



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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NUMBER 9

Consistent March Toward Economic Democracy

Address on National Farmers Union Hour By a Director on National Farmers Union Board

By MORRIS ERICKSON of North Dakota

On the evening of September 2, 1902, ten farmers met in the Smyrna school house near Point in Raines County, Texas, and organized the first local of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America under a charter issued by the State of Texas on August 28th of the same year.

In recognition of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the first Farmers Union local, the National officers and directors at the regular quarterly board meeting in Omaha on August 14th unanimously adopted the following resolution: It resolved, that the National Board hereby recommends and requests that all locals in all states observe and celebrate by suitable exercises the thirty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the first Farmers Union local, organized on September 2nd, 1902, in Raines County, Texas, by Newt Gresham and others.

While September 2nd marks the thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the first Farmers Union local, on August 28, exactly thirty-five years ago today, the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America was chartered by the State of Texas. No more fitting time could be found to briefly review the history and principles of the Farmers Union than over a nationwide broadcast which in itself indicates the growth and accomplishments founded by ten poverty stricken farmers thirty-five years ago.

Those who laid the foundation of the Farmers Union and who formed the vanguard in building it into a great national organization left little in the way of personal histories from which we may reconstruct the human story of the birth and growth of the organization. They were content with laboring unknown, laying foundations and building accomplishments rather than leaving personal histories from which enemies might be written generations later. The thousands of farmers who, after the hard days work in the fields was over, unselfishly devoted themselves to the weary task of organizing and educating their neighbors will remain unknown and unremembered but the accomplishments of the organization they built are written in the records of the agrarian movement as a part of the history of the United States.

One man in particular stands out in the initial organization of the Farmers Union. That man was Newt Gresham, a tenant farmer in Raines County, Texas. Years of bitter experience had taught the farmer that the lot of the farmer was hopeless under the business system that then obtained. He saw a marketing system owned and controlled by somebody else that dictated to the farmer what he should produce, how he should produce it, and how he should dispose of it. He saw a production and distribution system owned and controlled by somebody else that dictated to the farmer what he should receive for everything he produced, and how he should receive it. He saw a credit and mortgage system owned and controlled by somebody else that dictated to the farmer what he should pay, and how he should pay it. He saw a change, adding the crushing burden of interest and rent, and the already overburdened by the exacting toll of profit. He saw the levying of the profit tribute by the barons of private business robbing the masses of people of their purchasing power and of their disposing of them of all they owned.

Newt Gresham saw that while the American people operated their government along lines of political democracy their economic life was completely ruled by an economic dictatorship, imposed by a small group of autocrats who owned the business system. He recognized that the only hope for agriculture lay in introducing democracy into the economic system by means of the organization and erection of democratically controlled cooperative business, replacing the private business autocracy that was even then, in 1902, rapidly enslaving both agriculture and labor.

It was Newt Gresham who called the meeting at Smyrna schoolhouse on the evening of September 2nd, thirty-five years ago. Although the farmers that attended were like himself, steeped in poverty, and although the entire group numbered only ten, Newt Gresham was determined that the ten should be multiplied and that a nationwide organization of farmers should be built. From this pitifully small number the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America grew into a national organization, marching steadily towards the goal that was set for it by ten who were not content with merely philosophizing about the evils of the times, but rather were determined to educate for action.

Newt Gresham's determination to build an organization and a business system democratically owned and controlled by farmers which would emancipate them from the crushing burden imposed by private profit seeking business is well illustrated

Pleasant Board Meeting

The board of directors of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association held their regular quarterly meeting in Kansas City on September 9. All the directors attended the meeting with the exception of the president, J. C. Gregory, who is ill and at present in the St. Joseph Hospital in Kansas City for treatment. The directors were quite pleased at the standing of the company at the half-year period and are confident that with continued support of the members, 1937 will be a record year for the association.

A resolution was passed requesting the secretary to send a letter to Mr. Gregory expressing their regret at his inability to attend the meeting and wishing him a speedy recovery.

The directors of the association are: J. C. Gregory, president, Osborne, Kansas; Homer Terpening, vice-president, Wakeeney, Kansas; H. E. Witham, secretary, Kansas City; J. D. O. Vanamaker, assistant-secretary, Blue Rapids, Kansas; C. B. Thowe, Alma, Kansas; and Joe Erwin, Cicero, Kansas.

In his classic reply to his doubting neighbors. When one of the nine asked him how they would ever accomplish the seemingly impossible task of organizing enough farmers throughout the United States to make their strength felt, Newt Gresham, undimmed, replied, "I've got a saddle and a mule and I'll start organizing tomorrow." So Newt Gresham, a tenant farmer from Point, Texas, rode away in plain farmers' working clothes on the back of a mule and speaking plain farmers' language began organizing the farmers of the United States into the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America. No might in shining armor, in the days of chivalry, riding a spirited charger and speaking the classical language of the court of King Arthur ever started on a more worthy and unselfish mission than did Newt Gresham, founder of the Farmers Union.

Among the ten who met at Smyrna school house in 1902 was an obscure farmer by the name of Garner. The name Garner became more familiar to us in later years as the son of the Garner who was a charter member of the Farmers Union in 1902 became Vice President of the United States in 1933.

Another of the ten was the late O. N. Dornblaser—Uncle Dorn as he was affectionately known in the Union circles. To O. N. Dornblaser, per- was more than anyone else, belongs the credit for drafting the constitution and by-laws of the infant organization. Uncle Dorn brought through the agrarian revolt of the 80's and 90's when the Grange, the Farmers Alliance and the other earlier farm organizations were sweeping like prairie fire across the country, fanning into flaming revolt the smoldering resentment against an unjust economic order. He had been a member of the Farmers Alliance, the largest and most promising farm organization in the history of the agrarian movement. He was a delegate to the National Convention of the Farmers Alliance at which a representative from the Rochdale co-ops of England had been present and had pleaded with the members of the Farmers Alliance to follow the lead of the English co-operators in building slowly but steadily a cooperative business system that would be owned by them and controlled by them. The delegates at the convention chose instead what they believed to be a shorter and quicker way to emancipation, the stormy spectacular road of partisan politics.

In the years that followed, Uncle Dorn had seen the Farmers Alliance, the largest and most promising farm organization in the history of the agrarian movement, completely wrecked by self-seeking politicians who used the Alliance as a vehicle to ride in to public office. With these memories still in mind, he warned against the destruction of the Farmers Alliance and he caused to have inserted in the original by-laws that partisan politics should be expressly forbidden in the Farmers Union and that no man if otherwise qualified should be denied membership on the basis of either religion or politics. Those in the Farmers Union who today are tempted to follow the will-o-the-wisp of partisan politics, reminding all their sorting of legislative action and de- replacing profit business with cooperative business would do well to study the experience of the Farmers Alliance and to realize the national by-laws of the Farmers Union carefully.

Five days from now Farmers Union locals throughout the nation will be celebrating the founding of the first Farmers Union local. Instead of merely giving lip service to the courageous pioneers who laid the foundation for the Farmers Union, we would do better to study the principles they laid down and then follow a course of action that would make these principles a reality in the business system of today. We understand that there is no shortcut and that there is no magic wand that will correct the economic conditions that confront farmers throughout the na-

TO IMPROVE THE FARM LOAN SERVICE

Over 85 per cent of the 4,800 national farm loan associations have adopted a program designed to clear up the problem of overlapping and inactive associations, and give better loan service to the 600,000 Federal land bank borrowers with loans through these associations, according to a statement made recently by W. I. Myers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

"Under a 'group management' plan, enabling two or more adjoining associations to set up a single office with a full-time secretary-treasurer, some 1,600 offices are now doing the work previously performed by about 4,000," he stated.

Some associations have a large enough volume of business to afford a full-time secretary-treasurer and a separate office, but the majority are doing the group management set up, Myers said. Each of the associations newly grouped will retain its own identity and separate board of directors, but the office work and loan servicing of the group will be done in common. The group management plan enables associations to pay their secretary-treasurers primarily on a salary basis instead of compensating them by the old fee method.

Myers explained that the Farm Credit Act of 1937 permits a group of associations to elect a common board of directors whose such action will promote more efficient operation.

"The strengthening of the national farm loan associations," Governor Myers said, "is a part of the program to coordinate these units making land bank loans with the work of the 550 production credit associations. The farmer wants a one-stop credit service. In some localities the two types of associations already have a joint office. When this program is completed, a farmer anywhere in the United States may go to one local office either for credit to finance his crop or livestock production or to arrange a long-term farm mortgage loan from a Federal land bank."

The Governor called attention to a provision of the new law which adopts for national farm loan associations the one-man-one-vote principle, already provided for production credit associations by previous legislation. Under the old law a borrower voted according to the number of shares he owned, with a maximum of 20 votes. In recent years, Myers said, cooperatives of almost every type have adopted the principle of voting equality for their members without reference to stock ownership.

As a further step toward the goal of one-stop credit service, the recent Farm Credit legislation turned over to the borrowers a larger share of the responsibility and control of the farm loan system, the Governor continued. A majority of the seven-member board of directors in each of the 12 farm credit districts will now be elected or nominated by the farmer-borrowers. Previously the law provided that four of the seven directors should be elected by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration and three elected by borrowers. Under the new law one director is elected by national farm loan associations, one by production credit associations and one by borrowers from the district bank. The Governor of the Farm Credit Administration and three elected by borrowers. Under the new law one director is elected by national farm loan associations, one by production credit associations and one by borrowers from the district bank. The Governor of the Farm Credit Administration and three elected by borrowers. Under the new law one director is elected by national farm loan associations, one by production credit associations and one by borrowers from the district bank.

The Farm Credit Act of 1937 also changes the names of the 12 "Federal land bank districts" to "Farm credit districts," and provides for the election of directors of the district institutions as members of "Farm Credit Boards." This recognizes the broadening of the farm loan system to include all the various types of credit which are now available through it.

Farmers Hit

The Department of Agriculture has issued a report on "Price Spreads Between the Farmer and the Consumer."

It shows that the farmers' share of the consumers' dollar has not exceeded 50 per cent since 1920, but rose to 44 per cent in 1936, as compared with a low of 33 per cent in 1932. Four causes for the year to year change in the spread, are given: 1. Changes in hourly wage rates and changes in other cost items; 2. Changes in profits of processors and dealers; 3. Changes in the efficiency of the marketing system; 4. Changes in the amounts of processing and in the amounts of other kinds of services required to deliver goods to the ultimate consumer.

From this, it is apparent that the farmers' share of the final selling price of what he produces, is very largely dependent on the economy or lack of it of the distributing and marketing machine. If a large number of middlemen are involved in moving goods, the farmer gets less. If retailers are wasteful, with high overheads which are reflected in big mark-ups, he gets less. If the costs of carrying on distributor and retail-

(Continued on page four)

MEETING IN OMAHA

Group of Farmers Union People From Nine Mid-western States Meet

A group of Farmers Union people from nine mid-western states met at the Castle Hotel in Omaha on September 6th and 7th. The agenda for the meeting included a discussion of the following subjects: The coming congressional sub-committee hearings on Production Control Legislation, Aid to farmers in the drought area and the easing of the debt load on all farmers. Coordination and strengthening of our Farmers Union Cooperative Associations, and of the various state and national educational departments so as to be able to better educate our farmers on the fundamentals of farm economy and help build up stronger and better co-operatives under the Farmers Union banner.

Those attending the conference consisted of state Farmers Union officials, members of the State Boards, cooperative and educational leaders and privates from among the rank and file of Farmers Union membership. John Vesecky of Kansas was chairman and Gladys Talbot of Nebraska led the discussion on Education and later headed a committee which considered the subject. Glen Talbot of North Dakota led the discussion on the emergency fund for farm legislation. H. D. Rolph of Montana, was discussion leader and chairman of the Drought Committee while the discussion and later the committee on cooperation was in charge of H. G. Keeney of Nebraska. The whole of the Sept. 6th day session was given over to discussions. Every one present was called upon to give his or her views on the various subjects under discussion. At the close of the afternoon session the committee was selected by the conference, each state as far as possible had a member on every committee. The committees were instructed to report to the conference by ten o'clock Tuesday.

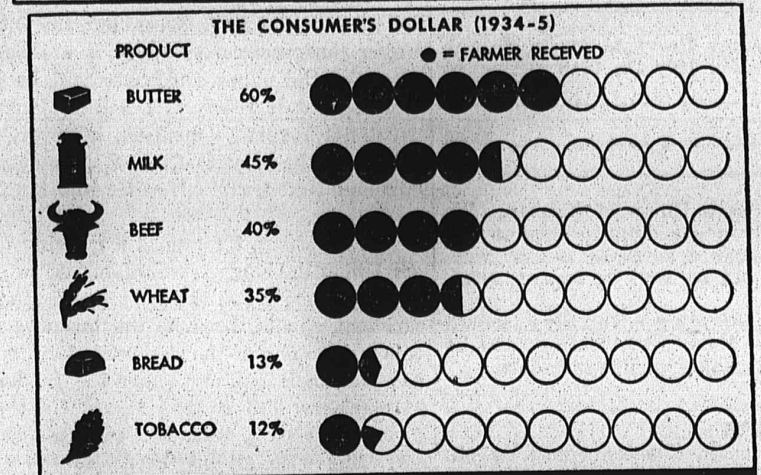
The conference met again on Tuesday at 10 A. M. to hear and discuss the reports of the committees. After the reports were heard and approved, the conference adjourned with the general opinion of those present that it was well worth while and that much good will come from the meeting in the way of better understanding and cooperation between the various State Unions; and a more unified approach to the problems with which we all have to deal. As soon as the official copy of the resolutions passed by the conference is received at the state office it will be published in the Kansas Union Farmer.

Ten attractive and interesting exhibits will be housed in the little white building on the Seventeenth street edge of the grounds, at the Kansas Free Fair to be held in Topeka the week of September 13. This is the Public Health building, for which exhibits will be arranged by the Kansas State Board of Health. Every division of the state health department will be represented, and representatives of each division will be in attendance to answer questions asked by the visitors.

The Vital Statistics division will feature birth registration, since a record of birth is of legal importance to everyone—young and old. The Child Hygiene division will have a display which will be of interest to every mother and expectant mother. All the latest milk utensils will be featured by the Food and Drugs division. The Dental Hygiene division has obtained the finest exhibit in the United States for its display. The Communicable Disease division will stress the diseases of childhood, especially diphtheria. Colorful dioramas, lighted electrically, will demonstrate proper and improper location of wells supplying water for farm home use. These exhibits are the work of the Sanitation division. In this booth will also be shown the Community Sanitation project, sponsored by the State Board of Health. The United States Public Health Service. The division of Venereal Diseases will have an interesting exhibit, and the division of Tuberculosis, will give a picture show, "Behind the Shadows," three times each day, morning, afternoon and evening. The State Public Health Laboratory will show how some of its work is carried on. Space has also been allotted to the State Cancer Prevention Association, which will present an exhibit furnished by the national association.

In behalf of the State Board of Health, Dr. P. Helm, secretary, extends a cordial invitation to every man, woman and child in Kansas, to visit the Public Health building at the Kansas Free Fair the week of September 13, and the State Board of Health will be in the grandstand building at the Kansas State Fair in Hutchinson the week of September 20.

What Is the Farmer's Share?



A recent investigation of farm income by the Federal Trade Commission shows that the dairy farmer receives a substantial portion of the consumer's dollar. For milk, 50 per cent of the consumer's dollar went to the farmer, minus transportation from the farm. The figures indicate that the transportation item averaged around 5 per cent, leaving an average return of 45 per cent for the farmer. This is a larger share for the producer than generally credited by the layman. For butter, the farmer got about 60 per cent of the price the consumer paid, for beef about 40 per cent, for wheat about 35 per cent of the bread dollar and for tobacco 12 per cent.

92 Percent Cut Farm Funds

Emergency funds for farm aid have been cut by 92 per cent, according to Farm Research in its September issue of Facts for Farmers. For the current fiscal year, July 1937 through June 1938, federal funds are budgeted at only 8 per cent of what they were in the fiscal year 1935-36. These figures are an emergency fund from the federal government include loans and grants from the FERA, WPA and RA as well as emergency seed and feed loans from the F. C. A.

Farm Research points out, however, that additional funds, particularly for seed loans, may be forthcoming from Congress before the end of the year providing sufficient pressure develops in the farm areas. Relief funds have however been slashed drastically.

Emergency Federal Farm Funds Cut 92%

Year	Funds
July 1935 through June 1936	\$225,000,000
July 1936 through June 1937	155,000,000
July 1937 through June 1938	18,000,000

When the billion and a half dollar relief bill was originally passed by Congress this year, no amount was specifically earmarked for farm uses. But Administration spokesmen stated that \$100,000,000 would be turned over to the Resettlement Administration. Even this sum would have meant dropping 335,000 farm families, according to Will Alexander, Administrator for the Resettlement Administration.

But the official allocation of funds has now been made. Instead of \$100,000,000 for relief, the Resettlement Administration has been given 8 million dollars for relief grants and 10 million dollars for loans—a total of only 18 million dollars or 18c on every dollar promised for farm relief.

In addition, the Resettlement Administration has been given another 15 millions, but of this amount 3 millions is earmarked for improving land which the RA bought and the other 12 millions are set aside for completing its suburban homestead

projects and its rural resettlement colonies. Thus these funds are not available for meeting general relief needs.

WPA investigators, despite these cuts, report that the need for farm aid is still acute; they state in a recent report:

"Continued study of the Great Plains Drought Area makes it increasingly evident that recent droughts are not solely responsible for the present distress. The return of normal rainfall would not insure prosperity." (The People of the Drought States, WPA 1937.)

The U. S. Department of Agriculture also asserts that emergency credit, relief, and drought control are still needed. In its latest issue of the Agricultural Situation it states: "Five consecutive years of crop failure or near crop failure have left individual farmers and even entire communities in certain sections of the Great Plains in a financially exhausted condition."

"But in the areas experiencing consecutive crop failures, not only is temporary financing needed but further help in re-establishing a producing unit seems essential. This means, in some instances, repair or replacement of worn out equipment; in others, supplying work stock or tractor power; and in some, possibly even the repair of buildings before farming operations can be continued. When crops are produced and feed is available it will mean assistance in obtaining breeding livestock, particularly cattle and hogs, for some farmers have few livestock or none at all."

The Department of Agriculture further points out that "an upward adjustment in the size of official aid to recovery in the Plains. Despite these official admissions that one wet year will not undo the damage wrought by several years of drought, Farm Research is of the opinion that the farmers must shake Congress from its doldrums if effective aid is to be secured."

Profits Jump

In its September issue of Facts for Farmers, Farm Research finds that net profits of 315 industrial corporations, worth eleven and a half billions of dollars, were 36 per cent higher in the first six months of 1937 than in the same period of 1936. Net profits were 297 per cent above the same period last year despite company complaints about the increased wages won by the CIO.

Among the companies showing increased profits are many buying from and selling to farmers. Profits of the Hershey Chocolate Corp. and subsidiaries were 7 per cent higher in the first half of this year than in the same period last year. But in spite of these increased profits, Hershey's has insisted that it could not pay its workers an increase in wages and brought in vigilante hirelings dressed in new overalls and patent leather shoes to impersonate farmers and attack the strikers. More recently, Hershey's is reported to be actively engaged in trying to break the higher price of milk won by the farmers from the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission.

Net Profits During First Six Months

Company	1937	1936
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	\$4,141,747	\$2,088,090
Caterpillar Tractor Co.	6,302,875	4,481,090
Goodyear Tire Co.	8,068,352	3,598,683
U. S. Rubber Co.	4,500,609	2,187,902
Confidential Baking Co.	1,472,484	1,367,455
Purity Bakeries		

Company	Profits
Corp.	230,463
Cream of Wheat Corp.	584,204
Beech-Nut Packing Co.	1,440,090
Grocery Store Products Co.	39,927
Hershey Chocolate Corp.	2,014,972

Annual reports for many other companies also show profit rises. The food companies are extending their control over the industry. Thus the General Foods Corp., owning 80 nationally advertised food products—20 of which are also marketed internationally—has just added one more company to its chain producing the Snow King and Dairy Maid brands of baking powder.

Profits Record Covering 12 Months

Company	1937	1936
General Mills, May	\$4,303,389	\$3,602,193
Pillsbury Flour, May	1,517,898	908,984
Nat. Biscuit Co., June	12,058,126	11,756,879
Hartman Tobacco Co., June	132,106	34,872
General Foods Corp., May	132,106	34,872

While expecting further advances in profits from the larger crops this year, the Association of American Railroads announced that Class I roads, comprising 138 carriers, had a net operating income of \$237,841,777 for the first six months of the year. This revenue includes only profits made from railroad operations. This represents an increase of 25 per cent over the corresponding period in 1936.

Report on Everson's Address

Given at Randolph During The Riley County Farmers Union Picnic Program August 18, 1937

YOUNG PEOPLE PLEASE NOTICE

Here is a contest for Wednesday evening, August 18, at the County Farmers Union program at Randolph which should interest you.

With pencil and pad, or in your mind, take notes of Mr. Everson's address, then write a report on it and win \$5.00, \$3.00 or \$2.00 in cash prizes for first, second and third places respectively.

Here are the rules. Any boy or girl under 21 years of age (barring those from families who have a part in conducting the contest) may participate.

Make the length of your article as you think best. Consult any one for important points on Mr. Everson's address which you may otherwise overlook. Neatness will be taken into consideration. No reports to be returned to the writer.

Please sign your article in "code" and with it mark an envelope, likewise, then place your name and address inside of it and leave both at Rose Service Station, Randolph, by August 25, inclusive, where the Directors of the County Union will call for the reports and decide upon the best write-ups which will be identified from the envelopes at Rose Service Station hearing the corresponding code marking.

It is our desire that the decisions be based purely and honestly upon the merits of the report. Awards made before September 10.—Victor Hawkinson, President Riley County Farmers Union.

The above notice was clipped from the Randolph Enterprise. Reported by Miss Lillian Johnson, Leonardville.

Our Farm Problem
E. H. Everson, National President of the Farmers Union, spoke Wednesday night, August 18, at the Randolph Farmers Union picnic. Mr. Everson knows the farm situation first hand for he was at one time a farmer in South Dakota, living in a dugout part of the time. Here he battled with the forces of nature, knowing defeat as well as victory.

In a stirring address, Mr. Everson urged the farmer to organize and co-operate in order to solve the problems of the day. "The farm problem is a real problem," stated Mr. Everson, "which is getting to be bigger. We cannot bring prosperity by curtailing production because prosperity depends on production. To solve the farm problem is to see that farmers have a fair share of their products or income left after expenses are paid."

The program of the United States Chamber of Commerce will not solve the farmers' problem as its sponsors hoped. The four planks of the platform of this program consisted of the following: 1. Congress should be asked to adjourn.

2. There should be no inflation.

3. Stabilization of foreign exchange was urged.

4. Congress should get busy and appropriate \$4,800,000,000 of this money could find its way back to Wall Street.

Another solution of the problem was offered by a New England textile manufacturer. "We are for the farmers," said the manufacturer. "We should ask the government to subsidize raw cotton to 5c a pound."

Mr. Everson showed the fallacy of this solution by an actual illustration. "In South Dakota we grow wool. Two years ago farmers were getting only 8c a pound for virgin wool. It takes some 10 to 12 pounds of wool to make a man's dress suit. This would make the actual cost of wool in a suit 35c. A suit usually costs \$25.00. Who gets the other \$24.65?" asked Mr. Everson. The manufacturer did not answer his question. It is true that distribution is one of the big problems the farmer has to solve.

On May 18, 1920 the Federal Reserve Board held a meeting, and it was then and not in 1929, according to Mr. Everson, that the depression really started. "For fifteen years the finances of the farmers had been steadily growing worse." Country banks were required to increase their reserves by 100 per cent.

"The big Federal Reserve banks fix the rules of the game," declared Mr. Emerson, "and unless the small banks comply they will be shut off." So, as president of the Farmers Union, Mr. Everson has the responsibility of seeing that the farmers have fair play.

In 1920, the farmers had their bins and elevators full of grain. They couldn't get cars to ship it out fast enough. Special trains called "cow sow and hen" trains were sent out by the government. They stopped at county seat towns and gave demonstrations showing farmers how to make "two bushels of grain grow where one grew before." Their ob-

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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success. When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1937

EDITORIAL

DUES STARTING TO COME IN AGAIN

With the nice rains that have fallen over a large part of Kansas lately, the spirit of our farmers is again reviving. The letters which we get from the membership, again have a more cheerful note and the callers that come to visit us at the office talk about the prospects of a crop for next year in a more cheerful vein.

One of the best results of the rains has been the revived activity in the Union as evidenced by the amount of dues and new memberships which we received last week. I take this way of thanking the officers of our local Unions for their good work in collecting and sending in the membership dues. I hope that they will continue to do their best to make up in the next month what we are behind 1936 in membership. With so much of importance to the welfare of us farmers at stake it is doubly important that we all do our best to build a better and stronger Union that will be able to fight our battles on more equal terms with the organized groups whose interests are opposite to those of the farmer. Don't forget the Slogan. Every Member Get a New Member.

PROPERTY OF DEFUNCT LOCALS TO STATE UNION

I wish again to call the attention of all local and county Union Officers to the provision of the State Union constitution which provides that all the property of defunct locals and all locals which do not meet or pay dues for at least five members shall be transferred to the State Union. I would far rather have, all the locals that have some funds on hand but have ceased to function, reorganize and again start meeting, than to have the funds and other property of the defunct locals turned over to the State office; but unless something is done to revive the locals it is my duty as president of the State Union to see that the property of such locals is sent in to the State office. I hope that all county officers which have inactive locals will contact the secretaries of such locals in order to get them either to reorganize and again become active in the Union or to send in whatever property and funds they may have on hand.

SOME CONVENTION PLANS

The State board again made order that skeleton committees meet Tuesday morning, Oct. 26, to consider such resolutions and other materials as may have come in to the state office before convention time. By doing so, it will be possible for the committee members to take part in the convention and still have their reports ready to present on Thursday, which will be devoted to Union business and be open to members only. It is to be remembered that members in Kansas includes all female members of the family and sons under 21 years, just as long as the head of the family has his dues paid and the others have their associate membership cards or are vouched for by a dues paying member.

I would like to have all county Unions send in names of those they would like to have appointed to some committee, and also any propositions which either local, or county Unions or individual members desire to have acted upon by any of the regular standing committees. Be sure to call a meeting of your local soon and elect a delegate and alternate to represent you at the Convention. The Board decided that because of school time interference, the Junior Program will begin promptly at 10 A. M. on Friday morning and continue as long as there is anything on the program.

Travelogue

Friday, Sept. 3rd I took the train for Kansas City. The Kansas State Union Board met in Kansas City Saturday the 4th. All the directors with the exception of B. E. Winchester were present.

The subjects under discussion included: Publishing contract with the publishers of the Kansas Union Farmer; Booth at the State Fair in Hutchinson; Arrangements for the next State Farmers Union Convention which is to meet in Hutchinson, Kansas beginning Tuesday, October 26, and a proposition from W. C. Landon for the preparation and publication of a text book on cooperation, which he is now writing.

Sunday 1, in company with three members of the board and Vice Pres. John Frost and Mrs. Frost, left for Omaha to attend the Mid-west Farmers Union conference. As there is a short write-up on the Conference in this issue of the paper and more will be published when the transcript of the proceedings is received, I will not write any more about it at this time. I must not forget to mention, however, the pleasant visit Ross Palenske and I had on the way to Omaha with James Patton, secretary of the Colorado Farmers Union, and his wife, who kindly consented to let us ride to Omaha with them.

Wednesday, I attended a meeting of the board of directors of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. After hearing read the report of the auditing department for the first seven months of 1937, the whole board was in excellent spirits, because the business done so far this year indicates that this will be one of the best records, if not THE best record which the Jobbing Association is making under the guidance of our old friend, H. E. Witham as manager, Ted Belden, Harry Neath, Roy Crawford, and the rest of the force as helpers, with the wise advice and support of the board of directors. But with all due credit to the above men, the real bulwarks of the Jobbing Association, as it is with all true cooperatives, is the loyal intelligent army of Farmers Union (and this year also Equity Union) managers and members who by their patronage are building a new economic system which has the possibilities of solving a large part of our farm problems. So, many thanks to all you loyal cooperators at the cross roads. May your numbers and your power ever grow.

The Cross Roads

W. P. Lamberton
September 4, 1937

Our lawyer daughter now has a big baby boy. It is her first important case. My wife is a grandmother. Think of it!

People hate to bite the hand that feeds—so that reason I am not sure that lawyers will ever really investigate receiverships. It will take three farmers to do it.

Vetmore had a bigger and better fair. The exercise of home pride in such things will help committees to hold their identity. Rural high schools are doing it now best of all.

The three pens at Leavenworth have no regular visiting days any longer. I like the idea. The morbid curiosity of people never did prisons any good.

An appreciation for 4-H Club work gave Holton its great crowd Thursday night. The teaching of useful things to youth adds most, too, to human happiness.

The Tonganoxie fair is built around the high school. It is what the kids are doing, undaunted by hoppers and drouths, that holds up the optimism in farm life.

My sardines were eaten at the Kansas Friday when I noticed that Clyde Reed had ordered the same. Possibly, we are fishing in the same creek. The Democrats would say Salt creek.

PEACE BLOC FIGHTS FOR NEUTRALITY IN FAR EAST

Washington.—Six of the largest peace organizations in the country united last week in a joint strategy committee for a national campaign to secure application of the neutrality law to the Far East. The organizations were: World Peaceways, the National Council for Prevention of War, the Emergency Peace Campaign, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, and the Committee on Militarism in Education.

Calling for immediate application of the law, the committee appealed to the Administration to stop the Wichita and other American vessels bound for China with war cargoes, in order to remove one danger of our becoming involved in the conflict.

A wire to the President commended his decision not to send additional cruisers to the Far East, but expressed alarm that England and the United States might send armed convoys to break Japan's blockade.

"We earnestly believe," they stated, "that the United States cannot afford to permit such a conflict as is going on in the Far East to proceed without stamping it as war."

Only application of the neutrality law will effectively deny the statement by Secretary Roper as published in the press implying that fear of interference with our trade is a major reason for delaying the application of the law.

LABOR DAY: Kansas' first Populist legislature, meeting in 1893, designated the first Monday in September as a legal holiday to be known as Labor Day. Two years later the Republicans returned to power and the legislature, dominated by the G. O. P., created another legal holiday, Washington's Birthday, February 22. Prior to that time Washington's birthday had been a day for special study of United States history in the public schools.

Any plan to help farmers to even get the cost of production for his farm products MUST also include the farmers' annual losses of crops by drought, heat, frost, smut, rust, and insect pests.

But, dirt farmers! "Come, let us reason together," in a common sense way, in a heart to heart talk, in simple farm language.

SALINA: This city's five flour mills can produce a total of 10,000 barrels of flour a day and with their terminal elevators provide storage for 7,000,000 bushels of wheat. Salina is the seventh largest milling center in the United States and the third largest in Kansas.

Neighborhood Notes

CENTER HILL LOCAL

The Center Hill Farmers Union Local 1147 (Riley Co.) met for the regular monthly meeting Sept. 8. The following resolution was adopted:

It was observed that next month will have the state convention at Hutchinson.

This locality is hoping to see the development of a dirt farmers union in Kansas and the retaining of a National Farmers Union, such as we have had under the leadership of the late John A. Simpson and Mr. E. H. Everson.

The convention program will play a large part in forming this sentiment, therefore we hope the State Board and Mr. Vesecky will contact such men as Rep. Chas. Binderup of Neb., to discuss the rubber dollar, and Hon. Usher Burdick of North Dakota to cuss the model '37 Triple A; Rep. Wm. Lemke on "Congress."

Mr. Rex Lear on his own subject and Mr. E. Everson to cover the N. F. U. and delegates will go home inspired to build a bigger Kansas Farmers Union.

The above is suggestive and highly preferable to the old practice of putting Farmers Union political leaders (sorry there are such) and P. C. A. allies on the farmers program to advertise their "wares" which as Hon. Usher Burdick of N. Dak. asks, "Has any small farmer ever paid his farm mortgage with their offerings?"

The Farmers Union program will. Let's work it up, lest we forget what it is.

Fellow members of Kansas, what have you to say? Now is the time to express your wishes.

The following families are to have the program next month, W. E. E. G. Kaump, Will Tohren, W. E. Johnson and Hiram Johnson. The summer heat is over now so let's have a real program and a large crowd out at our next meeting, Oct. 5.

Our meeting closed with the customary refreshments.

Yours truly,
Vernal Anderson,
Reporter.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

McPherson County
Whereas, the Almighty Father, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove Mrs. Sidney Carlson from our midst.

Be it resolved that Local No. 671 extend their sympathy in this hour of sorrow.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer and spread on the minutes of the local.

Erland Larson, Chairman.

ELLSWORTH COUNTY PICNIC

Ellsworth county Farmers Union are inviting all Farmers Union members and prospective members and their families to an all-day picnic, at or near Ellsworth. The County papers will carry notice of the location, or, stop at your own store in Ellsworth, and they will tell you.

National President E. H. Everson has been invited to be present and give a talk that afternoon. Outstanding state Farmers Union members will be present. A fine program has been planned.

Be on the grounds by 11 o'clock in

the morning. Bring your basket lunch along for the big picnic dinner at noon. Then, plan to stay for the afternoon program, also.
Everyone is urged to attend.
Chester A. Chapman, Sec.

PARAGRAPHS BY LEONA S. DOBSON

(In reply to Paragraphs by J. D. Shepherd in Kansas Farmer Sept. 2.)

In his Paragraphs Mr. Shepherd states that "Cost of Production is a 'Pig in a Poke,' and in effect challenges "State and National leaders" to "dump the pig out." I can't qualify as a leader, Mr. Shepherd, but it is an easy matter for even a "follower" like myself to let a pig out of a poke when the pig is as sound and strong as this one.

Question No. 1 which Mr. Shepherd wants answered, "If the cost of growing wheat in a given year is 75c, is that the price he will receive?"

Certainly not, Mr. Shepherd. The Farmers Union has always advocated "average" cost of production. The average cost over a period of years is the only fair means.

2. Will the farmers all be regimented to sell wheat, corn, cattle, hogs, poultry, everything at cost of production?

Ans. Oh Boy! Wouldn't we just like to try that for a change! Not to be allowed to sell anything below cost of production. Wouldn't we be glad to try that?

3. Who would determine the "average cost of production?"

Well, Uncle Samuel has been collecting that data for some 40 years. Why not accept his figures which if I am not mistaken show it costs on an average 1.19 to produce a bushel of wheat and 87c (I believe) for corn. Other products in proportion. Not bad! How many times in the past have we had "cost of production?"

And 4:
Would it be fair to regiment us farmers on a cost of production basis and compel us to buy (or let alone) paying big prices and profits asked by industry?

Ans.: Much fairer than trying to buy on a "less than cost of production basis," I'd say.

Then down about paragraph 8 Mr. Shepherd goes on:

"For, you know, as well as I do, that farmers cannot long endure—if they are compelled or required to sell their products at "The Cost of Production prices, and then have to pay industrial monopolies big prices, and profits for the things farmers have to buy and use."

Now how does an industrialist figure his cost? The first thing he does is to consider the amount of money he has invested and add an interest charge for the use of that money. In a capitalist society, Mr. Shepherd, the first of all commandments is that interest must be earned and I know of no industrialist who would be satisfied with 2 per cent interest which most farm leaders with whom I have discussed the matter, agree the farmer is entitled to figure in his production cost. Then would follow running expenses, repairs, seed, depreciation, replacement, labor costs, etc. Any farmer can figure them and I've yet to see the leader who figured them abnormally high.

(I recall an incident when I was discussing cost of production with an ardent follower of Norman Thomas, who objected to the interest charge, saying he would prefer to have the farmer accept Union wages and be satisfied without interest. I assured him that would be perfectly satisfactory to me (especially if union wages applied to the

farmer's wife and other adult members of the family!)

Mr. Shepherd appears to be worrying for fear that under "cost of production" farmers would not receive enough. Probably not. But look back over the years and count the number of times we have received that much. Very few. That is the reason we are fast becoming a tenant-farming nation. That is the reason farmers have always accepted lower standards of living than people of the cities.

That lack of "cost of production" means less educational advantages for farm children.

I am glad that a majority at the Clay County picnic can figure cost of production and understand what it means. Had I been present and unable to figure and understand the meaning of those figures, I think I should have asked for information right there in meeting even though it did entail exposure of my ignorance. I find very often asking questions is the best means of getting information and I know there are plenty of good loyal members among my own acquaintances in Clay county who would have been glad to have you rise and ask your question.

Yes, Uncle Sam has been spending a lot of money every year for years and years gathering statistics on cost of production. Let's use them or quit spending money to get them.

Leona S. Dobson.

PARAGRAPHS BY J. D. SHEPHERD

Life is but a continuous school in which we are all pupils.

When a teacher in any of our schools examines and grades each pupil, and some pupils make low and unsatisfactory grades; this is not the teachers' fault, nor is the teacher trying to offend the pupil or parents.

For these losses of livestock, cures, etc., is a part of each farmer's annual, or yearly "cost of production."

For, when a farmer plows and prepares the ground to seed two, or three hundred acres of wheat, and furnishes the 200 or 300 bushels of wheat to sow his ground, and drouth or rust, smut, heat, frost or insects destroy all of the wheat; or make it not worth harvesting; that is the very farmer, or farmers who need to be paid for their efforts and expense to produce.

Now if I understand the Farmers Union cost of production plan, it makes no provision for any farmers who annually lost live stock or crops; to make up to our individual farmers the cost of production, for their loss of crops or live stock.

Therefore, as the yearly losses to farmers of crops and livestock are a part of each individual farmer's cost of production bill, the National Farmers Union cost of production plan will only pay the cost of production prices, to those farmers lucky enough to raise crops and livestock to sell.

No livestock to sell—no wheat to sell, on account of drought etc. No pay.

Had the cost of production plan been adopted, instead of the triple "A", how could the farmers have survived the five years of wheat failures in the western third of Kansas, Nebraska, the Panhandle and the two Dakotas?

How could they pay their taxes to keep up their schools, roads, bridges and county governments?

(Continued on page four)

An Ounce of Prevention is Worth a Ton of Cure

That old maxim is never more true than in regards to fires. A little time taken off to clean up the premises is worth more in saving property from fire loss than is the labor required to carry thousands of buckets of water to try to put out a fire caused by accumulated trash in and about farm buildings.

It is far easier to inspect the chimney and to fix any cracks or chinks before cold weather sets in, than it is to try to put out roof fires caused by defective chimneys and flues.

City and town dwellings take a lower rate of insurance premium because more attention is given in cities to fire prevention and fire protection than is given to farm property. Every unnecessary fire loss on our farms helps to raise the insurance rate on all farm property. Fire prevention, by cleaning up the premises and inspecting and repairing flues and furnaces, and fire protection through the use of handy water barrels and fire extinguishers pays well in dollars and cents. Start right now to prevent any possibility of fire by cleaning up your premises, but in the meantime see your agent about a policy in the old reliable,

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co.
Salina, Kansas

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

Junior Letter
By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:

School has started, and you are all busy getting back into the routine of lessons. In spite of the fact that most every one could hardly wait for vacations to start last spring, isn't it surprising how glad you are to get back to school this fall again.

I hope you aren't remembering too many things you had planned to do during vacation that you did not get accomplished. And, especially do I hope that you kept up on our Junior program, and are anxious for the regular meetings of your local this fall. Why not tell your local President you will be responsible for the program at the next meeting, and show them just what a fine program you can put on.

Then, too, you have a new Junior leader, and if you do not get to meet Esther Ekblad at some of your county or local meetings, I'm sure you will be at the state convention in Hutchinson October 26-29 and will become well acquainted there. She has had many interesting plans for this fall and winter, and also for the convention that you will surely be glad your Dad is a Farmers Union member and you are a Farmers Union Junior.

No doubt some of your studies are a little different than what you had anticipated, or maybe a little harder than last winter, and you say, "Now, just what is the use?" To give you a good answer to that, I've clipped a little article from the Montana Farmers Union Junior page on "What Are You Doing," I hope as you read this you can see the vision and realize that these lessons, be they in books or in your every day life, are only the stepping stones to greater attainment. We do not want to stand still, but are ever striving to climb a little higher on that hill, where the going seems quite steep and hard at first, maybe, but the nearer to the top we get, the easier is the climb and the smoother the way.

One cannot permit themselves to become discouraged. We have only to look at the world around us, the people whom we admire and respect, to realize that they have not met obstacles to deter them. That is true today, as it has been in the past.

This summer it was my privilege to be in Springfield, Illinois for a short while. Abraham Lincoln has always been one of my heroes, but little did I realize the place of reverence and esteem that he holds in the hearts of the people back there.

Not only in Illinois, but every where he was known in any way. The 150th anniversary of our United States Constitution is to be celebrated on September 17 of this year, by the unveiling of the head of Lincoln on Mt. Rushmore. This is to be a great occasion, and any one is indeed fortunate if they be permitted to attend this great ceremony and pay homage to this great character. He has left us traditions and a heritage that will increase greatly for the future generations.

We are all familiar with the history of his life, some perhaps more than others. But the point I want to stress here is that he overcame handicaps which were more insurmountable than any which you might have today. What Abraham Lincoln did is possible for any one of you Juniors to do. He was never content to stand still. Here in Kansas the past few years we have had some pretty big problems and hard struggles, but thinking back, they do not hold a candle to the hardships of the pioneers of earlier days. It is up to us, each and every one, to show that we

FITTED LINES



8037. Daytime or Morning Frock. Designed in Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50. Size 16 requires 4-3-8 yards of 35 inch material. With long sleeves 4-5-8 yards. Price 15c.

8017. Two Piece Frock. Designed in Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50. Size 14 requires 2 yards of 35 or 39 inch material for the skirt and 1-3-4 yards for the jacket blouse. In monochrome for short sleeves 4 yards. Price 15c.

KANSAS UNION FARMER
Salina, Kansas . . . Box . . .

WHAT ARE YOU DOING?

No standing still? Never! Because you lose what you have gained. How true that is, and how well we have come to know it. Those who first created visions and dreams of a future for young people, know about the jagged hills, the straining forward, the pushing, shoving work of keeping free from the impediments that they dare not stop to survey the work they had done, because they still hadn't gained a strong enough foothold to even stop. No stopping here! Advancing ever.

Mount to the unattainable? Of course, others have and so can you! But, mounting, you cannot rest, because you'll lose what you have gained.

And what have you gained? You, Juniors, you, leaders, do you need to ask that? In the years past, did you ever think that you could have mounted so high on those jagged hills? Do you ever dare aspire to the unattainable? Did you ever dare to hope that you and your young people could be the builders of a path that stretches clear ahead?

No better verse have we found to illustrate the work that you, and your organization, is doing. It shows the trials of the leadership. The hard work to gain a foothold. It shows

the visions, the hopes, the aspirations, and with it all the dreams for the future. Yes, and attainment, too.

Just what are your young people doing except "to strain upward through the air" through the "air" of confusion and want. And the impediments of the earth are ever conspiring to drag them into the mire of want, destitution, slavery, hopelessness and war. You who know, so well, the discouragements of leadership, the discouragements of disinterested members, the trials of drought and want. The worry, the work, the responsibility of leading youth along the paths that lead to a clear light ahead. You dare not stop, you have not stopped, you are still working for the unattainable.

Only through the knowledge that "the last path stretches clear" have you been able to stay by your task. You know that that path is the cooperative philosophy and training that youth must have. You feel that your service on earth would not be complete unless you helped to show that path to countless others. So, leaders all—Advance! No standing still—for if you rest you lose what you have gained." Rest not, but lead on.—Montana F. U.

LONGING

Oh, to be back on the farm in October.

After the hurry of summer is over.

Out of the town now so gray and so sober,

Back to the joys of nature once more.

The trees in the orchards are shading to yellow,

The aster and goldenrod cover the land.

The colors of autumn are everywhere,

Where mellow,

The wonder of nature is on every hand.

Ah, how we exiles who dwell in the city

Long for the farm in the fall of the year.

Well may the country folk hold us in pity,

We who are severed from things that are dear.

—Theodore Thurston Munger.

—Theodore Thurston Munger.

—Theodore Thurston Munger.

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OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

FOODS THAT DISAGREE WITH HEALTHY PEOPLE

(Don't from last week)

Need of Fundamental Studies

The question of extent and nature of food disagreements can be solved satisfactorily only with actual diagnosis of a cross-section of the population. Meantime, two recent studies contribute some positive information, but serve chiefly to demonstrate the need for investigations of a more fundamental nature. One study was made on 600 patients seeking aid in a hospital; the other was made on 600 healthy women students in a midwest university. They were both conducted by questioning the individuals involved and in neither study were tests made by a physician to check the validity of the answers.

Reactions of Healthy Young Adults

The university study is mentioned here because it probably offers a fair picture of the foods the average young woman believes disagree with her. It places first in the class of foods causing digestive disturbance, raw onions, radishes, cooked cabbage, and beans. Out of the entire group of 600 students only 1.7 per cent reported that they could not take milk. It is interesting to speculate on the possibility of reducing even this low figure if actual diagnosis were made in cases reporting the difficulties. But even as it stands, the figure symbolizes the suitability of milk as a basic food for healthy human beings. And the universality of its usefulness is a fortunate circumstance, for no other one food is used so generally in every meal and in so many forms, the world over, as milk—milk as a beverage and in the almost numberless dishes made with milk—the products of milk and cream as butter, cheese, and ice cream.

Reactions of Patients Not Applicable

The hospital study is important in this case, not because it represents normal reactions toward foods, but because the study has been widely publicized and, in many cases, interpreted as generally applicable. While the findings are in agreement with the university study with respect to the foods most obviously offensive to the digestive tract, such as cabbage, milk, apples, tomatoes, and eggs are listed among those often causing distress. The investigators plainly state that their generalizations regarding food tolerance are based on a limited number of hospital and clinic patients and, therefore, do not represent an adequate sampling of the general population.

Furthermore, the authors specifically disclaim any intention of applying their statements to people in general. They say, in part: "We deal with selected patients, most of whom were suffering with indigestion . . . and complained of food sensitiveness or of symptoms that were thought to be due to it. Likewise, they were interviewed by a method and given repeated examples of patients who apparently had an imagined, rather than actual, sensitiveness to certain foods."

Summary

Present information as to the extent of food-side food disagreements is inadequate, due to the fact that no satisfactory studies have been made on a cross-section of the population.

Proof of the general suitability of milk is based on the universality of its use and on evidence from questioning healthy persons that milk is inconsequential as a cause of distress.

GET FOODS READY FOR STATE FAIR

Entries in the Domestic Science Department of the Kansas State Fair

close Saturday, September 18 at 6:00 P. M. and Mrs. O. M. Coble, Sedgwick, Superintendent of this department, is urging the women to take time now to itemize a list of entries for this Department.

She recommends that the women plan their work so that they will have time on Saturday to bake a number of delicious cakes for which some of them are noted, and also bread, rolls, cookies, and doughnuts.

Women who have a daughter or son under 15 years of age should assist them in making a selection of entries which they would like to enter in the Children's Department.

Mrs. Coble states that last year it was quite interesting to note the number of prizes the boys won on their cakes, cookies, candy, and even on bread.

She states that this is the season when women are making preserves, jams and jellies, and also canning fruit and vegetables. She urges that the ladies include these items in their list of entries at the State Fair this year.

Mrs. Coble states that she will always remember the small lad and his father who were viewing the exhibit of cakes, bread, and so forth in the Domestic Science Department of the State Fair last year. They were delighted with a selection of several blue ribbons on her entries which meant a very substantial cash prize.

She says that the little fellow's eyes shown with pride and with a broad smile on his face, he said: "Just think, Dad, she's our wife."

ADD PAPRIKA TO CORN

Corn on the cob, fresh from the garden or even off the huckster's truck or the distant city vegetable stand, is one of summer's choicest treats. Dripping with butter, seasoned with salt and pepper, it would seem that it had reached the heights of gustatory perfection.

The gourmets, however, ever alert for improvements, have found a new way to make corn on the cob and many other corn dishes even more

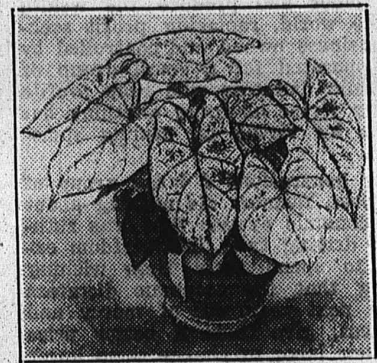
FANCY LEAVED CALADIUM GROWS Indoors All Year

It Is Colorful Plant Whose Foliage Is As Brilliant As Many Flowering Types. It Likes Warm, Humid Atmosphere

Fancy-Leaved Caladium, a Long-Living Indoor Plant

There are few house plants that bloom during the summer but the lovely fancy leaved caladium is as attractive as any blooming plant, and will decorate the home for a long time even during the hottest weather.

The large heart-shaped leaves of red, white or green with contrasting



veins and markings are very ornamental. Some of the color patterns are unusual. The leaves are fine in texture and even specimens with large leaves are refined in nature and look well in any home or apartment. The papery leaves last a long time with average care and the expert plant grower can easily keep them several seasons.

The fancy-shaped caladium needs little special care. Having originally come from tropical America it thrives in the warm humid atmosphere of summer. Feed them occasionally with any good plant food, and give them plenty of water at all times. Specimen plants are excellent for the porch or conservatory and particularly lovely for large indoor window or plant boxes. Like most plants, they will do better if given a moderately sunny situation, although they will thrive very well with very little light. They are a plant for an end table, or a dull corner of the room.

Butterscotch Pie With Cocoanut

1 1/2 cups milk
1 cup brown sugar
3 tablespoons cornstarch
2 eggs
2 tablespoons butter
1 cup moist cocoanut
2 tablespoons powdered sugar

Previously baked pastry shell. Scald one cup of milk with the brown sugar. Moisten the cornstarch with remaining milk, then pour scalded milk over this, beating while pouring. Return to double boiler and cook until mixture thickens. Add beaten egg yolks, cook five minutes longer, stirring occasionally, remove from fire, add butter and three-fourths cup of the cocoanut. When partly cooled, pour into previously baked pastry shell, top with meringue made by beating egg whites until stiff, gradually adding powdered sugar and finally folding in remaining cocoanut. Bake in slow oven about 325 degrees F.—until meringue is set and delicately colored, ten to twelve minutes. Serves six.

GREEN TOMATO RELISH

Slice one gallon of green tomatoes and 6 onions. Sprinkle with 1/2 cup salt and let stand overnight. The next morning mix together 3 cups vinegar, 3 cups brown sugar, 1/2 lemon sliced very thin, 3 pods of red pepper cut fine, 1 tablespoonful each of black pepper, cloves, allspice, celery seed, and 1 tablespoonful each of ground and whole mustard seed. Soak spices should all be tied in a cheese cloth bag so they will not discolor the tomatoes. When vinegar is boiling, drain the sliced tomatoes and onions, add to the vinegar and boil for about 40 minutes. This mixture must be watered carefully so it will not scorch. Seal while hot.

PLUM PRESERVES

6 pounds plums
9 cups sugar
1 cup water

Select small purple plums and be sure they are sound and not over-ripe. Remove stems, wash and pierce each plum with a fork. Place plums in an earthen bowl or jar, cover with sugar and add water. Cover vessel and let stand in a cool place overnight. Drain plums and boil the juice for five minutes. Add plums and cook for a few minutes until clear. Care should be taken not to overcook, as the syrup thickens or jellies after standing. Pack into hot, clean glass jars and seal immediately.

PICKLED APPLES

One peck apples, 4 pounds brown sugar, 2 quarts vinegar, 2 tablespoons whole cloves, 2 tablespoons stick cinnamon.

Heat vinegar, add sugar and bag containing the spices and boil for 15 minutes. Skim; then add apples and cook slowly until tender, but whole. Place the apples in hot clean jars, boil the syrup until thick and use it to fill the jars. Seal firmly.

PICKLED WATERMELON RIND

Use the rind left after serving watermelon. Remove the outer green, and pink portions. Cut into inch pieces, cover with water, a half cup of salt to the quart, and soak overnight.

Drain, add fresh water and cook till tender. Drain again and cook until clear in the following syrup:

Boil together 2 cups of sugar with 1 cup of vinegar. Tie a few pieces of stick cinnamon and whole cloves in a bag and cook in the syrup.

PEACH JELLY

2 1/2 cups (1 1/2 lbs.) juice
3/4 cups (1 1/2 lbs.) sugar.
1 box Sure-Jell.

To prepare juice, pit and crush thoroughly (do not peel) about 2 1/2 pounds fully ripe peaches. Add 1 cup water, bring to a boil and simmer, covered, 10 minutes. (Add a few crushed peach-pit meats to fruit during cooking.) Place fruit in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice. (If there is a slight shortage of juice, add small amount of water to pulp in jelly cloth and squeeze again.)

Measure sugar into dry dish and set aside until needed. Measure juice into a 3- to 4-quart saucepan and place over hottest fire. Add Sure-Jell, mix well, and continue stirring until mixture comes to a hard boil. At once pour in sugar, stirring constantly. Continue stirring, bring to a full rolling boil, and boil hard 1/2 minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly 6 fluid ounces each.

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CONSISTENT MARCH TOWARD ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY

(Continued from page one)

tion. We should understand by now that the time will never come that a Congress or a President will hand us a solution to our problems all tied up in a pretty package. Briefly, we should understand that there is no economic Santa Claus.

We should take a lesson from those who thirty-five years ago were not content with waiting for someone to do the job for them, but instead pooled their meager resources and devoted all their energy to doing the job themselves. Instead of apathetically waiting for the millennium to arrive we can begin right now correcting the evils of an economic system gone profit mad by building cooperative business owned and controlled by and operated for those who labor and produce the wealth of the world, replacing profit seeking business owned and controlled by and operated for a small group of economic dictators who reap profits not by virtue of doing anything but rather by virtue of owning something.

For generations a large group of American farmers did nothing about the economic system that was ruthlessly driving them into serfdom except to spend their time wishing hoping that the economic dictators would next year and they would be kinder, give them a better price for their labor or charge them lower prices for the goods they consumed. A second large group has contented itself with cursing the economic dictators, in lurid language using such terms as big business, money changers, malefactors of great wealth or other uncomplimentary pseudonyms and voting for the candidate for political office who cursed them in the most emotional way.

More recently we have begun to understand that wishfully waiting for the day when the milk of human kindness will begin to flow in the trade arteries of an economic system based on greed for private profit means waiting for a day that will never dawn. We have begun to understand, too, that cursing big business and the money changers accomplishes exactly nothing as long as we continue to patronize and support big business enterprise owner by and operated for the sole purpose of collecting profit on our patronage. We have even, occasionally, begun to get a glimmer of an understanding that after voting our problems out of existence every election day for a century and a half our problems are still with us, often in an aggravated state.

We are learning that big business in itself, is not to blame for the conditions that confront us. Rather it is the system of organization and ownership and the big motive of privately owned big business that is at fault. We are beginning to learn that the way out lies not in destroying big business but rather in changing the organization, ownership, and motives of big business.

Big business privately owned and autocratically operated exists for the private profit of its private owners and it is guiding principle is to buy cheap and sell dear, giving as little as possible to society and extracting as much as possible out of society. But big business cooperatively owned and democratically operated exists for the use and service of its patrons, who together own it, and its guiding principle is to honestly and fairly serve all who labor and produce with private profit, rake-offs granted to no one person but giving as much as possible to society at the expense of no member of society.

When we build a cooperative institution that we democratically own and operate for our mutual benefit, there is no incentive to oppress anyone, because we ourselves are the only ones that can be oppressed by a business that we ourselves, as patrons, own. We have no fear of big business if that big business is ours. Rather we want our cooperative to grow bigger and bigger because they belong to us and the larger they grow the more efficiently will they serve us. In many lines of endeavor they have already grown so large they can be properly classified as big business.

The way to make our forces as producers felt in the market places of the world where we sell the products that represent our labor is in the organization of producer cooperatives through which we speak together in a resounding voice to those who consume the products of our labor. Only by building producer cooperatives can we stop the private rake-off by the toll collectors who stand between producer and consumer, and correct the evils that are inherent in private profit motivated marketing institutions.

The way to make our force as consumers felt on the markets of the world where we purchase the products necessary to give us life, lies in building consumer cooperatives through which we can break the strangle hold of economic dictatorship and rout the forces of private profit that have destroyed our abundant resources, robbed us of our buying power through the collection of profit, and created the paradox of want in the midst of plenty.

The way to make our voices felt in the markets of the world through which we secure our credit lies, not in waiting for a Congress to do some dim and distant day correcting the evils of money dictatorship, but rather in building co-operative credit unions owned by ourselves and lending ourselves with private profit to no one.

Simply and briefly, we need to replace the present business system of private autocracy with a new business system of cooperative democracy. The private ownership of the business system with its roots in the stinking bog of the profit motive has no conscience and seeks no end except the enslavement of the great mass of people under economic dictatorship for the private profit of a small group of private owners.

The way out obviously lies in a new system of doing business the co-operative way, wherein business is democratically owned by all its patrons with its roots in the principles of christian brotherhood and operated solely for the benefit of those who labor and create the wealth of the

world. We need wait no longer to begin building this new world. Wherever you live you can start right now banding your neighbors together in your own local cooperative business institutions, then banding these local cooperatives together into larger units with the view of ultimately restoring the ownership of the resources and productive facilities of the United States into the hands of the people of the United States.

Political democracy and economic autocracy cannot exist side by side indefinitely. They are diametrically opposed to each other and ultimately one will overcome the other. If we allow the system of economic dictatorship to continue to grow more arrogant and more powerful, it will ultimately establish political dictatorship and more powerful political dictatorship to maintain itself against the growing opposition of the great masses of people who suffer under it and who cry out against it.

Ever since the founding of our nation, we have enjoyed the privileges of political democracy. We have had no political dictator telling us what God we shall worship, what thoughts we shall think, what words we shall speak or what economic system we shall live under. We have always had it in our power to make any changes we felt were necessary for our preservation and security.

The problems that confront us exist either because we allowed them to exist or because we willed them into being. As long as we can enjoy democracy we have the power to choose any solution we wish to apply. We have the power and the duty is ours, under democracy, to solve the problems that face us.

If democracy is worth having, it is worth defending and practice of democracy, if we really believe in it, should be extended into every sphere of activity, political or economic, that affects a sizeable section of society. The way to do this has been successfully demonstrated for 92 years in the cooperative movement. The great cooperative institutions that form a network of economic democracy throughout the civilized world are a growing challenge to the autocracy of private, profit-motivated business.

To the Farmers Union and its cooperative business institutions we welcome all farmers, regardless of race, color, political or religious creed. Ours is an economic problem and the solution is the same for all of us. We do not want a Democratic, Republican, Communist, or Socialist party, but we do want a cooperative movement that will bring about a new era of peace, justice, and righteousness. We do not want a party, but we do want a cooperative movement that will bring about a new era of peace, justice, and righteousness. We do not want a party, but we do want a cooperative movement that will bring about a new era of peace, justice, and righteousness.

Together recognizing our common problems we can build a new era of peace, justice, and righteousness. We can find a place for ourselves in the world of tomorrow. We can find a place for ourselves in the world of tomorrow. We can find a place for ourselves in the world of tomorrow. We can find a place for ourselves in the world of tomorrow. We can find a place for ourselves in the world of tomorrow.

EVERSON ADDRESS

(Continued from page one)

ject was to encourage more production "per man per woman, per child, per cow, per sow, per hen."

Then Hoover came up for re-election. Mr. Everson was asked if the Farmers Union would support Hoover. His reply was that their support depended upon the Republican platform.

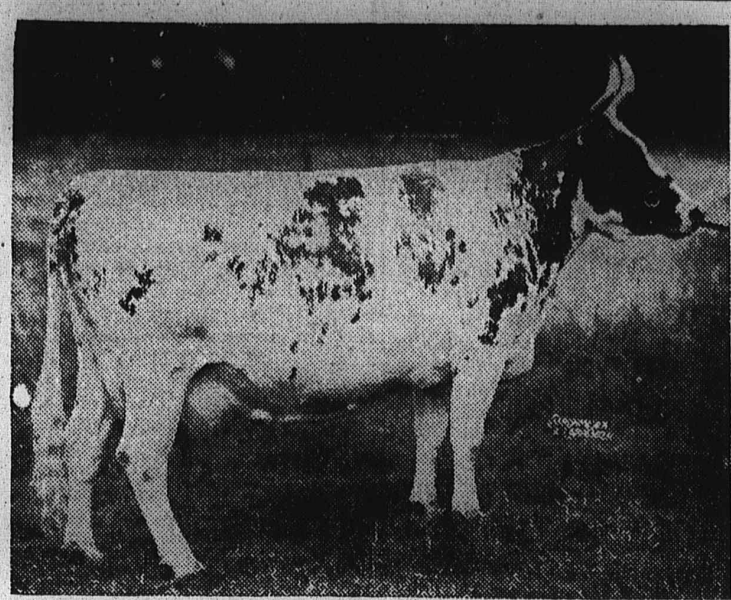
About this time 25 per cent of the Federal Reserve notes were taken out of circulation. A tariff of 42c was placed upon wheat. Since wheat was only 40c per bushel, the farmer lost 2c on every bushel. One farmer shipped a cow to the stockyards. He got a bill for part of the freight. Later on the farmer had a calf to sell. He shipped it to the stockyards with the following message: "When this calf has used up its value, please throw it off the train because I don't want any more due bills coming."

The United States government should give the same rights and privileges to the farmers as to other industries. The Packers and Stockyards Act fixes the price for every service the shipper gets, even the feed in the stockyards. "The stockyards belong to the packers," said Mr. Everson. When farm products get into the stream of interstate commerce, they are in interstate commerce. This is the principle Mr. Everson is supporting. The farmer and the laborer should not be enemies but friends because each depends upon the other for existence. The laborer is entitled to a fair wage. The Bible says, "The farmer is worthy of his hire." The farmer and the laborer do a great share of the world's work and are entitled to just compensation.

In 1929 the farmers received their biggest income. Then came the stock market crash. The government could not do it. Mr. Everson declared, "The money monopolies is the daddy of all monopolies." Now the individuals of the country," declared Mr. Everson, "is more than equal to its value. In 1920 the index value of farm land was 170. In 1935 it was 76, only 40 per cent of its value in 1920.

We could lay a foundation for prosperity by asking Congress to coin money and regulate the value thereof, as the constitution empowers them. The United States government can go to the United States treasury any time it wishes and convert \$1,000,000,000 into Federal Reserve notes for the mere cost of printing, which is only 30c per \$1,000. Mr. Everson remarked that he had seen Republican and Democratic legislators working together to secure legislation they desired. Corporations control legislation. Party dominance controls many organizations. The Farmers Union must be free from such domination. The Frazier-Lemke

Record Ayrshire Cow at State Fair



This Ayrshire cow has made over 100,000 pounds of milk and 4,000 pounds of butterfat during her life, and is coming to the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Sept. 18-24 with the Million Pound Ayrshire Dairy Herd, an outstanding collection of Ayrshire cows, each of which has made over 100,000 pounds of milk and 4,000 pounds of butterfat during her life. Her name is Strathglass Miss Violet, and she is being exhibited by courtesy of Mr. Hugh J. Chisholm of Strathglass Farm, Port Chester, New York.

bill will help the farmers.

There are two main features of finance as regards lending and borrowing:

1. Ability of the borrower to meet his obligation at the proper time.

2. Insurance of the value of the property held as security for the loan.

These principles have been disregarded. Another statement Mr. Everson made was that the profit should be taken out of war. It takes \$2500 to kill a soldier. Gangsters will kill a man for only a few dollars. "The Federal Reserve system—as it is—has to be abolished," stated Mr. Everson at the close of his inspiring and challenging address. "No one knows the outcome of the present financial situation in this country. There is only one way to bring order out of the present chaos, such as is aptly described in Isaiah 34:14. 'And justice is turned away backward, and righteousness standeth afar off; for truth is fallen in the street and uprightness cannot enter.' We farmers must understand our problems and get together and work on them."

All articles submitted were signed in code and the judges did not know who the participating parties were until after they had passed on the articles. The entries ran very close. Personally, I like the above report; it ran third due to trifling matters which do not affect the thought. We offered cash prizes of \$5.00, \$3.00 and \$2.00 for the first, second and third awards. Hope you will find space for this in the near future. Victor Hawkinson, Randolph, Kansas.

Editors Note: We are glad to publish the above summary of National President Everson's speech and hope that we will soon receive also the ones that took the first and second prizes.

FARMERS HIT

(Continued from page one)

ler operations are increased for any reason, he gets less.

There could be no better illustration of the fallacies of laws and special taxes whose inevitable result is to coddle the middleman, whether necessary or inefficient, by law; to eliminate all or part of the economies that follow long-established mass-retailing practices; and to critically increase the overhead costs of stores whose policy is to sell a maximum amount of goods at the lowest price. Such laws and taxes hit the farmer twice—he is a consumer as well as a producer. They make him pay more for what he buys, while he gets less for what he sells.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(Continued from page two.)

Under the Massingale cost of production plan, which really does not mean the cost of production to dirt farmers at all, for it does not include the cost of crop failure, and the losses of live stock to each individual dirt farmer who suffered the losses.

Is it not reasonable to suppose that if those farmers lucky enough to raise crops, live stock, etc., were regimented to mere cost of production prices; that greedy processing plant corporations, and boards of trade speculators would pay dirt farmers any more for their products, than laws of Congress decided was the cost of production prices fixed by the cost of production board?

For, when Food Administrator

Herbert Hoover fixed a minimum price on our farmers wheat (1920), it was a hint to wheat speculators and buyers that they need not pay farmers more than the minimum price fixed by our government.

So in like manner the mere cost of production prices, fixed by Uncle Sam, might become under the Massingale bill, the maximum fixed prices to those farmers lucky enough to raise crops and livestock.

So any cost of production plan is a dud, a mere subterfuge, that does not include the farmers crop consultant work load and put the dirt farmers on an equality with industry.

"SAVING THE SOIL" THEME OF U. S. D. A. EXHIBITS FOR KANSAS STATE FAIR

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has scheduled a carload of educational exhibits on the theme of saving the soil for the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, September 18, 24, 1937.

The display uses dioramas, motion, light, mechanical models, lantern slides, and other modern exhibition devices to illustrate soil conserving practices and methods of wind and water erosion control. Department bulletins on view in a publications booth, where visitors may also consult with the Department representative to learn where and how more detailed information may be obtained, will supplement the information in the exhibits.

"Fertile top soil is 'The Most Valuable Thing in America,' according to an exhibit which points out ways of conserving and rebuilding. A companion exhibit 'Balanced Farming Rings the Bell,' tells its story by means of an old fashioned striking machine in which four manikins, each representing a different phase of farming, strike separately in rotation without much result, but when all strike at once, which represents balanced farming, the weight goes to the top and rings the bell.

Terracing and strip cropping as methods for saving and rebuilding top soil fertility is illustrated by water falling on modelled hillsides. An untarred field is badly eroded and valueless as a crop producer while a terraced field holds the soil and remains fertile. An exhibit on "Wind Erosion" portrays by modelled foregrounds and lantern slides projected by an automatic stereopticon how wind carries away the fertile top soil of crop and grazing land.

Much land that is being retired from the growing of unprofitable crops can be made to grow trees successfully, and under the right kind of management will yield fuel, fence posts and even lumber for farm use. Forest cover is strongly entitled "Erosion Control Through Reforestation."

How the forest takes care of the rain is illustrated by the exhibit "The Forest and Water" where water representing rain falls on modelled scenes of forested and denuded areas. On the one side, the rain is held and absorbed by the forest litter, which prevents run-off and erosion. On the other side, where the forest has been destroyed for want of vegetative cover to retard and absorb it, water rushes down the slope carrying away the soil, leaving gullies, and causes devastating floods in the valley lands.

Another exhibit shows varieties of lespedeza best suited to Kansas soils and climate and emphasizes its value as pasture, hay, and as a re-builder of worn-out land.

PET STOCK AND DOGS

The entries in the pet stock and dog show for the 1937 Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson give promise of surpassing any of the former exhibits in this department of the Fair, according to D. D. Colglazier, veteran superintendent of this department.

Mr. Colglazier states that many inquiries are being received from other states and he is confident that the dogs, pigeons, canines, and any other pet stock will represent the finest quality in the southwest.

The dog show has been reinstated at the Kansas State Fair this year at the request of many former exhibitors. Visitors at the Fair may expect to see dogs of a very high grade.

The interstate rabbit and canine association have selected the Kansas State Fair show as their annual exhibition. This exhibition is composed of breeders from Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Texas, and Nebraska. This should bring out a real show of rabbits and canines.

The pigeon show will be the largest and best for many years, according to Superintendent Colglazier. He is also expecting a nice display of cats. His department has recently been equipped with safety cages to house the cats during the State Fair.

The entry fee on pigeons and canines is only 25 cents per specimen. On rabbits and cats the fee is 50 cents each. The entry fee on dogs is 1.00 for the first entry and 50 cents for each additional class that the exhibitor desires to enter.

Judges to all the pet stock departments are men of both state and national reputation. Pet stock judges are Marion Stotter, Wichita, and Carl L. Weick, Salina. Elmer Gray, Wichita will place the ribbons on the dogs. He has the reputation of putting the rewards on the dogs without regard to their ownership.

The dog show has always been one of the big attractions of the State Fair in past years. This season it will be no exception in the opinion of Superintendent Colglazier.

Any exhibitor who pays \$2.00 or more in fees for exhibits in the pet stock, dog or poultry show will receive a metal badge admitting him to the Fair in order to look after stock that he has on exhibit.

Dr. Knapenberg, a veterinarian of ability, will examine all dogs before they enter their stalls on Monday, September 20th. This will prevent any diseased animals from being placed on exhibit, which might expose the healthy individuals to infection.

WILLARD WELSH, Adv. Mgr.

Classified Ads

OPPORTUNITY: Wanted, a good man to operate a 400 acre farm on a partnership basis. Address W. C. Landson, Laytonville, Arkansas for particulars and terms.

FOR SALE—Registered Polled Hereford Cows, calves at side, or separately—9 Bulls, 13 Heifers—one Ton Herd Bull—J. P. Venable, Lincolnville, Kansas. 9-24-c

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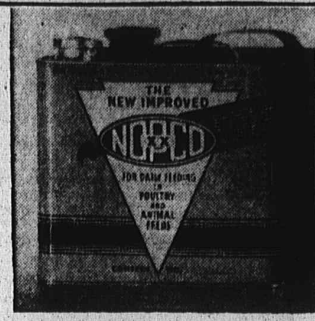
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Below is a Price List of Local Supplies, printed for the convenience of all Local and County Secretaries in the Kansas Farmers Union.

Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing.	F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c
Application Cards, 20 for... 5c	Farmers Union Song Book 20c
Credentialed Blank, 10 for... 5c	Business Manual... 5c
Demit Blanks, 15 for... 10c	Delinquency Notices (100) 25c
Local Sec. Receipt Book... 25c	Secretary's Minute Book... 50c
Farmers Union Watch Fod 50c	Book of Poems (Kinney)... 25c
Farmers Union Button... 25c	Above, lots of 10 or more 20c
	Above, lots of 100, each 15c
	Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson) each... 75c

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Blackleg Bacterin, Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose... 74c	
Bovine Mixed Bacterin. For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic, 100 dose lots, per dose... 74c	
Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose... 74c	
Mastitis Bacterin (gargol), 10 doses... 1.00	
Calf Scours Bacterin, 10 doses... 1.00	
Branding Fluid—1 lb. can. (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron... 1.00	
Branding Iron. 3 inch loose setter. Special brands \$3.00 each.	
De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head... 1.00	
Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or castration and on screw worms. Per gallon... 2.00	
Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime. 40 cc or 20 cc size 2.00	
Two Needles, 25c, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for... .50	

HOGS

Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 ocs... .75	
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