Canada were approximately 100,000,000 bushels below those at the corresponding time last year. Trade and official estimates place European stocks around 150,000,000 bushels below the quantity carried over last season.

Corn: Corn markets were independently firm with price advances the greatest in recent years. Conditions at the first of July indicated a crop of 2,245,000,000 bushels or only about 45,000,000 bushels under last year's harvest. Since the first of July, however, crops have been considerably injured by drought and intense heat, but in the main belt the bulk of the crop will not reach the critical tasseling stage for ten days or more and it is believed that most fields could still show nearly complete recovery if rain is received in the next few days. Late corn has been materially improved recently by the rains over a large area from southern Texas through Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee. Marketing fell off materially with growers becoming firm holders because of uncertainty regarding new crop prospects. Farm stocks are still above average with a total of 392,000,000 reported on farms at the first of July, compared with only 208,000,000 bushels on hand a year ago.

Oats:—Oats markets gained sharply along with other feed grains, but were influenced also by poor prospects for the new crop. The July 1 condition of 60.6 per cent of normal indicated a crop of only 805,000,000 bushels compared with last year's harvest of 1,197,000,000 bushels. The farm stocks, however, are relatively large with about 248,000,000 bushels reported on farms at the first of July compared with only 71,000,000 bushels a year ago.

Barley:—Barley markets were also sharply higher with crop damage extending further into the malting barley producing areas of Minnesota and wisconsin. With extremely hot, dry

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FEDERAL LIVESTOCK FEED AGENCY TO AID IN DROUGHT AREAS

To Locate Surplus Supplies of Feed and Advise Farmers Where To Buy At Low Cost

The establishment of a Federal Livestock Feed Agency to serve as a clearing house for information that will facilitate the rapid and efficient transfer of feed and livestock in drought-affected areas was announced today by Jesse W. Tapp, chairman of the Department of Agriculture Drought Committee.

The Agency, to be operated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, will open its headquarters in Kansas City, Missouri, next Wednesday, with E. O. Pollock, of the Agricultural Extension Service in charge. Mr. Pollock also headed up a similar information service during the fall and winter of 1934-35.

The chief purposes of a central clearing house on feed and livestock information, Mr. Tapp said, are to locate surplus supplies of feed, to advise farmers and livestock feeders in drought areas where they should be able to purchase their feed at the lowest cost, and to facilitate the sale and transfer of cattle from regions where there is a shortage of feed supplies, water, and pasture. The Agency itself will not buy or sell feed or livestock, or make loans.

The information service will list, without cost, for farmers, shippers, dealers, jobbers, and feed manufacturers any grain, feed, hay or forage which they may have for sale and avaiable for shipment to drought areas. It will furnish the buyers of feed in drought areas information as to supplies of various kinds of feeds, the price, and the sources from which the supplies might be obtained at least cost.

A comparative service will be established for sellers and purchasers of livestock.

Other functions of the Agency, Mr. Tapp pointed out, will include the furnishing of information as to procedure to be followed in obtaining emergency freight rates on livestock leaving drought areas and in obtaining inspection of grain and hay, information on the method of shipping and the method of sale or purchasing of hay and other feed, and the dissemination of information reative to the supply, demand and price of feed and also of stocker and feeder cattle and other livestock. A Drought Market News Service will be issued to farmers, county agricultural agents, state officials, feed dealers, and all other persons interested to keep them informed currently as to available supplies, demand, market movement, and prices.

An Inspection Service, an extension of the regular service offered by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, will be provided by the Agency to determine the grade and class of hay and other roughage offered for shipment to the drought areas or received at stations in the drought territory.

"The Livestock Feed Agency will make every effort," Mr Pollock said, "to aid in the distribution of feed with the least possible disturbance to the feed industry. In normal times, the industry has demonstrated its ability to adequately perform this operation. As in 1934, the Agency will bring together the buyers and sellers of the more common feeds, as well as of livestock, and will assist persons unaccustomed to purchasing feed in locating supplies at the lowest cost.

"Through this service," he added, "the Agency in 1934 served to stabilize prices and to prevent the speculation which under abnormal conditions causes undue advances in prices."

OVER A MILLION DOLLARS IN LAND BANK FARM SALES; JUNE TOP MONTH; TWO FARMS A DAY

Sales of farms and ranches owned by the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, so far this year, total over a million dollars.

June sales were highest in number for any month of 1936; also, highest in price totals for the states of Kansas and New Mexico and second highest in price total for the District, amounting to $203,984.72, as against the January total of $214,331.12. "These comparisons," said President Hugh L. Harrell of the Federal Land Bank here, "I base on the monthly reports of our farm sales, made by George H. Hunker, in charge of that work.

"Our sales of land bank owned farms for the first half of 1936," Mr. Harrell continued, "number 315, of which total, 58 farms were sold in June. The June sales by states were as follows: Kansas, 19 (one-third of the Kansas farms we have sold this year); Oklahoma, 15; Colorado, 21 and New Mexico, 3.

"Of the 315 sales made so far, 57 are in Kansas, 110 in Oklahoma, 129 in Colorado and 19 in New Mexico. The total area of these farms is 98,934 acres. The selling prices of all total $1,039,502.38, which means that the average per-acre price received is $10.51. The June sales average was $11.84 per acre. Only in February did we exceed that—with an average of $12.77. Without question we have sold many good values. The buyer of real estate still is in position to require good values, but with us there is a special reason why the values must be good.

"It is the policy of the land bank in selling these farms, to sell them to practical people—preferably to experienced farmers familiar with conditions where the farms are located. Many farms are sold on contracts providing down payments and installment payments which, complied with over the specified period, puts the buyer in position to finance the completion of his purchase with a long time, low interest, amortized, land bank loan. In these sales, as in the making of our loans, a prime consideration is that the buyer be able to meet the payments from the farm's production. To do this, the selling price must be right, the buyer must have ability and be able to equip himself for efficient farming.

"Through our sales activities (which are secondary) as well as through our loan activities, which are primary) this land bank finds that promoting farm ownership in place of tenantry is a sound, consistent objective in a district like this, over most of which the farming people are of the better class.

"Only very general conclusions as to values offered, can be drawn from our published figures," President Harrell warned. "The properties we have sold may vary from barren range to the highly improved or irrigated lands of intensive farming districts. Separate sales have shown a price range from as low as $2.50 an acre up to $85 an acre. The steady rate at which our farms are moving is indicative of the care we advise on the part of buyers. In January we sold 50 farms; in February, 45; March, 56; April, 55; May, 51 and in June, 58—a little better than two farms for every week day."

THE PHILOSOPHY OF COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

By Fred C. Brinker
Marion, Indiana
(The Farm News)

By way of explanation perhaps it should be said that the writer has been intensely interested in the cooperative movement for some time; he has been quite interested in the series of articles recently published in the Farm News. About a year ago he began questioning the philosophy and wondering if those interested in the cooperative movement had any philosophy other than that of doing as well by themselves as they could—"penny saved is a penny earned." A very careful study of much that is written about cooperation and the cooperative movement was therefore pursued and the conclusions noted. A reference was found concerning a similar study carried out by a Scandinavian student but his book was found to be out of print, so benefits of comparison were denied. The findings of the study have been set down in thirteen statements, which seem to the writer to be the creed or belief of leaders in cooperation. These findings were first presented, discussed and defended in a meeting of the Philosophy Seminar, Ball State Teachers' College, February 1, 1936.

From the celebrated Rochdale principles and from the stories of success and failure down through the years since their application first redeemed people from poverty, degradation, and ignorance it seems ogical o draw the following assumptions of philosophy on the part of the leaders and participants in the cooperative movement:

1. There is no privileged class; everyone is entitled to labor, to own property—at least to the extent of sharing ownership in cooperatives, to live fully and happily, and to develop his own personality.

2. The goods of the world belong to many—not few.

3. Profit taking is unethical. Men should control money—not money control men.

4. The service motive should be substituted for the profit-motive.

5. Mutual aid is more desirable than rivalry and antagonism.

6. Self direction is more desirable than government (direction) by political groups.

7. Those who perform services—workers rather than bondholders, stockholders, political parasites, money-lenders—should have expanded purchasing power—through better and cheaper goods and savings refunds.

8. Purchasers are entitled to know the true worth of the products and services offered.

9. The wages of money should be at a fixed rate and that not unusually remunerative.

10. Savings (profits in the usual business sense) belong to those who make it possible for savings to accrue and in proportion to their aid (patronage).

11. Extending credit to a few is unfair to many.

12. Education is a better method of attaining fellowship and sound business than coercion and blatant advertising; wholesome recreation is a part of education.

13. Evolution is a more effective process in bringing about social change than revolution.

Glycerine in Treatment of Anemia

A preparation for the treatment of anemia recently patented in Washington has aroused interest in medical circles. It involves the use of a neutralized solution of iron and glycerine, with other ingredients in smaller proportions.

The patent claims that the new iron-and-glycerine treatment avoids the digestive disturbances often caused by the iron salts generally used in other methods of treating anemia. Approximately 75 per cent of glycerine is called for in the solution, according to tests, to obtain the best results.

BURDEN MORTGAGE DEBTS RETARDS PROGRESS SOLVENCY

Cooperative Marketing Would Save Agriculture If Debt Burdens Were Lifted Through Refinancing

National Union Farmer

Despite the failure of the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing Bill to become the law of the land at the last session of Congress, the Farmers' Union has won the greatest victory in many years as the result of the heroic fight which was made to bring be fore the nation full information in regard to the agricultural debt situation in this country. Through all of the smoke screens of propaganda, distortion of truth and political skullduggery, the real picture of what is wrong with conditions on millions of American farms has been emblazoned in letters of fire across the full horizon of the nation. It is clear to every right-thinking citizen and voter that the only real hope of placing argiculture on the road to permanent prosperity lies in measures to lift the backbreaking and soulcrushing burdens of mortgage debt with its added burdens of high interest and threatened foreclosure. Even though the vote bureaucratic hirelings and agents of was lost through the machinations of the money changers, the principles embodied in the Frazier-Lemke bill for which the Farmers Union fought to the last ditch were vindicated and voted for in the hearts of the great masses of the American people. The truth has been brought home to this nation—that no plan or program will lift the country out of depression unless and until the debt-slaves on millions of American farms are granted freedom through a new emancipation proclamation.

Cooperation Plus Debt-Relief Farmers' Real Hope

From the day of its birth, the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America has been dedicated to the principles of orderly cooperative marketing of farm products by organized farmers under the Rochdale system of self-controlled and self-financed enterprises which serve the producers of all farm commodities on equal terms. This has always been, and continues to be, the fundamental purpose of the organization. From the very formation of the Farmers' Union at the dawn of the Twentieth Century, and up until the opening of the great world war, the various state organizations with the help and guidance of the National Farmers' Union made steady and ever-increasing progress along the twin roads of the cooperative education and cooperative marketing. In the high pitch of war fever, supplemented by the formation of state and national farm groups under the tutelage of the federal government, much of the progress which Farmers' Union had made was subjected to discount in the minds of the farm population. In the hectic days of wholesale deflation which followed the great world war, the American farmers found themselves saddled with billions of dollars of debt burdens at high rates of interest which could not be discharged or even serviced as to interest and principal, because of the disastrous smashing of the price levels which provided income from our farms.

Sixteen Year Fight For Justice On Debts.

The great cooperative agencies and enterprises of the Farmers Union which were set up and maintained under the control of the various states, kept on in their customary channels of education and cooperative marketing. Progress continued to be made in the setting up of great cooperative sales agencies on the livestock markets, in the grain and dairy centers, in the cotton belt and practically every field of agricultural activity. The National Farmers Union took up the burdens of battling for the rights of farmers as a whole, in every state and in every section of this great nation to be given some degree of relief from the crushing weight of these huge debt burdens which were piled upon the backs of farmers during the war period under the whips of the federal government's appeal to expand and increase the farm production of this country. The slogans "Food Will Win the War"; "Serve Your Country at the Plow," and a thousand others plus the high pressure tactics of governmental bureaus and agencies served to force farmers to the utmost limits in increasing their productive capacities even though it meant going into debt to do so. At the very moment of reaching the ma imum debt and interest load, the Federal Reserve Ranks acting under government orders, deflated farm prices, smashed farm income to unprecedented low levels and tied the present mill-stones of mortgage debt to the necks of millions of our American farmers. To rectify this crime, and to undo this almost irreparable damage to the agricultural population of America, the Farmers Union has been fighting without a moment's rest through the past sixteen years.

Victory Within Our Grasp

The fight is far from over, but the stage is set for victory and it remains now only for the membership of the Farmers Union and the nation wide forces of justice and liberalism to keep this issue in the forefront during the coming presidential battle.

The truth is out in the open. It is recognized by every senator and by

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

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

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

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

C. B. Thowe.....President
T. C. Belden.....Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1936

EDITORIAL

In traveling over the country last week I was surprised to see how many farmers are burning the stubble before they plow their fields. Of course I know that it is hard to plow under the tall, tangled stubble found in some fields, and perhaps some of our large farmers will feel that it is presumptive for me, a small western Kansas farmer, to try to advise them. However that may be I feel that it is a mistake to burn the stubble. One may save some time that way or perhaps burn a few hoppers. But very few hoppers are in the dry stubble fields in the hot part of the day, and in the late evening or in the morning when the hoppers are in the stubble it is usually too damp for the stubble to burn. This spring I was surprised to see soil drifting in many of the fields as far east as Topeka. I feel sure that unless we farmers replace the humus in the soil that we robbed it of by our careless farming methods, the dust bowl will be extended as far east as the careless practice extends.

I see by the reports that the powers at Washington are finally beginning to appreciate the possibilities of the Rural Resettlement and Rehabilitation program. Personally in most cases I am opposed to moving farmers who are used to one kind of farming and settling them somewhere else where they have to learn newly how to farm in unfamiliar surroundings, with a heavy debt hanging over them. If farmers are resettled care should be taken to put them on farms which the resettled farmer can operate without unlearning all that he had learned about farming in a life time. I feel that the most valuable part of the work of the R. R. A. is to rehabilitate farmers on their own farms. This work also requires good judgment. I feel sure that most of the red tape connected with the rehabilitation loans could well be dispensed with. If that were done farmers would get help promptly and the overhead cost per loan could be materially cut, thus permitting a very low rate of interest and humane treatment of the debtor in case of crop failure. If one complains of the red tape to any of the department heads in Washington, he is met with the statement that it is necessary to have all the stuff required in order to be ready for a possible congressional investigation. If it is necessary to operate our government inefficiently and expensively in order to have every thing in shape for a possible investigating committee, it might be best to ccrb this investigating mania which promises to wrap all governmental services in technicalities to such an extent that prompt, efficient and economical action is becoming impossible. Our farmers are hard up now. They do not want charity, they only ask for a chance to work and to borrow enough to tide them over until they again can become self supporting citizens. This they can and should be given by the WPA and the RRA. I feel sure that our old coworkers Cal. Ward and Floyd Lynn are anxious to help our farmers get this help if only Harry Hopkins or whoever the red tape spinners may be will loosen up the requirements so as to square with common business practice and release a fair share of the relief money voted by the last congress, to the RRA for use immediately.

I wish to call our reader's attention to a statement from the office of Mr. Logan, of the Kansas Gas inspection department. In this statement Mr. Logan speaks of the continued increase year by year, since 1933, in the collection of gas tax money. He states that the collection of gasoline taxes increased by over three quarters of a million dollars almost each year during his administration. Contrast this with the statements of the folks who would like to take the tractor gas tax exemption away for farmers and you will be led to believe some one is either mistaken in his statements or that the enemies of Farm Gas exemption are deliberately lying. If we should read all the literature sent out by the Petroleum Institute, which is the creature of the big Oil Companies, we would be led to believe that farmers are nearly all racketteers and crooks, that they beat the state out of millions in taxes and that the only way to cure this is to deprive the farmers of the exemption. In the same releases one will find reports on cases of gas tax evasion, most of which are in states which do not have the farm exemption law. Further than that in most of the flagrant cases reported, the evader was not even a farmer. Perhaps those darned Kansas farmers taught them that trick and should be sued and punished for corrupting the morals of the poor innocent oil men. Any how we Kansas farmers will have to be wide awake and get well organized if we expect to get a square deal from the next legislature. The Utilities and the other big industries that live and fatten off the common folks are even now getting ready to have their men on both kets after the primary. It might pay us to check up on the candidates and find out if we will have any real choice when election time comes.

TRAVELOGUE

Wednesday afternoon, July 8th, Rex Lear, our genial state manager of the Farmers Union Life Insurance Co. of Des Moines, Iowa, invited me to ride with him to Clay Center, Kansas to attend the first of a series of Kansas Farmers Union meetings to be addressed by National Farmers Union President E. H. Everson. We rode through parts of Saline, Ottawa and Clay counties. All along the way we saw threshing rigs in the field threshing bundles and combines finishing up on the standing grain. We saw lots of corn that still looked fair in spite of the dry, hot weather; but the grasshoppers are doing much damage and threaten to finish what corn and feed the drought might spare.

We arrived in Clay Center about five o'clock in the afternoon. Rex stopped at the Farmers Union Oil station to fill up with gas and oil and we visited a while with Manager Ahlsted and his helpers. The Clay Center Farmers Union is justly proud of their business. When we registered at the hotel we enquired for Brother Everson and found out that he was enjoying the far famed hospitality of County President M. L. Beckman and his good wife. Mrs. Beckmann was also feeding about 20 threshers so you all can imagine how busy she was.

After a fine concert by the Clay Center band, Pres. Beckman introduced National President Everson. President Everson talked over an hour and held the full attention of the audience to the very last. As I am expecting a full report of the meetings from the local correspondent I will not try to repeat the good things President Everson said. There were many town people in the audience and I hope that they took what the president of the National Farmers Union said to heart, and will in their leisure time ponder upon it. At the close of Pres. Everson's speech Bro. Beckman asked Brother Lear to stand up to be seen, then he asked me to say a few words to the assembled farmers. Then we all visited for some time as it was more pleasant to be out in the park than in the hotel. We estimate that in spite of the busy season there were over two hundred people at the Clay Center meeting.

Thursday afternoon we drove to Westmoreland in Pottawatomie county. On the way we stopped to interview some folks and to convince them that they really ought to have some Life Insurance and that none is just as good, as a policy in our Farmers Union company. We also visited a while with Brother R. D. Samuelson, manager of the Farmers Union business association in Olesburg. We spent sometime with brother Samuelson discussing Farmers Union matters, business, crops and the white ants or termites and then we bade him and his helper good bye and drove on to Westmoreland.

The Westmoreland meeting was held in the courthouse, and was it hot? County President Pierson Introduced President Everson. At this meeting President Everson took his text from a book, entitled, Who Got the Money. He read some from the book which was written by some economist whose name I have now forgotten, but who was different from most Economists in that he dared to bring out some new unorthodox facts. President Everson talked here for about an hour and a half to a small but very much interested audience. After his talk Bro. Pierson introduced me to say a few words and then he introduced Dr. Marks, who is a Townsend candidate for nomination on the Republican ticket for congress from the fourth district. Then he introduced Brother Clyde Coffman who is also a candidate for the Republican nomination for congress from the same district. After that he introduced candidates for the state senate and the state legislature. When all the speeches were over it was about midnight, time for all good farm folks to be in bed, if we expect to get up in time so as to feed the hungry of this nation, humans, animals the fowl of the air, insects and International bankers and all the other wly things, so we all started for home.

I would have liked to attend all the other meetings with President Everson but the press of other matters made that impossible. I requested Brother Beckman to accompany him as the representative of the Kansas State Farmers Union, which he agreed to do. I expect in the next issue of the Union Farmer to publish a report on all Pres. Everson's meetings and I request that the local correspondents sent them in promptly. On behalf of members of the Kansas Farmers Union I wish to thank President Everson for the help he has given us by his visit and his talks and hope that he enjoyed his visit here among our Kansas Farmers Union folks as much as we enjoyed having him with us and listening to his sound, helpful advice.

Everett Mitchell, veteran master of ceremonies on the Farm and Home Hour, plans a September vacation in Virginia this year. He will be well guided on his tour of Virginia's historic places. Recently he mentioned his vacation plans during the Farm and Home Hour and since then he's been deluged with Chamber of Commerce invitations, plus letters from many listeners in the state.

KANSANS SMOKE 4,340 MILES OF CIGARETS IN A MONTH

Tax Revenue Over $100,000 for June, 1936

Kansans smoked 4,340 miles of cigarets last month, according to A. W. Logan, State Director of the Department of Inspections and Registration. At any rate, they paid $100,016.00 in cigaret taxes on 100,000,000 cigarets. The average cigaret is 2¾ inches long—do your own figuring if you don't believe Bert Logan's statisticians.

This is the first time one month's collections ran over the one hundred thousand mark. It might be interesting to note that in June 1933, which was before Logan took over collections, the cigaret tax receipts were only $29,020.50. The first six months of 1933 the collections were $153,788. The first six months of this year the cigaret tax collections were $472,519—three times as large.

Due to Enforcement

The difference is due to enforcement. The increase of 300 per cent is due to the fact the department has been chasing chiselers, and jailing persistent violators of the statute calling for the tax of 2 cents a package.

Cigaret tax collections for the fiscal year just closed totaled $914,847.48. One-fourth of this money is returned to the county treasurer of the county in which the stamps were used. The balance goes into the State's general revenue fund. The collections doubled in 1934, when the one department took over the sale of cigaret stamps as well as enforcement of the cigaret tax law. Collections in the two and one-half years since January 1, 1934, when the change was made, have been $918,597.36 larger than in the preceding two and one-half, Logan reports.

Gas Tax Revenue Up

Kansans are also burning more gasoline, and paying the state tax of three cents a gallon, than they burned a few years ago.

Logan last night reported gasoline tax collections for the fiscal year just ended totaled $9,018,938.06, a gain of $426,895.36 over 1935. For the fiscal year 1933 the total was only $7,362,780.95.

For 1934 fiscal year the gain was $878,766.72, the collections being $8,241,447.67. The following year the total was $8,592,040.70 or another gain of $750,595.03. Total gasoline tax collections in the past three years have been $25,852,428.42, all of which has gone for highway construction and maintenance. Under the Kansas constitution motor vehicle fuel taxes can be used only for highway purposes. The same provision prohibits the levying of any general property tax for state highway purposes.

Much to School Fund

In addition, Logan's department has turned over to the state school fund some $15,000 in fines collected from violators of the gasoline tax law.

Oil Inspection fee collections in the past three years have totaled $262,456.12, as compared to $235,459.31, the preceding three years. Hotel inspection fees for the fiscal year have not yet been totaed.

(Editor's Note: Please notice the increase in gas tax revenue during years the present exemption method for tractor gas was in effect. This does not agree with the claims; that our farmers are crooks and racketeers, beatng the state out of millions in gas taxes, as is claimed by those who would take the exemption away from us farmers. Farmers should keep this for future reference.

DROUGHT COMMITTEE NAMED BY PRESIDENT

The Department of Agriculture today made public the names of the members of an Inter-Departmental Drought Committee which has been appointed by the President to accelerate and coordinate the drought relief activities of the various governmental agencies.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace will be chairman of the Inter-Departmental Committee. Other members are Daniel W. Bell, acting director of the Budget, representing the Treasury Department; Rexford G. Tugwell, administrator, Resettlement Administration, and Aubrey Williams, assistant administrator, Works Progress Administration.

Establishment of the Inter-Departmental Committee was decided upon because the drought's continuation made it desirable to mobilize resources to take care of the distress that already has occurred and the emergencies which will arise if there is no break in the dry siege.

The President has asked members of the committee and officials of other Federal agencies concerned to see that everything possible is done to meet the situation which has grown out of the drought.

The Inter-Departmental Committee will have immediate supervision of the activities of a Department of Agriculture Committee headed by Jesse W .Tapp, and of other relief efforts. The Department Committee, in addition to other activities, has undertaken a livestock feed survey in the Northwest, the Middlewest, the Southeast and other dry areas.

The Inter-Departmental Committee is expected to make a preliminary report to the President, on Wednesday, July 1, relative to the extent and seriousness of the drought and to measures for alleviating the drought damage in affected areas.

MOST IMPORTANT 20 YEARS IN AMERICA'S HISTORY OF AGRICULTURAL FINANCING

"More than a million farmers in the United States have special reason to note the date, July 17," said President Hugh L. Harrell of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita today. "It is the 20th anniversary of the actual beginning of effective cooperative financing for farmers.

On July 17, 1916," Mr. Harrell continued, "President Wilson signed the Federal Farm Loan Act, establishing thhe 12 Federal land banks, which, sinct that time have made safe, amortized, long-time, low interest farm mortgage loans to the amount of nearly three billion dollars.

"This service, it is estimated, has been saving its users, since the peak in land bank lending has reached about $55,000,000 a year, in interest charges alone. Of course the inauguration o fthis better plan for farm financing, resulted in lower ratse and more favorable terms from all other important farm loan agencies, even while conditions were fairly good or nearly 'normal.' When distress conditions arrived, the presence, in the field, of the Federal land banks, became a life saver to the thousands whose mortgages were maturing and could not be refinanced excepting with the aid of the Federal land banks.

In still another way the land banks have given a very important service. After they had operated successfully for nearly 16 years, the almost complete breakdown of private credit facilities, in 1931-32, forced consideration of plans to extend cooperative financing to cover all of agriculture's credit needs. Thus it was, when finally in May 1933, the Farm Credit Act became a law, the Federal land bank set-up stood ready for use as a nucleus of the new complete provision for cooperative lending. The 12 Federal land bank districts and offices, and boards of irectors and the 12 coinciding intermediate credit banks, thus, at once became the basis of operations and service for the new Farm Credit Administration. And in these districts were built 12 production cerdit corporations with 500 production credit associations and the 12 banks for cooperatives, which even in the short time since have made close to a half million low interest rate loans, amounting to over 700,000,000, and adapted to the various other sound financing needs of agriculture.

"July 17 marks the close of two decades of America's most important history in farm financing. We will not soon forget them."

TWO LOCAL COOPERATIVES CHOOSE FORMER BANKERS TO FILL RESPONSIBLE POSITIONS

The members of Kansas production credit associations evidently favor "native sons" and experienced bankers to guide them safely through their production credit loan problems, judging by the two most recently elected secretary-treasurers.

John P. Kilkeeny, who began his duties as secretary-treasurer of the Manhattan Production Credit Association May 15, has been connected with Kansas banking all his life and is well known in banking circles. He was for many years in the banking business at Horton, Kans. Then, following the war, he served for 15 years as cashier of the Bank at Hanover. He was drafted to take the place of examiner for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation at Topeka when it began to function in October, 1933. He resigned this position at a sacrifice in salary, to accept the position with the Manhattan PCA.

W. L. Weber, who became Secretary-Treasurer of the Council Grove Production Credit Association, June 15, also has had wide banking experience. He was with the Kansas State Banking Department at Topeka for several years, and was then appointed receiver of national banks at Garnett, La Harpe and Colony, Kans. He resigned from this position to go to Council Grove.

Each of these officers has moved his family into his headquarters' town, and is devoting his time, and making use of his past experience, in administering sound production credit service to the farmers of his PCA territory.

FROM APPLICATION TO CASH ON BANK FOR "CO-OP" LOAN WITHIN ONE BUSINESS DAY

Please Page the Legendary "Government Red Tape"

On an application received the morning of July 3, for a supplemental loan of $100,000, the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives made the commitment and delivered the money before the close of business that day.

The situation was a little unusual, but illustrates, nevertheless, that the units of the Farm Credit Administration are set up to serve—in the districts where service is needed—and are manned by men who understand these needs.

Wheat from scores of cooperating member-elevators was pouring into the big 1,250,000-bushel terminal elevator and storage plant of the Union Equity Cooperative Exchange at Enid, faster than it could be unloaded, sold or stored. Fair, hot weather had been speeding the harvest. Drouth in the North was inducing many of the thousands of cooperating growers to order their wheat held for higher prices. The Union Equity Cooperative Exchange, regular member-customers of the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives, had obtained a mont before, the bank's commitment for enough money to meet all estimated operations for the year. Of the total commitment, $60,000 (the amount used all last year in that feature of its business) had been allowed for merchandising operations.

But this year's wheat marketing situation was nearly the reverse of last year. In 30 days the full $60,000 was called into action and $100,000 more required. Resolutions by the borrower's Board of Directors and the regular reports and appraisals in connection with the ample line of credit which had been established, furnished all the legal basis required for the quick service which the cooperative bank gave. The bank's executive committee passed on the application; the necessary papers were drawn and handed—with the money—to Treasurer Harry C. Stephens; he called the bank's car and in FOUR hours the cooperative had signed the new note, receipted for the money and deposited it in the bank at Enid, ready for the flood of wheat accumulating "over the Fourth."

Never wear flowers conspicuously; they should blend into your costume, whether it is an evening formal or everyday streetwear, so that your whole outfit makes a single impression, which your own personality dominates.

"THE TELEPHONE PAYS ITS OWN WAY ON OUR FARM"

"WE USUALLY call several places to find out about prices and then sell at the highest quotation. On one sale of 3000 bushels of wheat, we made $90 extra that way."

A farmer near Central City, Nebraska, cites this instance as an example of how the telephone makes itself useful on his farm. He could tell of many other ways, as could the thousands of farmers who have a telephone. Of important telephone conversations with county agent or co-operative association, with neighbors during the busy season, or with the implement dealer when there's a breakdown. Of daily telephone contacts with friends. Of hurried calls in time of illness or accident.

No matter what the occasion, whether urgent or friendly chat to pass the time, the telephone is always ready to be of service.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Neighborhood Notes

CENTER HILL MEETING

Waterville, Kan., July 8, 1936.
Secretary of Farmers Union
Dear Madam:

The Center Hill local 1147 held their meeting at the school house Tuesday evening, July 7. A fair crowd was in attendance for the busy time.

The following program was given:
Piano solo—Miss Merle Isaacson.
Recitation—Lenos Lundberg
Vocal solo—"Silver Haired Daddy of Mine" by Amo Sampelson.

The following families are to furnish the program for next meeting. Lou Sand, Harry Toburen and Gid Eversmeyer.

The meeting was called to order by the president. Minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary.

The following resolution offered by the resolution committee was adopted

We sincerely ask Mr. Vesecky that in preparing the program for our state Farmers Union convention this fall that he please evade placing any state or federally appointed office holders on the program, as invariably, always, their talks conflict with the aims of the Farmers Union constitution and by-laws.

Let's advance our own program and not that of some one else at this important occasion.

Remember, "In nine years nearly one fourth of our farmers became either tenant's or city laborers."

Mrs. Dobson then gave a talk and started a discussion on third party candidates.

The following resolution was adopted.

We the Center Hill Farmers Union Local 1147 (Randolph, Riley Co) endorse the presidential candidacy of William Lemke for the third party (Above resolution adopted by a vote of 29 to 0 at our regular July monthly meeting.)

The meeting was then adjourned. After everybody filled up on ice cream at a nickel a dish, they departed for their homes.

Verneal Anderson, Reporter.

MY HOLLY HOCKS

June time is hollyhock time.
I have rows of them along the
Garden fence, nodding in the breeze.

Hollyhocks, how nice they look, so tall
And straight, and under each leaf.
A flower, red and pink.

Hollyhocks, nodding in the sun to
every
Passer-by, yellow and white
And purple, too.
My little neighbor gave me a handful
Of seed.
But little did she know she gave me
A handful of God's love.

Hollyhocks, nodding in the sun to every
Passer-by,
And they nod to me, as I pick vegetables
For dinner.

Mary E. Winters.

PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION TO FEATURE "COOPERATIVE DAYS"

Consumer and Producer Co-Ops On Display At San Diego, July 25-27

Los Angeles.—The California Pacific International Exposition will assume the proportions of a cooperative festival July 25 to 27 when thousands of members of consumers and producers cooperatives from 11 western states storm San Diego to see the largest cooperative display ever assembled on the Pacific Coast.

"Cooperative Days" will find an entire pavillion featuring a model cooperative store, displays from the Cooperative Wholesale Association of Southern California, and units of production machinery from several producers cooperatives including a cooperative cannery, bakery, sewing units and furniture factory. Cooperatively produced and canned string beans, peaches, apricots, berries, carrots, peas and dozens of other fruits and vegetables will be displayed for the public to see and taste. A specially arranged theater will run continuous showings of motion pictures of consumer and producer cooperatives in California and consumers' cooperatives in the United States and Europe.

A special transportation committee is working on steamer, bus and rail connections to accommodate members of cooperatives who are expected to attend in addition to the regular week-end throngs which have been crowding the exposition grounds.

CATTLE POPULATION REDUCED BY DROUGHT

This summer's drought will reduce further cattle population from the all-time peak of 1933.

Heavy marketings of cattle this year are reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Continuation of the drought would greatly accelerate this movement.

How much the livestock population may be reduced this year the specialists of the bureau cannot say; but they point to the 1934 drought record when the number of all cattle and calves on farms was reduced about 6,000,000 head.

On January 1, 1934, there were 74,000,000 cattle and calves on farms. This was an all-time peak, and represented the culmination of an expansion movement which had begun in 1928, when the total was about 57,000,000 head.

On January 1, 1936, there were 68,000,000 cattle and calves on farms. Officials of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics considered this number "relatively large," despite the heavy liquidation in 1934 caused by the drought, and continued large marketings since that year.

Despite the decrease in 1934 and 1935, the number of cattle was 11,000,000 more than the total estimated for January , 1928.

Of the 68,000,000 cattle and calves on January 1 this year, nearly 32,000,000 were in the North Central States, about 11,000,000 in the Western States, about 9,000,000 in the South Central States, excluding Texas, about 7,000,000 in Texas, 5,000,000 in the South Atlantic States, and 5,000,000 in the North Atlantic States.

The number of cattle increased last year in the North Central States, but this was offset by decreases in other regions.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21 Juvenile's from 16 to 6

THIS WEEK'S LETTER

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:

Here this is the third week in July and I am only now publishing the July birthdays listed. We have members with birthdays on the 3rd and on the 5th, but not a "Fourth of July" birthday is listed in the members we have a record of. As I've said before, we have on our roll so many members but only a few have sent in the date of their birthday, so it doesn't show up very well. Perhaps you will remember and write a letter enclosing the date of your birthday.

This week we are publishing the poem of the Builder of the Bridge, which was sent out by the Nebraska Youth Movement. It is such a very fine poem, and applies so well in our Farmers Union movement, it would be fine if every Junior learned and remembered it. Your fathers and brothers and mothers and sisters are going along working cooperatively, that the path may be made easier for you when you are a little older, and start out for yourself in this world. This old man surely had vision into the future and wanted to bridge over some of the pitfalls of life.

The South Dakota Union prepared the July national lesson this week we are taking from the material the outline for the Four-Minute sueech, and a playlet that reads so interesting. I know it will be clever when presented at your meetings.

I believe the month of July has been designated as paying special attention to our pets, so we are having printed an article on wild animals as Pets. This was released by the society on kindness to dumb animals. I have several other articles we will publish later on.

I hope you are all remembering the Essay contest and the $5.00 prize offered by Mr. Jacob H. Taylor for the best essay submitted on "Peace and Patriotism." This esssay must be in the state office by October first, which seems several months away, but time goes so fast, and I'm expecting a hundred or more essays to be submitted. This is right in line with the national program, and the best essays submitted in this contest will be taken to the state convention, and read to the convention. Then they will be sent on to the National convention to be considered with others from the different states.

At least once each month, until the contest closes, we will print the rules, so every Junior will have the opportunity to enter the contest and win the prize. My suggestion would be that you gather your material, and as you have ideas and thoughts for the essay, write them down on a piece of paper. Put all these papers in a box or envelope, and then when you really get down to the business of writing your essay, you will have it well started.

Sincerely,
Aunt Patience.

FOUR MINUTE SPEECH OUTLINE

HOME OWNERSHIP

"Save the home and save the nation."

I. We are confronted with a grave problem in America today—the problem of home ownership.
  1. Do renters or home owners take more civic pride in their community?
  2. Which group maintains best schools, churches, civic centers?
  3. Which group "builds for the future?"

B. Peace and Patriotism.
  1. People sescure in their homes do not want the chaos of war.
  2. Does homelessness breed discontent, disregard for government, moral instability?

C. Family Life and Home Ownership.
  1. Inspiration of building for present and future.
  2. Uniting influence of common ownership.

D. Soil Conservation.
  1. Homeowners maintain soil fertility, renters are prone to be soil robbers, for they are not looking toward the future.

II. Home ownership as a goal. How can this be accomplished?

A. Building cooperatives.
  1. Producer thus receives a more equitable portion of wealth he produces.
  2. Consumer receives just value.

B. Graduated land tax.

Obtain material from: Tom Cheek, president of Oklahoma Farmers Union, Oklahoma City; and for Farm Mortgage Foreclosures material write: State College, Brookings, South Dakota.

—Irving Heggestad, Center, S. D.
—Paul Erickson, Clearfield, S. D.

A good principle to follow in selecting a corsage or shoulder bouquet is that the large flowers look best on the tall woman. This principle can oftentimes go unheeded if you will reduce the number of large flowers to make a small arrangement.

TOWN AND COUNTRY

8768. A Cool Slenderizing Model.

Designed in Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38 requires 5 1-4 yards of 39 inch fabric plus 1-4 yards of 39 inch fabric plus 1-8 yard contrasting. Price 15c.

8758. Child's Dress with Panties.

Designed in sizes: 2, 4, 6, and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2 1-2 yards of 35 inch material, plus 1-3 yard contrasting. Price 15c.

Send orders to Pattern Dept. Kansas Union Farmer, box 48, Salina, Kansas.

THE QUESTIONS OF A CHILD

Playlet

(An explanation should be given stating that the Father and Son are supposed to be in a darkened theatre watching the picture, "The Big Parade.")

Scene: Father and son seated side by side on darkened platform as though watching a motion picture.

Son: Why are they killing each other, daddy?

Father: That is war, my son.

Son: Do they hate each other so much as that?

Father: Well, they act like it and yet—

Son: But they never saw each other before, did they?

Father: I suppose not.

Son: Then why do they hate each other?

Father: Possibly they don't.

Son: Then why are they killing each other?

Father: Our boys are fighting for a principle, son, and a man will lay down his life for a principle.

Son: Didn't the other side have a principle?

Father: No, they were wrong.

Son: But they are laying down their lives, too, daddy.

Father: Well, they may have thought they were right.

Son: Well, we thought we were right, didn't we?

Father: Surely.

Son: Then what was the difference?

Father: We knew we were right, son, and that is why we went to war.

Son: Didn't they know they were right?

Father: I'm afraid that down in their hearts they knew they were wrong. That—

Son: Then why did they go to war?

Father: Their government made them.

Son: And our government didn't make us?

Father: No,—that is—well—

Son: Daddy, all those men just did not go out and start killing each other without somebody telling them to, did they? Who told them to, daddy?

Father: Well statesmen declare war and the younger men go out and fight.

Son: Where do the statesmen go?

Father: They must remain at their posts.

Son: Where are their posts, daddy?

Father: In the capitols of their countries.

Son: Oh! Daddy?

Father: Yes.

Son: Don't they even ask young men if they want to fight?

Father: Well, not in so many words.

Son: Is that fair, daddy?

Son: Daddy?

Father: Yes.

Son: When that wounded soldier of ours got that wounded soldier of theirs into the shell hole, why didn't he go ahead and kill him instead of giving him a cigarette?

Father: Well, the poor fellow was dying.

Son: But he wasn't quite dead, daddy.

Father: No, but the American pitied him.

Son: But he was supposed to kill him, wasn't he?

Father: Watch the picture, by son.

Son: Would you have gone ahead and killed him, daddy?

Father: I'm afraid I couldn't have done it, either.

Son: Would a statesman have gone ahead and killed him?

Father: Oh, no, of course not.

Son: Then how could the statesman expect the soldier to kill him?

Father: Oh, he wouldn't expect him to kill a wounded man like that.

Son: But if nobody killed anybody else there couldn't be a war, could there?

Father: Oh, son. Watch the picture. You don't understand.

Son: Do you understand, daddy?

Father: Watch the picture.

(CURTAIN)

(Dramatized from an article in the "Messenger of Peace"—From National Council for Prevention of War.)

JULY BIRTHDAYS

Thomas Beason, Wellington—July 5

Delma Dickens—La Harpe—July 23.

Mary Fraser—Rydal—July 27.

Wilma Mavis Hance—Stockton—July 17.

Glenn V. Koppes—Marysville—July 18.

Clara Leivian—Centralia—July 24.

Catherine Pillsbury—Argonia—July 5.

Hazel Springer—Leonardville—July 26.

Carl Schroller—Marysville—July 7.

Martha Stremel—Bison—July 30.

Bernena Swick—McPherson—July 18.

Dale Toeske—Wheaton—July 22

Dorothy Teddy—Conway Springs—July 16.

Erna Van Soosten—Brazilton—July 3.

FACTS ABOUT THE TELEPHONE

Ecuador is the only country in South America that has no dial telephones.

New York's first telephone directory which carried telephone numbers was publlished in 1880. It contained 2,800 listings.

The world's first radio telephone service, between Los Angeles and Santa Catalina Island, Cal., was opened to the public on July 16, 1920. It was subsequently replaced by a submarine telephone cable.

BUILDING THE BRIDGE

An old man traveling a lone highway,
Came at the evening, cold and gray,
To a chasm, deep and wide.
The old man crossed in the twilight dim,
For the sullen stream had no fear for him;
But he turned when safe on the other side
And built a bridge to span the tide.

"Old man", said a fellow pilgrim near
You are wasting your strength
With building here;
Your journey will end with the close of day,
You never aggain will pass this way;
You have crossed the chasm, deep and wide,
Why build this bridge at eventide?"

The builder lifted his old, gray head
"Good friend, in the path I've come," he said,
"There followeth after me today
A youth whose feet must pass this way.
This chasm, which has been naught to me
To that fair-haired youth may a pitfall be;
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim;
Good friend, I am buiding this bridge for him."—Anonymous.

From the lYouth Movement of the Farmers Union of Nebraska.

:-: Of Interest To Women :-:

COTTAGE CHEESE SANDWICHES

Most folks consider summertime, when picnics and outings are in full swing, as sandwich season supreme. Yet the amount of entertaining housewives do today, it might be safer to say that the sandwich enjoys year around popularity.

Whether your favorite sandwich is the good hearty peanut butter type usually found in every school child's luncheon box or a caviar or anchovy spread of a deluxe tidbit, you will find a variety of spreads, filling and ways of serving them, to suit almost any meal or social occasion.

Clever housewives have recently given more attention to the use of cottage cheese as a sandwich spread. Formerly its popularity was confined principally to salads, but now it is fast becoming a leader in the sandwich world, as well.

The hostess who enjoys serving delicious sandwiches, the kind which are bound to bring forth exclamations of delight from her guests, will do well to remember the possibilities of cottage cheese as a sandwich spread, the next time she entertains.

One cottage cheese sandwich is especially delectable is that which combines prepared mustard and cottage cheese. Try it and see if you don't enjoy this new thrill.

Cottage Cheese Sandwich: Use either white, whole wheat or cracked wheat bread. Spreadd the bread first with mustard and then cover with a generous serving of cottage cheese. Chopped nuts, olives, pimentos, dates or raisins may be added if desired.

If you prefer the open faced sandwich or canape when entertaining, follow this recipe.

Cottage Cheese Canapes: First cut the bread into attractive shapes with cookie cutters. Spread with mustard and cottage cheese. Top with any of the following: Nut meats, pickles, cherries, caviar, pimento, or stuffed olives.. If you desire a fine, smooth texture in your cheese spread, stuffed olives. If you desire a fine smooth texture in your cheese spread, force the cottage cheese through a potato ricer or sieve before using.

Here are a few hints on the care of cottage cheese in the home. Be sure and keep the jar of cottage cheese in a refrigerator or ice-box until consumed. Holding the product at room temperature for 24 hours is apt to develop some mould or discoloration on the top.

ANSWERS TO CANNING QUESTIONS

Caps and Lids—

1. Are caps affected by vinegar or any food acids?

The gold lacquer on Caps is subjected to a baking process and the cap is impervious to vinegar or food acids.

2. Can Kerr Lids be used a second time? Why not?

No. Because to open a jar sealed with a Kerr lid the lid should be punctured. If it is otherwise removed it should not be used a second time because the composition will be damaged by the first use.

3. Will Kerr caps fit other makes of jars?

Kerr Mason Caps fit all Mason jars.

4. Is it necessary to purchase new economy clamps if, after years of use, clamps fit loosely and will not effect a seal?

If Economy clamps fit loosely, this can be corrected by bending the middle and increasing their tension.

5. Should the screw bands on Kerr Mason and wide mouth Mason jars be tightened after the jars are cold?

No—never, as to do so might turn the lid and break the seal.

6. Will products canned in jars keep if the screw bands are removed?

Yes, if the screw bands are removed after the jars are cold and sealed. Remove screw bands after 24 hours as bands are unnecessary once jars are sealed. Use screw bands over and over again, purchaing only the inexpensive lids. If left on, fruit juices that are on the threads of the screw bands will cause the bands to stick to the jars.

7. Will the flavor, color or keeping quality of canned products be in any way affected by the lacquer on caps?

Kerr caps are clean, pure, and sanitary, and in no way affect the flavor, color or the keeping quality of any canned food. The fact that practically all commercially packed products in glass use gold lacquered caps is an additional endorsement as to their safety.

8. Is it necessary to sterilize jars and lids before canning?

All jars should be thoroughly cleaned. For open kettle canning, jars should be sterilized. Caps and lids should always be sterilized by placing in a pan and pouring boiling water over them.

9. Will it injure the composition on the Kerr caps and lids when sterilizing to let stand in hot water?

No.

10. Should screw bands be screwed as tightly as possible before being placed in the boiler oven, or pressure cooker to process?

The bands should always be screwed firmly tight before processing.

11. How can lids be sseparated if stuck together?

By submerging them in boiling water for a few minutes.

12. Why do some screw bands stick to the jars?

This is caused by food juices on jar threads. Juices holding screw band to the jar can be dissolved in warm water, or adhesions can be broken by tapping screw band lightly with knife handle. This can be completely avoided by removing screw bands from jars the day after products are canned. Once jars are sealed, bands are unnecessary.

13. Why is it safe to tighten caps before processing?

Caps seal by the cooling of the contents of the jar and not through pressure of the screw band on the lid. Therefore, although the screw band is firmly tight the jar is not sealed until it has cooled, and during the processing the flexible Lid permits the jar to exhaust.

14. In adjusting caps what is meant by "firmly tight?"

By "firmly tight' we mean as tight as the hand can conveniently screw the band without using any undue exertion.

GENERAL

15. Does Soil affect the keeping qualities of food?

Since most bacteria found on products comes from the soil, and during some seasons there are occasional outbreaks where fields are infected with an unusual type or a larger number of bacteria than ordinarily exists, it is inevitable that more bacteria would be present on the product than in normal seasons and would make the product harder to sterilize.

16. What is the effect of heat and cold on keeping qualities of canned foods?

Excessive heat may destroy the seal of the jars through causing expansion of the contents. Warm storage encourages rapid growth of micro-organisms causing spoilage. Freezing and thawing injures the flavor and texture of canned products.

17. Is it good practice to lay jars on the side and roll them when nearly cold to prevent fruit from rising to top?

No, because it is likely to destroy or prevent a seal. The efficiency of this practice is also questioned.

18. Will jars boiled in water before canning be tougher?

No glass is fully tempered when jars are made and boiling will not increase the temper.

19. Why do jars, after being tested and sealed for six months or more, open and contents spoil?

This is very rare but when it happens it is usually caused by bacteria which was not entirely destroyed by processing and which has become active thus causing the seal to release. This is especially true if the storage temperature has increased. It may also be caused by small particles of food on the sealing edge of the jar where they come in contact with the sealing composition, and disintegarte, which action permits air to enter the jar.

20. What causes liquid to boil out of jars during processing of fruits and vegetables?

(a) Having jars too full. If using water, fill jar to within one-half inch of top; if using syrup fill to within 1 1-2 inches of top of jar.

(b) Too high a temperature or too rapid boiling. In oven canning, using too high a degree of heat or regulator not registering properly (occasional testing of regulator or control is suggested).

(c) Too high a pressure. Variation or sudden lowering of temperature in using a pressure cookr. Pet cock should not be opened and cover removed until indicator on gauge goes back to zero.

21. Are the keeping qualities of foods affected when liquid has boiled out during processing?

With a pressure cooker, figure the time from minute the indicator reaches the pressure called for in the recipe. For the water bath, figure time from the minute water surrounding jars starts to boil. For oven method, filled jars should first be placed on the rack, in cold oven. Jars should not touch so as to allow free circulation of heat. Oven should then be lighted. Time is counted beginning with lighting of the oven.

23. After processing should jars be turned upside down to test for leaks. Are keeping qualities affected by such a test? How should jars be tested?

(a) Jars should never be turned upside down while cooling and jars are sealing

(b) Since the seal is not completed until jars are cold, the Jars should not be turned upside down. To do sso is working against hte principle of sealing and may prevent a seal.

(c) To test Kerr jars for seal: When jars are cold, take a spoon and gently tap the lids. If properly sealed, they will give a clear, ringing note, and be slightly concave (curved inwardly), caused by the vacuum inside. If not properly sealed, the sound will be dull and low in key, in which case you have an opportunity to re-can contents and thus save your food.

24. When processing in the water bath, should water completely cover the jars?

Yes. Water should cover jars at least one inch over top. If water boils down add enough boiling water to keep at required height.

25. What allowance should be made from time tables for differences in altitude?

Practically all time tables specify that the time should be increased 10 per cent for each additional 500 feet over the first thousand, except for pressure cooker canning. For elevation up to 2,000 feet use pressure given in time table. After the first 2,000 feet one pound of pressure should be added for each additional 2,000 feet of elevation.

26. Should Chemicals or preserving powders be used in canning?

Artificial preservatives should not be used.

27. Can Kerr jars and caps be successfully used for all methods of canning?

Kerr jars and caps in all four styles have been tested and proved highly successful for canning all fruits, vegetables, meats, poultry, game, fish, etc by all methods. They are approved by Good Housekeeping, Household Searchlight and other institutes.

28. What effect does over-processing have on fruits, vegetables and meats?

Over-processing often causes shrinkage, discoloring and loss in flavor and food value.

29. When does complete cooking start taking place in jar?

When boiling temperature reaches center of the jar.

30. What products should be packed loosely and what products should be packed firmly? Why?

Iverceprou pdnCoep taoin aoin mfwy

Such products as corn, peas, lima beans, greens and meats should be packed loosely because heat penetration in these products is difficult. Fruits, berries and tomatoes should be firmly and solidly packed because of shrinkage which takes place during processing and their texture does not retard heat penetration. A solid but not a tight pack should be made of all other products.

31. What degree is considered boiling temperature?

212 degrees Fahrenheit or 100 degrees Centigrade at sea level.

(continued next week)

WATER PRIME NEED OF FLOWERS

Change Daily; Oftener if Necessary. Keep Them Away From Drafts

Keeping the house ablaze with color and fragrance in July is no problem with all the flowers which bloom at this time of year. Keeping them fresh looking and attractive, however, is anothher problem and one that should be carefully studied by every woman. The first need of cut flowers is plenty of water. This is true for several reasons. First, they need a change of water in the bowl every day, or twice when a shallow container is used. Second, they should have an atmosphere which is humid, and third, they should be kept in water all of the time.

When you make your morning shopping tour, stop at the florist's last. This will enable you to get home sooner, and keeps your flowers out of water the shortest space of time. This is very important. Storing cut flowers in a refrigerator, set to provide just the correct temperature, is one thing. Carrying them about, or leaving them set in the open, is quite another.

When making up an arrangement, an excellent way to be sure that your flowers start off with sufficient moisture is to cut them under water. As soon as flowers are cut, a sucking reaction in the stems occurs. If there is no water, it sucks up air, and air bubbles may interfere with absorption of water. By cutting the stem under water, the pores are filled with water at the start, and by a continuous changing of water daily, flowers will last longer and be more beautiful the while.

It is also a good idea to cut flowers which have just started to wilt under water. This will not bring them back to their normal healthfulness, but it will sometimes give them another spark of life for a day or so. Another good method of keeping them is to place them in the refrigerator at night, it seems to freshen them for a short time.

GOOD POSTURE

Good posture indicates mental and physical poise. In fact, a certain amount of healthfulness depends upon good posture. Posture is also said to be an index of personality. A poised and upright bearing usually denotes strong mentality, health, self-command, and leadership.

"Every woman should develop a conscious technique concerning correct body carriage," is the belief of W. Pearl Martin, home health and sanitation specialist of the Kansas State College extension service. "It naturally follows that if a woman who conscientiously and determinedly walks erect, gains in self respect, improves in health and receives an impetus to clearer thinking and to ennobled living."

To overcome poor posture, Miss Martin recommends this exercise: Stand with the back against the wall keeping the heels four inches from the wall. Let the hips, shoulders and head touch the wall. Flatten the lower back against the wall by pulling in the abdominal muscles while strongly contracting the muscles of the lower back. Relax and repeat the exercise.

For Picnic Lunches

Often women who have the responsibility of community dinners are puzzled about the quantities to plan on. Below is given some standard quantities to plan on with the number they serve or the allowance to make for each person.

Meats

Roasts or Baked—1-3 lb. per person served. Chopped meat (meat loaf) 1-4 lb. person served. (hamburger).

Chicken

For pies, creamed 1-3 lb. per person served. Fried or baked 1-2 lb. per person erved.

Vegetables

Irish potatoes—1 peck (15 lbs.) serves 40 people (less, if much wastage.) Sweet potatoes—1 peck serves 35 people.

Canned Vegetables (Home Canned)

1 qt. corn (solid pack) serves to 12. 1 qt. beans serves 8 to 10; 1 qt. tomatoes serves 8.

Salad

1 qt. gives 1-2 cup servings to 8.

Butter

1 lb. serves 32 to 40.

Ice Cream

1 qt. serves 7
1 gal. serves 28.

Sauerkraut Salads

Jelled Sauerkraut Salad: Dissolve six packages lemon gelatin in three quarts boiling water, and add one and a half teaspoons salt. Cool. Add contents of two No. 2 cans sauerkraut, one and a half cups diced cucumber, one and a half cups diced apple and one cup diced celery. Pour into fifty individual molds, or in a large flat pan, and chill. If in a large pan, serve cut in squares. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise garnish. Serves fifty.

BOILED HAM (FOR 100).

(35-pound ham)

Wash and scrape 35 pounds of ham carefully. The water in which hams are cooked should never be allowed to reach the boiling point. Hams may be cooked five hours at 200 degrees Fahrenheit, or seven hours at 130 degrees Fahrenheit. Absolute clearness of meats, water and cooking utensils must be the rule. Too much cooking and too little are to be avaided. Place the hame in near boiling water fivve or ten minutes, after which reduce the water to a tepid temperature by the nitroduction of cold water, then heat to 180 degrees Fahrenheit and keep at that temperature until he hams are cooked. This process requires about twenty minutes to the pound. Hams thus cooked are practically steamed as the moisture in the flesh is converted into vapor and the steaming process is taking place in the meat all the time. Skim all impurities from the water as they arise. Let the hams cool in the water in which they are cooked.

COLD SLAW (FOR 50)

25 pounds cabbage.
2 pounds bacon, diced and browned
1 1-4 quarts vinegar
3 ounces sugar
5 pounds onions

Wash the cabbage thoroughly and chop fine; add the chopped onions bacon and vinegar; season with pepper and salt. Mix thoroughly and let come to a boil in a closed vessel when it will be ready to serve. Serve hot or cold.

CANDIED SWEET POTATOES (for 50)

17 pounds sweet potatoes
1 pound butter
1 pound sugar
1 gallon beef stock (strained).

Wash the potatoes and boil until fairly well done. Peel and slice lengthwise; spread in three layers in a bake-pan, putting one-third of the sugar and butter on each layer; pour the beef stock over the whole and bake in a medium hot oven for forty minutes.

MACARONI AND CHEESE

(for 100)

10 pounds macaroni
4 pounds cheese, diced
8 cans tomatoes.

Add the macaroni to 7 gallons of boiling water, salted to taste. Boil about twenty minutes, but not until it becomes flabby. Strain the water off. Spread about one-third of the macaroni in the bottom of a well-greased bake pan; then add one-third of the cheese and tomatoes; pepper generously; continue alternating the layers of macaroni, cheese and tomatoes until all are in the bake pan. Bake in the oven about thirty minutes and serve hot.

CHICKEN SALAD

(for 50

25 pounds chicken
2 bunches celery, diced
1 1-2 pints olive oil
1 quart vinegar
1 1-2 ounces mustard
1 pound mashed potatoes.

Wash the chicken thoroughly, place in boiling water and boil until the meat may be eassily separated from the bones. Run the meat through the food chopper and when cold add the diced celery. Mix the mustard, olive oil, potatoes and vinegar; combine with the meat, seasoning well with salt and pepper. This salad may be served with or without mayonnaise dressing.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

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

Week Ending July 10th, 1936

Virgil Schwartz—Douglas Co Ks—20 strs 1074	8.50
Robert Forbes—Osage Co Ks—13hfrs 735	8.35
Andrew Forbes—Osage Co Ks—6 strs 1041	8.25
Howard W. Woodbury—Osage Co Ks—5strs 986	8.25
John Oman—Riley Co Ks—7 strs 1038	8.00
J. S. Brandon—Coffey Co Ks—15 heifers 717	7.75
M. M. Carpenter—Clay Co Ks—5 hfrs 734	7.00
Leo Williams—Johnson Co Mo—4 hfrs 415	6.75
W. G. Wood—St. Clair Co Mo—6 strs 1065	6.00
Schultz Bros—Ellsworth Co Ks—10 calves 385	6.00
J. S. Hamacher—Lyon Co Ks—7 hfrs 631	5.00
J. R. Ewing—Henry Co Mo—11 strs 612	5.00
Oscar Bell—Osage Co Ks—12 strs—581	5.00
W. E. Mahr—Morris Co Ks—3 cows 1233	5.00
Leonard Finch—Linn Co Ks—7 hfrs 605	5.00
J. R. Ewing—Henry Co Mo—13 strs 905	4.75
Geo. Bradbury—Ottawa Co Ks—8 cows 977	4.75
V. A. Boone—Greenwood Co Ks—4 cows 910	4.25
Geo. Bradbury—Ottawa Co Ks—16 cows 903	4.25
W. D. Daniels—St. Clair Co Mo—12 strs 746	4.00
Wm. Greenwood—Dickinson Co Ks—8 cows 1061	4.00
L. E. French—Johnson Co Mo—14 cows 997	3.90
J. T. East—Clay Co Mo—12 cows 876	3.85
W. O. Cain—Franklin Co Ks—16 cows and hfrs 490	3.50
Frank P. Hillis—Lyons Co Ks— 5 cows 820	3.00

SHEEP

Percy Winegardner—Bates Co Mo—8 70	10.50
W. F. Simmerman—Linn Co Ks—7 66	10.50
E. Morris—Johnson Co Ks—19 7	10.25
J. A. Hodgson—Linn Co Ks—5 72	10.00
Claud Douthit—Lafayette Co Mo—12 71	10.00
Farmers Coop Exc—Sullivan Co Mo—6 70	10.00
Farmers Coop Exc.—Lafayette Co Mo—5 66	10.00
Farmers Coop Exc—Sullivan Co Mo—6 57	10.00
Mrs. Ella Kimble—Bates Co Mo—6 83	9.85
Harry Fisher—Douglas Co Ks—7 67	9.75
Luther Bagby—Johnson Co Mo—66 67	9.50
Mrs. E. Peel—Cass Co Mo—6 66	8.50
T. W. Robins—Johnson Co Mo—40 65	8.35
Frank Robinson—Cass Co Mo—7 62	7.50
J. E. Rowoth—Grundy Co Mo—14 72	6.00
R. L. Converse—Anderson Co Ks—8 106	3.50

HOGS

Medium and Heavy Butchers, 230 Lbs. Avgs. Up

Emery Ruthstrom—Washington Co Ks—12 238	10.70
R. H. Auld—Clay Co Ks—15 264	10.65
C. W. Zabel—Nemaha Co Ks—6 265	10.65
Fred Schmidt—Nemaha Co Ks—33 242	10.50
W. A. Summers—Clay Co Mo—10 239	10.45
J. J. Schiffmann—Linn Co Ks—8 267	10.40
Geo. Westerhold—Lafayette Co Mo—6 235	10.25
Henry Newland—Clay Co Mo—5 278	10.00
R. H. Auld—Clay Co Ks—5 336	10.00
Thomas Farm—Linn Co Ks—10 336	10.00

Light Butchers, 170 to 230 Lbs. Averages

Ben Sander—Lafayette Co Mo—13 180	10.75
McCloud Bros—Johnson Co Mo—13 213	10.75
Jim Wilson—Washington Co Ks—5 184	10.75
Ed Lacy—Bates Co Mo—5 208	10.75
John Bowlin—Lafayette Co Mo—5 184	10.70
W. W. Rutherford—Lafayette Co Mo—5 180	10.70
D. L. Harmon—Lafayette Co Mo—15 205	10.65
S. D Heimer—Coffey Co Ks—6 205	10.65
Haufler and Son—Osage Co Ks—14 226	10.65
S. A. Reep—Woodson Co Ks—10 197	10.60
Chet Bryson—Osage Co Ks—26 226	10.55
F. G. Force—Pottawatomie Co Ks—19 171	10.50
W. H. Fleming—Rice Co Ks—7 184	10.45
J. E. Minkler—Anderson Co Ks—5 202	10.45
August Begemann—Lafayette Co Mo—5 190	10.45
Frank Sanders—Lafayette Co Mo—6 190	10.45
Albert Mathies—Wabaunsee Co Ks—17 211	10.40
C. B. McCall—Allen Co Ks—12 225	10.40
L. L. Gardner—Miami Co Ks—27 190	10.40
S. A. Glenn—Osage Co Ks—8 180	10.40
Wm. F. Wagner—Lafayette Co Mo—9 213	10.35
F. B. Graham—Jackson Co Mo—18 186	10.35
John Myers—Gentry Co Mo—5 170	10.35
Oliver Giles—Gentry Co Mo—6 198	10.35

Light Lights and Pigs

O. L. Filler—Lafayette Co Mo—11 165	10.60
Joseph Goetz—Lafayette Co Mo—10 160	10.50
D. A. Newton—Lafayette Co Mo—8 166	10.35
Joseph Goetz—Lafayette Co Mo—7 131	10.00
Joseph Goetz—Lafayette Co Mo—5 104	9.75
Albert Tempel—Lafayette Co Mo—4 290	9.00
Fred Pfrang—Nemaha Co Ks—3 350	8.90
E. M. Foley and Son—Daviess Co Mo—6 286	8.85
A. A. Ortion—Wabaunsee Co Ks—3 326	8.75
C. C. Speck—Grundy Co Mo—8 371	8.50
Fred Pfrang—Nemaha Co Ks—7 517	8.25

HAPPENINGS AT COOP. INSTITUTE AT URBANA, ILL.

(continued from page 1)

es of manufactured dairy products.

"Just as dairying is the leading farm enterprise from the standpoint of value of products, so also are cooperatives marketing dairy products the leading commodity group among cooperatives from the standpoint of volume of business in dollars and cents. The 2300 associations marketing dairy products in 1935 had a farmer membership of 750,000 and a volume of business estimated at $440,000,000 during the 1934-35 season."

Returning to the problem of state and federal control, Holman stated that this type of control was inaugurated largely because minority groups refused to cooperate in any general marketing plan which would provide for an equitable proration of the surplus.

"Probably it is too early to say definitely just what the effects of control activities have been on milk marketing or on cooperative milk marketing associations," he said. "It may never be possible to make a great many conclusive statements because the results have been so distinctly different in different states and markets.

"It is my belief that public control cannot permanently displace cooperative marketing and my hope that to whatever extent it is continued, means will be found to make it amenable to local conditions and that most of the iniquities of past efforts can be eliminated."

Urbana, Ill.—It takes three ingredients to make a cooperative an asset to a community or industry, according to Talmage Defrees, Smithboro, president of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, who led a discussion on the personnel and membership problems of fruit and vegetable cooperatives, Monday afternoon at the American Institute of Cooperation, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois. He placed a sound management, marked activity and cooperation of the board of directors, and loyalty of cooperative members on a par value to any association.

"Too many members of boards of directors are merely rubber stamps in the hands of the managers," he stated on opening the session. On the other hand, clear-headed management is an absolute necessity, he feels, if the cooperative is to show a gain in the year's activity. Stressing loyalty, he stated, there is nothing that heartens a manager and board of directors more than a royal member back in the field of production.

The discussion was continued with N. L. Allen, New York, general manager of the National Fruit and Vegetable Exchange, and Cornelius Bus, South Haven, manager of the South Haven Fruit Exchange talking on various phases of the personnel and membership problems in the light of their own experiences.

Urbana, Ill.—Maintainance of livestock prices on profitable levels is the key to agricultural recovery in America, according to Charles A. Ewing, director of the National Live Stock Marketing Association, who spoke today at the opening session of the American Institute of Cooperation at the University of Illinois.

Backing his statement, he pointed out that livestock consume 70 per cent of all crops raised on tilled lands; and the grass, hay, and forage that comprise the production from two-thirds of all domestic acreage.

"Livestock and dairy products," Ewing said, "total more than half in value our whole agricultural output. Nothing, therefore, would do more to help agriculture and conserve the fertility of our soils than to protect and stabilize their markets. This can be done, moreover, because the surpluses of livestock and dairy products are comparatively small.

"Two things are necessary to stabilize these markets:

"1. Protection of our home markets by tariffs high enough to enable us to maintain parity prices.

"2. Insurance of foreign outlets for that part of our livestock and dairy production in excess of domestic needs."

As a means of insuring domestic outlets, Ewing suggested a system of export certificates equivalent to the average duty of imports of industrial goods to overcome the disparity which he contended now exists between agriculture and industry.

In the case of livestock and dairy products he proposed a Federal Statute which would authorize the exporter of livestock to receive an export certificate for 40 per cent of the domestic value of the products exported. These export certificates would be negotiable at any port of entry for payment of duties o ncommodities imported from the countries which bought the livestock or dairy products.

"It has been said," he stated, "that national recovery depends on the recovery of a fair share of prosperity or agriculture. If this is true, then it follows as the night follows day that agricultural recovery depends on markets for livestock and dairy products being maintained at parity prices."

BURDEN MORTAGE DEBTS RETARDS PROGRESS SOLVENCY

(continued from page 1)

every congressman who sat in the national assembly at Washington during the last session. From the President on down to the humblest stool-pigeon in the armies of the bureaucracy the full facts about the agricultural debt situation are completely known. The most recent report released by the Secretary of Agriculture on payments made to the signers of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration contracts, bears out the full truth of he allegations made by the Farmers Union. Countless thousands of farms held by insurance companies, by banks, by loan agencies and by corporations, wrested from the rightful owners under mortgages which represented only a fractional part of the original value of these farms, back in the hectic days of the world war period. More than ten billions still owing, at interest rates running as high as 12 per cent per annum. Hundreds of thousands of farms in all sections of America on the verge of forclosure, saved from eviction only because the courts are jammed to the choking point with similar cases.

Fear of Foreclosure Blocks Normal Operations of Farms—Interest Absorbs Income.

The ever-present dread of the sheriff's hammer, hanging over the heads of more than a million farmers unable to secure long-term service on their debts—the forced payment of nearly a billion dollars in interest per year out of the slender gross income which agriculture has been able to secure during the past six years and the uncertainty of any real measures of relief in the future have kept farmers from following out the normal course of their operations. Gluts, surplusses, make-shifts of all kinds have resulted throughout the nation. Federal Land Bank and loan agencies generally reached only the most fortunate upper crust of farm debtors rejecting the pleas of those in real need in grave distress because of the limitations placed upon them under the laws dictated by the money changers who controlled the passage of these laws.

The Farmers Union is again appealing to all farmers and all leaders of liberal thought to stand firm in this battle to secure debt relief for agriculture. Refinance our farms and agriculture will again take giant strides along the road of cooperative marketing through farmer-owned and farmer-controlled agencies and will not again be misled by rosy promises or patriotic appeals into the all-consuming quicksands of interest-bearing debt.

GRAIN MARKETS MAKE SHARP GAINS PERIOD WHICH ENDED JULY 10

(continued from page 1)

weather another year of light weight grain and a shortage of good malting barley is indicated.

The July 1 condition indicated a crop of 164,866,000 bushels, campared with 282,226,000 bushels harvested in 935.

Rye:—Prospects for rye at the first of July were for a crop of only 26,380,00 bushels, or less than half of last year's outturn.

Distributed by Branch Market News Office, Hay, Feed and Seed Division, 1513 Genesee St., Kansas City, Mo. Don E. Rogers, local representative.

THE WORKS PROGRAM

Williams Announces Details of 1937 Youth Program. First Anniversary Noted

Coinciding almost to the day with the anniversary of the Executive Order which gave it existence, President Roosevelt's signature on the 1937 Deficiency Bill last week assured another year of life to the National Youth Administration and set officials in a last-minute swirl of activity whipping an expanded program into shape which will follow lines generally similar to those pursued in 1936.

Of the Deficiency Bill's $1,425,000,000 allotment for work relief, the NYA is expected to receive $71,250,000 for carrying on its program of student aid, part-time project employment, and vocational guidance and placement service for needy young people between 16 and 25 years of age. The anticipated allotment is greater by $21,500,000 than the budget under which the NYA operated in 1936.

While there will be no increase in the year-round average of 500,000 young people directly aided by the program, expansion of several functions—notably the vocational guidance and placement service—will spread the benefits of the NYA over a wider radius this year than last, it was said by Aubrey W. Williams, Executive Director.

Meanwhile, the approbation of President Roosevelt for the manner in which the Youth Program has been prosecuted during the past year was expressed in a letter from the White House to Mr. Williams last Friday on the first anniversary of the NYA's birth. The letter reads as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE
June 26, 1936.

"My dear Mr. Williams:

"One year ago today when I signed the Executive Order creating the National Youth Administration and placing its affairs in your hands, I predicted that the return on the investment would be high.

"I am happy to see that this prediction, twelve months later, has been fulfilled. I am still more gratified that Congress, sharing in this belief, has seen fit to include a substantial allotment for the National Youth Administration in the Deficiency Bill for 1937.

"No greater obligation faces the government than to justify the faith of its young people in the fundamental rightness of our democratic institutions and to preserve their strength, loyalty, and idealism against the time when they must assume the responsibilities of citizenship. The splendid record of the National Youth Administration in helping some 600,000 young men and women from the despair of idleness seems to me excellent testimony that our means of meeting that obligation are sound.

"It is my sincere hope that the influence and usefulness of the National Youth Administration will continue to widen during the coming year."

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Outstanding changes in the Youth Program for 1937 are the increase to 18 of the minimum age at which workers may engage on projects (exclusive of those operated under the student aid program); expansion in the variety of projects eligible for approval; enlargement of the vocational guidance and placement service; and the establishment of approximately fifty educational camps for unemployed girls and women.

The program of student aid by which needy high school, college and graduate students have been enabled to earn a portion of the funds necessary to keep them in school, will be continued with little change, Mr. Williams declared.

"Approval of this part of our program has been so nearly unanimous, both on the part of students as well as school and college officials," he stated, "that we have felt it unnecessary to make any material alterations. The conditions of eligibility, the quota restrictions, and the rates of pay will remain the same for the 1936-37 school year as they have been in 1935-36."

The new ruling which raises the minimum age for project workers to 18 is in conformity with a similar ruling promulgated recently by Works Progress Administrator Harry L. Hopkins for all employees of the Works Program. An exemption was made, however, for youths engaged under the student aid program, since a large proportion of those in high school are under 18 and since their hours of work are restricted to a maximum of ten a week.

The restriction which limits work projects under the NYA to four specific catergories—community development and recreation leadership, rural youth development, public service, and research—will be abandoned under the 1937 program. Local youth directors will hereafter be permitted to entertain applications for any type of useful and socially desirable project to which the youth of the locality are adapted and for which there is a sufficient demand. It is probable, however, Mr. Williams pointed out, that community development, recreational, and public service projects will continue to constitute the predominant type of work on which young people will engage, since experience has shown them to be the most practical fields for inexperienced workers.

The vocational guidance and placement service is to be materially enlarged this year with the number of junior employment counselors assigned to U. S. Employment Service offices increased from 24, as at present, to between 75 and 100. This will afford a specialized job-finding service for young people, regardless of relief of NYA status, blanketing practically all of the important industrial centers of the country. At the same time, increased emphasis is to be placed on vocational counseling and guidance in order that a greater number of young people may be helped to discover their special aptitudes and the fields in which they may most profitably apply them.

Special consideration for unemployed girls and women is to be given under the new program through the establishment of some fifty resident camps which will operate in a manner similar to the CCC but without Army supervision of discipline. While full details have yet to be worked out, officials state that the campers, all of whom will be drawn from relief rolls, will engage in educational vocational, and recreational projects as well as doing light landscaping and similar work.

Reviewing the first year's achievements of the organization, which came into being with the signing of an Executive Order by President Roosevelt on June 26, 1935, Mr. Williams expressed his general satisfaction at the results.

"One of the principal things we set out to do," he declared, "was to get as much of the money allotted us into the pockets of needy young people as we possibly could. In this respect we have made a very creditable showing. Between 94 and 95 percent of our funds have been paid as wages to the young men and women on our program and for the purchase of materials. Our administrative overhead, proportionately, is one of the lowest in the government."

Mr. Williams stated that the peak employment load during the past year occurred in May when 628,000 young people were engaged under the various phases of the program. High school aid accounted for 45 percent of the number, with 283,000 boys and girls from relief families enrolled in more than 20,000 schools earning up to $6 a month as wages for the performance of various types of useful work in and about their schools.

"These slender wages meant not only the difference between attendance and non-attendance for literally thousands of these youngsters," he stated, "but it enabled them to buy text books, lunches, to pay carfare, and even to buy clothes."

Under college aid there were 128,500 undergraduates and 6,900 graduate students in 1,617 institutions of higher learning receiving NYA benefits in May. Average wages earned by the undergraduates were $15 a month while those for graduates were $25. Here again, employment on useful projects was demanded, students in most cases being assigned to work conforming generally to the courses they were studying. Degrees were awarded to 19,803 NYA students during June commencement exercises the vast majority of whom, according to the testimony of college deans and presidents, would have been unable to begin or continue through the 1935-36 term without the financial assistance which they received.

Project employment was being provided for 210,000 out-of-school youths during the May peak, with monthly wages averaging slightly less than $15. Training value was emphasized in most of the projects, and while no records were kept of the number of youths who were thus enabled to find regular jobs on the outside, informal reports from the state directors indicate that the number was gratifying.

The vocational guidance and placement service proved of immense value during the year not only to NYA youths but also to thousands who were not enrolled. Classes, lectures, discussions, and demonstrations were held in connection with schools, clubs, churches, and other young people's organizations all over the country in which the requirements of various trades and professions were analyzed and the employment opportunities gauged.

During February the policy of placing junior employment counselors on the staffs of U. S. Employment Service offices in certain cities was begun. Through May, 24 cities had been thus supplied and in that time they had been successful in securing private employment for nearly 3,000 young people.

Evidence of the general acceptance and approval of the NYA program has come from many quarters, according to letters on file at the Washington headquarters, leaders of youth organizations and educational authorities being particularly generous in their praise.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION IS MOVING FORWARD

Elaborate Program Under Way and Much Money Available

The United States Senate has confirmed Morris L. Cooke of Philadelphia as director of Rural Electrification for a term of 10 years. Under the terms of a bill sponsored by Senator Norris and recently approved by the President, the R.E.A., which was launched as a temporary agency, now becomes permanent. According to the Act, the R.E.A. has the power to lend the sum of $410,000,000 over a period of 10 years to promote rural electrification.

The sum allotted for the first year is $50,000,000 while $40,000,00 9 may be loaned annually during the ensuing nine years. One-half the money to be advanced by the government will be allocated to the states in proportion to the number of farm homes that are not electrified. The other half of the money may be loaned at the discretion of the director of Rural Electrification. It is provided however, that not more than 10 per cent of the total loans may go to any one state.

While private utilities may borrow money for the R. E. A., the law directs that in the granting of loans preference shall be given to non-profit cooperative associations.

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Below is a Price List of Local Supplies, printed for the convenience of all Local and County Secretaries in the Kansas Farmers Union.

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

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F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen	10c
Farmers Union Song Book	20c
Business Manual	5c
Delinquency Notices (100)	25c
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Above, lots of 10 or more	20c
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Bovine Mixed Bactein. For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic. 100 dose lots, per dose	7½c
Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose	7½c
Mastitis Bacterin (gargot), 10 doses	1.00
Calf Scours Bacterin, 10 doses	1.00
Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron	1.00
Branding Iron. 3 inch bronze letter	1.00
Special brands $3.00 each.	
De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head	1.00
Wound Paint—Used after dehirning or casteration and on screw worms. Per gallon	$3.00
Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size	2.00
Two Needles 2Ex, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for	.50

HOGS

Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 ccs	.75
Virus, 100 ccs	1.65
Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Flu", swine plague, hemorrhagic Septcemia, Para-typhoid, etc., per dose	.08
Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 50 with instruments	3.50
Creosol Dip Disinfectant, per gallon	1.00

HORSES

Equine Influenza Bacterin—distemper, influenza, shipping fever. 10 doses	1.25
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