



THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXIX

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1936

NUMBER 5

JOHN R. BURTON GIVES 5 LECTURES ON COOPERATION

Is International Authority On
Philosophy of Cooperation
—Cooperation Leads to
Democracy, He Says

Among the best lectures given during the June session of the American Institute of Cooperation was a series of five lectures on the Philosophy of Cooperation given by John R. Burton, an International Authority on that subject. Because of lack of space we are only able to give you a brief resume of the lectures. If any of our readers desire the complete lectures, they can be obtained by writing to the American Institute of Cooperation 1731 Eye Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Those who fear for the safety of democratic institutions, and those without a rational economic philosophy as the result of the depression, may well turn to the cooperative movement and its philosophy and take hope.

That is the view of John R. Burton, who has made a study of the subject internationally for the past seventeen years, and who delivered five lectures before the American Institute of Cooperation, in session at Urbana, Ill., during June of this year.

"Cooperation leads to democracy," he declared. "Respect for others and their rights is at the heart of it, especially a basic respect for the common farmer and worker and man of little means. It is a social and economic technique with far-reaching implications for a better human life."

On the other side, opposing cooperation, appear views emphasizing a distrust of the common man. One believes in equality of opportunity and freedom of expression. The other, disbelief in freedom for the little man, and the dominant note is, therefore, repression. Its social forms are patriotism, monarchy, dictatorship and fascism.

"The average man is living in confusion," Mr. Burton continued. "His old world view has broken down. Man has always needed, and modern man doubly so, a scale of values to live and work by. He needs a set of principles to which he can refer the chaotic experiences of a complex civilization. Formerly man had foundations that were regarded as fixed and final. Today we are not so sure. Science and a tremendous thought revolution have changed all that. Yet man needs a philosophy and an experience around which he can organize his life, his beliefs, if he is not to become a creature of impulse and environmental accident. Cooperative activity provides such a rallying point."

Cooperation as an art of working together, Mr. Burton continued, is the socially desirable elements in our culture said Mr. Burton. Moreover, he views the economic aspect of cooperation as a great common denominator giving aim and direction to a troubled and discontented world.

Nearly two decades of studying cooperatives internationally has convinced John R. Burton that the by-products of cooperation are quite as valuable as the economic gains themselves.

Mr. Burton termed cooperatives as adult schools where people learn by doing, and where they develop self-reliance, social consciousness and increased ability. He agreed with Chris L. Christensen, of the University of Wisconsin, that the finest products of a cooperative are cooperators.

While the cooperative must run on results in providing essential goods and services, and that there should be a balance between idealism and practical matters, he sees eye to eye, he said, with the late George W. Russell, Irish poet and cooperativist, who declared that even cooperative movement needs a poet. There must be someone always pointing out the goal, and the value of achieving it, he declared, if enthusiasm is to be kept alive among members.

A discussion of good ends from cooperative enterprise cannot be completed without consideration of the place of the cooperative in societies with democratic traditions, he continued. "Cooperatives and trade unions are vigorous drill grounds for democracy," declared Glenn Frank at a recent public gathering. It is fatal for the average man to look to the government or other factors outside himself for the chief solution of his problems. His difficulties may lie outside himself, but his own attitude of meeting those problems, and his own inclination to join his fellows in creative associations, are all-important.

"Cooperatives as bona fide democratic organizations will put people into an active mood and a self-help frame of mind. Man, the passive onlooker, becomes man the initiator and creator. Our age is one of transition. The citizen is often bewildered. Our confusion leads to passivity. Our democratic institutions are questioned as never before. It may well be that cooperatives will be of cardinal importance in restoring man's self-respect, and giving much-needed impetus and strength to democratic movements."

A century and a quarter ago, the cooperative movement among consumers was started in England on the basis of Utopian aims and methods. The other extreme has been reached now, when too many people join retail societies from purely economic

motives. Between the two extremes lies a considerable movement, a real cooperative movement, possessing an able and far-sighted leadership.

The greatest fault in the English situation, has been their failure to develop agricultural and marketing cooperatives, thereby laying the foundations for genuine rural neighborhoods. To a great extent the English middle and small farmer class has been crushed by an army of middlemen, keen competition from foreign agriculture, high costs of feed and machinery, and an inexcusable neglect of rural education, Barton asserted. The cooperative retail societies could have helped this, but the popular movement was not adopted to meet the farmer at his point of greatest need, which he defined as more and steadier income from his farm products.

There is great need, Mr. Burton believes, for strong cooperative producers to bargain with equally strong associations of consumers, on a live-and-let-live basis.

"It remained for Sir Horace Plunkett in Ireland to take the Rochdale pattern of consumer-cooperation and apply it to agricultural needs," he said. "The first cooperative creamery was established in 1899, seven years after Denmark had worked out a similar independent invention. Five years later Ireland could point to 50 cooperative creameries, 10 societies for purchasing farm supplies cooperatively, and the first cooperative credit bank. By 1900, the Irish cooperative structure was virtually complete, while England had scarcely a dozen agricultural cooperatives in the same year with a membership of about 500."

"Thus it remained for Ireland to grasp the significance of Rochdale principles and apply them to the farmers' situation."

Reduced living standards and narrowed economic opportunities since 1929 have produced social unrest and social experimentation. To thousands people the democratic method of cooperative self-help has become a harbor for thought and action. That explains the increasing interest and the tremendous growth of the movement in America. Compared with the progress of the last 15 years, the period leading up to that date looks like the cooperative "dark ages."

"This turning toward self-help is an important advance in the direction of a more integrated society. Everywhere this collective action is in evidence, where it organizes more and more in the direction of corporations, Rotary clubs, etc. The guild of the craftsman gives way to the trade union and the industrial union. Communal housing and town planning appears in urban centers. Religion stresses the social centers. Even crime becomes highly organized. The lone highwayman gives way to the organized gangster and racketeer. Political problems inevitably focus upon economic and social planning. Small wonder that the unorganized and unprotected farmer and consumer must become the organized and cooperative farmer and consumer."

"And yet there is an imminent danger of pushing the cooperative movement too far, too fast," Mr. Burton said. "It must be founded on the social solidarity of the local association, and the business experience of its leadership. If federation and coordination can then proceed from this sound basis, one has a type of cooperative movement that can weather any storm."

"There are now 25 cooperative associations in America doing a farm supply business of more than \$1,000,000 a year each, with an aggregate of \$100,000,000. Cooperative purchasing of farm supplies increased from \$125,000,000 in 1929 to \$250,000,000 in 1934. The consumers' movement is doing a daily turnover of \$1,000,000. Magazine articles are appearing on cooperation. Books are being written, pamphlets distributed, cooperative institutes are becoming prevalent, lecture tours planned, courses offered at colleges and universities, and Wisconsin passed the first law providing for courses in cooperative marketing and purchasing. The movement is growing rapidly."

Mr. Burton impressed upon his hearers that the significance of the movement is a long-time one, and he pointed to the distinct danger that threatens when it is "sold" on a Utopian basis. It has far-reaching results for the good of a community, state and nation, he says, but he does not view it as an instrumentality for correcting all the ills that beset the world.

The cooperative movement, to succeed, must find for itself, a middle ground between Utopian idealism and extreme selfishness.

"There are on the whole, three kinds of education for cooperation. There must be course in professional training for managers and employees, done as far as possible in cooperative schools, institutes and associations. Some of this training, simplified and given as orientation, must be available for such as possible for local directors.

National President Everson's Message

I have just returned from a speaking campaign in Ohio, Indiana, and then through Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. The withering blight of drought has taken a tremendous toll throughout the entire section through which I traveled.

It is disheartening and discouraging, of course to be visited with drought and grasshoppers as a large section of our country has been now for several years.

I am reminded of the story as related in the 47th chapter of Genesis when Egypt was visited by a severe and prolonged drought. In fact, our present condition seems so analogous of the condition as related in that day that I urge the reader to turn to the 47th chapter of Genesis and read it and learn how, when the drought failed those shepherds who were required to sell their cattle and horses to get from King Pharaoh food and seed and how when the famine continued they were required to sell their lands and even themselves into bondage in order that they might live and not die of starvation.

Of course, if we had profited from these experiences of the shepherds in Egypt and stored upon our farms, the surpluses of the years of abundance, we would be able to carry ourselves through this period of drought without being compelled to surrender our homes and property to the mortgage holders.

That, of course, is just what farmers should have been able to do and could have done, had they been paid a fair price for their production and that too would be the best and cheapest crop insurance we could have.

Reduced living standards and narrowed economic opportunities since 1929 have produced social unrest and social experimentation. To thousands people the democratic method of cooperative self-help has become a harbor for thought and action. That explains the increasing interest and the tremendous growth of the movement in America. Compared with the progress of the last 15 years, the period leading up to that date looks like the cooperative "dark ages."

"This turning toward self-help is an important advance in the direction of a more integrated society. Everywhere this collective action is in evidence, where it organizes more and more in the direction of corporations, Rotary clubs, etc. The guild of the craftsman gives way to the trade union and the industrial union. Communal housing and town planning appears in urban centers. Religion stresses the social centers. Even crime becomes highly organized. The lone highwayman gives way to the organized gangster and racketeer. Political problems inevitably focus upon economic and social planning. Small wonder that the unorganized and unprotected farmer and consumer must become the organized and cooperative farmer and consumer."

"And yet there is an imminent danger of pushing the cooperative movement too far, too fast," Mr. Burton said. "It must be founded on the social solidarity of the local association, and the business experience of its leadership. If federation and coordination can then proceed from this sound basis, one has a type of cooperative movement that can weather any storm."

"There are now 25 cooperative associations in America doing a farm supply business of more than \$1,000,000 a year each, with an aggregate of \$100,000,000. Cooperative purchasing of farm supplies increased from \$125,000,000 in 1929 to \$250,000,000 in 1934. The consumers' movement is doing a daily turnover of \$1,000,000. Magazine articles are appearing on cooperation. Books are being written, pamphlets distributed, cooperative institutes are becoming prevalent, lecture tours planned, courses offered at colleges and universities, and Wisconsin passed the first law providing for courses in cooperative marketing and purchasing. The movement is growing rapidly."

Mr. Burton impressed upon his hearers that the significance of the movement is a long-time one, and he pointed to the distinct danger that threatens when it is "sold" on a Utopian basis. It has far-reaching results for the good of a community, state and nation, he says, but he does not view it as an instrumentality for correcting all the ills that beset the world.

The cooperative movement, to succeed, must find for itself, a middle ground between Utopian idealism and extreme selfishness.

"There are on the whole, three kinds of education for cooperation. There must be course in professional training for managers and employees, done as far as possible in cooperative schools, institutes and associations. Some of this training, simplified and given as orientation, must be available for such as possible for local directors.

"In addition, a constant education in the history and theory of cooperation should be undertaken for every one in the association, employee, and member."

chasing power of the consumers. A scarcity program is just what these gamblers and speculators want for it makes it possible for them to buy the market, forcing the consumers to pay their unreasonable prices or starve.

Just recently when the drought became serious, they just refused to sell on the Board of Trade and all, and the greater the need, the more determined were they to withhold from the needy.

Why an enlightened and civilized people will continue to tolerate such damnable practices is more than I can comprehend. Even the dumb animals would not stand for it on the part of their own kind.

They talk about the law of supply and demand. It is really a law of supply and demand. These gamblers get the supply of our grain, yes, and they borrow the people's money from the banks to give them a loan problem and at the same time permit these gamblers to dominate the market places with the people's money is just like trying to eat soup with a tooth pick. They are in cahoots with the bankers to plunder and rob the rest of society and the disgraceful thing about it is they have the authority of law to do it. They are the money-changers who were supposed to have been driven out of the temple. Oh the Feast of Beshazzar while the poor and innocent cry for bread.

If a penny anti-poker player is caught gambling with his own money he is likely to be sent to jail even though he might have actually lost his money; but if a real grain gambler with the money belonging to the people gambles on the food that produces the life-blood of all society, he is supposed to be smart and a real benefactor.

Fifty per cent of the farmers of the United States organized in the Farmers Union and actively fighting injustices would actually stop them and have for years been subjected to.

Let us go out and get that fifty per cent. Surely we have enough farmers in the Farmers Union now to educate, convince and convert 50 per cent of the farmers if we actually go after them.

FARMERS NATIONAL ELEVATOR BURNS

Cotton fabrics designed by workers of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and North Carolina State College are being used in road-building experiments in 24 States under Federal-State projects to develop new and extended uses for cotton.

The cotton fabrics, distributed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in its program to encourage new uses of cotton, will be used to reinforce nearly 600 miles of bituminous-surfaced roads in the various States. The objective is to reduce road maintenance costs and to expand the domestic market for cotton.

The behavior of the roads will be noted scientifically under all sorts of traffic conditions, and the question settled as to the physical and economic value of this type of road. The effort of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has been to design a low-cost, high-quality fabric for these tests. The quantity of cotton required to manufacture the materials developed by the bureau varies from 5 to 8 bales per mile of road.

The fabric is ordinarily laid out on a bituminous priming coat on top of the graded and surfaced road bed. It is covered with a second bituminous coating and crushed mineral aggregate. The road is rolled, and another bituminous coating applied. Into this, a layer of "chips" is rolled.

The oldest known experimental "cotton road" was built in South Carolina in 1926—200 feet on Route 2, between Chapin and Prosperity.

The bureau reports that cotton fabrics have been used experimentally in bituminous road building in Texas, Louisiana, Georgia, New Jersey, and Mississippi, as well as in South Carolina, but says that the area involved has been too small for the results to be conclusive.

For persons interested, the bureau has prepared for free distribution a pamphlet entitled "Cotton Fabrics for Bituminous-Surfaced Roads," in which the history and present status of experiments with cotton roads are discussed, and specifications cited of the fabrics developed by the bureau.

They are all of open-mesh construction. This permits the bituminous material to penetrate and cover thoroughly the individual yarns. The threads are coarse composed of two-ply sixes grey yarn with the twist balanced so the fabrics will lie flat.

LEAVENWORTH ELEVATOR

We received word this morning, July 28, from H. E. Witham, manager of the Kansas City branch of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, of the destruction by fire of their Leavenworth terminal elevator at Leavenworth, Kansas. This elevator, known as the Kansas Central grain elevator consisted of a wood shed work house and concrete storage tanks. The total value was about \$1,000,000. The elevator was about 100 feet high and 100 feet wide. It was built of wood and was fully covered by insurance. The fire started some time after midnight and burned until about 4 o'clock this morning. As it started during a violent wind and thunder storm it was very presumably started by lightning.

The loss of this elevator will hamper the Leavenworth National Grain Corporation in its river shipments. They had equipped it last year with a machine leg and were loading grain through the elevator into the river barges for shipment to all river ports and to Chicago. It was the only elevator in the Missouri River equipped for loading grain into barges. Mr. Witham said that no definite plans have been made as yet for rebuilding the elevator.

The loss of this elevator will hamper the Leavenworth National Grain Corporation in its river shipments. They had equipped it last year with a machine leg and were loading grain through the elevator into the river barges for shipment to all river ports and to Chicago. It was the only elevator in the Missouri River equipped for loading grain into barges. Mr. Witham said that no definite plans have been made as yet for rebuilding the elevator.

WILL PAY IN SPITE OF DROUGHT DAMAGE

Eighty-two and one-half per cent of the grasses and legumes seeded in Kansas this spring have been killed by high temperatures, lack of moisture, and insect attacks, according to figures compiled by H. L. Collins, Kansas agricultural statistician, for the United States Department of Agriculture. However, in spite of a loss of soil-conserving crops, farmers who are taking part in the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program will receive payment if they furnish proof that the required acreage was seeded in approved manner.

The crop-insurance importance of the conservation program was emphasized by C. E. Carter, Washington AAA representative, in talking with the Kansas Agricultural Conservation Committee recently. Although the cash grants offered under the program are primarily intended to assist farmers in shifting a part of their land to soil-conserving uses, these grants also will serve to lessen the suffering from drought and insect damage in unfavorable years, Carter explained. To be eligible for the payments, farmers whose soil-conserving crops have failed must provide their county committees with proof that the required acreage was seeded in approved manner.

The crop-insurance importance of the conservation program was emphasized by C. E. Carter, Washington AAA representative, in talking with the Kansas Agricultural Conservation Committee recently. Although the cash grants offered under the program are primarily intended to assist farmers in shifting a part of their land to soil-conserving uses, these grants also will serve to lessen the suffering from drought and insect damage in unfavorable years, Carter explained. To be eligible for the payments, farmers whose soil-conserving crops have failed must provide their county committees with proof that the required acreage was seeded in approved manner.

FARMERS ARE THE FASTEST GROWING OF COOPERATIVES

Farmers' cooperatives purchasing oil, gasoline, insurance, irrigation, electricity, and other farm supplies are today the fastest growing among the 20,000 or more farmers' business cooperatives in the United States, according to a statement by W. I. Myers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

The business of farmers' oil cooperatives, mutual fire insurance companies, and other farm supply purchasing organizations is increasing rapidly and the operations of many of these and other types of farmers' cooperatives is being financed by the 13 banks for cooperatives, the Governor said. He particularly commented on the development of oil and gasoline cooperatives, 150 of which now have loans outstanding from the banks for cooperatives.

"Farmers' cooperatives in the United States fall into two general classes," Myers explained. "One type is made up largely of farmers who keep their heads together as a means of doing a better job of selling their products. These groups are called marketing cooperatives. In the other type, farmers get together for cooperative buying of farm supplies or to provide essential business services such as fire insurance, water, electricity for power and light and other services."

Farmers' purchasing cooperatives, corresponding to consumers' cooperatives among city people, have doubled their business volume during the past 10 years, Myers stated. Commenting on the recent rise of interest in consumers' cooperatives and the estimate of their total business volume for 1934, amounting to \$365,000,000, Myers pointed out that over \$250,000,000 or 70 per cent of this, is made up of farmers' cooperative purchases of feed, seed, fertilizers, and other farm supplies.

He said the total number of farmers' organizations set up for the specific purpose of cooperative purchasing number nearly 2,000. This group had a business of \$187,000,000 in the 1934-35 marketing season. In addition, the Farmers' Union, through its marketing associations are engaged in buying supplies for their farmer-members. This sideline purchasing activity amounted to \$90,000,000, giving the total amount of cooperative purchases by farmers through marketing and purchasing associations of more than \$250,000,000. In addition, farmers' mutual fire insurance companies number 2,000, mutual irrigation companies well over 3,000, while the number of cooperative rural telephone companies is estimated at approximately 5,000. Myers said there are 8,800 farmers' marketing organizations, having a membership of approximately 2,500,000. The estimated sales-value of farmers' business cooperatives marketed during the 1934-35 season was \$1,343,000,000.

The 13 banks for cooperatives have loans outstanding to 1,280 farmers' business cooperatives. The volume of loans as of June 1 was \$40,000,000. Many of the loans are made to regional cooperatives, which finance local associations so that the total number of cooperatives financed through the 13 banks is roughly double the number of loans, or about 2,500.

"The figures on farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives do not include those providing credit, which, of course, is the farm supply most commonly purchased on a cooperative basis by American farmers," the Governor added.

"The 5,000 and more farm credit cooperatives in the United States have a volume of loans outstanding aggregating \$2,200,000. Almost all of these farmers' credit cooperatives operate under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration, having grown up out of the 20 years of experience of the Federal land banks. Through the influence of the Federal land banks, and the cooperative farm loan associations which they represent, farmers have been put in touch with investment markets where money may be borrowed at a low cost and then made available to farmers at approximately wholesale rates."

"Farmers in almost every county in the United States are organized for cooperative credit. In addition to the 5,000 national farm loan associations making mortgage loans, some 550 production credit associations, also built on cooperative principles, make crop and livestock loans available. In some localities these two types of associations have joint offices or are operated by the same officers."

"Another cooperative financing service under the Farm Credit Administration makes credit available to the 20,000 farmers' business cooperatives handling insurance, irrigation and other lines. Farmers' organizations being financed today by the 13 banks for cooperatives have a membership of over 1,000,000 farmers."

EGG PRODUCTION

Egg production is rapidly decreasing in the laying flocks. Many birds have ceased to lay since the June culling and should be segregated and sold. The birds that are still laying should be given every encouragement to lay throughout August and September. It is a mistake to take away the laying mash.—H. M. Scott, poultry husbandry.

PICNIC AT ST. MARY'S

A farmers Union Picnic will be held in the City Park in St. Mary's, Kansas, Saturday August 1st.

Basket dinner at 12 o'clock noon and entertainment and speeches afterward.

State Farmers Union President John Vesceky has agreed to be with us on that day.

Everybody come and enjoy this picnic with us.

ELI B. ROADHOUSE

Eli B. Roadhouse was born August 4, 1858 in Hamilton, Canada, and died at the family home in Lawrence township, Osborne county, July 17, 1936, aged 77 years, 11 months and 13 days. Brother Roadhouse was one of a family of 7 children. At the age of about six years, he went with his parents from Canada to Rock Island, Ill. In 1873 they moved to Blue Rapids, Kansas. A year later they moved to Osborne county, settling in Lawrence township, where Eli grew to manhood. Besides farming, for several years while a young man, he taught school. He was the first teacher in his home district. Eli Roadhouse was always active in all civic affairs and one of the first to push forward any movement that promised to be of benefit to the folks of Osborne county. It was natural that when the Farmers Union was organized in Osborne county he should be one of the first to join. He was elected State Secretary of the Farmers Union at the state convention held in Hutchinson in 1908 he served in that capacity until 1919. From 1908 until 1918 the State Secretary's office was in Osborne. In 1918 it was removed to Salina in order to centralize all Farmers Union state offices in one place. In 1919 brother Roadhouse resigned his office as State Secretary and returned to his farm in Osborne county.

The following extract from a full column article in the Osborne County Farmer will show our younger members a little of how well liked he was by all who knew him. To us older members, who had the privilege to know him personally and work for the Farmers' welfare together with him, he needs no words of praise. His memory will always be with us and his example will be a beacon light giving us renewed hope that all will again be well and new courage to do our best under the conditions on our Kansas farms.

Osborne County Farmer: Eli B. Roadhouse was always active in civic and political affairs and his many ways and his engaging personality made him a favorite with all his acquaintances. He was a man of the highest character, and his word was as good as a gold bond. He was widely known all over the county because of his long association with the Odd Fellows and Masonic orders, in which he was very active for a number of years.

Mr. Roadhouse was never married, although no man in the county had greater respect for the fair sex than he, and no man was more generally admired and liked by the opposite sex than Eli Roadhouse. He never united with an church because of the influence of Christian parents led him to be loyal to all the work the church was trying to do.

Eight years ago he became afflicted with a disease known as phlebitis which increased to such an extent that one leg had to be amputated. This only partially arrested the disease, and three years ago it was necessary to amputate the other leg. This affliction had brought him through it all with patience and fortitude that was indeed remarkable. During the time he has been an invalid he has been tenderly cared for by his relatives, who have made every possible sacrifice in trying to alleviate his suffering. He leaves to mourn his departure his brothers and sisters, W. J. Roadhouse, Miss Mattie Roadhouse, Mark, Ben and Mrs. Josie Buck all living in Osborne county, and a list of friends which runs into the thousands. The kindness of neighbors and friends to him and the family during his long illness will never be forgotten by them.

Funeral services were held at the Methodist church in Osborne at 2:30 p. m. Sunday afternoon, conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. E. Murphy, and under the auspices of the Odd Fellows lodge of this city. The Masonic and Eastern Star as well as the Rebekahs attended in a body. Special music was furnished by a quartet from the church choir, consisting of Mrs. E. H. Kyle, Miss Mildred Neiswander, Dick Mann, and J. C. Soltenberger. The casket bearers were W. B. Foy, Dave Nelson, L. J. Cowger, Ira Rantz, Marion Joy, and C. G. Colwell. The Odd Fellows gave their beautiful ritualistic services at the grave. Burial was made in the Osborne cemetery.

Sodium chlorate should be used now in sections where there has been sufficient rain recently to produce a good growth of vines. An application of a pound of sodium chlorate to a square rod now and repetition of the spray about September 1 and again early in October will leave few, if any, of the weeds to be treated next spring. Any plants remaining should be treated about mid-May next year.—J. W. Zahmley, agronomy.

THE 1936 DROUTH THREATENS TO BE WORST IN HISTORY

Williams Says Many Appeals
for WPA Jobs Re Made By
Kansas Drouth Victims

The 1936 drought threatens to become the worst in the recorded history of the United States. Every day new territory is being added to the Emergency district. On July 24th twenty seven Kansas counties were officially designated as emergency drought counties. Most of them are in the western part of the state. Territories designated as in the drought territory follow:

Anderson, Coffey, Decatur, Ellis, Franklin, Graham, Grant, Greeley, Hamilton, Haskell, Jewell, Kearny, Linn, Miami, Mitchell, Norton, Osage, Osborn, Phillips, Rooks, Russell, Sheridan, Stanton, Stevens, Smith and Wallace.

Designation as emergency drought counties entitles them to receive aid through emergency relief activities in rural areas. Whether the first in the state to be designated for concentration of relief activities necessitated by the drought.

Williams said a "good many" appeals had been received from Kansas for WPA jobs for drought victims in rural areas. Asked if the government was the only one making appeals toward the state to be designated for concentration of relief activities necessitated by the drought.

Williams said that "a good many" appeals had been received from Kansas for WPA jobs for drought victims in rural areas. Asked if the government was the only one making appeals toward the state to be designated for concentration of relief activities necessitated by the drought.

The WPA recently made public an appeal from the Decatur county (Kan.) commissioners asking for jobs for rural drought victims. While it was the only one made public here, Williams said a "good many" other appeals came from western Kansas.

Asked if food and feed would be sent to Kansas, as it has been to some other states, Williams said that was "up to the federal government." Administration, now is making a survey in the drought territory.

Williams said he was instructing Evan Griffith, Kansas WPA administrator, to "make an appeal" toward the state to be designated for concentration of relief activities necessitated by the drought.

While the above are the first Kansas Counties to be placed in the emergency district, the drought, perhaps the most widespread, toward the state, it covers all of North Dakota, and large parts of South Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri, Iowa, and smaller portions of other states. Of all the states affected, North Dakota is probably hit the hardest. It is lucky for them that they have such a real farm organization as the Farmers Union, headed by such an honest to goodness farm leader as is Charles Talbott to fight for them and see that they get help now when it is needed with questions asked afterwards when the hungry are fed and all the immediate needs are cared for. Another thing that we all at to be thankful for is that the RRA in this district has as its head Cal Ward, who because of his understanding of the needs of our farm people in this territory, has his department all in shape and ready to help all needy cases as soon as they are furnished the necessary cash to do the job with.

The Kansas Farmers Union is ready to do all that it can to help not only our members, but all Kansas Farmers who are in need of assistance. For your information we are reprinting an article from the North Dakota Union Farmer, which shows what is being done there.

C. C. Talbott Stresses Need Of Immediate Relief For Drought, Hunter And Ward To Direct Activities

"Certify these drought cases immediately," said Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell at Resettlement and WPA officials at Bismarck Wednesday. "Investigate the cases later. This is no time to permit delay to enter into the advancement of relief, and I know not very many unworthy cases will result in spite of the waiving of investigation."

In a statement to the press, Dr. Tugwell brought the welcome news of immediate Federal relief to victims of drought in the northwest states.

"I wish to assure the farmers in the drought area that every facility at the command of the federal government will be extended to provide aid immediately."

Farmers Union Urges Action Present at the Bismarck conference were Dr. Tugwell, Resettlement Administrator, Cal A. Ward, Regional Resettlement Director, J. L. Dailey, Director in charge of Rehabilitation, Judge A. M. Christianson, state rural rehabilitation corporation head, Governor Walter E. Ford, Gov. Tom Berry of South Dakota, Howard Wood, state Resettlement Director, Howard O. Hunter, Assistant WPA Director, Thomas Moodie, state WPA director, C. C. Talbott, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union, Resettlement and WPA officials from neighboring states and other government and Farmers Union officials.

C. C. Talbott, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union, in the general conference as well as in private conferences with relief heads, (continued on page 4)

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Published every Thursday at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH of the FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION, 119 South Seventh Street, Salina, Kansas.

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1879

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1003, Act of October 3, 1917, Authorized July 30, 1918

Subscription Price, Per Year.....\$1.00

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

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

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

NATIONAL OFFICERS

E. H. Everson, President.....St. Charles, South Dakota
C. N. Rogers, vice president.....Indianola, Iowa
E. E. Kennedy, Secretary.....Kankakee, Ill.

KANSAS OFFICIALS

John Vesecky, President.....Salina, Kansas
John Frost, Vice President.....Blue Rapids, Kansas
Pauline Cowger, Assistant Secretary.....Salina, Kansas
John Tommer, Conductor.....Waterville, Kansas
John Scheel, Doorkeeper.....Emporia, Kansas

DIRECTORS

Ross Palenske.....Alma, Kansas
B. E. Winchester.....Stafford, Kansas
John Fengel.....Lincolnville, Kansas
F. C. Gerstenberger.....Blue Mound, Kansas
Wm. E. Roesch.....Quinter, Kansas

FARMERS UNION LADIES AUXILIARY

Mrs. M. L. Beckman, President.....Clay Center
Mrs. John Orr, Vice President.....Conway Springs
Mrs. Everett Alquist, Secretary-Treasurer.....Clay Center

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—Central and Water Streets, Kansas City, Kansas. T. C. Beld, Manager.

FARMERS UNION CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colon, Kansas, Wakarusa, Kansas, N. A. Ormsby, Mgr.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.—Suite 127 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas. Live Stock Exchange Building, Parsons, Kansas. G. W. Hobbs, Kansas City, General Manager; L. J. Alkire, Manager, Wichita Branch.

W. L. Acuff, Manager, Parsons Branch.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Room 202 Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas. G. W. Bushby, President-Manager.

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSN., Room 308, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

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

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

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

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1936

EDITORIAL

Next Tuesday, August 4th is Kansas Primary Election Day. That is the day that decides if we as citizens have done our civic duty and nominated the best people obtainable for the different offices. Although it is important that we nominate honest and capable candidates for all the elective offices, still most attention should be paid to the nominees for the legislative offices, both National and State. With all due regards to the ability and integrity of the Bankers, lawyers, doctors and others of different professions and business connections, still we should see to it that no class gets a larger percentage of candidates than its rank as part of our population entitle it to. In a republic such as ours it is especially important that our law makers be honest, capable and truly representative of all classes of our population. If we would keep our liberties we must also assume our duties as citizens, the greatest of which is to vote at both the Primary and the General Elections. We must forget our Partisanship and remember only our Citizenship. Vote always for the man or woman best fitted for the office. The one who puts the general welfare above personal gain or class allegiance. VOTE YOUR CONVICTIONS TUESDAY AUGUST 4th. See That All Your Neighbors Vote Also.

I get tired of all this campaign HUEY. About a year ago the Democrats were claiming credit for all the advance in the price of agricultural products. They were wont to say, see what the AAA did for the farmers. At that time the Republican big guns were sniping along the side lines and saying that not the production control under the AAA but the drought was responsible for the reduced surplus and the consequent advance in price. Now when another and a far more extensive drought threatens to greatly reduce our supply of food and fiber, the Republicans are blaming the possible shortage on the AAA and the Democrats say that it was the drought. All this controversy goes to prove that with the rank and file of our politicians the main thing is to stay in office if one be already in, and if one happens to belong to the bunch that is out, the main consideration is to get in. Truth is forgotten and expediency is King.

We farmers must not be misled by all this propaganda and counter propaganda. What we need most is either the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing bill or the same principle embodied in a bill under any other name, but we must have relief from the pressure of debt incurred in producing the necessities of life at less than cost of production. The next thing that we must have is cost of production for the things we raise to clothe and feed society. Per-

sonally I believe that to get cost of production we must also have some control over the volume of production. That is why I was in favor of the invalidated AAA. I believe that no plan to get cost of production for the farmer can be effective over a term of years, that does not provide some control over the volume of production. The trouble with the AAA as it was being administered was that it did not give enough control to the growers. The Control was too bureaucratic. As soon as one got beyond the county committee the various Extension departments took almost complete charge and in many instances they even tried to tell the county allotment committees what to do and how to do it.

Listen to the political arguments. Read all that you can about the questions at issue. Separate the few kernels of truth in all this political stuff from piles of chaff, but do not take anything for granted just because some man who is supposed to be a political leader said it. Think for yourself, and vote and work for the best interests of all the common folks of our country.

LINDBERGH WARNS OF AIR WAR PERIL

Berlin—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh has warned the world that civilization is at the mercy of the bombing plane, and expressed the hope that intelligence combined with aviation will preserve international peace. Dramatizing his first political utterance by speaking at a luncheon tendered him here last week (July 23) by the German air ministry, which has made Hitler's Reich world air power, America's ace flier asserted, "As I travel in Europe I am more than ever impressed with the seriousness of the situation which confronts us. When I see that within a day or two damage can be done which no time can ever replace, I begin to realize we must look for a new type of security—security which is dynamic, not static, security which rests in intelligence, not in force."

Col. Lindbergh remarked that "we have lived to see our harmless wings of fabric turn into carriers of destruction even more dangerous than battleships and guns. . . . While we (in aviation) have been drawing the world closer together in peace, we have stripped the armor of every nation in war. It is no longer possible to shield the heart of a country with its army."

He went on to say that aviation's responsibility for creating such a desperate force could be somewhat relieved by knowing that education and intelligence, which teach the value of civilized institutions, are needed to operate an airplane. "I find cause for hope," he said, "in the belief that power which must be bound to knowledge is less dangerous to civilization than that which is barbaric."

SEEDING BLUEGRASS

Areas that are to be seeded to bluegrass this fall should be plowed or spaded shallowly and worked to pulverize the soil several weeks before seeding so that the soil will be fairly firm by planting time. Bluegrass should be seeded between August 15 and September 15.—L. R. Quinlan, horticulture.

Borrowed From Others

From a recent issue of the Oklahoma Cotton Grower we borrowed the following pertinent article:

THE HITCH-HIKER
Oklahoma Cotton Grower

There are more folks thumbing their way through life than just those to be found on the highway. Strange as it may seem, the hitch-hikers are not responsible for the great army of thumb artists found on the highway, but it is the generous travelers who take pity on these fellows who are responsible for this growing army and just so long as pedestrians can get a ride on the thumb the highways will be lined with such rovers.

The average hitch-hiker contributes nothing to building and maintaining the highways over which he thumbs his rides and some of them will knock the good Samaritan in the head, take his money and car and leave him on the side of the road wounded or dead.

The highways are not the only places where hitch-hiking, thumb signaling artists are found. They are found in all walks of life. Some live in good communities where there are churches, civic organizations and enjoy the benefit of these societies, yet they contribute nothing.

Ask them if they would be willing to live in a community where there was no church and no social activities and their answer would be "No."

Others are found in cities, towns and villages where chambers of commerce, rotary clubs and other organizations are keeping a well regulated place in which to live, yet they contribute nothing but would not be willing to move into a city or town where these influences were not to be enjoyed.

This allegory does not stop here. There are hitch-hikers on their neighbors' backs, yet they prefer to continue thumbing their way rather than contribute their support to the cooperative movement.

The article reproduced below was written by Harris Turner for the Western Producer, a Canadian farm organization organ. A careful reading of the article should make every honest citizen of this country of ours Stop, Look, and Listen before he votes or talks for war:

THE PRICE OF GLORY

(By Harris Turner in the Western Producer)

Six thousand soldiers and their wives took ship from Montreal to see the battlefields again, to fight again the battles so incredibly fought, to gaze with awe and wonder at the gray and white and whisper to each other: "What splendid chaps we were." The flags will fly, the trumpets blow. From out the mouths of smart and voluble men will pour great gusts of words to glorify the men whose words were glorified those twenty years ago by loud incessant clamor from mouths of throbbing guns.

So I went up to the military hospital to see a man about something. Another man was shaking like a heavy whose head was shaking like a heavy whose legs were wobbling like those upon a new-born colt, and whose arms were waving like the arms of a drunken semaphoric, and whose body was quivering and whose speech was unintelligible, and whose words were just but see. And, shudderingly, we passed him by and passed a man who tumbled along the corridor with one leg of his own and one in which there was no pain at all, for it was factory-made and then we went into a room where there sat a man who had no eyes at all and on whose cheek there glowed a reddish scar.

Up from the recreation room below came merry sounds of crippled soldiers singing "Oh, Oh, It's a Lovely War." The electric in the corridor fell frothing to the floor. The one-legged man stumbled slowly back and helped some middle-aged inefficient wrestle him into a room and on to a bed. The eyeless man sat idly in his chair. Phones rang, the elevator went up and down, the undertaker backed his sombre car expertly to its long-accustomed door.

Some seventeen years ago the frothing idiot and the fellow with the vacant eyes and even he for whom the door, climbed slowly up the pitted slopes of Vimy Ridge to paint the name of Canada in gory letters on the scroll of fame. Beribboned men will cry upon those same green slopes some coming hot midsummer afternoon that victory was won and that the splendor of the men who stormed the hill that April day so long ago will never dim. And even as they speak the one-legged man will stomp his painful way, and the eyeless man will shuffle along, and the one with the head and arms are never still will mutter in the corridor, and to whom the world is but a back abyss will sit in wretched patience in that silent place, and up from where the less afflicted will pass their leisure hours will come the songs of soldiers singing merrily, "Oh, Oh, It's a Lovely War!"

There are still some who think that Mussolini and his like have something new to tell the troubled world, that Hitler and his froth-intoxicated dupes are fine examples of the things to be essentially desired; brave patriotic foes of sickly pacifists and stupid dopes who tremble at the very name of war. They hold that racial strife is man's inevitable theme; that battle breeds emotions

and heroic deeds more precious than the saltiest fruits of peace. Such fellows must be fools. The price of war is such that none can pay and not be bankrupt. The towering pillar set on Vimy Ridge is just a stupid dead end, meaningless, not a thing weeds, unless it is the last impressive tombstone of its kind.

MINIMUM FIXED PRICE FOR WHEAT

From Manitoba Cooperator
A number of our local have sent in resolutions urging a fixed minimum price for wheat of the coming crop. Some ask that the present price of 87 1-2 cents per bushel be continued, others want a higher figure of \$1.00 per bushel, or \$1.03 or \$1.12 1-2. Again some of the resolutions ask for a good representation on the Wheat Board and for the Board's operations.

A fixed price for wheat concerns more than the farmer, for his purchasing power has a most important bearing on the business life of the country. This is recognized by many commercial concerns and several have urged the government to give the matter serious consideration. The Retail Merchants Association of Saskatchewan passed the following resolution at their annual meeting held in Saskatoon in June:

"Whereas there are rumors that the Wheat Board may be abolished, and whereas the guaranteed price for wheat sold through the Board is 87 1-2 cents, which is a price sufficient only to keep the farmer on the land, but insufficient for him to pay off his encumbrances or past due debts, be it resolved that the Federal Government be urged to continue the Wheat Board in operation and treat the present guaranteed price of 87 1-2 cents per bushel as a minimum price for all guarantees."

Obviously if the farmer continues to receive a price below the cost of production there is only one end—bankruptcy—and every Farmer Elevator Board, indeed every farmers' organization dependent on agriculture, should give serious thought to a fixed minimum price for the 1937 wheat crop and let their views be known.

Editor's Note: Wonder how many Retail Merchants Associations or Chambers of Commerce in the United States would take the trouble to recommend a Cost of Production price for our farmers.

POISON IVY

At this time of year our vacation jaunts to the country begin. Simultaneously the poison ivy vine flourishes, giving great discomfort to those who come in contact with it. This vine of three leaves, "ivvy," and three leaves leaves the ivy, without actual contact, but of unattractive qualities. Every child should be taught to recognize it and to avoid it.

Some persons are more susceptible to the poison than others—there are those who claim they can be poisoned by the air around the ivy, without actual contact. This may be true, as the infection could be carried in pollen-filled air. At any rate, it is doubtful that anyone can resist the poisonous power of the cream colored juice which exudes from the broken plant.

Everyone should know the preventive measures which may be successfully used after contact with poison ivy, as it is possible to avoid the painful eruptions which spread so quickly over the body. After contact with the ivy, immediately wash the parts affected with hot water and soap several times. After drying sponge with grain alcohol and water, equal parts. If alcohol isn't available use one tablespoon of baking soda dissolved in one pint of hot water. The soda wash is also useful when inflammation has appeared. In bathing contact areas be careful not to reach untouched skin, or you may spread the poison pumpkins. Large surfaces should be burned or otherwise disposed of. If you are in the country where no hot water, soap and alcohol are available, use gasoline to dissolve the resinous poison.

It is of major importance to teach all children to identify the poison ivy and to avoid it carefully. The instruction given along this line by Boy and Girl Scout leaders is very valuable, and assuredly has prevented a great deal of inconvenience and suffering. Everyone should know the preventive measures.

WILL PAY IN SPIKE OF DROUGHT DAMAGE

(continued from page 1)
The report showed. As a result, it is now quite apparent that there will be a reduction in legumes and hay crops next year in spite of substantial increases in seedings this spring resulting from the conservation program.

ON THE AIR

National Farmers Union Program
Remember, the program of the National Farmers Union every fourth Saturday at 11:30 a. m., central standard time, on the Farm and Home hour. Turn your dial to some station of that national hook-up and hear the message from the National Farmers Union officers, and guest speakers.

Farm and Home Stations

The National Farm and Home Hour may be heard over the following stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company, at 11:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., central standard time, each week day: WCFE, Chicago, KWK, St. Louis; WREN, Lawrence; WKY, Detroit; WLW, Cincinnati; WHO, Des Moines; WLW, Cincinnati; WDAF, Kansas City; KOA, Denver; WOAI, San Antonio; WFAA, Dallas.

FARM RADIO BREVITIES

Although the National Farm and Home Hour contains a wealth of farm news and information, each day's program brings to country folk music by some of radio's best known musicians. Walter Blaufuss and the Homesteaders, the United States Marine Band, the United States Army Band, guest soloists and many other radio stars contribute the daily musical portions of the program.

Neighborhood Notes

CO-OP PICNIC AUGUST 5. STANLEY'S GROVE

To Be Held 12 Miles North And 7 Miles West of Brewster

This picnic is sponsored by the Farmers Cooperative Association of Brewster, Kansas. We hope to make it a regular annual affair. Every one is invited from this community and the surrounding territory, be they members of a cooperative or not.

Beginning at 10:00 A. M. there will be continuous entertainment. Before noon there will be a baseball game between a team from North Brewster lead by Leslie Fiechter and a team from south of Brewster lead by Chas. Kammer.

Everyone is invited to bring a basket dinner and the association will furnish FREE ice cream and your choice of coffee or ice tea. Several of you neighbors bring your lunch too.

The Brewster band will be on the grounds to furnish music during the day.

John Vesecky, president of the Kansas Farmers Union and Emmett Salter, representative from the Consumers Cooperative Association in this territory will deliver addresses on some phase of cooperation. These men have each spent a lifetime in cooperative work and will make a good address on the subject. We are striving for a 1000 attendance. Let's all come and bring the family and see if we can't beat this mark.

WITH BANNERS FLYING

We have just completed a wonderful harvest in Downs territory. About 1000 loaded vehicles of different sizes passed through this old elevator in the last thirty days, each one stopped long enough to dump its share of about 50,000 bushels of wheat.

This was all done without accident, friction or controversy of any kind, everyone waited on quickly and carefully. We also had a larger per cent of "heat sold in this territory than we have for the last eleven years, also a greater number of farmers sold to us, a record we are very proud of. We can see in the not too distant future a new 25,000 bushel elevator where this old one now stands, owned and operated and patronized by at least 30 per cent of the farmers in this territory. What Say? Let's Try.

We thank you, Farmers Union Elevator, G. B. White, Manager.

GOOD PROGRAM AT EUREKA LOCAL

The Farmers Union Local No. 2199 of Stafford County, met for its regular business meeting, Friday, July 24.

During the meeting our President Clarence Fritzmeier tendered his resignation as he is moving from the community.

A rising vote of thanks was given Mr. Fritzmeier for his faithfulness and interest shown in the local during the year, and all wish him success in his new home, which he has purchased in the Zenor neighborhood, which is our loss but their gain.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rosacker were appointed as delegates to attend the county meeting, which will be held at Antrim, July 28.

During the evening the following program was given:

Music—Alma Mae Newell

A couple of songs by Ruth Davis, accompanied on the piano by Hazel Byer.

A short playlet, entitled, "Naming the Calf," by Vada and Ada Newell and Paul Payne.

Reading—Mrs. P. A. Newell

Quartet by Alma Mae, Evelyn and Helen Newell, and Letha Irving, accompanied by Clinton Newell on the piano.

The committee in charge of the evening were:

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Davis

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Davis

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Crawford

Mr. and Mrs. Will Deniston

Mrs. J. C. Rosacker, Cor. Sec.

ATTEND ALLEN COUNTY PICNIC

The Allen County Farmers Union is sponsoring a farm picnic which will be in Geer's grove on Elm Creek one mile south of La Harpe on Thursday, August 6.

The various committees are at work now to make the day enjoyable for both young and old. There will be music, games, etc., in the forenoon, basket dinner at noon, and Senator John Frost, Vice President of Kansas Farmers Union, will speak at 1:30.

Farmers from adjoining counties are invited to come. Bring well filled baskets and enjoy yourself with us. Plan now to come and make this picnic a success.

Don't forget the date and the well filled baskets. Stanley W. Harris, Allen County President.

LIBERTY LOCAL 782

Liberty Local met as usual on the third Friday of July. Due to the warm weather the crowd was small.

After a short business session we enjoyed some music, recitations and songs by the young folks.

Mr. and Mrs. Glen Wamamaker of Barnes were welcome visitors. Their daughter, Iris, also Evelyn Drebits and Glen Flear entertained us with several fine vocal songs with action, which was enjoyed by all.

Our next meeting will be August 21. Miss Catherine Tommer and Marjorie Mapes are the entertainment committee; John Tommer refreshment committee.

Mrs. John Tommer, Reporter

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

(Clay County)

Whereas the death angel has visited our community and taken from our midst the life of our Brother, George H. King, the secretary of Lincoln Local No. 1506, from his wife, Clara King, his four children, Helen, Hilton, Susanne, and Robert, be it

Resolved that at this time we go on record expressing our deep sympathy for the relatives and friends who are sorrow-stricken and we do share the sorrow with the dear bereaved.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be delivered to his sorrowing wife and family.

Be it further resolved that a copy be made a part of the records of this meeting and a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

Signed:

S. B. Nelson,
A. H. Woellhop,
Guy Branfort,
Resolution Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

(Clay County)

Whereas the death angel has visited our community and taken from our midst the life of William Henry Rick, son of Mr. and Mrs. Milo Rick, a highly esteemed family of our community, be it therefore

Resolved that we, the members of Lincoln Local No. 1506 extend our deep sympathy to the mourning family in this, their hour of sorrow.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be placed in our local Record and a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

Signed:

S. B. Nelson,
A. H. Woellhop,
Guy Branfort,
Resolution Committee.

ZEAPHYR LOCAL PLANS CELEBRATION

Brother John C. Orr, Secretary Zeaphyr Local says that the Conway Springs Farmers Union is going to hold an open meeting in the City Park in Conway Springs Monday evening, August 3. The meeting will open at 7:30 with a band concert and a short program. Then a talk by our State President, John Vesecky and after that come some light refreshments. All Farmers Union members

should plan to be present and bring some non-union neighbors along.

ANOTHER 100% LOCAL

In spite of the hot weather, some locals are holding their meetings regularly, and collecting dues. This week we have dues from Fairview Local 2154 of Allen county, which makes it eligible for the 100% list.

DEATH WALKS THE HIGHWAY

The gods of recklessness are devouring thousands of lives each month on American highways—and there is no limit to their appetite.

During the recent Fourth of July week-end, close to 500 people met accidental deaths—the largest number for that period since 1931. Fireworks were responsible for a smaller number of fatalities than usual—but that greatest destroyer of all, the carelessly operated motor car, chalked up a grisly record. And every week-end witnesses similar occurrences. If, in a single disaster such as an earthquake or a fire, as many people were to be killed as have been killed in accidents in the last month, the world would be aghast. But we seem to regard accidents as being inevitable, and look upon them with equanimity. But the great tragedy is that accidents are not inevitable. Nine out of ten are preventable, and easily preventable. Carelessness, recklessness, ignorance and stupidity are the principal causes of accidental injury and death, and surely they can be cured—through law, through force of public opinion and, perhaps most important of all, through education of the individual.

Death walks the highway. He strides through our homes. He is an unseen visitor at every place of amusement. He is apt to put in his appearance in the happiest hours. The deaths that follow accidents can be eliminated almost 100 per cent if we will only make a small effort, and learn that a foolish act that saves a minute or provides a brief, futile thrill can send us or others into eternity. No graver problem faces the American people than the accident problem—and its solution is entirely up to the people.

WITH THE 4-H CLUB

The Danforth Foundation has awarded scholarships to four Kansas 4-H Club girls. These scholarships cover two weeks of leadership training in the summer training camps of the American Youth Foundation near Shelby, Michigan, August 3 to 16.

Names of the girls who will attend, according to Mary Elsie Border, assistant state club leader, are Rachel Featheringill, Montgomery County; Frances Keeley, Barton County; Mildred Reed, Smith County; and Mercedes Williams, Morris County. They will be accompanied by Ethyl Danielson, home demonstration agent of Barton County.

"Assisting young people to discover and to develop their best selves and to help make a constructive life adjustment is the purpose of the Danforth Camp," Miss Border said. "Selection of the 4-H Club members is based on athletic activities, scholastic standing, leadership in school life, and character."

Boys who will attend the camp August 17 to 30 will be announced later.

Keep flowers out of drafts, even in warm weather, if you will have them last. Put them in the refrigerator at night if possible, and give them plenty of room to breathe fresh air.

ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Date

Post Office

Kansas Union Farmer

Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

Enclosed find remittance of..... Please

have the following advertisement (.....words)

at 3c per word run..... times.

Copy of ad.

SIGNED.....

.....

.....

.....

PAGE FOUR

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

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

Week Ending July 25th, 1936	
T. R. Evans and Son—Coffey Co Ks—20 str 1314	8.50
V. E. Oman—Riley Co Ks—8 str 1096	8.25
J. W. Oman—Riley Co Ks—11 str 1107	8.00
Oscar Latzke—Geary Co Ks—8 str and hfrs 590	7.75
Fred Schmidt—Geary Co Ks—9 str, hfrs 589	7.50
John Haslow—Dickinson Co Ks—20 str 802	7.25
Jas Beador—Coffey Co Ks—17 hfrs 658	7.25
Lawrence Davis—Osage Co Ks—16 hfrs 757	7.25
Edw. Freese—Lafayette Co Mo—8 str, hfrs 551	7.00
H. K. Graves—Franklin Co Ks—6 hfrs 605	6.75
Lawrence Davis—Osage Co Ks—19 str 1052	6.50
Frank Klenda—Marion Co Ks—14 clvs 304	5.50
Dave Donahue—Nemaha Co Ks—11 str 650	5.50
C. A. Krause—Wabunsee Co Ks—22 clvs 241	5.25
F. F. Fruening—Hendley, Nebr.—25 str 814	5.25
Albert Nelson—Lafayette Co Ks—21 str 1102	5.25
J. C. Polcyn—Russell Co Ks—17 str 290	5.25
Lee L. Bogart—Phillips Co Ks—7 hfrs 775	5.00
T. N. Garner—Washington Co Ks—11 hfrs 686	5.00
Jacob Stamm—Washington Co Ks—13 str 700	5.00
T. L. Mudd—Russell Co Ks—9 cows 143	4.50
Geo. Taylor—Clay Co Mo—11 cows 1109	4.50
Henry Van Scoyk—Washington Co Ks—19 str 942	4.50
B. B. Van Vactor—Carter, Okla.—8 hfrs 657	4.50
Ed. Neismeyer—Wabunsee Co Ks—14 str 964	4.50
F. and H. Hopp—Henry Co Ks—29 cows 976	4.50
B. B. Van Vactor—Carter, Okla.—11 str 865	4.35
B. B. Van Vactor—Carter, Okla.—13 str 807	4.25
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co Ks—31 cows, hfrs 780	4.00
Ross and Son—Johnson Co Ks—13 cows 864	3.90
B. B. Van Vactor—Carter, Okla.—14 cows 1024	4.00
J. C. Polcyn—Russell Co Ks—14 cows 1024	3.75
Geo. Taylor—Clay Co Mo—23 hfrs 547	3.50
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co Ks—16 hfrs 547	3.50
Emil Oberhelman—Clay Co Ks—11 hfrs 403	3.50
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co Ks—20 cows 942	3.40
R. E. Brewster—Osage Co Ks—32 cows 981	3.40
S. M. Mitchell—Franklin Co Ks—22 cows 882	3.25

SHEEP	
Rolla Disney—St. Clair Co Mo—95	10.00
O. Whitlow—Shawnee Co Ks—11 84	9.85
J. R. Wiggins—Henry Co Mo—18 67	9.85
M. C. Robbins—Johnson Co Mo—8 83	9.85
O. P. McNeese—Douglas Co Ks—8 73	9.85
C. A. Bishop—Lafayette Co Mo—6 77	9.75
A. F. Gugler—Dickinson Co Ks—56 69	9.75
L. B. Streeter—Geary Co Ks—22 73	9.75
Geo. Meglie—Mitchell Co Ks—22 72	9.75
C. W. Martz—Bates Co Mo—18 77	9.50
Henry Gnat—Wabunsee Co Ks—10 76	9.50
Mrs. J. R. Little—Cass Co Mo—6 71	9.50
Lewis Smith—Lafayette Co Mo—18 77	9.50
Emil Hosman—Grundy Co Mo—7 72	7.50
Frank Holtman—Bourbon Co Ks—5 61	7.50
G. Y. Klump—Cedar County Co Ks—8 73	6.50
Lee Waller—Coffey Co Ks—5 60	6.00
Ed Hertzog—Ray County Co Ks—20 51	6.00
John Scott—Dickinson Co Ks—20 51	6.00
Max Ross—Sullivan Co Mo—6 60	5.75
P. S. Longstreth—Grundy Co Mo—13 48	4.25
Henry D. Mauss—Camden Co Mo—5 92	3.50
W. B. Helburn—Camden Co Mo—5 126	3.50
J. M. Cockrill—Linn Co Ks—92	3.25
P. S. Longstreth—Grundy Co Mo—35 71	2.50

HOGS	
Butchers 170 Pounds Averages Up	
Hauffer and Son—Osage Co Ks—26 291	10.65
W. L. Newman—Davies Co Ks—24 203	10.65
Harold Mooney—Linn Co Mo—21 179	10.60
Luther Johnson—Cass Co Mo—5 226	10.60
Peter Anderson—Osage Co Ks—20 196	10.55
C. W. Martz—Bates Co Mo—30 203	10.55
Fred Haeefe—Miami Co Ks—9 180	10.50
C. A. Myers—Franklin Co Ks—5 202	10.50
Melvern Nelson—Dickinson Co Ks—5 190	10.50
Chas. Record—Allen Co Ks—5 190	10.50
J. E. Whitehead—Anderson Co Ks—6 223	10.50
Peter Anderson—Osage Co Ks—5 188	10.50
Geo. Kent—Sullivan Co Mo—5 212	10.45
Farmers Union Shipping Assn.—Marshall Co Ks—17 172	10.40
J. D. Martini and Son—Douglas Co Ks—5 192	10.40
H. H. Willenbring—Henry Co Mo—22 248	10.40
W. L. Newman—Davies Co Ks—22 248	10.35
W. L. Bishop—St. Clair Co Mo—8 181	10.35
John Flintie—Nemaha Co Ks—25 217	10.35
A. G. Smith—Jewell Co Ks—11 213	10.30
Fred Prothe—Miami Co Ks—9 73	9.75
E. C. Newland—Vernon Co Ks—42 170	9.25
Chas. Lawm—Marshall Co Ks—5 172	9.25
Geo. Flintie—Nemaha Co Ks—7 318	9.25
Farmers Exchange—Vernon Co Mo—5 306	9.25
Chas. Peterson—Morris Co Ks—5 170	9.00

Light Lights and Pigs	
Chas. Zascke—Geary Co Ks—9 166	10.55
Wm. Mills—Osage Co Ks—15 168	10.55
Herman Rishoff—Lafayette Co Mo—19 157	10.35
Frank Hulver—Lafayette Co Mo—13 146	9.50
Albert Cruthers—Vernon Co Mo—8 131	9.50
L. A. Thompson—Nemaha Co Ks—5 168	9.25
L. B. Streeter—Geary Co Ks—7 135	9.00
Carl Wittman—Franklin Co Ks—12 115	8.50
Dick Beckman—Miami Co Ks—9 131	8.25
A. R. Harkness—Morris Co Ks—7 155	8.00
R. A. O'Bannon—Coffey Co Ks—8 143	7.00
Mrs. W. D. Lybarger—Anderson Co Ks—5 116	7.00
T. A. Debrick—Miami Co Ks—20 68	6.75
Archie Sanders—Henry Co Mo—7 51	5.50
A. J. Beatty—Miami Co Ks—8 53	5.50
Clyde Standiford—Osage Co Ks—7 54	5.50
E. L. McGrew—Linn Co Ks—27 36	5.25
John Drum—Anderson Co Ks—31 36	5.25
Mrs. L. C. Latis—Osage Co Ks—13 43	5.25

SOWS	
Fred Haeefe—Miami Co Ks—4 274	8.85
C. W. Angell—Osborne Co Ks—3 303	8.85
Robert Lane—Jackson Co Ks—4 410	8.75
Geo. Gregory—Henry Co Mo—4 310	8.75
Wm. Flintie—Nemaha Co Ks—7 282	8.65
Leo Collins—Franklin Co Ks—15 306	8.25

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

By P. L. Betts
Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives
Inc.

Week Ending July 23, 1936

BUTTER MARKET

The week ending July 22, gave us very little change in the butter market. It will be noted the Extras remained at 33 1/4 cents, with the exception of one day on the 21st, but came back and closed at the prevailing figure. Standards were without change, 89 score cars were lowered 1/4 on closing day, and 88 score cars held at 32 cents throughout the entire week.

The weather remained the chief factor in the market. The drought remains unbroken over the greater portion of the producing territory with a very few exceptions. The numerous showers while tending to temper the situation have not been sufficient to bring anything like permanent relief. The change to cooler weather was a much larger factor in causing a pause in the continued advance that had prevailed for some time.

The shrinkage in the storage holdings increased rapidly; in fact, the into storage movement for the week in the 35 cities reported, amounted to only 5,492,555 pounds as against 10,051,942 pounds for the same week a

year ago, or only slightly more than half as much. The bullish weather conditions and statistics, however, were not sufficient to crowd the market any higher. It is, therefore, very generally held that even a moderate change to more rain and better growing conditions would likely result in some lower prices than those now prevailing.

EGG MARKET

Eggs remained unchanged throughout the entire six days. Receipts have held rather heavy as compared to last year at this time on all markets, and quality is running very poor on account of the extreme heat and is therefore holding down consumption. While the quotation, and in some cases a slight premium, can be secured for the graded Eggs, Current Receipts have been a matter of negotiation between buyer and seller. While the quotation on that grade remained unchanged at 19c all during the period, many Current Receipts were sold from one to two cents under the market in order to find outlets.

Both the Butter and Egg markets seem to be waiting for more definite trends before the future tendency can be forecasted.

Here's the way to tell whether cut flowers are fresh. Pull one of the petals—if it wilts off, don't buy them; if there is a little snap when it comes loose from the bud, you can be sure it is fresh.

CAR PARKING IS EASY WHEN DONE BY SYSTEM

No Fender Damage or Bumper Bending When Simple Parking Rule is Followed

"The really simple task of worming a car into a certain gap in the row of cars lining the curb is something that troubles many motorists, including some that have years of road driving to their credit," says W. R. Bamford, service director of the Dodge Division of Chrysler Corporation.

According to Bamford, there are drivers who spend unreasonable time and effort trying to work their cars into a parking place of ample size, and others who wear their own tempers and other car owners' fenders and bumpers in vain attempts to wedge a car into a space plainly too small for the purpose. For the benefit of drivers none too sure of their parking ability, Bamford has reduced the effort to a sure-fire system.

"If the available parking space is three feet longer than your car, you can make it, if you go about it as follows," he says. "First, drive your car parallel to the forward parked car and 1-2 feet to the side of it, until the rear end of your car is even with the rear hub cap of the forward parked car.

"Second, with the transmission in reverse, start the car rolling back while turning the front wheels as far as possible toward the curb, until your own seat is even with the rear of the forward parked car.

"Third, straighten the wheels of your car and come back just a distance of about two feet.

"Now with the front wheels of your car as far as possible away from the curb, slow the motion of your car by applying the brakes until you feel the bumpers touch.

"Fourth, put the transmission into 'first' and engage the clutch. As soon as the car starts to move, turn the front wheels away from the curb and let the car go ahead until it touches the car ahead. Put the transmission in reverse, engage the clutch and back up about 18 inches. When these directions are followed, the maneuver will bring your car to the center of the parking space and about 6 inches from the curb—and neither your own nor the adjoining cars' fenders will be nicked or scraped in the process."

"SAUER RUBEN" IS NAME OF "TURNIP SAUERKRAUT"

Europeans have long used fermented turnips, beans, and other vegetables as well as fermented cabbage for sauerkraut. "Sauer ruben" is the German name for sauerkraut made from turnips. An appetizing, easily made food. Both an appetizing and healthful food, but the fall crop gives better results.

Recent studies of sauer ruben by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils show that the best-sized turnips range from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 inches in diameter. This size produces a sauer ruben of superior flavor and texture compared with very small or very large roots. The sweeter variety of turnip the better, says that unpeeled shredded turnips produce a sauer ruben of superior quality resembling the texture of sauerkraut more closely than when the turnips are ground or sliced. Peeling the turnips removes some of the sugar and results in a product with a very mild flavor but low acidity and inferior keeping quality.

Slightly less salt than is used in making sauerkraut gives the fermented sauer ruben the desired stage of acidity the sauer ruben may be canned in tin, or kept in open stone jars with the surface completely covered by mineral oil; or it may be fermented from the start in glass jars, and sealed without processing. Detailed directions for these three methods of treatment are given in a circular issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The important factor in the entire process is to exclude air from the sauer ruben throughout fermentation and storing.

COLLEGE PIGS HALT SAILING CAUSE STRIKE, NEAR MUTINY!

San Francisco.—Four pigs recently tangled a ship's sailing schedule, caused a strike and a near mutiny of the crew, and were held over, grunting their disapproval, for another ship, sailing from this port for Shanghai four days later.

The porkers were sent from Iowa State Agricultural College and were consigned to Mr. S. C. Cheng, of Shanghai, China. They were rushed by fast Railway Express, which carries annually hundreds of the famous Iowa hogs, to San Francisco, and by express truck to the docks. There they waited shipment, grunting happily in pig-Latin.

The crane reached a giant arm over the dock and the tackle was made fast about the pig crate. Then a heave, and the outraged swine hung suspended in mid-air. And that is as far as they got. For the ship's rail suddenly swarmed with slim, dark men in white turbans—Mohammedans every one, to whom the pig is the most unclean of animals—has not the Prophet playfully said:

"The Captain and the other officials pleaded, cursed, expostulated—to no avail. Why should a man endanger his soul by harboring even college-bred hogs? The crew chafed defiantly in nine different Mohammedan languages. And the suspended pigs added the infuriating overtones of hog Latin to the hubbub.

The officers gave in, the crate was lowered to the dock and the ship sailed, pigless, but with a crew ex-hausted by spiritual victory.

Which explains why the pigs of Mr. S. C. Cheng of Shanghai, China, arrived four days late, and why that astute Oriental may be puzzling over an extra hundred pounds of feed consumed while his porcine consignment awaited another ship with a crew to whom "Pigs is Pigs."

Here's a suggestion you might be able to use some day. A purple hyacinth, sent to a friend with only your name, means "I'm sorry."

JOHN R. BURTON GIVES FIVE LECTURES ON COOPERATION

(continued from page 1)

stressed the necessity of immediate aid, and a liberalization of relief requirements.

"To be of any material benefit, aid must reach our people immediately," said Mr. Talbot. "Already a great deal of irreparable damage has been done. Soon there will be hungry people as well as hungry livestock."

Loans, Grants for Feed 24 Hour Action

Dr. Tugwell, along with other WPA and Resettlement heads announced a complete work and subsistence relief program.

1. Loans or subsistence grants will be made for the purpose of buying feeds or transporting of livestock to areas having an abundance of feed and pastures.

The maximum loan will be \$900.00, with an average of approximately \$500.00. Ranchers who depend solely on livestock for their income will be granted loans up to \$2,000. The \$2,000.00 maximum loans will be made largely from a \$100,000.00 fund set aside from the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation funds.

"It is no use making loans where there is not much chance of repayment," said Tugwell. "I would much rather that direct grants be made in the drought area."

For several days federal agencies have been optioning feeds quietly in order that speculators might not profit by rising feed prices.

Applications for loans will be received through regular established resettlement channels and assurances were given that loans would clear the Bismarck office twenty-four hours after they were received.

Local Set-Ups to Distribute Feed. Feed will be purchased by federal agencies and will be placed on consignment with local business set-ups. Wherever cooperatives exist, they will very likely be given preference over profit-making businesses in handling relief supplies, since it is the desire of the government to distribute relief as much as possible through farmer-owned, non-profit agencies.

Local set-ups will not be required to finance feeds since the feed supplies will be owned by the government and placed on consignment with the local institution. A maximum handling charge will probably be fixed by the Resettlement Administration. The government will not engage in the distribution of feeds.

Immediate Work Relief

2. In addition to feed and subsistence relief grants, an immediate program of work relief will be instituted. A wage of \$44.00 per month has been fixed for laborers on work projects. No wage for the use of horses and machinery at the conference, but it is assumed that proportionate wages will be set for their use.

In case a work project cannot be instituted near the home of the drought-stricken farmer, relief wages will be paid without the requirement of immediate labor.

The work program will be concentrated on the building of dams chiefly, but other work projects will be instituted where dams are not feasible.

Seed Loans Ready Soon

3. In order that farmers who wish to plant fall crops will not face delay in seeding, rehabilitation loans for seed will be made immediately to needy farmers. To prevent the usual delay in securing seed loans in the spring, a seed loan program will be instituted this fall, said Tugwell.

Retire Marginal Land

4. The program of retiring marginal lands will be pushed, said Resettlement officials. By government purchases or otherwise, it is planned to buy up marginal and sub-marginal land and resettle families in more favorable areas.

Chief Assistant to Judge Dailey, Mr. Babcock, will arrive in Bismarck soon to supervise the speedy granting of relief to drought victims.

Iver Aaker, assistant North Dakota Resettlement Director, estimated that not less than 45,000 farmers would be on relief rolls, in addition to the usual city relief load. 43,000 farmers were on the relief rolls in 1934.

Program Follows Farmers Union Recommendations

The drought relief program follows

closely the recommendations made by North Dakota Farmers Union officials to Judge Bailey, Dr. Alexander, Cal Ward, and Dr. Scranton of the Resettlement Administration in a conference in the Farmers Union offices on July second. Only time will tell whether the necessary speed will be used to carry out the program.

THE 1936 DROUTH THREATENS TO BE WORST IN YEARS

(continued from page 1)

"It is not suggested that cooperatives can run on philosophy or that America must necessarily develop a far-flung folk school movement as Denmark did. It must mean for us, however, that from first to last we must insist upon and embark upon a program of education for cooperation, local, regional and national, and that this program should include all the forms mentioned, professional training, membership, preparation, and social background."

WATCH YOUR STEP WITH FOOT CURE

Watch your step—or anyway, your feet—is the slogan of the day.

Even if you keep your feet under cover, as it were, in this busy era the active woman, whether housewife or business girl or both, knows the importance of proper foot care. Efficiency, personal comfort, even our facial expression, we are told, depend in large measure on our feet.

For serious foot troubles, of course, professional treatment by a chiropodist is recommended. Indeed many women make a practice of a regular visit just as a preventative measure to keep their feet in good condition.

Glycerine is an essential ingredient of many of the various softening and soothing lotions used in chiropody, because of its penetrating and emollient qualities. There is every reason why the average woman should avail herself of its advantages, also, in simple foot-care at home.

Pure glycerine, for example, may be applied to those annoying hard calloused areas with which we are all troubled from time to time and will act like magic as a softening agent. If you are unfortunate enough to acquire a bunion—perhaps from wearing from loose-fitting house shoes to trim pumps—paint it with a mixture of equal parts of glycerine tincture of iodine, and phenol. And if you're planning to go in for gayly lacquered toe-nails this summer, rub the nails and cuticle with a mixture of oil and glycerine regularly and you'll be surprised—and pleased!

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR SALE: New Independent Beam 3, 4, and 5-room Wheat lists at Stafford Hardware and Imp. Company, Stafford, Kansas. 7-23-c

FOR SALE:—38 acres bounded on two sides by river. Ideal site for resort. Nine room house. \$4500. A. J. Lehtinen, Green Alders Park, Aberdeen, Washington. 7-30-c

WHY VOTE FOR SCHOEN?

Billie Schoen as we know him: His father is of Holland-German descent. He is a thrifty, economical and successful farmer. BILLIE SCHOEN and his seven brothers are all thrifty, economical and successful farmers.

Vote for Billie Schoen and protect the interests of our rural people.—Frank Walz. 1tp.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY FARMERS UNION

Inasmuch as Randolph Carpenter, who faithfully supported the Frazier Lemke Refinancing Bill and Cost of Production for us farmers, is not a candidate for re-election, we want all voters to know that D. I. Marker is the only candidate for Congress from the 4th District who has publicly pledged himself to support Cost of Production (which protects both farmer and consumer) and the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill.

President, W. H. Pierson, Secretary, C. H. Floersch

NEWS!

STERLING Dualized FENCE CONQUERS RUST, CORROSION SHORT LIFE!

STRETCHES EASILY AND STAYS STRAIGHT OVER EVEN OR UNEVEN GROUND

Distributed by The
FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N
Kansas City, Kansas

AAA TO MAKE ALL PAYMENTS PUBLIC UNDER SOIL PROGRAM

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration today announced rules and regulations for the County Agricultural Conservation Associations under the Agricultural Conservation Program which included provisions for the making public of payments to producers, the base acreages of individual producers, productively indices, and county association expenses.

The data with regard to payments are to be made available for public inspection either at the Agricultural Adjustment Administration or in the offices of the County Agricultural Conservation Associations. The payments will NOT be made public until at least 30 days after they have been received by producers.

The County Agricultural Conservation Association are composed of farmers who are participating in the Agricultural Conservation Program in their respective counties.

"Under the new program, only one payment will be made to a producer during the course of a year," H. R. Tolley, administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration,

"We also feel that the interval of 30 days before data on payments under the new program will be made public will, at least, to some extent, prevent attempts to exploit those receiving these payments."

Application Cards, 20 for 5c
Constitution, 10 for 5c
Credentialed Blanks, 10 for 10c
Demit Blanks, 15 for 10c
Local Sec. Receipt Book, 25c
Farmers Union Watch Fob, 50c
Farmers Union Button, 25c
F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c
Farmers Union Song Book, 20c
Farmers Union Manual, 10c
Delinquency Notices (100), 25c
Secretary's Minute Book, 50c
Book of Poems, (Kinney), 25c
Above, lots of 10 or more 20c
Above, lots of 100, each 15c
Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson) each 75c

We Manufacture—Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association
Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery
Office Equipment Printing

Consolidated Printing and Stationery Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

Write to
Kansas Farmers Union
Box 51, Salina, Kansas

WHO narrowed the spread in butterfat prices?
WHO forced other cream buyers to pay better prices?

Your only opportunity to help in these matters has been through your Farmers Union cooperatives.

THE FARMERS UNION COOP. CREAMERY ASSN.

Colony, Kansas WaKeeney, Kansas

YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF

to patronize your own cooperative live stock marketing company. Your own firm has contributed more than any old-line firm in the favorable development of a farmers' market for Kansas live stock.

Best attention and service possible given to all consignments, whether one animal or several car loads.

THE FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

G. W. Hobbs, General Manager
Kansas City Wichita Parsons