



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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Co-operation



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WALLACE OUTLINES NEEDS OF FARMERS IN RECENT SPEECH

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace Tells Of Change In Agriculture

SPEAKS AT HOUSTON, TEXAS

Guest At Annual Meeting of the Land Grant College Association on November 16

I have always come confidently to the Land Grant College group, knowing that here are people with the background which gives perspective and disinterested position which lends wise counsel. We are going to need wise counsel and especially a sense of perspective in the times ahead.

A little while back the agricultural problem with which we are grappling was the most acute emergency problem. I believe that now we must be taking stock of programs addressed to the longer-time situation.

Now it appears that we may be standing upon the threshold of better times, perhaps of something like a new era. In this new era, our permanent policy with respect to agriculture, as I see it, must shape itself to give the farmer his fair share of prosperity, having regard to the long-time interests of the national community as a whole. We can no longer have an exploited agriculture because in the long run that means national ruin. Neither can we have a crudely oversubsidized agriculture because in the long run the people will not stand for it. The question is, as we pass from emergency to shall public policy go in one direction—longer-time considerations, how far, how far in the other?

We shall be hearing—as we have already heard—voices from the Right and voices from the Left. Canvassing the record of the last twenty-five years, I am inclined to think, on the whole, that the greatest hindrances to progress in our farm policies have come from those who do not yet give full weight to the forces of change in this country.

Sometimes I wonder how many of our people have any real inkling of the changes that have overtaken this western world within the space of a man's lifetime. And that is a very short moment of time in the span of history.

Take this most elemental of all jobs—the job of getting the day bread out of the soil. Let your minds run back over the story of twenty, thirty, even forty centuries. When those far-away mists of antiquity rose enough to let us see the first outlines of man at work on the land, what was the picture? In the fertile bottom lands of the Tigris and the Euphrates, slaves scratched seed into the soil; later cutting the grain with curved knives; sometimes trying it into bundles; drying it under the summer sun; beating it out with sticks and with feet.

And after two thousand years had rolled over this earth, what was the picture? Along the Nile, in little valleys, round about the Aegean, in Caesar's own Italy, men still cutting grain with sickles; laboriously trying it into bundles; drying it by hanging it out with their hands; still thinking it out with flail and feet. Since Bible times man had perfected the technique of wheat harvest just about to the extent of adding a four-foot handle to his curved knife.

And then was born a generation, which, within its own three-score-and-ten years, utterly revolutionized that ancient picture of agriculture. Forty centuries and a hundred generations had passed with little more change in man's method of harvest than in the single century, a single generation, saw the whole business completely, amazingly altered.

I shall not bore you by sketching in any details of the machine age. You know them. You know, of course, that this almost incredible thing which has happened to production has happened all along the line. It has revolutionized transportation, communication, distribution—all the interlinked processes by which we live.

And all this incredibly swift advance in agriculture and the mechanic arts happened only yesterday, historically speaking. We are still rubbing our eyes over it as an actual tangible reality.

How much less surprising, then, is it that we do not yet grasp fully the implications of this revolution? Especially when parts of the earth have not yet crossed that threshold of economic speculation. There are people in the Orient and even in eastern Europe whose economic lives today are lived much as they were two thousand years ago. Is it strange that there are people in America—and very sincere people, too—who still think in economic terms of a generation ago?

I have heard it said that the Government outruns its functions in rushing into schemes for crop insurance and the like. Let me say that the Government is not rushing into haphazard schemes in that field. But

NOTICE

The stock book of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association will be closed on January 1, 1937 and not opened until after the annual stockholder's meeting. H. E. Witham, Secretary.

to think that organized society can go along ignoring the commitments of a virtually new economic system is to be blind to reality itself.

Somewhat farther out toward the extreme we have the point of view of the great producing groups themselves—the people directly interested, and very sincere and natural in their position, too. When you ponder on the fires by which agriculture has been tried since 1920, the marvel is that farmers have been so patient and reasonable in their demands.

We in Washington have been trying to cooperate with the farmers of the country in setting up a program which does relate the public service to the needs of the twentieth century. You are thoroughly familiar with it. You know what has been done in an effort to liquidate an emergency surplus condition which has brought prices to bankruptcy levels. You know what has been done toward playing down a more permanent program of soil conservation, toward cropping systems. You have helped to do all this—a fact which no one appreciates more than I.

Now, here is this question of crop insurance. What are its possibilities? Will it help to put us one more step forward on that road toward permanent security and prosperity which is the goal of all our policy? Is it feasible and practical?

I am laying the subject before you here today not as a detailed technical proposal but rather as a principle, a possible link in the system of longer-time measures for agriculture. I want to know what you think, first,

(continued on page 4)

REPORT SMALLER CROP OF WHEAT

European Wheat For Export Will Be Smaller This Year

The total European wheat crop, exclusive of Russia, will amount to 1,482,000,000 bushels this year compared with 1,573,000,000 bushels in 1935 and with the average of 1,526,000,000 bushels annually for the last ten years, according to a report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from its Berlin office.

Practically all of the deficit producing countries in Europe report smaller harvests than last year, and stocks in practically all of the countries have been reduced to low levels. Several countries in Northern Europe which have been exporting some wheat in recent years have prohibited such exports during the 1936-37 season.

The surplus producing countries of the Danube Basin report a total crop of 375,000,000 bushels compared with 302,000,000 bushels last year. The annual average for the preceding five years was 312,000,000 bushels.

Indications are that the Danubian export surplus will be about 100,000,000 bushels—an all-time record. Several countries, particularly in the Balkans, are expected to export wheat in 1936-37 net import requirements for all of Europe, exclusive of Russia, will amount to about 249,000,000 bushels compared with 317,000,000 bushels in 1935-36 and 332,000,000 bushels in 1934-35.

Wheat crops in the main exporting nations of the world have suffered from an extraordinary series of droughts in recent years. As a result, world supplies have been greatly reduced. Crops in all of the large exporting countries of the Northern Hemisphere, except the Danube Basin, are lower this year than last year and only moderate supplies are expected in the Southern Hemisphere due to a large reduction in the Australian crop.

In view of these facts, European purchases of imported wheat are being postponed to a later date, particularly in the United Kingdom, Holland, Belgium and Italy. France has plenty of wheat for the time being and imports probably will be delayed until early in 1937.

Meanwhile, the sentiment of European markets continues bullish with prices for imported as well as locally grown wheat advancing to new high levels. The general point of interest in the international wheat market at present is the condition of the crop in Argentina where production is expected to greatly exceed the very poor crop harvested there last year.

DAIRY COUNCIL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the National Dairy Council will be held at the Palmer House in the city of Chicago, Illinois at 10:00 a. m. on Thursday, December 3, 1936.

C. Bechtelheimer, Secretary, National Dairy Council.

The safest time to transplant trees and shrubs is in the spring.

ASK COOPERATION SOUTHERN FARMERS

Dairymen In Broadside Attack On Oleomargarine Industry

Anathema of the dairy industry, oleomargarine was given another broadside attack coincident with the opening Monday in St. Paul of the 20th annual convention of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation with the publication by that organization of a bulletin, "Oleomargarine—Friend or Foe of the South?"

Described as a study of the developing competition between oleomargarine and kitchen shortenings, the booklet seeks to align the cotton farmers with the dairy group in the fight against unequal competition from the alleged butter substitute.

The chief contention upon which is based the plea for allegiance is that oleomargarine is making inroads upon the shortening market, thus jeopardizing an advantage which cotton farmers have gained by an industry which is "a negligible contributor to the welfare of southern agriculture."

During 1935, it is stated, each time 10 pounds of oleomargarine replaced 10 pounds of vegetable shortening, the cotton farmer lost a profitable market for four pounds of cottonseed oil. "It is obvious from these facts that the true interest of the cotton farmer lies with his principal market for cottonseed oil, namely, the vegetable and compound," the bulletin declares.

In addition to presenting data designed to show the relatively unimportant outlet afforded the cotton grower through oleomargarine, the bulletin stresses four other factors upon which it bases claim for mutual interests between the cotton and dairy farmer.

"The dairy industry," it points out, "is second in economic importance only to the cotton in the leading cotton states. For every dollar of cash income accruing to southern farmers from cottonseed in the ten leading cotton states, farmers in these same states had a cash income of \$1.63 from dairying. For every dollar of cash income which these farmers could attribute to cottonseed oil used in oleomargarine, they received cash income of \$33.98 and gross income of \$77.06 from dairying."

"The value of cottonseed products used each year by dairy farmers for feed purposes is three times more than the value of cottonseed oil used by the oleomargarine manufacturers."

"Dairy farmers furnish an important outlet for cotton textiles and clothing and . . . from the standpoint of the number of wage earners and wages paid, with their resultant effect on the purchasing power for southern goods, the butter industry is more than twenty times as large as the oleomargarine industry."

The price advantage enjoyed by oleomargarine is attacked as one of the chief competitive factors working to the disadvantage of both butter and vegetable shortenings. Any steps, it is stated, which can be taken to decrease the competitive price spread between butter and oleomargarine and between cottonseed oil and vegetable shortenings, will tend to increase sales of butter and vegetable shortening and in so doing will react favorably to both dairy farmers and cotton growers.

"The dairy farmer of this country should be justified in asking support of the southern cotton farmer and business man in their program for oleomargarine legislation which will equalize to some degree the competition; and which will require that the oleomargarine industry bear its fair share of the state and national tax burden," the Federation declared.

The possibility of benefits to the cotton farmer through an increase in the amount of cottonseed oil in oleomargarine manufacture was denied by the bulletin, which pointed out that over 99.6 per cent of the commercial production of cotton seed oil already is being used in edible products.

A price increase in the commodity is impossible under present conditions, it was claimed, because of the fact that the present domestic price is over the world price by the full amount of the tariff. As a result, some 166,000,000 pounds of cottonseed oil was imported last year, 67 per cent more than was used in the manufacture of oleomargarine.

Two legislative approaches are proposed by the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation toward the solution of the competitive problem among butter, vegetable shortenings and oleomargarine. The first involves an additional federal tax of five cents a pound on all oleomargarine manufactured and sold in this country. The second emphasizes satisfactory compensatory tariffs or excise taxes against all imported fats and oils.

The first proposal has the endorsement of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange and will be again brought before the next session of Congress. The second proposal is blocked for the time being through concessions granted on foreign fats and oils under the Administration's reciprocal trade treaties.

"That end, the cooperation of southern agriculture and southern industry in carrying forward successfully this legislative program is earnestly requested."

A. M. KINNEY HURT

We were sorry to learn that our old friend and former Secretary and Vice-president of the Kansas Farmers Union, Mr. A. M. Kinney has had an automobile accident last week, that will compel him to stay at home for some time. We did not learn any of the particulars of the accident, but not just how serious the injuries he sustained might be. We are sure that we are voicing the sentiments of the host of friends he has in Kansas and other states, when we wish him a speedy recovery. We are always glad to see his smiling face and hear his cheerful greetings. Here is hoping that he will soon be back on his route again, selling K. F. U. goods and scattering cheer and good will wherever he goes.

INCOME TAX WILL PROVE A FAILURE

Clay County Farmer Supports J. D. Shepherd

I shall deal with all of Mr. Frost's points which bear upon the Shepherd article, but shall group them so as to save space.

Mr. Shepherd had no intention of defending the sales tax or of proposing a tax remedy, so points 1 and 3 do not bear upon the Shepherd article, nor upon his claim that corporations will pass income taxes on to consumers. Point 4 will be answered with 7, 8, and 9, so we proceed with facts, in reply to points 2, 5, and 6 of the Frost article, published in October 8 issue of the Kansas Farmers Union.

When the sales tax on gasoline was levied, it was not assessed against the consumer.

It was levied to pay it to the government, and it could well be construed as having been assessed against them. But no! they would not bear even a part of it, but deliberately raised the price of gasoline so as to cover the tax, and not extra bookkeeping. If we suddenly remove the 3c state sales tax and 1c federal tax (4c per gallon in all) and assess an income tax calculated to raise from the oil companies a revenue to pay for the same reason, they could and would raise the price of gasoline from 10c to 15c or 16c per gallon, to cover an indefinite income tax, (continued on page 2)

CATTLE FEEDING SITUATION NOV. 1

Sharp Decrease In Feeding For Winter Is Prospect

There was little difference in the cattle situation about November 1 from what was indicated a month earlier. A sharp decrease in feeding during the winter and spring of 1936-37 from a year earlier is in prospect.

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the Corn Belt States during October this year were much smaller than in October, 1935. The total of such shipments inspected at stockyards markets for the 4 months, July to October, were 16 per cent, or 150,000 head smaller this year than last, and were 14 per cent below the 5-year average. The largest decrease was in the shipments in the States west of the Mississippi River which were 26 per cent smaller this year than last.

Reports from the Corn Belt States indicate that an unusually large part of the cattle being shipped in are not to be grain finished but will be used to consume the relatively large supplies of corn silage and fodder which were harvested in many sections where the grain yield of the corn was greatly reduced by the drought. Records of shipments from four leading markets show a relatively large proportion of the cattle being light weight steers and cows and heifers. For the 4 months, July to October, this year the proportion of steers under 700 pounds was 59 per cent of total steer shipments from these markets. Last year the proportion was 51 per cent and the 5-year average was 45 per cent.

Some increase in cattle feeding this winter over last is reported from most of the Western States. Supplies of hay are quite large in most of the feeding areas in the West and recent reports of declines in hay prices and the limited shipments of hay have tended to encourage cattle feeding. Any increase in feeding in these States and in other localized feeding areas, however, will be much less than the decrease in the Corn Belt.

LEADERS CONSIDER BETTER LAND USE

Held Meeting At Manhattan Last Friday and Saturday. Bushrod Allin Speaks

Means of using an Agricultural Conservation Program to attain better land use in Kansas occupied the attention of 42 farm leaders from every section of the state who gathered at Kansas State College, Manhattan, last Friday and Saturday. The delegates heard College and United States Department of Agriculture representatives stress the need for planning to coordinate programs affecting agriculture.

Bushrod Allin, Washington, D. C., representing the Department of Agriculture planning section, told the farm leaders that governmental assistance in agricultural adjustment is not temporary. "It was always intended to become a long-time program," he said, "and the Department of Agriculture wants to adapt that program to the needs of the various communities."

"When considering an agricultural program for Kansas, we should remember that our present agricultural relationships are not the result of chance but represent adjustments that have been made through economic necessity to place our agriculture in balance with physical and economic factors that affect agricultural production," explained L. E. Call, director of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, who was the principal speaker at a banquet meeting Friday night.

After reviewing general observations as to Kansas agriculture based upon years of association with the state's agricultural planning, the Director mentioned three objectives of an agricultural program. These were: (1) The development of greater stability in Kansas agriculture through better adapted drought resistant crops, improved farm practices, and improved livestock production and management;

(2) Better land use policies, namely here the adoption of a soil conservation program, more effective use and conservation of grazing land, the division of land to more extensive use and conservation of grazing land, the division of land to more extensive use through the development of suitable areas for re-foresting western Kansas, and division of land to recreational and other non-agricultural uses.

(3) Development of more satisfactory public policies affecting agriculture, by improvement of the taxation system so that land is not taxed into use, increased use of lending agencies providing a dependable source of credit on a basis adapted to agriculture, and development of conservation programs adapted to the needs of individual farms, particular regions, and the state and nation.

C. E. Carter, representing the western region of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C., in speaking before the evening session November 6, stressed that the soil conservation program in which farmers were now engaged was the same program that has been advanced by your agricultural experiment stations, extension services, and the farmer-leadership of the country," in the words of Carter. "The approach for the program is based upon formulating a program that is best suited to a particular area."

The speaker stressed that any farm program to be successful must be based on a sound, tried, and scientific approach. After a decision has been made as to what the particular problem is, then the conservation program, then it will be determined if the farm can earn some of the payments offered for conservation improvement.

"A sound farm-unit program of first, and payments are only secondary in the present agricultural conservation program," was the contention of the Washington delegate.

Stating that the grain production type of agriculture has been developed to the extreme in many sections of the state, R. J. Throckmorton, head of the College agronomy department, told the delegates that "the agricultural practices for each section of the state should be those which will best meet the requirements for the development of a more stable agriculture and which will assist in maintaining or improving the fertility of the soil."

H. Umberger, Kansas State College extension director, told the group that trained local leaders are of vital importance to the successful development of a conservation program.

The farmers attending the meeting were members of a newly established state agricultural program advisory committee. The functions of this committee are to consider all the proposals of a state-wide nature affecting the agricultural industry; to advise the state Agricultural Conservation Committee and the technical committee regarding proposed changes in Agricultural Conservation Program from year to year, and the adaptation of those programs to the state to conform to the findings of the experiment station and county planning committees; to assist in the coordination of the efforts of all federal and state agencies dealing with the industry; and to assist in presenting and adapting the state plans to their respective areas.

The group is made up of three farmers from each of the state's 15 type-of-farming areas, which on the (continued on page 4)

CHICAGO PLANS HUGE LIVESTOCK EXHIBIT

CHICAGO, October 24—America's annual continental congress of agriculture, the International Live Stock Exposition, will be held November 28 to December 5 in the new International Amphitheater at the Chicago Stock Yards.

It will be the 37th renewal of this largest annual exhibition of purebred farm animals and crops in the country, and according to the management, one of the biggest shows in its history.

Expected 13,000 Animals
B. H. Heide, secretary-manager of the Exposition, states that plans are now under way to house over 13,000 animals at the 1936 show. He reports that entries are pouring in from leading stockmen and farmers in nearly every state in the Union and province of Canada, listing their prize herds and flocks for the competitions that will feature more than 30 different breeds of draft and light horses, beef cattle, sheep and swine.

Approximately \$100,000 will be paid in cash premiums to winning exhibitors in the various divisions of the Exposition, says Heide.

Entries for the live stock classes are closing on November 20, with the exception of the carlot contests for commercial stock that are displayed in stock yard open pens. Feeders have until November 21 to reserve space for exhibits in this event.

Seven Acres of Exhibits

All of the purebred herds; steers, weathers, and pigs listed for individual competition; and displays of farm crops in the International Grain and Hay Show will fill to capacity the seven acres of exhibit area in the huge new building constructed here for the live stock show as a permanent home for the live stock industry.

Growers from 30 states and five Canadian provinces exhibited last year in the International Grain and Hay Show, largest competitive farm crops show in the world. Entries will be accepted until November 20 for this department in which over a thousand cash prizes will be offered in 95 different classes.

SEED PROGRAM IS MAKING PROGRESS

State Secretary of Agriculture Congratulates Farmers Union on Plan

Considerable progress has been made in the development of our Farmers Union seed program since our State Convention at McPherson.

We have had considerable correspondence with our friends in Colorado and have the information from them that every farmer who has been in line shape out there and that harvesting is progressing to their entire satisfaction.

I took the matter in hand with our State Secretary of Agriculture at Topeka: Mr. J. C. Mohler, under date of November 2nd, and he replied from him as follows: "I want to congratulate you and the Farmers Union on proceeding in such a business-like way to secure the best seeds possible for planting next spring. The idea is an excellent one and results will be infinitely better than in the case of individual farmers having to be responsible for getting their own seed supplies."

This is a fine example of the service an organization can render to its members."

I also asked him relative to the requirements necessary for this seed to cross state lines and enter Kansas and he advised by Mr. Mohler, that his Department will be more than glad to send one of his representatives to Colorado with me, so, as to far as the arrangement for joint inspection, which we can all appreciate, also, the stamp of approval from our own State Secretary of Agriculture.

As soon as the seed crop is conditioned and ready for distribution, I intend to go to Colorado and complete the arrangements and have one of our Mr. Mohler's men make the trip with me so there will be no misunderstanding or delays. Here is an opportunity to practice real cooperation. We can secure dependable seeds for planting, with a known origin and variety, at a saving to our farmers. Am in hopes our Farmers Union and other Farmers Cooperative will hold their orders for seeds until we can get around to them.

J. P. Fengel.

FARMERS' UNION CONVENTION ON RADIO

The address of President Edward H. Everson before the national convention of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union will feature the National Farm and Home Hour broadcast from the floor of the convention in Des Moines on Tuesday, November 17. Everson will be heard at 11:30 a. m., CST (12:30 p. m., EST) over the NBC-Blue network.

E. E. Kennedy, national secretary of the Farmers' Union, also will deliver his report to the convention during the broadcast.

From 6 to 8 tons of manure per acre can be applied to the garden soil in the fall in eastern and central Kansas, but a considerably smaller amount should be used in the western part of the state.

Many Kansas farmers contend that sweet clover is one of the best paying crops, and at the same time it increases the fertility of the land.

DAIRY FARMERS IN ANNUAL MEETING AT ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

In Vigorous Protest Against Import of Foreign Products, Detrimental to Public Health

TRADE AGREEMENTS HARMFUL

Declare that Operation of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act has Proven Harmful to Them

Organized dairy farmers of the United States, gathered at St. Paul, Minn., for the twentieth annual convention of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, issued a vigorous protest against the present policy whereby our market is flooded with dairy products from foreign nations which have taken little or no action whatever to control the spread of disease among dairy cattle. This policy, the dairy farmers declared, is detrimental to public health. They urged enactment of federal legislation to require that all dairy products imported into this country be produced by herds free from bovine tuberculosis, or which are under test for this disease. "The inspections and tests given in such countries," said the Federation's resolution, passed in the closing hours of the convention, "should be at least equal to the standards adopted by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry."

The Federation reaffirmed its faith in and pledged continued support to the principles adopted in 1934 at Syracuse, which embodied the organization's program for agricultural advancement. Points in that program include encouragement and development of farm product associations; establishment of a sound monetary system; adoption of the Brandt play of surplus crop control based on the equalization fee principle; marketing agreements and orders for milk and specialty crops based on community initiative and responsibility; and maintenance of our farm credit system as a separate agency of the government to finance, by cooperative means, the permanent needs of agriculture.

A request was made that Congress repeal sections of the Agricultural Adjustment Act authorizing production control and processing taxes and to re-enact the present milk marketing agreement and order provisions of the Act as amended. Some change in the method of ascertaining parity prices was also urged, and an amendment to the Act was suggested to provide for federal mediation or arbitration of differences between cooperative producer associations and distributors available on request.

The federal program for control of bovine diseases was commended and Congress urged to make available sufficient funds for an effective campaign against mastitis.

Trade Agreements Harm Dairy Producers

The dairy producers declared that operation of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act has to date been harmful to dairy farmers, and "inconsistent with any governmental program aimed at achieving better conditions for dairy farmers." In future negotiations it was requested that no further concessions be made insofar as the tariff structure on dairy products is concerned; also that tariff duties which have been lowered should be restored.

The Federation recommended that the Federal Trade Commission continue its investigation of milk markets and frankly placed the expression of their disapproval of the investigation of any charges of unsound practices.

The enactment was urged of additional taxes on all foreign fats and oils to provide a coordinated tax and tariff structure of at least five cents per pound.

On oleomargarine manufactured and sold in the United States immediate enactment of legislation was favored imposing an additional federal tax of at least five cents per pound, plus additional state taxes which will equalize the tax burden between oleomargarine manufacturers and farmers. Federal legislation was urged to prevent defeat of state taxes on this product through interstate shipments.

Other resolutions approved by the Federation included the following:

Urging that proper action be taken by the Secretary of Agriculture to impose quotas on imported dairy products; and that the Secretary of the Treasury impose countervailing duties under the anti-dumping section of the Tariff Act of 1930.

Urging effective enforcement of the Federal Anti-Filled Milk law and that work be continued towards the taxing of state legislation under which manufacturers and handlers of filled milk would be licensed and a state tax be imposed on the product, to prevent fraudulent sale to the public and unfair competition for the dairy product.

Commending the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for its able conduct of the purchase of surplus dairy products, and urging federal appropriations to continue this work. Appreciation was also expressed of the effective job done by the Farm Credit Administration on behalf of agriculture. The organization also offered cooperation to live stock producers in all programs concerned with sanitary and inspection laws governing slaughter and sale of meats for human consumption in the interest of public health. The same (continued on page 3)

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When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.
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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1936

EDITORIAL

The Farmers Union of Kansas has added its protest to that of the Oklahoma Union against the action of the Packers in running the price of turkeys down below the price of common hens. It seems that the farmers' faithful friends (the packers) feel that because of the somewhat larger crop of turkeys and the comparatively high price and scarcity of feed grains they can fill their coolers with cheap turkeys at the expense of the producers. There is no justification for the starvation prices they are offering the farmer for his turkeys. I am sure that the consumer will not reap much if any benefit from this raid on the farmer's income. It is but another case of processing tax steal. They intend to pay the producer as little as they can while they charge the consumer as much as the traffic will bear and use the steal to swell their already too heavy profit accounts. It is no wonder the packers resist every move to give the state or National government the right to examine their books. They are afraid that the public both the producers and the consumers would find out just how much profit they are making and why it is; that while the price to the consumer is as high as he can possibly pay, still the amount that the packers condescend to pay the producer is so small that it does not near pay the cost of production. What we need is a few well financed farmer cooperative packing houses to do for the meat growers what our cooperative creameries are doing for our dairy farmers. Why do we need to beg some one to buy our products from us at his own price when we have the power in our own hands to get a square deal if we but use it. Profits from the processing of our products have paid for every processing plant in the United States besides paying fine dividends and high salaries and bonuses to the officers and shareholders. We can expect just such raw deals as is this turkey price raid, as long as we farmers only talk and write about it and do nothing more constructive. Let us all flood the state attorney general and also the United States Department of Agriculture with letters and telegrams of protest.

I see that our friends of the Kansas City Board of Trade are trying to take their case against the Commodity Exchange Control Law direct to the Supreme Court of the United States. They are aiming to pass over the U. S. Court of Appeals so as to get action from the Supreme Court while it is yet composed of a majority of reactionary justices. In asking for the hearing the Kansas City Board of Trade members assert that the law affects a great many persons dealing in contracts for the purchase or sale of grain, grain products, mill feeds, corn, rice, cotton, flax seed, butter, eggs, and Irish potatoes for future delivery.

They assert that in order to continue in business they must register or be licensed under the act and to maintain their registration they are put to much increased expense while at the same time their business and profits are greatly curtailed.

Well, well, that is too bad. Just when it looks like we might raise a large crop of wheat which would give the gamblers an excuse to sell the crop short ten or twelve times before it is even ready to harvest and by running the price to our farmers down to perhaps 50 or even 25 cents per bushel reap a wonderful harvest of profits for themselves; here comes this old law ready to say stop before they can get more than well started, or even to put them in jail if they get too ambitious. No wonder they want the good old Supreme Court to be as good to them as it was to the packers and millers when it handed them the hundreds of millions in processing taxes which they had collected from both the consumers and producers. I am of the opinion that after this election the Supreme Court will be more careful to see that their decisions square with right and justice rather than with class prejudice. Here is hoping that the Supreme Court tells the gamblers where to head in.

TRAVELOGUE

Well there is nothing to that old Friday the 13th jinx. I started a series of meetings in Rooks county on that date last week and I don't know when I have had three better meetings than they were. Mr. Chas. Hance called for me at the hotel in Plainville about ten o'clock on Friday and took me home with him for dinner. Mrs. Hance fed me so much good farm food that I was afraid that I would not be able to make the talk at Zurich. We drove to Zurich after dinner and I spoke there to a fine crowd in the afternoon. County President Joseph Griebell presided at the meeting. At the close of the meeting it was decided to hold the next county meeting in Webster on the first Tuesday after the first Saturday in December which is about Dec. 8, I believe. The state union is to furnish a speaker if it is possible.

After the meeting County President Griebell took me home with him and his good wife fed me some more of the excellent Farmers Union food. One of Brother Griebell's boys is raising turkeys. He joined the Turkey pool and put in fifteen fine turkeys in the pool this year. He has about 16 more fine birds at home.

After supper Mr. Griebell and his family bundled me with them into the car and we went to Webster for the night meeting. We were met by a fine crowd in the Webster community hall. Professor Brown of the Rural high school at Webster is conducting a series of night school classes on cooperation and doing a fine job of it too. He and the young lady that teaches music in the high school had charge of the program given by the high school pupils before and after the speaking. I and the Farmers Union folks of the community owe them and the high school students a vote of thanks and appreciation for the splendid program. The evening program was closed with a singing contest in which Mrs. Chas. Hance was the winner, she having correctly named all the scents in the ten bottles.

Mr. Hance and his two sons took me to Stockton where I stayed over night.

Saturday I visited the Farmers Union elevator, store, and oil station in Stockton. Mr. Fleming, who for the last ten years managed the elevator, and after it was started the oil station, told me some of their experiences and showed me around all the Farmers Union institutions in Stockton. After hearing what the farmers in Rooks county did in pulling their institutions out of debt and making them 100 percent solvent with good reserves during some of the worst years that the west has ever had I feel that with that kind of support from the members and such loyal efficient service from directors, managers and help no farmers cooperative business need go under. All that it takes is loyal, business-like cooperation on the part of us all and we cannot fail.

As Saturday is not a good meeting night for farmers, there were only about 35 or 40 at the meeting which was held in the court room in their fine half million dollar court house. Those present made up in attentive-ness what they lacked in numbers. Bro. Griebell presided at the meeting again and introduced me as the only speaker. I talked for about an hour and found it hard to stop then because those present were such good listeners. The president of the Stockton bank, Mr. Hughes, attended the meeting and I understand was well pleased with it. When I visited the bank with Mr. Fleming he said some very complimentary things about the Farmers Union businesses in Stockton and I understand he is one of the relatively few bankers who are not biased in their opinions in regards to cooperative business.

The Rooks County Farmers Union is planning a membership drive beginning soon and I ask all our loyal Union members in the county to give at least a day of their time to the drive and help their officers double the Union membership.

INCOME TAX WILL PROVE A FAILURE

(Continued from page one)
calculated to raise about the same amount of revenue. If not, why not? In each case their power is the same and their desire is the same, namely, to make someone else pay. Is that merely a guess? It seems to be a well reasoned conclusion, based on the nature and past actions of corporations. Is that not plain to all? Or, must we forever blindly try out each thing suggested, only to find after a few years lost in trying, that we are badly stung again? Also judging by past actions after raising an amount to pay the income tax, these corporations would endeavor to get THEIR Supreme Court to make such income tax illegal, so as to keep the tax money as an additional dividend to their stockholders. Am I right? Exactly this thing was done with the money raised to pay the processing taxes.
A fine of \$29,000,000 was once assessed against a leading American corporation. This assessment could well be construed as a tax on their income, for from their income they

must pay it, if— They immediately raised the selling price of their product. Mr. Shepherd, nor I, could not have attended their board meeting, so could not state definitely that the price was raised to offset the assessed fine. But American took it to be due to that. Judge K. M. Landis revoked the fine and the company was much richer.

I believe the foregoing facts justify Mr. Shepherd in his reasoned conclusion that corporations will pass any income tax (or anything else) assessed against them, on to the consumer.

When we now purchase articles involving a sales tax, that tax is each time made evident to us on the slip given us with the purchase, so it is even before we consider what the evidence would not be given us for the added price to raise income taxes, it would not be apparent we were paying the taxes in our purchases. This is why Mr. Shepherd called it "the slickest sales tax of all."

Many facts similar to the foregoing, reveal the nature of corporations, and in drawing conclusions as to how corporations will act, such facts far outweigh the testimony of any so-called "authorities." But since Mr. Frost has seen fit to quote five times before us, let us consider what they have to say. Those quoted in points 7 and 8. Only two, those quoted in points 10 and 11, have said definitely, that the income tax cannot be shifted. (More about them later.) The others, quoted under points 7, 8, and 9, actually support the side of this discussion.

Those quoted in points 7 and 8. "Income tax cannot easily be shifted," which means it might be shifted with difficulty. That also answers point 4 of the Frost article. Corporation officials fight the passage of income tax laws, to avoid future difficulty. That does not mean they will not do whatever is found necessary to shift the income taxes, if the laws are passed.

The "authority" quoted in point 8 says, "Except when collected at the source, there is little or no shifting. Which means, if collected at source there could be much shifting. And that is exactly our contention. Corporations would collect an income tax at its source (the sales), thus Mr. Amle in indefinite income tax, even as they now shift the definite sales tax."

I mention these authorities only because Mr. Frost uses them. From the positions which they hold it is very evident they are not reliable authorities. Their economic and depression, are determined to remove that cause and substitute in its place, "production for use," so none need suffer from enforced unemployment, and each and every one may be at all times a member of society, and may be able to produce efficiently and have purchasing power with which to buy and use the products of factories and farms, until human needs, wants, and desires for comforts are satisfied.

It seems to me, Farmers Union members, many of whom are in great want, would be more interested in such "production for use" program than in such "measly" little things as income tax laws and other things in the present Farmers Union program, which cannot accomplish the end sought if ever we get them.

Nor is it fair to accuse us of trying to undermine the fundamental doctrines of the Farmers Union. If such doctrines rest upon a solid foundation, anything we have to write against them would but more plainly reveal their firmness. And if such foundation is not solid, we but do the Union a favor in pointing out the weakness, thus enabling it to be built more solidly.
Point 12. In choosing between three systems, direct taxation, sales tax, and income taxes, former Farmers Union leaders and conventions, also other farm and labor organizations, all would choose the system which to them appeared to be the least evil of the three. Just as any hungry person given the choice of three spoiled eggs to eat, would likely choose the one which appeared the least spoiled.

If Mr. Frost and other officials and members still want to choose a certain bad egg, I am not going to fight against it, very hard. With children it is sometimes best to let them try some things rather than to oppose them, so they will learn better. The egg is just in the trying, but it may be the only way the child will learn. This may also be true of any of us groupings in some matters. But so far as the three above mentioned systems of taxation are concerned, I am not going to holler that I want any one of these three bad eggs, just because it does not yet reveal its rottenness to many other people. There are yet other means of financing all needed governmental functions. Methods which will not fall with the weight upon farmers or other workers. For such just methods I shall continue to strive, inside the Farmers Union, if I may, outside if I must.

Samuel R. Stewart.
R.R. No. 6, Clay Center, Kan.

Mentioning implements and other things, Mr. Frost, in the right hand column, front page, Sept. 3 issue of Kansas Union Farmer, has so ably shown the falsehood of this "supply and demand" doctrine, and why in the Oct. 8 issue he should claim the doctrine to be true in order to combat Mr. Shepherd, is hard to understand.

Farmers Union leaders have waged notable fights in legislative bodies, some of which have failed in their direct objective, yet have accomplished much good in other ways. The income tax laws will fail to lift the burden from the bent backs of the toilers, yet after much time, may serve to call attention to the many parasites draw from the workers. Any taxes of whatever kind may be levied, will be borne by these working people, whether coming directly from them, or through the indirect route of passing through the hands of idle stockholders and coupon clippers or useless salaried officials.

Despite whatever good these union officials are doing, great harm also goes to it, because by throwing so much stress upon income tax laws, (and other measures of minor consequence), as being means of relief, they blind the people to the real cause and cure of our economic evils. These union officials appear to be as yet in the primer class in the study of economics, and if they have looked for the cause of these evils at all, they must have looked with their eyes closed against seeing it. The cause is so obvious yet they do not find it.

I am going to recommend to Mr. Frost and other union officials who are doing much to shape the policies of the union, that they study carefully the economic facts presented in "The Forgotten Man's Handbook" by Congressman Thomas R. Amle, Progressive from Wisconsin) because the great number of facts which Mr. Amle has gathered from which to reason, are vital facts of today and have direct bearing on present and future Farmers Union problems. Mr. Amle is also more entitled to our consideration, because as national secretary E. E. Kennedy tells me, "Mr. Amle supported the Farmers Union program in Congress." Mr. Amle is one of several now engaged in gradually forming a new political party which seems destined to become active in the near future. A party whose leaders understand clearly the cause of present and depression, are determined to remove that cause and substitute in its place, "production for use," so none need suffer from enforced unemployment, and each and every one may be at all times a member of society, and may be able to produce efficiently and have purchasing power with which to buy and use the products of factories and farms, until human needs, wants, and desires for comforts are satisfied.

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Samuel R. Stewart.
R.R. No. 6, Clay Center, Kan.

LINN COUNTY FARMERS UNION MEETING

The Linn Co. Farmers Union meeting will be held at Goodrich, Saturday, Nov. 21st.
There will be a basket dinner at noon and all are cordially invited to attend.
The election of officers for the ensuing year will be held.
F. C. Gerstenberger,
County President.

MARSHALL COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING

The Fourth quarterly meeting of Marshall Co. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America will be held at Blue Rapids on Tuesday December 1, 1936 commencing at 11:00 o'clock a. m. Each Local is requested to send delegates. Basket dinner and program.
F. C. Pralle, Secretary.

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Neighborhood Notes

DEAR COOPERATIVES

Well convention went over with a bang and everybody says, it was the best F. U. convention in many years. No political speakers, yet, a great political campaign was on. Everyone there for the purpose of constructive building for the future. Many fine talks were made by National and State presidents. C. C. Talbot, alderman, has a good message and delivers it well. H. G. Keeney the old trusty servant of Nebraska, with sound constructive ideas. Tom Cheek, the hospitable president of Oklahoma, made a ripping good talk. W. R. Miller, secretary of the Missouri F. U., was late on the program but had a good message. James Norgard, Manager of Nebraska F. U. Creameries gave us a vivid picture of European Coops. Last but not least was Mrs. Edwards fine speech. She stated she was but the lantern in this program, which aided the greater lights to shine more brilliantly. In this connection I wish to say that the lantern lent a wider halo for the greater lights.

Reports from all sources were encouraging. Jobbing Association had a fine report. You will hear more from them as time goes on. Geo. Hobbs gave a descriptive talk on the Livestock situation, noteworthy in his discussion, I sensed a great need for a greater membership with more loyal support. F. U. Mutual Ins. Co., Mr. Geo. Bushby gave a short speech did talk to the point, and some heed should be taken of his warning. Tom Dunn, the amiable scotchman gave a good report. Mr. F. C. Crocker of Farmers Union Life Insurance Co., made a very forceful short talk on insurance and things related thereto. Rex Lear also made a fine short talk. So you see all of you, who were not there, missed a wonderful program. John Vesceky our own State president made a better race than did Ed D. R. he had no competition and elected to succeed himself unanimously. Pauline Cowger was elected state secretary against her will, which speaks for itself.

On Monday night October 26th I had the pleasure of speaking to a fine group in Osborne County at Downs.

It was a pleasure to speak to these fine people. Osborne County has made wonderful progress during the past year. County Manager, J. C. Gregory of Osborne is credited with much of this fine work and more power to him. Anyway I left the conversation feeling we are due for greater achievement. Honestly I do not understand why every farmer does not avail himself of the opportunity to help those who help him thereby helping himself. Join the Farmers Union.

My work with the National Cooperative Lumber Ass'n is coming along fine, and I hope to be the means of helping my F. U. friends save on their building costs. And I hoped to be able to help them in their organization work. In other words "The more we get together the happier we'll be." I hope to be in Eastern Kansas—Washington, Marshall, Nemaha, and Brown counties the week beginning Monday, November 23rd and if I can would be glad to speak at your Local meetings, preaching the Farmers Union Gospel. Let us resolve that we the members of Kansas Farmers Union hereby pledge our support to all our state wide activities. We will sell our Livestock only to F. U. Livestock Commission Co. Our Cream only to Farmers Union Creameries. Will buy our insurance only from our F. U. Insurance companies, will buy such commodities as are handled by our Jobbing Association, etc. Try this for twelve months, then listen to report at next convention.

Then I would ask that every county get at least a new local and every member a new member. I'll promise here and now to do my best to organize at least one local in Republic County. We can if we try.
Let's go and grow,
Cooperatively,
J. E. Shippy.

CRAWFORD CO. MEETING

The regular quarterly meeting of the Crawford County Farmers Union will be held in Warner's Hall, in Girard, Tuesday, November 24, 1936, at one-thirty p. m.

Report of delegate to state meeting, annual election of officers, and other important business, including preparation for county-wide membership drive, should receive the earnest consideration of all members. Come, let us reason together. Let us plan to make 1937 a bigger, better, and brighter year. If your Local Union is delinquent, write to our county organizer, J. Henry Meyer, Girard, Kansas, and have your Local re-organized.
Geo. H. Ham, President.
J. Henry Meyer, Secretary.

LITTLE BOY GONE

Mary E. Winters
The old house seemed so empty when he went away,
No clatter on the stairs,
No cherry, "Hello, Ma, how are you today?"
"What can I do to help?"

So, as I grow old,
I listen for the sound, so dear,
Of footsteps coming down the stairs,
and
"Hello, ma, what can I do to help?"

Congratulations Miss Cowger. You give us so much about good things to eat. We are just famished. By the time we are through raiding empty cupboards, empty cases and more yet, empty purses, empty graineries, empty pig sties, and almost empty cow barns, it will take a lot of God's grace to live through the winter of 1938.

STOP THE KILLING OF QUAIL IN KANSAS

One of the important duties of the state game department is to close the open season on quail.
Farmers are diligently urged to prevent the shooting of quails on their farms. These native birds need the utmost protection. As this species of wild life is almost extinct since the drouth, heat and city sportsmen have depopulated them.
These harmless birds are needed in large numbers to combat the numerous insects and the hordes of grasshoppers that cost us thousands of dollars annually on our farms.
The killing of this farmer's companion may well be laid on the ambitions of the munitions maker who places a picture of a beeve of quail. Also this ammunition is advertised for the sole purpose of selling his wares.
The city sportsman will "hike" himself to the country and shoot everything he sees even including a black bird.

You may bet your "old boot jack" that he will make his appearance in time for the noon dinner which they generally delight in.
Farmers do not shoot the quail or prairie chicken. But where he does go hunting after the "sports" are done he cannot even find a useless rabbit.

A. C. Bergmann.

CENTER HILL LOCAL NOTES

The Center Hill local 1147 held their meeting at the school house, Tuesday evening, November 10.
Mrs. Walter Gunther and Alta Richer entertained the crowd with several very pretty piano duets.

Wilbert Toburen spoke a piece, which was very good for his size. The meeting was then called to order by the president, he announced the following families to furnish the next program, Fred Potts, Elmer Pritz and Ed Anderson.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary.

A resolution was offered by the resolution committee which was adopted. The president announced the following for delegates to the county meeting to be held at Grandview, the first Saturday in December, Neilan Swenson, Merle Isaacson, Mrs. Victor Hawkinson, Miss Elmer Lundberg, Harry Toburen and Ged Eversmeyer.

E. G. Kaump gave a very interesting report of the State Convention. Emil Samuelson and Victor Hawkinson also told some very good points of the convention. Every one felt that they had attended a worthwhile convention.

It was suggested that we have a membership drive. It was decided that each member try and get a member by the next meeting. Every one try and do your best.

Mr. Swanson, Mr. Gust Larson and Mrs. Dobson, each gave interesting talks.
The meeting was then adjourned after which lunch was served by the ladies.

Yours Truly,
Vernel Anderson
Reporter.

RESOLUTION PASSED AT LILLIS LOCAL 951

Whereas, drouth, heat, and city Sportsmen have materially thinned the Quail on our farms and Grasshoppers and other insects have taken millions of dollars of crops from the farmer. Therefore be it resolved, That we ask for a state law to protect all "Quail" and close the present open season for a period of 3 years.

NUMBER TWO
In view of the fact that thousands of dollars of public money are spent without value received. And the small boys could find employment instead of being idle, trapping "Gophers" to clean up the hay meadows. We also ask the state to put a 10 cent bounty on Gophers.

NUMBER THREE
Whereas each wolf in Kansas costs the farmers \$150.00 per year, and some places housewives cannot raise chickens and turkeys, also sheep, calves and small pigs are destroyed. Therefore be it resolved, We ask a state law to place a \$3.00 bounty on wolves.
A. C. Bergman, President.
Joe Meyer, Secretary.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

(Ottawa County Farmers Union)
Whereas the death angel has visited our community and taken from our midst the life of our brother, Wesley Pangrae.

Therefore be it resolved that we the Members of Ottawa County Farmers Union extend our heartfelt to the bereaved Brothers and Sisters.
Be it Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be delivered to the home of the Brothers and Sisters.

Be it further Resolved that a copy be made a part of the record of this meeting and a copy be sent to the State Office for publication.
I. E. Sewell
Abe Pickering.

LOCAL 606 CELEBRATES

Our program was opened by the vice-president, Brother John Erbert gave us a report about how the Local 606 started 25 years ago.

Mr. Rex Lear gave us a fine talk about the Farmers Union. There were many other discussions about the Farmers Union and its principles. There are four members in our Local 606 yet who joined when it started 25 years ago. They are Joe Erbert, St. Joe Erbert Jr. Joe Weber Sr. and John Erbert.
John N. Gaschler,
Secy-Treas.

The real objective of a farm program is a decent standard of living for the farmer—also, a decent income.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

THIS WEEK'S LETTER

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:

This is such glorious weather, we all have so much pep, and ambition. I hope you are busy in your local, and with your junior groups, and by next spring, will have good reports.

There is the program service which is available to your leaders and to your local, and if secured, will give a uniform study generally over the Farmers Union. This service is only 60¢ a year, and has proven very effective where it has been used. Inquire at your local, and see why they do not make use of this service.

In this week's paper we are publishing the essay written by Esther Ekblad on "Peace and Patriotism." I hope you will save this copy and read and re-read it. Each time I've had some new thoughts, and facing the problems of the future, we need the inspiration and courage which Esther gives us. She is going to the national convention and she goes with our best wishes that she places first in the contest there. We can't always be at the top of the list, and win the prize, but we can always strive for that high goal, and with honest work and endeavor, we will attain it.

Several other Juniors are going to the national convention also, and we shall expect them to write us a long letter telling their experiences and impressions. I only wish it were possible for every Kansas Junior to attend these meetings, and receive the inspiration and enthusiasm which they generate.

Miss Zora Zimmerman and Alexis Johnson who gave Four Minute speeches at the McPherson convention are to be in the party of Kansas folks. It will not be possible for each of them to place first in the national contest but we feel very sure one of them will be successful and capture that honor for themselves, and for Kansas. We wish them the best of success.

I have clipped from a recent issue of the National Union Farmer a few thoughts by Mrs. Mary Puncke, on the "Art of Living." Every thing she

has said in this article is so true, and applies to each of us so directly, I want you to all know what she has to say. Let us here resolve to profit by her suggestions.

"The other evening while I was driving to a meeting in Indiana, I turned on the radio and caught the tail-end of a broadcast. I don't know what station, or what program it was. Only one sentence floated over the air and then some music started. Here it is: 'From now on make up your mind to say, I've heard something good about you today.' I shut off the radio and began to think about these words. What does enter your mind when you see a casual acquaintance, or a fellow member or even a close friend? Do you think of the bit of gossip you heard about him or her? Do you think unkind thoughts of criticism? Do you think of your own appearance and wish that you had your better coat or hat on? Or does there pop into your head the wish to say something friendly and do you hurriedly take stock of what you did hear that was good? Try and cultivate that of thought and make a habit of saying: 'I heard something nice about you the other day.' How much happiness we can bring by repeating nice things instead of nasty ones. Remember, an effort made for the happiness of others lifts us above ourselves."

There is another thought which goes well with the above and that is, "Never take away from any man his smile." Applied to life it means never dash cold water on any one's gladness or enthusiasm or happiness. Life itself will do that soon enough. Leave the unkind words for the enemy to say and be an enemy to no one yourself."

Sincerely,

Aunt Patience.

THANKSGIVING

Judy Van Der Veer
Outside the barn the wind is strong.
Bringing cold November rain;
Within these walls the hay is sweet,
Bins are filled with yellow grain.

The cows are quiet in their stalls,
The newest calf is sound asleep;
And close together in their pen
Rest the gently breathing sheep.

The mare's big colt is by her side
To share with her the golden hay—
I'm truly thankful, Lord, that these
Are fed and sheltered on this day.

PEACE AND PATRIOTISM

"Peace and Patriotism" has been given serious thought and study by Farmers Union Juniors during the past year. Perhaps we are prone to wonder, why this topic? Are we so much in danger of another war that we need to give special time to the study of peace? Yes, we do see that Europe is on edge, as usual, but surely we aren't in any danger. We have plenty of water around us for protection, and we surely are unaware of having any enemies. We have ample reason to be perplexed; the World War with its horrors is still vivid in the minds of our parents and older brothers and sisters; but nevertheless, war talk is finding its way into front ranks. There must be reasons for such circumstances which spell so many things to us who have much of our lives yet to live.

We who are yet in our youth were babies in arms when the United States entered the World War, but that fact cannot bar us from becoming well acquainted with many aspects of the war. Even though we could not be sent to the battle front in 1917, we are not exempt from fighting World War battles. The cannons that we must face belch debris, unemployment, lost opportunities, insecurity. The Great War carried a mighty slogan, "Make the world safe for democracy" but today, governments, one after another, are falling into the hands of dictators. It is hard to accept the verdict that the Great War was unnecessary evil. It is irksome to be told that we fought the war for profiters and not to make the world safe for democracy. Can it be as Napoleon once said, "Wars never settle anything, but unsettle everything?"

Another war while we are in the fighting range and what would we reap? Past wars have brought agony, misery and hatred. A future war will bring the same if not in increased proportion. Science and invention have developed methods of warfare that are much more deadly than those available in 1914. A nation can no longer protect its borders with armies. Future wars, if we do

not prevent them, will be fought from the air with poison gas, death rays, and perhaps other deadly magic.

We really cannot conceive what perilous things might happen to us in a future conflict, but we can at least summarize some evident results. After giving thought to probable results, we must then decide when and how we are going to fight—now, with peaceful methods for peace, or a little later in war, with war methods?

The fitness are always the first to become cannon fodder. That means that our would-be leaders and best citizens have better chances of being placed beneath the sod, of becoming physically or mentally maimed for life, than returning home and taking up a normal role of a citizen. Can we afford to lose any of our leadership, any of our talent? If we are to leave a world fit for our children and their children to inhabit, we cannot afford to send our fittest to the battle front. We need all that we have for peaceful purposes.

Homes are the foundation stones of a nation. All government, all activity is centered around the home. Does war have any effect on the home? Does it mean anything that Mothers rear sturdy sons only to send them to war to face probable death; then, to find out later that it wasn't necessary? Men who are killed in battle, die of disease, or are sent home to spend the rest of their lives in a Veterans' hospital, leave a path of broken family wheels and the fulfillment of homes to be. Wars leave many young women with dreams never to be fulfilled. We need our men for peace time efforts to build more and better homes. We need our young men to lift the chains of insecurity from our homes, to make them a place of happiness and love at a time when unhappiness and fear are entering so many of them.

Fertile soil, forests, public buildings, and homes are so often destroyed en masse in the territory where the fighting takes place. In the late Italian-Ethiopian conflict shrines, and other structures of ancient origin were destroyed. These cannot be replaced at any cost. In France and other European countries where the World War was fought, there are still sad markers of ruin and destruction. Homes, cathedrals, capitol museums, all fall with the torch and bomb. Structures can be replaced but they are never quite the same in the hearts of the people they represent. Homes and cathedrals alike are built with threads of love and pride interwoven among the building stones. Do we call ourselves civilized and yet permit such destruction to continue?

Wars make the rich richer and the poor poorer. Munition makers reap a harvest while the farmer and laborer buy Liberty Bonds and eat cornbread. Millionaires multiplied

during the World War causing a greater concentration of wealth. Greed for wealth helped to bring us into the last war. Those greedy for wealth and power are eager to stir up another conflict. If we are fools enough to be again drawn to the battlefields, we should have no excuse for not knowing that we are going to protect the international banker's dollar, and to provide huge profits for greedy capitalists. If this would not be the case, little would we need worry about wars. While millionaires are popping up here and there, what do the common class of people reap—debts. Today the debts of the United States exceeds its total wealth; and they continue to grow. Right here is worry enough for us without borrowing billions more to finance a war.

Immediately following a war is a period of "airbubble" prosperity. The '20's came in with a bang. Everyone was going to get rich quick—even the farmer, although he was continually getting grumpy for some hard knocks. Factories were teeming with life; mass production came bounding in; the stock market soared; everyone was buying on the basis of a dollar down and a dollar a week. Everybody seemed to think or not to think of all that prosperity was going to continue indefinitely. The spirit of the times was betrayed in the music created at that time, jazz.

Too well we know the story of the tumbling of those airbubbles. We found ourselves groggy for something to which we could cling. There is at least one good thing to be said of a depression; it causes us to stop, look and listen. When we do take time to look back over the path we have traveled, we realize that the cycle is turning as it always has—war, prosperity, depression, and then the same all over again, except that each depression gets a little deeper. If we permit the cycle to continue, would the next depression make the present one look like a baby? If so, I'm sure not many of us care to be here to witness it.

Today we find ourselves still in the depression. Whether it is the first or the last stage, I do not know but we who are young do know that it has swept opportunity and security from under our feet. However, it is not time for us to be discouraged, not yet; we can still have determination and a stubborn pride that demands that we turn the cycle from its usual course.

We must begin at once to clean and polish our peace weapons. A peace consciousness must be built that will not crumble when the bomb of war propaganda comes whizzing down upon us. A new meaning must be developed for patriotism. Not a patriotism that causes boys and young men to march off to murder fellowmen; but a patriotism that brings forth bravery and courage for the defense of peace. We need patriotic men who can declare, "I will not lie in trenches and shoot at brothers for sinful purposes," and, "No, I will not fight in a war in which both armies are praying to the same God!"

Pamphlets, books and magazine articles are being written every day on how to prevent war. Peace organizations, churches, college students are busy at the great task of molding public opinion.

The time is ripe for us to be giving serious thought to a health program, government control of munitions, conscription of wealth, and neutrality laws. It is time for each of us to do our own excavating on the causes of war, and then give our whole hearted support toward the correction of such.

In our search we might take a hint from natives in parts of Africa. A missionary home from African fields said that the old men there had nothing to do. In times past the native tribes were always warring and the old men were sent to war. Now the tribes are peaceful and the old men can sit in the shade. Probably we should send our old men to war. Send the farmers who have aches and pains after a day's struggle, the retired business men, the presidents and vice-presidents of large corporations. Let the young men stay at home and keep the nation intact, become educated, set themselves up in business and establish homes. Or we

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MY DOG

E. T. Megow
I've got a dog, a mangy dog
That's what my folks all say,
But, gee, it makes me feel so sore
To have them talk that way.

Why can't they see he's just as smart
As any dog can be?
And aren't his friendly ways worth more
Than any pedigree?

What if his hair is sort of thin
And lets his ribs show through?
And 'cause he's only got one eye
The other seems more blue.

Oh, you can have your brindle pups
And collies and the rest,
Of all the dogs in this whole town
I like my stray dog best.

could try putting Mars, the vicious dog of war, on a starvation diet by paying just everyone, rich or poor, a fixed wage during war periods and allowing no one to keep profits. We'd get sick and die?

There are many methods that we might try that could give immediate results, but how about digging down and constructing a sturdy foundation for peace? My knowledge about war and its prevention is meager but after study of the Rochdale principles of cooperation I am convinced that the building of cooperatives is the path which leads toward lasting world peace. Cooperatives stand for brotherhood and economic security.

In a story that I read recently, four small children accompanied their parents to England. After a few months they returned home and once again joined the neighbor children in play. An old favorite game of these children was "war." At the first reunion of these playmates several years later, the children were soon discovered that the children who had been abroad no longer saw fun in this game. They refused to play "American Revolution" because they had friends in England, and they refused to play "Bohemia" because they had met an Italian boy on the boat whom they liked very much. Here is a lesson in brotherhood taught by children. Even though this was just a story, the moral involved is worthy of our consideration.

Tomahawks, Kagawa declares, "Cooperatives are the economic foundation of world peace." What can cooperatives do? We are convinced that

are caused largely by those who seek profits through wars; Cooperatives get to the root of this evil by eliminating huge profits for a few and substantial savings for many. Disarmament conferences inevitably fail because so many delegates represent money and power. For disarmament agreements that would be worth more than the paper they are written on, cooperatives stand a good chance of being well qualified. Cooperatives represent the human being, who yearns for peace, and not capital which has no heart and thrives on bloody battlefields. Our days are trying ones, but as we go about our daily tasks of tapping typewriter keys, jolting about on a tractor, poisoning grasshoppers, or perhaps looking for a job, may we keep before us the slogan, "Let us wage peace."

Esther Ekblad.

LARGE SCALE SERVINGS

For serving 50 persons, allow:
Roast beef—32 to 40 pounds for 50 persons for cold roast.
Ham for baking—20 pounds.
Creamed potatoes—6 to 8 quarts of cold diced potatoes to 3 or 4 quarts of white sauce.
Soup—20 quarts.
Oysters—5 quarts oysters to 20 quarts milk.
Meat loaf—5 pounds beef or veal and 5 pounds pork.
Chicken pie—30 pounds of dressed fowl.
Baked beans—4 quarts of dry beans.

Vegetables—Allow 1-3 cup per serving. If vegetables are mashed, an ice cream scoop or small cup helps to standardize the servings.

Cabbage salad—8 pounds of trimmed cabbage will make 10 servings.
Coffee—1 pound of coffee, at rate of 3/4 cup to 1 quart of water.
Cream—1 to 1 1/2 quarts for coffee for 50 people.

Loaf sugar—2 pounds for coffee for 50 people.
Butter—1 pound cut into 32 squares will spread 7 dozen rolls.

Sandwiches—A sandwich loaf makes 36 to 48 slices or 18 to 24 sandwiches, depending on the thickness of the slice. A 1-pound loaf makes 15 slices.

Olives—A quart bottle contains from 150 to 200 medium sized olives.
Soda crackers—1 pound equals 70 to 90 crackers.

Saltines—1 pound equals 125 crackers.
Pickles—About 1 quart.
Gravy—About 1 1/2 gallons.

Ice cream—8 to 9 bricks, according to thickness of slices; 2 gallons of bulk.
Vegetables—About 2 gallons in bulk after they are prepared (creamed, etc.).

KNOW YOUR VITAMINS

The Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture points out that it is necessary or at least important for the housekeeper to know something about vitamins in order to provide a healthful diet for her family. It is equally important for one who is concerned about overweight, for dieting has been found to be responsible for many ailments. Just a glance through the vitamin alphabet reveals that we get Vitamin A in the yellow coloring matter of carrots and turnips, in egg yolks and in most of the green vegetables. Vitamin C is the sunny preventive. We find it in oranges, lemons, limes, tomatoes, strawberries, raw cabbage and raw onions. Vitamin D, known as the sunshine vitamin, is a preventative of rickets. Fish liver oils, and egg yolks are concentrated sources. If one's diet contains plenty of milk, fruit, fresh vegetables, eggs, meat or nuts it is pretty sure to be fairly well balanced.

::: Of Interest To Women :::

MINIATURE GARDENS IN A TERRARIUM

They Can Be Made at Home and Planted With Many Dwarf Flow-ers, Ferns and Mosses.

Nature lovers find keen pleasure in the memory of delightful hours in the woods. The smell of pines or wild flowers, and the soft spring of moss under foot are pleasant recollections. Yet, such experiences must be comparatively rare, when out of the fifty-two weeks in the year, vacations allow only two for such recreation.

Terrarium is a World in Miniature. Such persons find terrarium, or indoor garden, a treasure. In it he can reproduce in miniature the scenes he cherishes, and in a big measure satisfy the longing for outdoor beauty. A terrarium is an enclosed box, usually made of glass on four sides and the top, in which plants are grown, and woodland scenes reproduced in miniature. Its advantage over the window box, or dish garden, is that almost every type of small plant will thrive in it, including tropical varieties. The reason for this is the enclosed nature of the terrarium, which shuts out all drafts and maintains an even, warm temperature, and high humidity.

It can be as simple and inexpensive as you care to make it. Terrariums may be bought from the florist made from an old aquarium or be little else than a cast off large bottle or glass jar. It may also be constructed of plate or window glass, if you are handy with tools.

Materials for planting are unlimited. Almost any small house plant is suitable, and many larger plants may be used in the terrarium during early development and transplants to a pot when too big. There are many ferns which look well, and give a miniature impression of trees and shrubs in a small landscape. The petioles fern is fine for this purpose.

Among ordinary house plants which can be employed here are the small variegated philodendrons, and several miniature ivies. An attractive blooming plant is the helixine, or baby tears. There are several mosses which represent grass in a realistic manner.

Selecting plants is more a matter of convenience than anything else, as there are so many to choose from. If you are building a landscape, of a water scene, select materials which will appear like objects in real life. It is often practical to use a mirror for a lake, matches for fence posts, and tiny toys for figures and buildings. Small rocks can also be used to advantage.

Plant materials in rich soil, well moistened, it will usually not be necessary to water, often than every six weeks. Bits of charcoal in the soil will keep it fairly sweet, but in case of mildew, open the lid and air out thoroughly in a warm room.

THE NINE POINT CHILD

The Kansas State Board of Health sponsors the Nine Point health program, and considers it an outstanding program. Each fall brings a new group of children into school. Many of these boys and girls need help toward a more healthful life, and by stimulating the interest of students in meeting the requirements necessary to make the nine points, many physical defects, which might otherwise be undiscovered or neglected, are corrected. When requirements have been met, the child receives an attractive Nine Point button to wear. The button is the face of a sunflower, with petals named for the nine points, as follows: birth registration; vision; hearing; teeth; throat; weight; posture; diphtheria immunization and smallpox vaccination.

The registration of his birth is important to every child because it is a document for which he may have need many times during his life, beginning with school entrance. The certified copy of a birth certificate is legal proof of age, parentage, citizenship, the right to inherit property, to receive insurance and other compensations, to go to work and to travel abroad. To make this point a child must establish the fact that his birth is on record at the State Board of Health.

Health will furnish free of charge, the simple chart needed for testing vision—a chart which is not intended for extensive examination, but as an aid in discovering defects. The hearing test is also very simple, requiring only that a child shall hear perfectly an ordinary conversational tone at a distance of twenty feet. To make point 4, teeth must be reasonably clean and have no exposed roots or unfilled cavities. To make point 5, a child must not have an inflamed throat or enlarged tonsils and should not be a mouth-breather. Point 6 requires that a child shall not be ten per cent or more underweight and not twenty per cent or more over-weight, or show evidence of malnutrition. Correct posture means standing with head up, chin in, chest up and lower abdomen in and flat, with back curves within normal limits. To make point 8 a child must give proof of having received the diphtheria immunization, and for point 9 must show a certificate of successful smallpox vaccination within the last seven years or produce evidence of having had the disease. Score blanks may be obtained from the Kansas State Board of Health, Topeka.

COLORING DESSERTS WITH RED HOTS

If you need to add a little color to ordinary desserts, drop those small cinnamon candies, known as red hots into a bit of warm milk or water and then add the liquid to rice pudding, apple sauce, baked apples or tapioca.

POTATO SOUP

Four potatoes
Two small turnips
One quart scalded milk
Three cups boiling water
One onion, sliced
Four tablespoons butter
One-half cup flour
Salt and pepper to taste.
Wash and peel the potatoes, cutting them in halves. Wash and peel the turnips; cut them in slices. Par-boil all together for ten minutes, then drain. Add the onion and the boiling water. Cook until all are soft, drain again. (Keep this water to add to vegetables after rubbing them through sieve.) Add milk, reheat with this liquid, thicken with butter and flour, season and serve very hot with cheese crackers.

CORN GRIDDLE CAKES

1-2 cup cornmeal
1-2 cup boiling water
1 1-4 cups milk
1 egg
2 cups flour
1-3 cup sugar
1-2 teaspoons salt
4 1-2 teaspoons baking powder
4 tablespoons melted shortening.
Add the meal to the boiling water and boil five minutes. Add the milk mixed with the hot water, and the remaining dry ingredients mixed and sifted and the melted shortening. Bake on both sides on a hot griddle.

BAKED LIMA BEANS WITH SAUSAGE

1 pound of dried lima beans
1 small onion, minced
1 pound of sausage
2 tablespoons of dark molasses
3-4 cup of liquid from beans
Salt and pepper to taste
Soak beans overnight in water to cover. Drain. Cover with fresh water and simmer until nearly done. Mix drained beans with onion, salt, pepper and molasses. Add about three-fourths cup of water from the beans and place all in a buttered baking pan. Cover the top with sausage and bake in a moderate oven for an hour. Serve in baking dish.

HONEY CAKE

One-half cup shortening
One cup honey
One egg
One-half cup sour milk
2 cups flour
One teaspoon soda
One-half teaspoon ginger
One-half teaspoon cinnamon
One-eighth teaspoon salt
Cream butter and honey, add egg and beat. Sift dry ingredients, add alternately with milk. Bake for 40 minutes at 360 degrees F. in square pan.

COOK WHOLE TONGUE

Buy a whole tongue, beef, pork, or lamb, according to the size family you wish to serve. If you buy a fresh tongue, cover it with boiling salted water and allow it to simmer until the skin begins to curl away from the meat. If you want to serve it hot, remove the tongue from the water and take off the skin before serving, but if you are going to use it cold, allow it to cool in the broth. Smoked tongue is prepared in the same manner only no salt is added to the cooking water. Many people like to add a few hard-boiled eggs and some whole cloves to the cooking water for added flavor.
Sliced cold tongue or cold tongue sandwiches are great favorites but if you wish a more elaborate way in which to use left-over tongue, there are many recipes from which you may choose.

ESCALLOPED RICE AND HAM

2 cups rice
2 thin slices smoked ham
1 quart milk
Wash the rice thoroughly. Place a layer of rice in 2 quart size casserole. casatoashrdlu a oishrdlutaaoahha Place on this a slice of ham, cut into servings, then more rice, another slice of ham, then top with rice. Pour on the milk. Bake in a moderate oven one hour. May cover casserole if dish browns too quickly.
Note—Mushrooms, sweet peppers or pimento may be added to this recipe.

APPLE LUNCHEON CASSEROLE

Pare, core and cut apples in eighths. Put 1-2 parboiled sweet potato for each serving in a buttered casserole. Top with apples. Sprinkle with 1 tablespoon brown sugar for each apple used. Top with ham cut in strips. Cover and bake in moderate oven, 350 degrees F., until the apples are done, about 35 minutes. Uncover 10 minutes to brown top.

SOY BEAN CHILI

Brown 1 pound ground beef or pork and 1 chopped onion in fat from meat. Add 2 cups tomato puree, 1 tablespoon salt, 2 tablespoons chili powder and 1 cup water from 3 cups cooked soy beans. Let simmer slowly 45 minutes and add beans. Continue cooking until they are thoroughly heated.

HAVE YOU TRIED THIS?

Milk will not boil over if you rub a little glycerine around the rim of the saucepan.

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TURKEY COMMENTS

"There will be no scarcity of turkey this year. The 1936 crop beats the former all-time highs of 1932 and 1933 by a million birds. Twenty million of them are due on the market this year. If all those turkeys were divided among the population, each woman, child, and man in this country would get almost one-sixth of a turkey."

With the coming of late fall, these royal birds reach their prime, just in time to grace the Thanksgiving feast. The main thing to keep in mind in selecting a turkey are the methods of cooking to be employed and the number of people to be served. For a family of six or eight, a 10-pound bird is the ideal size. If the turkey is to be roasted, 3/4 pound should be allowed for shrinkage.

While feed prices have advanced more than 25 per cent over last year and food costs in general have increased, turkey prices have declined 20 per cent or 5 cents a pound below the selling price in 1935.

"In the roasting of turkey, temperature is most important," advises Helen V. Brewer, foods and nutrition specialist, Kansas State College extension service. "It is possible to transform an excellent, tender, high quality turkey into a stringy, tough, dry bird by using too high cooking temperatures. The most satisfactory way to roast turkey to have tender, juicy meat is to put the stuffed bird uncovered into an oven which has been pre-heated until it has become about 400 degrees Fahrenheit, if an oven thermometer is used."

"At the end of 20 minutes, the turkey will be almost as brown as it will become during the cooking period. Then cover the roaster, leaving the steam vent open if a crisp skin is desired. To retain a soft skin, close the steam vent and add one-half cup of boiling water before covering the bird. Decrease the heat to a moderate oven, about 325 degrees Fahrenheit, and continue cooking until the meat is tender. Usually 20 minutes a pound is sufficient cooking time. The smaller the bird, the longer the time per pound required."

"Basting is not necessary, although it is not objectionable. The turkey may be put into the roaster on a rack directly on the bottom of the pan. Some cooks like to lay thin slices of bacon or fat salt pork over the breast of the bird during cooking."

DAIRY FARMERS IN ANNUAL MEETING AT ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

(Continued from page one)
conditions relating to elimination of contagious diseases and rigid inspection of slaughtering and sale of meats should be applied to meats or meat products imported from foreign farms, the dairy farmers declared.

Farmers Should Regulate Own Business

President N. P. Hull of the Federation was roundly cheered by the huge audience at the opening session on Monday when he declared, "Whatever form the government's future plans for farm relief take, it should be a farmers' plan and paid for by farmers themselves. Ability to work together, gained through cooperative activities will produce a plan we can accept and by our own strength we can raise it to the plane of a national program. We must have some sort of control so that surpluses are not built up. But if they are created, then we farmers ourselves should pay for our mistakes. We shall not be on the right track otherwise. We've had a good year," President Hull said. "We've grown in numbers. Our standing as a national organization is stronger than ever before. And I note that cooperative dairy farmers sold eighty million dollars more products in the past year than in the year before. But we must not lie down on our oars. There must be no slip backward. We know the vital, essential principles of cooperation and how to put them into practice. We know what organization can and cannot do and we have brought the dairy world to a realization that dairy farmers cannot afford to be outside a dairy cooperative."

Holman Outlines Problems
Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Federation, presented the situation faced by dairymen due to the reciprocal trade agreements made by the federal government with fourteen foreign nations, and the difficulties due to the increased domestic production of butter substitutes and increased importations of foreign butter. He outlined the Federation's activities to combat these menaces to a stable dairy industry for American farmers and offered suggestions for future attacks on the problem.

"We were surprised to find foreign butter coming in," said Mr. Holman, "at a time when the reported foreign prices, plus the tariff, were higher than the domestic prices. It was obvious that somebody was taking a loss or that some sort of bounty or subsidy operation was being used."

The Trade Agreement Act, Mr. Holman declared "is merely a powerful mechanism to break down tariff walls without legislative ratification." He added that devaluation of (continued on page 4)

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

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A FABLE

Once upon a time there was a certain man who dreamed of a beautiful home wherein the children could live in harmony, and cooperate in wrestling unto themselves a livelihood adequate for their needs. Many sons were born unto this family, and went about their separate duties. All was well as long as this family was guided by the kindly counsel of their fathers, but in due course of time Father John was gathered unto his fathers. Ere many seasons, Uncle Simpson, too, was gathered unto his fathers.

This family of brothers bethought themselves to continue in the ways of their fathers, and divided the work among themselves according to their desires.

The elder brothers concerned themselves with the care of the house. They milked the cows, tended the gardens and fields, and earnestly sought the well being of all. They conducted the morning devotions, and builded well the ideals of the family. They also directed their various labors of the younger brothers.

The younger brothers with the thoughtlessness and enthusiasm of youth did go about their separate duties. One cared for the herds, both buying and selling; and did bring home the wealth gained thereby. Another transported the produce to market and returned laden with many things necessary for the family.

Another younger brother repaired the buildings, mended the fences, cleared away much rubbish to prevent fires from consuming their worldly goods, even engaged in laying away treasure for the old age of his elder brothers. Another concerned himself with the oil and sundry products required in the work of the farm family.

Yet another provided for this family both butter and cheese that gained fame for this family as producers of most excellent products. One more balanced the accounts of this family, and was famed far and wide for his astute judgment and honesty.

In these and many other labors were the younger brothers concerned. Frequently these younger brothers, in the pursuit of their duties were called far from home from moon change to moon change.

It came to pass that Uncle Sam became ill and some of these younger brothers sold of their products and journeyed afar to the city of Washington to consult with the learned doctors, and to minister to the needs of their beloved Uncle Sam.

Again Uncle Sam suffered from various infirmities and a wise elder brother felt constrained to visit him; but alas no money had he.

"Behold," cried a younger brother who had recently sold well his hams, "take of this money and visit Uncle Sam that thy ministering hand may strengthen him." Gladly did this wise elder brother set forth on his journey.

Once each year by common consent this family gathered themselves together in reunion and feasting. Now it so happened that misunderstanding and dissension entered into this family. Said an elder brother,

"These younger brothers are too wise in their opinions. They do seek to direct this household, and to give freely of advice we sought not. We are the backbone of this family, they are as hirelings."

"Aye," quoth another elder brother, "no longer shall they eat at our table and eat of our food." And they cast the younger brothers forth to dwell among themselves, saying,

"Prepare your own food, and ask of us what ye may do." The younger brothers were sorely grieved.

"Would ye cast us out because we sinned? Because one seeks to advise dishonorably?" The younger brothers gazed imploringly at the wise elder brother, but the wise elder brother bowed his head and answered never a word.

Now it came to pass that the greatly beloved Uncle Sam cried in anguish,

"I perish! Come unto me ye wise elder brother, by your strength shall I live." The wise elder brother did mourn and cry aloud.

"I have no money to journey afar. Drought and pestilence hath reduced my subsistence. Oh younger brothers, where art thou? Do lend unto me, I pray thee, that I may minister unto and revive our beloved Uncle Sam."

But the younger brothers far from the parental roar heard not his cry. Alias Arim Anderson, (Author)

WALLACE OUTLINES NEEDS OF FARMERS IN RECENT SPEECH

(Continued from page one)

of the idea; and second, of a technique by which it would be worked out.

We have just come through two devastating droughts occurring inside a space of three years. They have reminded this highly interdependent community most forcibly of the fact that the wiping out of farmers' incomes over wide areas means widespread destruction of urban business and wages likewise. The whole people, represented by the Government, have a stake in such situations which, in this day and age, cannot be side-stepped.

The Government's stake becomes apparent also from another angle. In the 1934 drought, for instance, an emergency fund of \$500,000,000 was set up. The Government was obliged to assist in the drought areas in many ways, including direct relief as well as the purchase and movement of considerable livestock. The Government has advanced hundreds of millions for emergency seed loans, etc., since 1920. The relief item is certain to be a large one in Bill Corder's. In other words, the Government might with profit, should certain expenses incident to the insurance plan which private companies could not be expected to assume because Government's responsibility to its citizens involves a humanitarian commitment anywhere.

The crop insurance idea does not represent a new field of thought. It

has been talked about among farmers and in Congress for a long time. The Department of Agriculture has been studying it in one way and another for fifteen years. Small experiments in writing all-risk crop insurance have been made from time to time by private companies since 1899. Now it appears probable that we are coming up to the point of real action in this field. Consequently the need for constructive thought and for cooperation, especially on the part of people in the educational field, becomes urgent. Representatives of the old line insurance companies, of warehouse interests, and of farmers recently have met with us in Washington and have assured us of a practical cooperation which is going to have a very real importance in the operations of any plan which may be worked out.

As I have said before, there is no disposition to rush into any half-baked scheme along this line. The committee appointed by the President to report relative to possible legislation on crop insurance has not contemplated action on more than one of two crops at first. We have been exploring wheat, corn and cotton, but I think it is the feeding of all who are close to the subject that the wise thing is to start slowly with an experimental undertaking in one of two crops.

The Department has for some time been making a detailed study of the millions of individual farm records which have come to us through the AAA program. It goes without saying that the actuarial problems is the first great thing to be met before we can make a practical start in crop insurance. One of the stumbling blocks for private companies has always been the lack of any adequate background of individual farm data, over a period of years, which would furnish a working basis from which to calculate either premiums or losses. The records which we have obtained as a result of the AAA program furnish considerable body of such data for the first time.

One respect in which the position of the Government is different from that of the private insurance companies, is that the Government can more readily take payments in kind. This, I believe, is a very important factor. When a private company writes an insurance contract to indemnify a farmer for a given amount of money loss, it assumes the risk, not only of physical loss of the crop, but of price fluctuations as well. By building a system of payments in kind we would fairly well eliminate the price factor. The price problem is a question, I think, Mr. Monroey, as I have many times said, I believe there are very great possibilities both for producers and consumers in the stabilization of supplies through a system which would store food products in time of plenty to be available in time of want.

I might sketch for you very briefly a few of the things that the Department's study of crop insurance has brought to the forefront. The idea would be to set up all risk insurance covering a certain percentage of average yields, as figured over a period of years. It would be a plan which would be worked out by the farmer and the Government, and they wished to come into the plan. The premiums on a given farm would be based, let us say, upon the loss experience on that farm as shown over a period of years, the figure for the individual farm to be adjusted by using the loss experience of the country as an adjusting factor.

At least four definite problems arise in this consideration of a system of crop insurance with payments in kind. First, there is the problem of determining loss rates and premium rates. Second, there is the problem of loss adjusting and assembling such premiums made in kind. Third, naturally the question of storage at once arises; where and how shall the quantities of crops so collected be stored? Fourth, there is the question of the disposition of the stored product; how shall losses be paid directly out of it, or should it be sold and the proceeds distributed in dollars equivalent to the product? If some of the stored product is sold, should there be a policy of replacement by purchases in the market so as to maintain the reserve?

As one alternative, possibly the farmer might pay premiums in cash equivalent and then the Government might convert this cash into the physical commodity and store the latter. The payment of losses also might be made in various ways. The farmer might be paid in kind; or possibly he might be given a warehouse receipt; or perhaps he might be given an option on the given quantity of stored product due him which he could liquidate and receive a check therefor.

A possibility bearing upon the point I mentioned a moment ago of storage in years of plenty, is that farmers might pay their premiums only in years of good crops. That is to say, when a man had a bad year and a poor crop, he would make no premium payment that year, but in a season of good crop, he would pay premiums not only for the good year but for the bad ones also. Thus, if the premium on a certain farm for wheat insurance happened to be half bushel per acre per year, the farmer would pay two and one-half bushels per acre over a period of five years, but he might make this two-and-one-half bushel payment out of the crops of two seasons or three seasons, say, rather than out of the crops of all five seasons.

Certainly, we do not want to put a premium on bad farming nor upon farming bad land. I think that if the cost of insurance is based, in considerable part, upon the loss of experience of the specific farm, in each instance, it will tend to take care of that aspect. Then if some kind of a system of payments in kind is set up it will tend to take care in part of the price problem. And if payment of the premiums can be considered to the good crop years, that will tend to take care not only of one great difficulty from the farmers' standpoint, but it will help to iron out a

surplus shortage gyration that has bedeviled producers and markets since the beginning of this modern era.

But, as I said a moment ago, I do not intend here to present a detailed proposal. The technical details of a crop insurance plan must come from the actuaries after they have studied the data long and carefully. What I do want is to get your minds taking stock of the proposition. Your reactions are of value and your help will be vital if this thing is to reach the stage of successful operation.

On the broader question of national policy, it does seem probable to me that crop insurance is likely to fall within the range of permanent constructive measures. It will be too radical for the rugged individualist; it is too conservative for those who clamor for straight subsidies. For most people, I think, it is a golden mean. In any event, as merely one more aid toward the goal, one more auxiliary to strengthen the general farm program.

Crop insurance might well begin with only one crop—perhaps wheat. Producers of wheat appear to be the most eager to try it. But whatever is done about crop insurance in the immediate future, it cannot and is not expected to serve as a substitute for other programs. That is an important point.

Through the "twenties" so many earnest people sought one magic solution for farm problems—and so many people promised it—that as a nation we become habituated to thinking in terms of "a remedy."

One "remedy" is a futile hope. There is more than a single problem to be attacked. There is more than one situation to meet. We need a broad, cooperative attack on many problems.

To attack these problems in an effective and coordinated way means that the front line will be long. This front line presents a vast problem in organization and reorganization of agricultural programs and policies, and to be of maximum effectiveness.

I look forward confidently to greatly improved agricultural organization. I have talked with many of you about this.

This subject divides itself into three parts. First, technical and administrative organization for maximum effectiveness is essential that objectives and purposes be clear. That leads to understanding and to unity. Secondly, there must be a clean-cut division of functions as a basis for understanding, for orderly operation and efficiency. Third, there must be cooperation from the top to the bottom of the ranks, at headquarters and in the field.

The emergency of recent years necessitated prompt action. It was difficult to organize every undertaking in the most satisfactory way. The need of its simplest terms, the choice was often between prompt action or passing the buck. We favored prompt action. The response in the field of agriculture generally was excellent. Land grant colleges, extension workers and farmers themselves through their committees and organizations moved promptly and effectively.

Some duplication, some waste motion, and other evidences of haste crept in. I believe that during the next year there will be made substantial changes in the way of working in the fields of work now carried on by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, the Resettlement Administration, and other agencies can be and will be vastly improved.

It has been said that an army marches on its stomach. Agricultural administration depends on headwork and teamwork. The key to these in agricultural administration is cooperation and understanding. In turn, understanding rests on communication.

Many of the organization difficulties in recent years have arisen out of misunderstanding that can be corrected by improving the channels of communication. I have said that agricultural programs will be carried on over a long front. In that kind of a situation the forces pressing against the dangers of becoming separated, of getting out of communication with one another.

I am confident we can meet the situation in agriculture because we have come through these years of experience much closer together in terms of objectives. Extension workers have become adjusted to new demands on their services. They have become better leaders. In Washington, the problems of organization are being more keenly appreciated.

We have reason to hope that in the attack a problem that has long been neglected in agriculture. It is the problem of farm tenancy. This is a growing problem and it is by no means confined to the South. I have said that tenancy is a problem. Actually it is a whole series of problems. The tenancy problem in Alabama is not the same problem as that in Northwest Iowa or Southern Indiana. They must be met in somewhat different ways.

I am convinced that there is not a single solution. The types of farming in an area, markets, and values, the record of land use and other factors bear heavily on the problem and the solution. It is to be desired that the variation in the problem of tenancy be reflected in legislation that will make it possible to bring them to the attention of the public. A program limited to loans "to help tenants purchase land will be entirely inadequate. Instead of helping tenants to own land that may turn out to be a waste of money, we should simply construct a way of bringing them to the attention of the public. There is a particularly strong justification for this approach in areas of high land values. But again this cannot be the whole approach.

Whatever is accomplished in coming years—and clearly this must be a long time program—the most that can be done for guidance and edu-



American Red Cross

cation of families affected by the tenancy program. A large number of tenants have operated under supervision for so many years that any change in their status will require adjustment. Assistance in making that adjustment will be necessary and such assistance cannot be provided haphazardly.

We can become easily lost in the details of ways of meeting tenancy problems. The important fact now is that opportunity appears at least to be very near for an attack on this growing menace. In the decade of the "twenties" tenancy made the greatest growth in our history. In 1930, 42 per cent of our farm operators were tenants. In some Iowa counties up to 70 per cent of the farmers now are tenants. If we can halt this trend, we will have done something. If we can find ways of starting the trend in the other direction we will have reason for deep satisfaction.

There will be no single way out. There is no single way out of any other agricultural problem. They do not come that way, unfortunately.

Of that we can be certain. And one thing more we can also be certain. That is that there is little use in this century and in this time of social and technological change, to believe that the government can stand aside while these problems grow and their tensions multiply.

The plain facts of a changed and changing economic order demand that we weigh the new relationships in realistic terms. We are compelled to weigh these and the hazards and uncertainties that they breed with a determination to substitute for hazards and uncertainty whatever we can of greater stability and greater security in the interest of the general as well as rural welfare.

DAIRY FARMERS IN ANNUAL MEETING AT ST. PAUL, MINN.

(Continued from page 3)

currency in western Europe, together with the international currency stabilization agreement our government has entered into, places us at a distinct disadvantage in international trade.

Regarding imports of Canadian cheese Mr. Holman said that this has caused a retardation of the movement of domestic stocks from storage and that, as a result, prices are being depressed influence upon domestic cheese.

Cooperative Movement Sound

That the farm cooperative movement is on a sounder basis than ever before in the history of American agriculture was made evident throughout the entire range of convention discussions. Governor W. I. Myers of the Far Credit Administration emphasized this especially in an array of statistics. Sales by 2-12 million farmers now high—2,112 compared to 1,906 for the previous year. The purchasing movement has also spread to 45 states. He outlined the services available to cooperative organizations through the thirteen Banks for Cooperatives established by the Farm Credit Administration 3 1/2 years ago.

"By the combination of family production with cooperative marketing and purchasing," said Governor Myers, "the family-size farm greatly increased its efficiency and the farmer can buy and sell almost as advantageously as the big industrial corporation."

Portray Trucking Effects

The effect of the motor truck on the cooperative creamery was considered by several speakers, and the discussions raised the question of whether or not the small country creamery is doomed. H. M. Knipfel, secretary of the St. Paul Bank for Cooperatives pointed out various factors contributing to changes now under way in this familiar rural business institution. Among them he listed (1) Changing market outlets including outlets for sweet cream, development of new uses for dairy by-products and the demand for higher quality products; (2) Lower manufacturing costs as a result of full and efficient use of modern manufacturing equipment; (3) Changes in transportation in rural districts, due to rapid construction of hard-surfaced highways, both primary and secondary; the development of efficient motor trucks and trucking technique; rapid development of snow removal equipment, permitting farm pick-up services during winter as well as summer; (4) The demand by farmers' wife and family for less washing of cans and hand separator equipment.

The gradual elimination of the small inefficiently operated country creameries is due to wider utilization of milk for manufacturing purposes, Mr. Knipfel pointed out. He suggested that intelligent, long-range planning by directors, managers and producer-members of dairy cooperatives will lessen the impact of the forces acting upon the small units where milk is sold over the counter in retail milk stores, instead of being distributed from door to door as here, farmers get the largest share of the price the consumer pays.

Government aid has been most effective where there was a strong cooperative to take over the job without setting up a government Bureau or other machinery. In countries where milk is sold over the counter in retail milk stores, instead of being distributed from door to door as here, farmers get the largest share of the price the consumer pays.

Banquet Memorable
Tuesday evening's banquet was one of the most memorable in the twenty years of the Federation's existence. In a formal ceremony "Awards of Distinction" were presented to T. L. Haacker, University Farm, Minnesota, John D. Miller, Susquehanna, Penna., and Frank P. Willis, Ward, Penna. Judge Miller's eightieth birthday is on December 6, next. "Daddy" Willis, as he is known from coast to coast, was eighty just a week prior to the convention. Professor Haacker has rounded out ninety years. Each has given a long and honorable period of intense activity to the advancement of dairying in America.

Officers Elected

President N. P. Hull was re-elected for his fourth consecutive term and all other officers were re-elected, including John Brandt and W. P. Davis, vice-presidents; George W. Sloucum, treasurer, and Charles W. Holman, secretary. No change was made in the Executive Committee which comprises the following: N. P. Hull, Harry Hartko, John Brandt, Fred Sexauer, George W. Sloucum, W. S. Moscrip, W. P. Davis, R. C. Mitchell.

Advices Firm Control of Surplus
A complete problem can be "licked," Harry Hartko, former president of the Federation and now president of the Cooperative Pure Milk Association of Cincinnati, declared. Mr. Hartko discussed basic principles commonly accepted by agricultural leaders and contended that the heart of the whole matter is the principle that "surpluses must rest in strong hands if they are to avoid the seasonal ups and downs that mean bankruptcy for farmers one year and unjustified optimism in another."

He outlined the plan for a governmental corporation which would act as an agency to buy surplus agricultural products and hold them against the time of need.

"This corporation," he continued, "is empowered to release these products to handlers when markets are found at prices to be determined by the corporation. Tied in with this plan is a program of gradually retiring unprofitable lands from cultivation."

Asks Additional Oleo Taxes

With oleomargarine production the highest in history, A. E. Engbretson, secretary of Interstate Associated Creameries, Astoria, Oregon, pointed out that the situation for dairy farmers is exceedingly serious.

"The real solution to the problem," he said, "would be to prohibit the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, just as it is prohibited in Canada. Our only alternative is to impose additional taxes on manufacture and sale of oleomargarine and take away part of the inducement of lower prices which the oleomargarine manufacturers are always able to use in their competition with butter."

"Dairy farmers should drive for a state tax on each pound of oleomargarine made and sold within the state, plus a federal tax of five cents a pound in addition to the present federal taxes on all oleomargarine manufactured and sold in this country. This is the program endorsed by the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, and which will be pushed again in the coming Congress."

Mr. Engbretson presented impressive figures showing that southern cotton farmers have more to gain by supporting the Federation than by listening to the argument of the position who are centering their campaign in the south.

Brandt Outlined Control Plan

"Talk will not solve the farmer's surplus crop problem. What is needed now is action," declared John Brandt, president of Lam O' Lakes Creamery, Inc. In view of recent discussion of the possibility of crop surpluses in 1937, Mr. Brandt, exposition of his proposed plan for crop control was most timely and was followed with deep interest by the convention delegates.

The first step in crop control, he declared, must deal with and against foreign imports of farm products that can be produced at home. Production should be controlled only if and when a sufficient carry-over has been provided to care for all requirements during lean years.

"Surpluses of major farm crops," he continued, "should be handled through a surplus holding pool for seasonal surpluses or for which there is no immediate market at fair prices to the farmer. Absorption of the surpluses by this holding pool would establish the entire price structure for major agricultural crops."

He suggested government capital for the start of the project, but that operation should be financed by an equalization fee assessed against the sale of farm commodities designated as major crops and on which minimum market quotation has been established by the holding pool. He detailed "his ideas" on withdrawals from the pool, and turning to the possibility of stimulation of production by favorable prices, said: "If we do overproduce and the surplus holding pool is carrying an excess load, production control should then be exercised and then only. This does not mean crop switching."

"I am sure the American farmer is willing to finance his own troubles," said Mr. Brandt, in conclusion. "He is only asking the assistance of the government in making it possible for him to supply the American market with products that he is capable and willing to supply at prices that will permit him to pay a fair wage to the worker and for high priced machinery. He still has a little left for himself and family."

Foreign Cooperatives Aid in Control

Clifford W. Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer, who was a member of the President's Commission recently sent to Europe to study cooperatives, presented a most enlightening account of milk marketing methods abroad.

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LEADERS CONSIDER BETTER LAND USE

(Continued from page one)
average include seven counties. One is a county farm bureau president elected to the state committee by the other county presidents of the area; one is a county agricultural planning committee chairman similarly chosen by county chairmen of the type-of-farming areas; and the third is a chairman of a county agricultural conservation committee elected by his fellow-chairmen.

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