THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization ********** *Education* ********** *Co-operation*

VOLUME XXX — SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 9, 1937 — NUMBER 8

Now is the Time for Every Loyal Farmer to Build the Union

LET EVERY MEMBER GET AT LEAST ONE NEW MEMBER NOT NEXN WEEK BUT NOW

The last two months were the worst in the way of membership dues receipts that we have had since I have been president of the Kansas Farmers Union. At present we are approximately 1000 members behind last year. As we do not have a county agent in every county to work at all times to increase our membership, as does the Farm Bureau, we must depend on our own members and local and county Union officers to help us build up the Farmers Union membership. WE ARE ASKING EVERY COUNTY, AND LOCAL OFFICER TO TAKE A DAY OFF TO SEE EVERY OLD MEMBER AND GET HIM TO PAY UP HIS 1937 UNION DUES. And we are asking every member, be he an officer or just a buck private in the ranks, to get a new member before the next meeting of the local. Let us have a real REVIVAL. We farmers need the Union now as we have never needed it before. There is so much to do in building up and protecting the interests of our cooperatives, that every manager of a cooperative business and every shareholder in a cooperative enterprise should take off a day from his regular work and ask all friends of Farm cooperation to join the Farmers Union, because by its very set up and it history it is the best and most consistent supporter and builder of cooperative enterprises.

With so much important farm legislation to be formulated and considered this fall and winter Farmers MUST HAVE A GENUINE MILITANT FARM ORGANIZATION TO LEAD THEM UNITEDLY FOR THE COMMON GOOD OF ALL, and that real fighting farm organiation is the FARMERS UNION. The Farmers Union is no company Union, nor is it blessed or cursed with foreign entanglements. It has only one set of bosses and that is the Membership of the Union. It has only one objective and that is to consistently work for the betterment of conditions on our farms, and to protect our farmers and their farmer owned cooperatives from encrouchments on their rights by unfriendly interests.

When The Guffey-Vinson Coal control bill was pending a provision detrimental to farmer cooperatives handling coal was included in it. A letter to Farmers Union Member, M. W. Thatcher in Washington and a little pressure from him and other Farmers Union representatives on the members of the committee handling the bill and I had a letter from the chairman telling me that the farm cooperatives were exempted from the provisions of the law. This summer when the new truck license regulations were published, much apprehension was stirred among our farmers over the possible effect of the new regulation on farmers hauling ther own produce to market or their supplies back to the farm. It seemed that the new law would if technically interpreted greatly increase the cost of licensing farm trucks, or limit their loads to strictly the rated tonnage. A friendly letter from your president to Carl Newcomer setting forth the true facts helped so much to clear up matters that shortly thereafter regulations were issued under the law that were fair to the farmers and did not work the hardship that it was feared would result from the operation of the law.

In spite of the claims by many and sundry that they are to have the sole and only credit for the extension of the 3 1-2 interest rate on Land Bank loans and the reduction for the first time in the interest rate on Land Bank Commissioner loans from 5 per cent to 4 per cent. The credit for starting the movement for a reduction of interest rates on Land Bank Commissioner loans belongs to the Kansas Farmers Union as the following letter from Senator Capper substantiates.

Washington, D. C.
February 23, 1937

Mr. John Vesecky, President,
Farmers' Union,
Salina, Kansas.
Friend Vesecky:-

Your letter of February 20th received. I am in favor of a moratorium on foreclosures by the Federal Land Bank, the Land Bank Commissioner and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and will do my best in behalf of the legislative program covering these measures.

You have the right idea about Land Bank Commissioner loans. The rate of 5 per cent is too high. I now have a bill in the Senate to reduce the interest rate on Land Bank loans to 3 per cent. The bill will be taken up by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee in the course of a few weeks. At that time I shall urge an emergency reduction of at least one per cent in Land Bank commissioner loans. There is no doubt that the excessive interest burden carried by the farmers has materially increased farm tenancy.

You did not come in to see me when you were here attending the recent Farm Conference. I hope you will not pass me by again. I am always anxious to talk with you about the farm situation with a view to getting your suggestions on the legislative program in Congress.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,
Arthur Capper.

The passage of the bill reducing the interest rate was not due to the work of any one man, but to the work of organized farmers. I could go on indefinitely telling you where the Farmers Union protected our farmers and their cooperatives, but I would rather call your attention to the most important fact of all, which is that the service that our organization can and will render us farmers depends largely on the number and intelligence and loyalty of its membership. If we can do as much as we have done with the comparatively small membership that we have now and the inadequate funds that we have to work with how much more will it surely do for us if we all get our shoulders to the wheel and push for a large increase in membership before the state convention meets in October. So let us Every member get at least one new member or more, not next month or next week but NOW.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S MESSAGE

By J. M. Graves

General rains have fallen over the greater portions of the drouth area in the Middle West, while too late to insure an average corn crop, yet feed crops will be greatly benefited. Plowing for winter crops will now proceed and with the usual rainfall at this season of the year winter pasture from wheat, rye, barley and other crops will help to provide the opportunity for the farm family to live at home by way of the "cow, sow and hen," on which the farmer had depended for a living until the drouth and pestilence made it no longer profitable or possible to maintain these valuable sources of income on the farm. Fall gardens are being planted in the Southwest to help provide food for the family and for the livestock on the farm.

Newspaper headlines have quite a different ring compared with what they had at our last write up.

NEWSPAPER HEADLINES ON FARM COMMODITY PRICES

"Rain in the west keeps cotton on the down grade; Okla. City cotton prices this week completed a drastic decline of 5½c a pound from early April prices."

"Wheat makes milk rally after slump."

"Week breaks swine prices; cattle holds"

These drastic changes in the price of farm commodities makes it possible for the gambler to operate. If the prices were stabilized the gambler could not operate except above the fixed price. If prices were fixed for that part used in this country, the surplus could be held or sold on the world's market. Our industries have always had plenty of tariff protection—why not protection for the farmer or free trade for all? Cost of production and control of surplus is needed.

Congress has adjourned—Some beneficial legislation has been passed, but no general farm law has been enacted. Reasons WHY will be advanced. Let those Congressmen who failed to support constructive farm legislation explain. They will soon be at home and pointing with pride to their legislative records.

CO-OPERATION

Cooperative activities are increasing nearly everywhere making great and much needed savings for their members, both in buying and selling. One day of the national convention will be devoted to the discussion of the different cooperatives activities and the results which may be expected in different localities—the different commodities handled, and the different conditions under which they must operate. The committee having charge of this day's program, consists of Mr. C. McCarthy, manager of Farmers' Union State Exchange, Omaha, 'Nebraska; Mr. Tom W. Cheek, president of Oklahoma Farmers' Union, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and Mr. Glen Talbott, Jamestown, North Dakota, with the Farmers' Union Oil Terminal Association of St. Paul, Minnesota, who were appointed by Mr. Everson, chairman of the meeting of cooperatives.

We quote from the Nebraska Union Farmer:

"OLDEST CELEBRATES"

"What is believed to be the oldest cooperative society in the world, the Lennoxtown Friendly Victualling Society in Scotland, organized in 1812, is celebrating its 125th anniversary.

"The Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers, at Rochdale, England, is credited with being the oldest cooperative embodying all of the cooperative principles. It has been claimed that the Rochdale Pioneers were the first to apply the principle of the patronage refund, which, with the limitation of interest on capital really stops profit by putting it back.

"Investigations made by British cooperators show that the Lennoxtown society had a modified form of the patronage refund as early as 1826, and perhaps earlier. However, its payment of patronage refunds was not straightout. The rules provided that the profits of the society should be divided among the members in proportion to purchases or capital, whichever was less."

"So the Rochdale Pioneers still stand as the first known group to apply the pure principle of the patronage refund as a means of eliminating profits by putting it back."

STATES

Arkansas State Union Annual Meeting was held at Little Rock, Arkansas, August 17, 1937. Mr. Irby

Contiued on page four)

NATIONAL UNION HOLDS BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

Representative To Be Sent To Minnesota To Hold Hearing On Disagreement Between Two Organizations

From Nebraska Union Farmer

A summary of the minutes of the National Farmers Union Board meeting.

The board of directors of the National Farmers Union met in the office of State President Keeney at the Farmers Union Building in Omaha on August 14, and continued in session the next day at the Hotel Castle.

Discuss Minnesota Situation

Discussion of the amalgamation of the two Farmers Union organizations in the state of Minnesota occupied the greater part of the forenoon session the first day, and part of the afternoon session. Last year, officers of the National Union made an attempt to bring these groups together, and it was reported at the National convention in Des Moines that they had been successfully merged. It appears now, however, that they are no nearer together than before.

The group that holds the National charter was represented in the board meeting by John Erp, state president. The other group, organized to back the cooperative program, was represented by Robert Miller, president, and H. C. Wolfe, director.

On motion of George A. Nelson, Wisconsin, seconded by Joe Plummer, Colorado, the board voted to send a representative to Minnesota to hold a hearing on the disagreement between the two organizations, the hearing to be held on a date agreed upon between them.

Protest Amendment Proposal

Following the disposition of the question of the amalgamation in Minnesota, the board took up a petition from J. Edward Anderson, Buffalo, Minn., protesting against the resolution adopted at the special convention of the Minnesota Division of the Farmers Co-operative and Educational Union of America on July 24, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the National Union providing for the nomination of National officers in the National convention, and election by members in their locals.

The protest against the resolution included sworn statements that the convention was illegal, because of a lack of a quorum.

President Erp presented the minutes of the special convention and a list of the members who attended. He held that the special convention was legal in every way, and that the National secretary was bound to submit the proposed amendment to the locals.

Will Submit if Legal

The board instructed National Secretary Graves to consult the National Farmers Union attorney as to whether the special convention in Minnesota was legal. If the attorney rules that it was a legal special convention, then Secretary Graves is instructed to submit the amendment.

Considerable time the second day was spent by the board on the question of President Everson's salary. The National constitution sets the National president's salary at $5,000 a year. Up to this year, President Everson has served for $3,000.00 a year, and had not received all of that. However, everything in arrears on $3,000.00 a year has now been paid.

President Everson made the proposition that if all the other officials take proportionate reductions, he would continue at $3,000.00. Secretary Graves is the only other National officer on a regular salary, which is fixed in the constitution at $3,000.00 a year. The board felt that a 40 per cent reduction in Mr. Graves' salary would be too great. In the settlement of the question, Mr. Everson agreed to take off $1,000.00 this year, putting it at $4,000.00.

Want More Vigor in Organizing

The board wound up its session the second day with a discussion of organization work. It was agreed that if funds permit, a more vigorous campaign of organiatiozn should be carried on, and that, while legislative matters would not be neglected, greater attention would be given to strengthening the organization in membership and co-operative activity.

Editors Note: As we go to press we are notified by National Secretary J. M. Graves that Attorney

(Continued on page 2)

LABOR DAY IS EXCELLENT FOR FARMERS' PICNIC

Address of H. E. Witham, General Manager, Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, Mo. Delivered At Cedar Vale, Kans., Monday, Sept. 6, 1937

Labor Day is an excellent choice of a day on which to hold a Farmers' Picnic. It is a day when workers all over the country are gathering together to discuss their problems and celebrate the holiday. The major problem of both the laborer and the farmer is identical, both are anxious to secure more returns for that which they produce. In working toward that end, it would be but the part of foolishness for either to exploit the other. Every worker justly deserves a fair wage for his day's work. The laborer is a worker, and the farmer is also a worker—one who but rarely receives anything like a fair return for his labor.

What I have to say to you today could hardly come under the heading of labor problems, or patriotism, or politics, or any of the discussion subjects generally used by Labor Day speakers except as the struggle of farmers for their social and economic improvement effects those things. However, I believe you will be interested, for it is a story about people like you, folks who have been working together for their common good—sometimes blundering along and failing miserably and sometimes plunging ahead with almost supernatural strength and vision.

It was 35 years ago just last week that the first Farmers Union Local was organized in a little school house down in Rains County, Texas. Its purpose was to assist farmers in marketing their products and to cooperate with them in the protection of their interests. Since that time, Farmers Union Locals have blossomed all over the country until today there are thousands upon thousands of members. Nearly every state in the Union has its State Farmers Union organization and hundreds of Farmers Union Locals.

The members of each state organization own and operate various business and service organizations. Your own Kansas Farmers Union people have an Insurance Company, a Creamery, an Auditing Association, a paper, a Live Stock organization, and a purchasing and marketing association, The Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association began very modestly back in 1914, and intended to act as a purchasing agent for Farmers Union Locals. We handled coffee, canned fruit, binder twine, flour, feed, machinery, and, among other things, petroleum products. By careful management we were able to keep a little ahead of the game and buy our supplies so that we could save our members considerable money as they could only purchase in small lots.

While the association was originally organized for the purchase of farm supplies, since 1918 its main activities have been centered on the marketing of grain. That we have been able to perform a valuable service, one which is approved by Kansas farmers and their Farmers Locals is attested to by the fact that from a very small beginning of between 40 and 50 members, our membership has grown until there are now more than 1000,—335 business associations, 102 Farmers Union Locals, and some 600 individuals. By reason of our ability to perform such services economically our yearly profits have, since 1927, average approximately $31,000, and we have been able to return to our members in stock and patronage dividends considerably in excess of $100,000.

However, in our grain marketing activities, as in our merchandising activities in the case of petroeum

Contiued on page four)

EDITORIAL BY EDITOR NEBRASKA FARMERS UNION

Must Meet Country Buying Of Livestock Cooperatively, L. S. Herron Says

The following editorial written by L. S. Herron editor of the Nebraska Union Farmer is in line with the ideas often expressed by your editor. Read it.

Have To Meet Conditions

It is gratifying to see the leaders of our terminal co-operative livestock selling agencies come to the conclusion that we must meet country buying of livestock co-operatively, as related by Persident Keeney in his report of Omaha meeting of the Farmers Live Stock Marketing Association in the preceding issue of this paper.

What we need to do is to change country buying by the packers into co-operative country selling for the co-operative country selling by farmers. Grounds are good for the suspicion that the packers began buying livestock in the country because of the growth of farmers' co-operative selling agencies in the terminal markets. They should not be allowed to escape so easily from dealing with co-operative selling agencies.

A lot of effort has been wasted in the past eight or 10 years arguing against country buying and selling. In the meantime, country sales rings have multiplied, and country buying has grown apace. It has now become apparent, as Mr. Keeney said in his report of the Omaha meeting, that if we are going to increase our percentage of the livestock handled co-operatively, we must establish ourselves where the livestock is being sold. If the mountain will not come to Mohammed, then Mohammed must go to the mountain.

As well as wasting a lot of time trying to stop country buying by argument, we have helped to secure legislation for hampering and restrictive regulation of country sales rings. This shortsighted course will prove a boomerang when we begin to meet country buying. But it is never too late to mend, and perhaps some future legislature can be induced to remove the handicaps for which we ourselves asked.

By no means should we abandon our terminal co-operative marketing agencies. Instead, we should continue to support them with every shipment made to terminal markets. And whatever selling agencies we establish at country points should be geared right in with our terminal selling agencies. That will give us a united front in selling our livestock.

Looking still farther ahead, a system of co-operative sales rings or yards at country points will work right in with the development of co-operative slaughtering, such as is budding now at the Aurora locker plant. These slaughtering plants can be supplied from country market places.

Thus the meeting of country buying means not less co-operation, but more—and more effective selling of our livestock.

NOTES FROM JOBBING ASSN. MONTHLY

Ask Your Manager To Read The Missing Pages At Local Meeting

(From Managers Monthly)

Farmers Union Jobbing Association says—Pictures, good, bad, big, little—we want your pictures! We want a picture of you, of your elevator, of your store, of your creamery, of your oil station, of your directors, of a good looking display you had snapped, of your last annual meeting. Send them in to us right now while you are thinking about that picture you meant to send us but never did.

Help Us Start A KFU Picture Gallery

(no Rogues among 'em)

Your pictures, mounted on a big beaver board, will travel to State and County Farmers Union Conventions or Picnics. When not gadding about the country, the KFU picture gallery will be hung on the north wall of our office here in Kansas City where everyone who calls may see them. Some of them will be printed in the Kansas Union Farmer and a story written about them—but remember, no pictures, no story, so send us your pictures.

Simon Says

Remember the kid game about "Simon says Thumbs Up, Simon says Thumbs Down?" Every once in a while the Manager's Monthly will carry a page called "Simon Says" on which you will find bits of this and that with which we agree or disagree. Here is the first one.

Founders Day

This is a Thumbs Up item—definitely! In your August 19 issue of the Kansas Union Farmer is a call to all locals of the Kansas Division of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America to hold local meetings commemorating the 35th Anniversary of the founding of the first Farmers Union local down in Rains County, Texas on September 2. 1902.

You have your annual and monthly business meetings at which you present business reports of various kinds to your membership. In other words you give them a check-up on their money and the things their money has bought. Founders Day would be an ideal time to hold meetings for the purpose of checking up to make sure your association has lost none of the things that money can't buy!

In our anxiety to assure our members that they are a part of a business institution—one which pays them in actual cash to patronize, we sometimes fail to stress the idealistic side of our cooperative strongly enough. It was J. R. Barton who said:

"Idealism must be limited but not eliminated in economic business. Cooperatives cannot live on idealism, neither can they live without it. Cooperative idealism may be called a long-time economic point of view. It gives a foundation of friendliness, and a better social order. Cooperative idealism will deepen confidence in management."

It Doesn't All Depend On You

From the Elevator Guide comes this pithy paragraph with which we bet you will agree. "Any cooperative proposition is just what the organization membership wants it to be. Oh yes, management is very important, but we would like to call your attention to the fact that a few disgruntled, back-biting, chronic grumbling, pusilaimous, tight-fisted, gossiping, sore-headed, nickaunish, selfish, grasping, short-sighted members can off-set a lot of effort on the part of a hard-working, conscientious sacrificing, long-headed, farsighted, ambitious, unselfish managers."

If you have any members like this we say, "Thumbs Down on 'em!—Thumbs Down on 'em!"

Consumers' Cooperative and Agricultural Report

FACTS FOUND BY INQUIRY OF CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISES IN EUROPE—NATIONAL UNION FARMER

(From the Report of Inquiry of Co-operative Enterprise in Europe)

Consumer Co-operatives in Europe vary greatly in their attitude toward farmers and farm marketing co-operatives.

In the countries we visited, except in Denmark and Switzerland, the consumer's co-operative movement is primarily a working class movement, having its greatest strength in the large cities and industrial centers. **In some countries, notably Finland, farmers and workers each have their own consumer co-operative movement.** In Denmark all cooperatives have their membership largely among farmers. On the other hand, the Danish consumer co-operative movement has made comparatively little headway in Copenhagen, labor leaders complaining that it is too greatly dominated by farmers. "Farmers are afraid of too much consumer representation," said an official of the Wholesale Society. "But it will be too bad if we split up; when naked all classes are alike."

SWISS EXPERIENCE

In Switzerland, consumer co-operation is less a class movement than in any other country studied. Its membership includes all classes. The Basle Consumers' Society, for instance, boasts a larger proportion of membership to population than any other consumer cooperative anywhere. In fact, most of the population in the canton is included in its membership—the middle class and government employes, and even a millionaire, it is said, as well as working people.

Farmers in Switzerland are thoroughly organized, too. Most of their products are marketed cooperatively. Their farm supply cooperatives not only operate extensively in this field but also own a considerable number of stores supplying food and other household needs.

Fifty of these stores are in villiages where there are also consumers' cooperative stores. There has been relatively little conflict, however, since the farmers' stores serve the villagers. In fact V. O. L. G., the Farmers' Cooperative Federation, buys some of its supplies jointly with V. S. K., the Swiss Consumers' Federation; and V. S. K. in turn buys a good deal of farm products from V. O. I. G. A recent agreement provides that neither type of co-operative will establish a new store where the other already has done. Disagreements between the two organizations are referred to a permanent joint arbitration board.

In the past years there has been rather acute competition between farmers and consumer co-operatives in the fluid milk trade. The Geneva experience is typical of that in a number of other cities. In Geneva, farmers' and consumers' cooperatives had complete and duplicate milk distributing systems, from the local villiage milk station through the processing plant to the consumer. This problem of cooperative competition was solved by creating a new milk distributing company. Both farmers' and consumers' cooperatives turned their milk processing and distributing facilities over to this new company, which buys its milk from the farmers' cooperative. Each owns 50 per cent of the stock in the milk company. In actual operation this plan has apparently been satisfactory to both interests.

The head of the cooperative dairy federation told us that before the war dairy prices in Switzerland were under pressure from consumer cooperatives as well as from private buyers, but that this is no longer true. The employment of a number of "agricoles" (agricultural college graduates) by consumer cooperatives has helped them to understand the farm viewpoint, he said.

SWEDISH POLICY

Consumer cooperatives in Sweden are studiously friendly to farmers. They number a considerable percentage of farmers among the members of their villiage societies and want more. They buy from farm cooperatives whenever possible. They have helped farm organizations finance their processing plants.

There are differences of opinion, of course. Kooperativa Forbundet (the central cooperative union) is a buyer; it does not always see eye to eye with farmers on price questions. It complains now and then about the price of milk. It would like the farmers' livestock cooperatives to quote a uniform price for meat all over Sweden. But these questions have led to no serious difficulties, partly due, perhaps, to the fact that prices of farm products are under rather rigid government control.

More annoying has been the question of jurisdiction. Milk Central in Stockholm, the farmers' dairy cooperative, operates 150 retail milk stores in the city. (Practically all of Stockholm's milk is sold through special milk stores.)

Ko-operativa buys its milk from Milk Central, as do most of the private milk dealers. In return it thinks Milk Central should go out of the retail business. This Milk Central is not willing to do. It wants to know what it costs to retail milk; it wants to keep a finger on the pulse of the milk consumers. And so it keeps its stores despite Ko-operativa's objection.

More acute is the situation in Skane, Sweden's southernmost and richest farm province. There an aggressive farmers' livestock cooperative (Skansa Andelsslakterier) owns its slaughterhouses and retails a substantial part of its output through 50 stores and 15 retail meat trucks.

Kooperative objects vigorously to this, and has bought slaughterhouses and enlarged its creamery holdings. The manager of the livestock cooperatives stated that his organization will not give up its retail store. This he explained by saying that farmers want to sell more meat. To do that, they must sell it to the consumer at the lowest possible price commensur-

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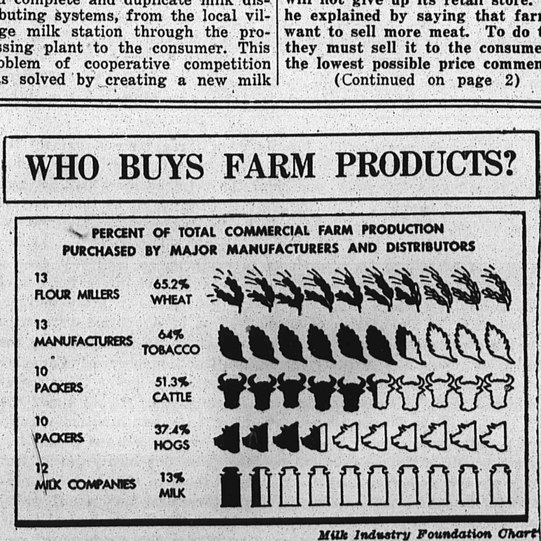
WHO BUYS FARM PRODUCTS?



Milk Industry Foundation Chart

A recent study of agricultural income by the Federal Trade Commission revealed many interesting facts relating to the handling of many leading farm products.

While figures for big income-producing farm products indicate that large marketing concerns buy more than 50 per cent of the U. S. production, total milk purchased by a dozen large dairy firms is only about 10 per cent of the country's annual 47 billion quart "crop."

Contrary to the usual impression, purchases of farm products are probably less concentrated than the average person would expect.

Ten leading meat packing companies sold only the equivalent of 70.3 per cent of the beef, 35.1 per cent of the fresh pork and 54 per cent of the cured and processed pork products. In the case of veal, however, purchases of these concerns totaled 98.5 per cent, the federal figures showed. Two of the largest packing companies' beef sales were but 47 per cent of the total.

Purchases of 10 leading packers for a year equalled 51.3 per cent of the total production of cattle and calves, and 37.4 per cent of the hogs. The three largest companies purchased 40.8 per cent of the beef and 25.3 per cent of the hogs.

Thirteen millers bought only 65.2 per cent of the commercial wheat flour crop, while 13 tobacco manufacturers bought the equivalent of 64 per cent of the nation's tobacco crop, selling 97 per cent of the cigarettes and 90 per cent of the smoking tobacco.

With milk the so-called big companies are but a minor factor as 12 major concerns purchased only about 10 per cent of the total milk production in 1934 and about 13 per cent of the commercial milk. Eleven leading companies marketed 18 per cent of the fluid milk and cream sold in cities and villages and about 25 per cent of the butter.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

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

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 9, 1937

EDITORIAL

There is much discussion in the press at this time about the Reciprocal trade agreements which Secretary of State Hull is negotiating with foreign nations; with the avowed purpose of breaking down the trade barriers which are at present hindering trade between the nations of the world. Just yesterday I received a letter from Senator Arthur Capper asking my opinion of the trade agreements in general and of his stand in opposition to them in particular. The Kansas Farmers Union has for a long time favored lowering international tariff barriers so as to encourage foreign trade but we are not in favor of trade agreements which trade off our domestic market for agricultural products for a foreign market for the products of our manufacturers. We do not believe Secretary Hull is serving the best interests of the country when he trades off the poor farmer's last cow for another horse for Henry Ford when he already has a stable full.

Farmers' net income depends largely upon three factors, namely the price at which he can sell his products, the volume of products which he can produce and sell at a fair price, and third the price he must pay for machinery, labor and supplies. Unfortunately practically all of these factors have been affected more or less adversely by the reciprocal trade pacts entered into thus far. As long as farmers permit the present speculative auction system of selling farm products to continue, so long will even a small amount of imports have an influence on our farm prices far out of line with the total amount imported. In my experience in grain marketing, I have seen the importation of a small cargo of Argentine corn cause a five to ten cent break in our domestic corn market. In the same way the importation of even a comparatively insignificant number of Canadian cattle or Argentine canned beef can and does materially lower the price at which our producers of livestock must sell their cattle. At all times the domestic market is the farmers' best market. If in order to promote world trade we permit foreign nations to ship in from one to one and a half billion dollars worth of farm products, we take from our own farmers just that much of their domestic market and compel them to either curtail production or try to export the surplus to other nations over their tariff walls, which unfortunately were lowered very little if any by the Reciprocal trade agreements. By increasing the foreign demand for the products of our factories at the expense of domestic markets for farm products, the Trade Pacts tend to increase the cost of labor and supplies for the farmers. Because of high tariff duties on industrial products our manufacturers are enabled to hold domestic prices of farm machinery and other farm supplies as high as the traffic will bear. (Industrial tariffs were lowered very little if any by the Trade Pacts) and nicely ship out their surplus production to the nations with which Secy. Hull had made such fine trades. There is no surplus production to compel the manufacturers to cut domestic prices in order to sell, so they keep merrily on charging high prices for farm machinery and other manufactured products. Their only worry being how to dispose of, or hide, their large earnings so that the income tax will not take too much of them or that Labor will not be too insistant on getting a fair share of the income which it produces.

I personally would not object to the reciprocal trade agreements if the farmers were allowed to sit in while they are being cooked up or to have through their elected representatives in the Senate the right to approve or disapprove them before they become effective. I believe that there will never be peace and plenty in the world until trade barriers are materially lowered if not entirely removed, but I seriously object to the lowering only of protection on American farm products and letting the manufacturer take advantage of the lowering to even increase the price of his products to our farmers thus hitting our farmers in three ways at once. Taking away their domestic market, lowering the price at which they can sell their products and at the same time raising the price of farm machinery, supplies and labor.

I say, Senator Capper, Keep right after them, more power to you. Most of the Farmers Union members in Kansas are behind you in your fight to retain our domestic market for American farmers.

SATISFIED READERS

We have had some interesting orders for "The Militant Voice of Agriculture."

An order came from the International Institute of Agriculture, Moscow, Russia; and one from a book company in Shanghai, China.

And I have a letter from Rev. Clifton Bell, the Sub-District Chaplain for the CCC, Leon, Iowa in which he says:

"My mother mailed the book to me from out on the farm near Sayre, Okla. It is unquestionably the best help from any written source that we've had in our ten CCC Camps here in Southern Iowa.

"The 'Philosophies' at the end of the book are to me especially fine and they have been used to the credit of my talks to the boys and to the Iowa churches who have lately honored us with invitations into their services and their pulpits."

Mrs. John A. Simpson.

TWENTY PER CENT FARM HOMES ARE NOT ELECTRIFIED

In Localities Where Lines Are Available Says Edison Electric Institute

Edison Electric Institute says that despite the long promoton of farm electrification by the electric light and power companies and the more recent efforts of the government in this field, twenty per cent of farm homes in the United States acessible to electric power lines have not taken service, C. W. Kellogg, President of the Edison Electric Institute, said today in releasing the results of a survey of farm electrification just completed by the Institute.

The survey shows that occupied farmsteads within reasonable connecting distance of power company distribution lines total 1,420,635. Of this number, 1,138,335 are using electric service, 120,000 farms having been connected for electric service during the first six months of the year. The total number connected represents 17.5 per cent of all occupied farmsteads and 25 per cent of all farms where the dwelling is valued at more than $500. (Attached hereto is a state by state tabulation showing the number of farms served in each state, the increase during the first six months of 1937 and the degree of electrification in each state.)

In addition to supplying these actual farm homes, preliminary results of a special study now being made by the Institute shows that there were an additional 282,300 farms within reasonable connecting distance to distribution lines which are not taking the service.

The returns from this study are not yet complete enough in detail to give the number of such farms by states, but Mr. Kellogg indicated, however, that except in areas where a relatively high degree of electrification exists the number of farms not taking electric service has considerable relation to the number of "low income farms" as measured by the 1930 Census of Agriculture based on occupied farm dwellings valued at less than $500.

In the New England and the Far Western states, over 90 per cent of the farm on distribution lines are taking electric service. In the Middle Atlantic states 85 per cent and in the Middle West about 80 per cent of such farms are connected, while in the Southern states less than two-thirds of the farms within reach of existing distribution lines have taken the service.

Farm connections made during the first six months of the year have been greatest in the Central states, 53,167, or nearly half of all recent connections having been made in these t elve states. In New England, 2,128 farms were connected; in the Middle Atlantic states, 17,363; in the South Atlantic 19,901; in the East South Central, 10,045; West South Central, 6,186; Mountain states, 3,306; and in the Pacific states, 7,246.

As of June 30, 1937 Kansas had 164,128 farm homes of which 140,035 were valued at more than $500 each. Of the total Kansas Farm homes 17,364 or 10.6 per cent were equipped with electricity. The number of electrified homes in Kansas increased by 854 during the first 6 months of 1937.

Kansas ranks 22nd among the states as regards total number of farm homes, and 13th as regards farm homes valued at more than $500 each. It ranks 23rd in the number of electrified farm homes. Texas holds first rank in the total number of farm homes with a total of 466,894. California heads the list of electrified farm homes with a total of 107,275. Rhode Island is first in the per cent of farm homes equipped with electricity, its percentage being 90.6 percent, while Mississippi is at the tail end of the electrification procession with only 2.1 per cent of its farm homes so equipped. There were as of June 30, 1937—6,502,280 farm homes in the United States, of which 17.5 per cent were electrified.

NATIONAL UNION HOLDS BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

(Continued from page one)

Franklin, who was retained by the National Farmers Union, after a careful consideration of all facts and documents bearing on the Minnesota Special convention gave as his opinion that the convention was not legally constituted and that therefore the referendum should not be submitted to the membership.

CONSUMERS COOPERATIVE AND AGRICULTURAL REPORT

(Continued from page one)

ate with a fair return to the producer in order to stimulate consumption. The farmers' stores, says this official, sell meat at cost. The consumers' cooperative stores must "load" their costs with the 9 per cent patronage refund which most of the members in that part of Sweden have been taught to expect. True, the member gets that 9 per cent back later, but patronage refunds do not step up consumption like low prices over the counter.

The farmers' and consumers' cooperatives are negotiating an agreement which they hope will minimize present and avoid future difficulties. This agreement recognizes the status quo. The farmers are to keep their stores. Kooperativa is to keep the processing plants it now owns. But in the future, the farmers are to acquire no more stores and Kooperativa is to acquire no more processing plants, without first talking the motter over together.

The agreement recognizes the principle that farm cooperatives should own the processing plants; and that consumer cooperatives should own the retail outlets.

In general, consumer cooperatives in Europe have accumulated far greater reserves than have farm cooperatives. Kooperativa owns big flour mills because it had the money to buy them; the farm cooperatives did not. In some cases Kooperativa has bought processing plants and then sold them to farm co-operatives to be paid for over a term of years. There is still a feeling in consumer cooperative circles in Sweden, however, that farmers' cooperatives should be content to do the simplest processing closest to the farm; that more complicated processing can best be done by the consumer cooperatives. In Malmo, Sweden, the milk distributing business is owned jointly by farmer and consumer cooperatives, with one-third of the earnings going to the farmers' society, one-third to the consumers' society, and one-third to surplus.

Consumer cooperative views are expressed as follows by an official of Kooperativa:

As producers, the farmers are naturally interested in finding the best possible market for their products. Since the organized consumers need the commodities that the farmers can market there is a natural basis for cooperation, and they have a common interest in their desire to shorten as much as possible the distance between the producer and the consumer. (From unpublished manuscript by Herman Stolpe, A New Family Economy.)

Kooperativa has asked from cooperatives for preferential treatment. This they have not granted because Kooperativa buys only 15 per cent of the milk and meat used in Sweden, and the farmers feel that they cannot discriminate between buyers.

An official of the national dairy federation said that instructions to member organizations are not to raise prices without first discussing the question fully with the consumer cooperatives and private traders. There is relatively little conflict between farm and consumer cooperatives in Sweden, he said because many city people came from the farms or have relatives on farms that there is a general understanding of the farm point of view in the cities and a feeling of friendliness toward farmers. "It is not possible to set these two parts of the nation against each other," he said

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND

It is in England and Scotland that the poorest working relationship exists between agriculture and the consumer cooperatives. The latter have consistently opposed the government from marketing schemes which in those countries are farmer-controlled, as tending to create a "farmers' monopoly." They also object to the marketing schemes because consumers have no voice on the marketing boards, because some of their quota restrictions limit the growth of consumer cooperative enterprises, and because they have caused some increase in food prices. Farmers, on the other hand, have voted overwhelmingly for continuance of the marketing schemes whenever occasion arose, and favor keeping them as a permanent feature of British marketing.

There is relatively little cooperative marketing of farm products in England and Scotland. Farmers seem to regard the marketing schemes as a practical and acceptable substitute for cooperative marketing.

The theoretical objective of English and Scotish cooperatives is ownership and operation of all facilities for producing consumer goods, including farm land. They believe that the consumer cooperatives should own processing plants, and have carried out this policy even to the extent of going into active competition with the plants of farm cooperatives.

While boasting that they pay more than the going rate for labor, consumer cooperatives do not extend this policy to the purchase of farm products. Scotish cooperatives, as the largest buyers of cattle, sheep, and eggs in Scotland, determine prices at local markets on the basis of paying "what we have to and no more."

A Welsh agricultural economist said that the C. W. S. has aroused dissatisfaction among the farmers in Wales because of its close buying of livestock and poultry. English agricultural economists interviewed at a meeting at St. Andrews were generally agreed that consumer cooperatives tend to hold down prices for certain farm products.

Another economist, interviewed elsewhere, said consumer cooperatives are "good buyers," that they do not try to shade prices, or to get farmers under their control by loaning them money. Farmers like to sell to cooperatives, said an official of the Horace Plunkett Foundation, because they get prompt payment and because such sales put a high stamp on the quality of their output.

Much consumer cooperative opinion in England and Scotland holds that farm marketing cooperatives are not real cooperation, but merely a "modified capitalism." Some years ago the English Cooperative Wholesale Society acquired from 80 to 100 creameries in Ireland, disregarding the farmers' cooperative movement there, according to Irish farm cooperators. The C. W. S. duplicated facilities wastefully. It operated these creameries solely in the interest of its own membership. It paid as little as possible for milk, often less than the price at private creameries. This situation was only ended by legislation which forced the C. W. S. to sell its creameries to the Irish government, which in turn closed some and turned others over to Irish farm cooperatives.

It must be noted, however, that C. W. S. has for the past several years furnished to the Irish agricultural Wholesale Society a liberal line of credit. This source of credit to the Irish cooperative movement is second in volume only to that extended by the Irish Free State.

The C. W. S. still owns a number of creameries, flour mills, and other processing plants in England, however. From the standpoint of the English farmer, these are no better than private processing plants—buyers who buy as cheaply as they can.

S. C. W. officials were positive in their opinion that consumers' cooperatives should own the processing plants. The Scottish Wholesale is the largest flour miller in Scotland. It owns bacon factories and creameries, including some of the latter in Ulster, and is building more creameries in Scotland. It operates a large dairy farm supplying milk for its Glasgow trade. The Ulster Farmers' Union objects to S. C. W. ownership of creameries there, believing that processing should be in the hands of the producers; but as long as consumers' organizations play the game producers are content to let them do it.

Although the farm cooperative marketing movement in Denmark controls most of the bacon processing, and has done an outstanding job of improving the quality of bacon production, the English C. W. S. established several of its own bacon factories in Denmark. Asked why one English cooperative spokesman said, "It is our policy to go just as far as possible in controlling our own sources of supply."

Asked if he would not consider it an unfriendly act if Danish farmers should establish their own meat stores in England, he replied, "We certainly should." This seemingly inconsistency is based on the fundamental English conception of consumer cooperation as the only real cooperation.

The agricultural adviser of the Cooperative Union first said, in response to our question, that it makes little difference whether farmers or consumers own the processing plants. Asked if ownership did not determine who gets the savings, he said that perhaps joint ownership is best, with the savings divided. The Herts and Bets Bacon Factory is owned jointly by the C. W. S. and a farm marketing cooperative. The manner of the Liverpool Cooperative Society said that it is best for consumers' cooperatives to own the processing plants because they have an assured market.

A director of the Scottish Cooperative Wholesale referred to farmers as "capitalists who exploit their laborers." In response to a question, he said that the typical Scottish farmer (either tenant or owner-operator) has about 60 acres of land and 20 cows.

Asked by a member of our Inquiry, "Do you see any place for farmers to assemble and process farm products for sale to you?" a Scottish consumer cooperative leader replied, "No." An official of the Scottish Cooperative Wholesale Society said that organization prefers to buy from farmers individually. An opposite view was expressed by the secretary of the Cooperative Party, who said the ideal situation would be to have all farm marketing done by farm cooperatives, selling directly to consumer cooperatives. He does not believe that consumer cooperatives should own and operate farms.

One Scottish leader said, "In many markets we are the largest buyer of cattle, and we set the price."

Both English and Scottish consumers' cooperative leaders state frankly that they expect and ought to be in position to dominate the price of farm products, and that farmers should trust their sense of fairness.

After the war, both England and Scottish consumer cooperatives bought a considerable amount of farm land (56,900 acres were owned in these two countries at the close of 1936). They lost and are still losing heavily in this venture. The reason given for these losses was that the cooperatives paid agricultural labor very much better than going wages, that they improved living conditions built cottages, and gave vacations and sick benefits.

As a result some of them have modified their theories somewhat. As one Englishman put it: "Farming is by nature a family enterprise that can best be conducted on an individualistic basis." A Scotch cooperator said: "Farmin gacn't be done on an 8-hour basis."

ANNUAL PARADE OF THE CHAMPS

The annual Parade of Champions will be held at the fair on Friday morning, Sept. 24, at 9:30 a.m. This parade presents to the crowd in the grand stand all the champion animals of the fair, as well as other animals.

It is a milion dollar spectacle, as prize herds and studs are led around the grand champion animals, and the race track in front of the grand stand.

No charge is made for seats in the grand stand. Announcers introduce the prize animals, and the breeders and owners, over the microphone.

Neighborhood Notes

W. C. LANDSON WRITES FARMERS UNION

We are sure that the following letter from W. C. Landson, one-time vice-president of the Kansas Farmers Union and National Lecturer, will be of interest to our members and may prove an opportunity for some one to rent a good farm.

Laytonville, Ark., Aug. 28, 1937.
President John Vesecky,
The Kansas Farmers Union,
Salina, Kansas.
Dear Sir and Brother:

I am in need of a good man who is willing to take a farm on the partnership basis. I have 400 acres of land, about half arable and about 150 acres actually in cultivation. Most of the soil is very good and will make crops almost every year. Winter barley will make every year. Even in the drouth year last season I had a good yield on the small acreage that I had in and it was off the ground shortly after the middle of May in ample time for a forage crop the same season. Barley I think is the one practically certain crop in the Ozarks.

I have in all around forty acres seeded to Korean Lespede zia, another crop that never fails to make a good return either in hay or pasture or both. This legume is annual but properly handled it reseeds itself every year and continually improves the soil. I have some very good corn this year, several acres of fine cotton, about 13 acres of hegari. Had a small field of very good wheat which does very well here and always commands a good price on the local markets. Have two fine separately fenced gardens which produce well.

I planned a chicken and dairy proposition when I came here. I have nine milk cows, three two year old heifers that will freshen this winter, seven heifers dropped last spring early, a pure bred registered short horn bull and one bull calf. I have 240 laying hens all the best strains of Rhode Island Reds, Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns, of the last a little more than one hundred. We are now selling a little more than sixty dozen eggs a week. Also have one red guilt that will farrow in a little more than a month.

The place is within a mile of the White River and only a quarter of a mile from a well gravelled highway on which we get to market in less than thirty minutes. School house with a good school eight months in the year only a half mile from the dwelling. Post office with daily mail only a half mile away. Water for stock never fails as there are about a dozen springs on the farm of which three have never been known to fail even in the dryest years.

I have set out what I have at some length as a basis for outlining a plan on which I hope to secure a good man. I would want to make a five year contract on a partnership basis. I would put in all my live stock reserving only enough milk and eggs for the use of myself and wife. If a man could come on this fall I would also put in all the feed on the place when he moves in. This includes some hay, corn and hegari, probably almost enough to carry the stock through the winter, supplemented by winter pasturage on around twenty acres of barley which I am preparing to sow.

The man should have at least three, or better yet four work horses or mules, farming implements should include plows, cultivators, disc, harrow, grain drill, planter and mower and rake. A serviceable tractor equivalent to a Farmall-12 would be an excellent substitute for at least three of the horses. I have all the garden and other hand tools necessary. The man should have either a ton and a half truck or a half ton pick up and some sort of wagon for hauling wood and logs to the saw mill.

The man would have the choice of either one of three very good houses. Firewood in abundance for the cutting and without any other cost. Also an opportunity during the winter season to cut and market stove wood from about forty acres of fine land that has never been cleared and that will produce good crops when opened up without manure or fertilizer for several years.

If I can get the right sort of man I will turn the whole place and all the live stock over to him on these terms on a five or ten year contract. He will take one half the proceeds of all sales of cream, eggs and poultry except hens now on hand; three fourths of any cotton that he may grow; two thirds of any barley corn or other field crops that he may produce for market; and one half the increase of all live stock bred on the farm. There should be at least fifteen calves within the next year and twenty or more each succeeding year. He would have his own garden for family use but I would want one third the proceeds of all vegetables or truck produced for the market. The man who accepts this proposition will be assured of a fair living from the start and with anything like good work and good luck should make money each year in addition to a good living for himself and family in the midst of beautiful natural surroundings and in easy reach of two good towns.

I am writing you because I know you are very widely acquainted over the state and may know just the right sort of farmer, one who is honest, willing to work and aware that farming is an all the year round job. If he has two or three well grown boys or girls, it will be all for the better. I want a man who will sign himself up, go to work and stick it out, come hell or high water, for at least five years.

The climate here is salubrious and healthful. I have now been on the place for two years and have not been sick an hour since I came. Plenty of fresh, free air, an abundance of fine clear water and for the most part no extremes of heat or cold. Neighbors a plenty—about three fourths are native stock and none too progressive but there are many large farming operators in the county. One fourth, at least, of the people have come here from the north and west and those who have conducted their operations with good judgment are all doing well. One of my neighbors is Charley Cook who was secretary of the Mitchell County Farmers Union for a good many years. Others are from different places in Kansas and Missouri and other northern states.

If you know of the sort of a man that I want I would be glad if you would talk with him and if he is interested have him come down and look the proposition over. It is easy to get here by car, paved or gravelled road to within a half mile of the farm. Out of Kansas City a good way is Highway 71 to Carthage, 66 from Carthage to Springfield, 65, 14 and 5 from Springfield to Mountain Home, our county seat and market town, and then Federal Highway 62 to Colfax Junction and County Highway from there to the farm. I owe you an apology for burdening you with such a long letter but some how I feel that you will be interested and that you may be able to find me a man. There must be a good many hundreds in Kansas who are looking for a location, especially those who have been dusted out in the western part of the state.

If you do know of any one personally who would be interested in my proposition, perhaps it might bring an answer to run an ad in the Kansas Union Farmer. I am enclosing copy which you may run at your usual rates if you do not happen to get in personal touch with any one who looks like he would fill the bill.

I am fraternally and sincerely yours,

W. C. Landson.

P. S. If this letter sounds like news worth reading you might print the whole thing in the paper and so remind the brethern I am still in the land of the living and an actual farmer.—W. C. L.

SUCCESSFUL MEETING OF MITCHELL COUNTY

The Mitchell County Farmers Union quarterly meeting was held at Hunter, Wednesday, September 1.

The bountious pot luck dinner was enjoyed by all.

After dinner the meeting was called to order by the president Charles Seidel.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

The roll call showed nine locals represented.

Charles Seidel was elected to the state meeting. If he cannot attend he will name an alternate to take his place.

Mrs. George Geiser gave an interesting review of the organization of the Farmers Union.

John Schulte gave some remarks relating to the county business.

Miss Rounkles announced the following program—

Piano Solo ..... Miss Woody
Song, "Little Old Lady" .....
..... Three Little Girls
Tap Dance ..... Lois Weaverly

Miss Esther Ekblad, state Junior leader, was the speaker for the afternoon. Her address was very interesting.

R. W. McBurney, County agent, told of the work accomplished by the 4-H club and how to interest the young folks.

The resolutions committee report was read by M. S. Hartley.

The following is a copy of the resolutions that were adopted:

1. Resolved, that this association support the State Bindweed program.

2. Resolved, that, since we live in a world of people, this organization lend a helping hand to all worthy peace projects.

3. Resolved, that each local in our County be requested to carry out the desire of our state president—new members in every local and a program commemorating the 35th anniversary in the month of September.

4. Resolved, that since there is nothing so important for any man as what goes on in the depths of his own life, each and every member of this militant band be made a committee to carry out the resolutions as adopted.

6. Resolved, that this association thank the refreshment committee for the fine dinner arrangement, thank the program committee for their efforts to entertain, and especially thank the speaker for her inspiring talk.

5. Resolved, that this organization be oposed to any change in our present automobile tag tax.

Signed by:
M. S. Hartley, Chairman
pro tem,
Fred Boehner.
G. W. Geiser.
W. R. Carpenter.
C. D. Wiles.

The next meeting will be held at Beloit, Wednesday, December 15.

The roll call is to be answered by each local responding with a brief history of their local and the most outstanding piece of work that their local has accomplished during its existance.

M. S. Hartley is to see about the program, John Schulte the meeting place, and Mrs. Schulte the dinner arrangements.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

Mrs. Louis Neff, County Secretary

GOOD SHOWING

The Mitchell County Farmers Union Cooperative Association, with headquarters at Beloit, Kansas, for the fiscal year ending May 31, had total sales of $1,423,768, on which there was a net saving of $27,171. The major portion of the sales was of wheat, amounting to $1,084,333. The combined total of all the grain handled was 1,126,386 bushels, of which 1,070,916 bushels were wheat. Gasoline sales totaled $101,395, and groceries and merchandise, $109,809. The balance consisted of miscellaneous grains and petroleum products. The association operates seven ele-

Contiued on page four)

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21 **Juveniles from 6 to 16**

MESSAGE TO THE LOCAL

Appreciation of Natural Resources

The Abundant Life

A knowledge of and appreciation for the common things that daily surround us out on the farms—the fields, the streams, the woods, the sunshine, the rain, the snow and the dew—will enrich our lives. The lessons of patience, perseverence, diligence and obedience which are learned from these will become a part of the character of the learner, to the end that our children's children will not only inherit the better lands, but along with better lands will come the sturdier character. The Challenge is to you.

"Bring me men to match my mountains,
Bring me men to match my plains,
Men with empires in their purpose
And new eras in their brains.

Bring me men to match my prairies,
Men to match my inland seas,
Men whose thoughts shall have a highway
Up to ampler destines.

Pioneers to clean thought's marshland,
And to cleanse old errors few,
Bring me men to match my mountains,
Bring me men!"

—Sam Walter Foss.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Much is being said now-adays about the conservation of natural resources. No class of people is more concerned than the farmer because of what it means to him, his family and the general welfare of the nation. Farm families in every nook and corner of the country can help and are helping, but this is another problem that needs the cooperative effort of the community.

Present Conditions

The natural resources available to us are those that survived the practices of our ancestors, many of whom were not awakened to their responsibilities as "A trustee for Posterity." As evidence, there are deep gullies through fields once fertile, millions of acres of farm lands are almost lost to agricultural pursuits, cut-over forest land, millions of trees cut each year with but a small percentage of reforestation; in many sections the disappearance of wild life, the once abundant passenger pigeon is no more, while the ivory-billed woodpecker and many other birds are appallingly scare; some of the loveliest wild flowers face extinction—and these are only a few of our woes.

The Farmer Should Be the Keeper

An interested, informed rural population is the best guarantee against the continuation of destructive practices. The Farmers Union can help greatly in this undertaking.

The farmer's closeness to these things, his companionship and partnership with nature, places him in the front rank as the protector and conservator of the resources around him. He lives out there, it is home to his family, he knows what is going on. None other can maintain, sustain, uphold, shield, save and protect as he can.

To correct the mistakes made by those who have gone before should be an ever present goal. The accusation has been made, and justly so, that "the land is our greatest wealth, our most neglected asset." In his business of getting a living from the earth, the present day farmer is learning that the land yields its best so long as it is treated properly, that one must give if he is to receive.

Advantages and Opportunities

Our opportunities and advantages in this matter are far above those of our forefathers. Great avenues of information are open to us. Books have been written for our benefit, trained men and women are in the field to help. To conserve the natural resources of the farm, one must be informed. Soil saving and soil protecting practices must be known; there is much to be learned about trees, shrubs, animals, plants, etc. In other words, the successful conservationist is he who goes to work in Nature's Laboratory and learns about soils, forests, wild flowers, streams and aquatic life, animals, birds and various agricultural pursuits.

The more one knows of these things the greater will be his appreciation for them, and the greater his appreciation for them the more diligent he will be in protecting and conserving them. Those who develop an appreciation for the common, everyday things that surround them will naturally become conservationists. When a boy becomes interested in bird life, a new realm is opened to him; the things he learns about birds will lead him to protect rather than destroy them. No one wantonly destroys the things he understands and loves.

Conservation Begins At Home

The farmer has a definite responsibility for what is happening on his farm and all land within his keeping Conservation, like charity, should begin at home. To practice what one preaches makes the preaching doubly effective. What if it is a worn-out farm without timber, with its soil fertility badly depleted, its streams polluted, and its wild life gone? It looks bad, but in the hands of an interested, well-trained farmer changes will come quickly.

MAN AND THE HORSE

The eye for a horse, the love for a horse, is as old as man himself and is a part of the inheritance with which multitudes are born. There are those who take as naturally to a horse as to their mother's milk. They have no remembrance of the day when to be with a horse, to smooth his glossy neck, to ride him and drive him was not one of the rarest pleasures of life. It would be no hardship for such men to live for days alone with an intelligent horse, gentle, responsive to its owner's will. It is because of this love for the horse, a part of the very nature of so many men, that the horse persists, and always will persist, no matter how many means of transportation may be invented which seem to threaten his future.

To multitudes of others, however, the horse is only a means to an end They feel toward him as a man might feel toward an engine or an automobile. As long as he delivers them or their goods at the goal desired he fulfills his function. Love for him, craving for his companionship and confidence, the joy of dealing with him in justice and kindness,—these are things they never know, any more than the man with no ear for music knows the delight he experiences who listens to a Beethoven Sonata.

What form of life lower than our own has served humanity as the horse has served it? He has played bravely his part on a thousand fields of battle, facing war's appalling horror, and moved to his task by no hope of its glory. He has helped build the world's greatest cities, their temples, their palaces, their libraries, their universities. He has made possible a million harvests. He has toiled on the railways of the nations. He has been a partner in the rearing of our homes. He has been our swift messenger in joy and sorrow. He has carried us through many happy hours of receration. He has stood ready to die in our service when we have asked it.

Well may the great Homer have sung of the horses famous at the siege of Troy! Well may Alexander have founded a city in honor of the charger which bore him safely from the perilous field! Well may Cimon have reared beside his own an enduring monument for the fleet-footed mares which won him the chariot races at the Olympian games! Well may nations, as Japan has done, build monuments to the memory of the horses which have fallen in their wars!—Our Dumb Animals.

BIG AND LITTLE SISTER

8624. Shirtwaist Frock.

Designed in Sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16 years. Size 12 requires 2 3-8 yards of 35 inch material with 1-3 yard contrasting and 1 yard of ribbon for bow; with long sleeves, 2 5-8 yards. Price 15c.

8038. Easy-to-Make.

Designed in Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38 requires 3 7-8 yards of 39 inch material. For collar in contrast 1-3 yard. Price 15c.

Kansas Union Farmer
Salina, Kansas

OUT IN THE FIELDS WITH GOD

By Elizabeth Browning

The little cares that fretted me
I lost them yesterday
Among the fields, above the sea,
Among the winds at play,
Among the lowing of the herds,
The rustling of the trees,
Among the singing of the birds,
The humming of the bees.
The foolish fears of what might happen,
I cast them all away,
Among the clover-scented grass
Among the new mown hay,
Among the husking of the corn,
Where drowsy poppies nod,
Where ill thoughts die and good are born—
Out in the field with God.

RABBIT'S NEST

(Game)

Fourteen or more players—children and adults—may play this game.

All but two of the players form groups consisting of three or four in a circle with hands joined and with a player inside the circle. These groups are scattered over the space available. The circles are nests and the players inside the circle are rabbits. Of the two remaining players, one is a rabbit and the other the farmer's dog. At a signal, the dog starts in pursuit of the rabbit which has no nest. The rabbit thus pursued may, when he finds himself hard pressed, enter a "nest" (circle) and the rabbit in that nest must leave it. This rabbit may in his turn enter a nest and displace a rabbit. When the dog catches a rabbit, the rabbit becomes the dog and the dog the rabbit.

Home Made Jelly Makes Tiny Star Twinkle!

Baby Patsy May, of Hal Roach's "Our Gang," believes in being on hand when grandmother makes grape jelly!

BABY PATSY MAY, a member of Hal Roach's "Our Gang," is a great "help" in jelly-making season to her grandmother, Mrs. M. R. May! Patsy's still too little to be an expert cook herself, but some day she hopes to make jellies every bit as good as these . . .

Now that grapes are ripe, mothers and grandmothers everywhere are busily stocking cupboards with glasses of good things made from grapes. Bread-butter-and-jelly is one of the best sweets for children—and if you want your grape spreads to be perfect ones, follow directions like these exactly:

Grape Jelly

5 cups (2½ lbs.) juice
6½ cups (2¾ lbs.) sugar
1 box powdered fruit pectin

To prepare juice, stem about 3½ pounds fully ripe grapes and crush thoroughly. Add 1½ cups water, bring to a boil, and simmer, covered, 10 minutes. Place fruit in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice.

Measure sugar into dry dish and set aside until needed. Measure juice into a 5- to 6-quart saucepan, filling up last cup with water if necessary; place over hottest fire. Add powdered fruit pectin, mix well, and continue stirring until mixture comes to a hard boil. At once pour in sugar, stirring constantly. Continue stirring, bring to a *full rolling boil* and *boil hard ½ minute.* Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about 11 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

Concord Grape and Damson Plum Jam

4 cups (2 lbs.) prepared fruit
7½ cups (3¼ lbs.) sugar
½ bottle fruit pectin

To prepare fruit, slip skins from about 1½ pounds fully ripe grapes. Bring pulp to a boil and simmer, covered, 5 minutes. Remove seeds by sieving. Chop or grind skins and add to pulp. Pit (do not peel) about 1½ pounds fully ripe damson plums. Cut in small pieces and crush thoroughly. Add ¼ cup water, bring to a boil, cover, and simmer 15 minutes. Combine fruits.

Measure sugar and prepared fruit into large kettle, filling up last cup with water if necessary. Mix well and bring to a *full rolling boil* over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard 1 minute. Remove from fire and stir in bottled fruit pectin. Skim; pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. Makes about 10 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

:-: Of Interest To Women :-:

FOODS THAT DISAGREE .... WITH HEALTHY PEOPLE

"The cases in which 'what is one man's food is another man's poison' are real, but they are rera. They are indeed, so rare that the quotation tends to mislead."

In the past people accepted as fact the impression that certain staple foods frequently "disagreed" with many individuals. This impression remained practically unchallenged, because of the lack of experimental data with which to refute it, despite an abundance of practical evidence to the contrary. In the case of milk, for example, entire races have used milk successfully from infancy to old age and for generation after generation. This fact, alone, should dispel any notion that milk is, in general, unsuitable as a food at any age. Nevertheless, a surprising number of persons remained unchanged in their views on this subject. And it has only been with the growing appreciation of the importance of certain staple foods to health that any effort has been made to determine the extent to which genuine disabilities of this nature actually occur.

Types of Food Disagreement

There appear to be two main types of food disagreements—one due to digestive disorders caused by inability on the part of the individual to digest or assimilate a given food or foods. The majority of so-called food disagreements can probably be classified as some phase of this type of disturbance. A second type of food disagreement is due to a fundamental sensitiveness of the body to one or more foods—a condition known as "food allergy." Foods to which a person is allergic may cause such difficulties as eczema, hives, asthma, and migraine. One of the chief methods of handling such cases is to reduce the amount of food in the diet first, and then increase the quantity gradually.

Confusion as to the causes and extent of food disagreements has arisen because of failure to distinguish between disabilities properly diagnosed by a physician and those determined by self-diagnoses; also because of failure to differentiate between food disagreements reported by otherwise healthy, normal persons and by those who are ill.

Extent of Food Disagreements

Thus far no adequate studies have been made to determine just how prevalent food disagreements are among normal, healthy individauls. The scanty data available are of two types (1) diagnoses made by allergists on patients seeking relief from supposed allergic difficulties; (2) information provided by healthy, as well as by ill persons, based on their own personal judgment with respect to their ability to tolerate certain foods. It goes with out saying that such reports are biased and incomplete, at best. Nutritionists looking at the problem in the large are inclined to believe with Dr. Sherman that bona fide food disagreements are by no means universal, at least they do not involve the wholesome foods eaten daily by the masses of healthy people.

(Continued next week)

AFRAID OF THE DARK

Who's afraid of the dark!
"O, not I," said the owl,
And he gave a great scowl,
And he winked his eye
And fluffed his jowl—"Tu-whoo!"
Said the dog, "I bark
Out loud in the dark—Boo-oo!"
Said the cat, "Miew!
I'll scratch anyone who
Dares say that I do
Feel afraid," said the mause!"
"Afraid," said the mouse,
"Of dark in the house!
Hear me scatter,
Whatever's the matter,
Squark!"

Then the toad in the hole,
And the bug in the ground,
They both shook their heads
And passed the word 'round.
And the bird in the tree
And the fish and the bee,
They declared, all three
That you never did see
One of them afraid
In the dark.
But the little boy,
Who had gone to bed,
Just raised the bedclothes
And covered his head!
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

HUTCHINSON STATE FAIR

Greeting from your Domestic Science and Home Economics Department of your State Fair!

It would be interesting to know how many gardens put in by our thrifty citizens will furnish produce that has been canned, jellied, or preserved this season, that will be entered for display in this Department. A wise Economist has said "Every dollar spent for food that might have been produced at home is a dollar wasted."

When we compare the modern methods used by the housewives of today with those of our great grandparents we are amazed. Drying was the common method by which our great grandparents carried over fruits and vegetables or even meats from one season to another and canning even by the simplest kettle method was not in general practice in the United States until near the middle of the last century. We long since have learned that it does not pay to put up any but prime products. No amount of cooking or seasoning can refresh a stale, mellow or unripe vegetable or fruit.

Visit this Department at the north end of the grandstand and view with pride and admiration the clear, crystal jellies, the delicious preserves, jams and butters, the beautiful canned fruits and vegetables, pickles and catsup and the delectable canned fruits.

If you have never made entries at your State Fair, decide right now to do so and write a postal card to your Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, requesting a premium list or State Fair Bulletin. You will be delighted with the attractive priezs that are offered.

GREEN TOMATO PICKLES

8 cups chopped green tomatoes
3 cups chopped sweet red peppers
3 cups chopped green peppers
1 cup chopped onions
2-3 cup salt
2 cups granulated sugar
2 cups vinegar
1 tablespoon cinnamon
2 teaspoons cloves
2 tablespoons celery seed

Discard cores from tomatoes. (Do not peel). Chop tomatoes and add peppers, onions and salt. Let stand two hours. Drain well. Add rest of the ingredients and let boil quickly for ten minutes. Pour into sterilized jars and seal immediately.

PEPPER RELISH

4 cups chopped green peppers
4 cups chopped red peppers
4 cups chopped onions
3 tablespoons salt
3 tablespoons celery seed
3 tablespoons white mustard seed
2 cups sugar
4 cups vinegar

Mix ingredients and simmer 35 minutes or until rather thick; pour into sterilized jars and seal at once.

The vegetables can be chopped or put through food grinder. Be sure to remove all seeds from peppers, as they are sometimes very "hot."

TOMATO SOY (7 Pints)

2 doz. large ripe tomatoes
2 doz. sweet green peppers
4 large onions
2 cups vinegar
1 cup sugar
1 teaspoon whole cloves
4 teaspoons salt
1 tablespoon black pepper
1 teaspoon celery seed
½ teasp. cayenne (scant)

Cut tomatoes in small pieces, chop the onions and peppers, mix with seasonings and cook until the mixture is a thick mass. Seal while hot. This is a perfect accompaniment to cold meats.

OLD-FASHIONED CHILI SAUCE

24 large ripe tomatoes.
8 large green peppers.
4 red peppers.
4 cups chopped onions.
4 cups chopped celery.
½ cup salt.
2-3 cup granulated sugar.
2 tablespoons cinnamon.
3 tablespoons white mustard seed.
4 cups vinegar.
1 cup water.
½ teaspoon pepper.

Peel and chop tomatoes. Cut peppers into halves. (Discard seeds and pulp.) Chop peppers. Drain tomatoes and add all the rest of the ingredients. Allow to boil slowly for about one hour or until the sauce thickens. Pour into sterilized jars or bottles and seal immediately.

PICCALILLI

1 peck green tomatoes.
1 head cabbage
3 peppers, red or green
6 large onions
1 cup salt

Chop and mix togetheer tomatoes, cabbage, onions and peppers. Add salt and let stand overnight. Drain and add the following ingredients:

2 quarts vinegar
2 cups brown sugar
1-2 pound mustard seed
2 tablespoons cinnamon
2 tablespoons ground black pepper
1 tablespoon cloves
1 tablespoon allspice
2 tablespoons ginger
½ teaspoon cayenne pepper
½ teaspoon cayenne pepper

Place the cloves, allspice and ginger in a bag. Boil the mixture for thirty minutes, stir frequently, and pour into clean, hot jars. Seal immediately.

SPICED APPLE JELLY

Take ½ peck apples, 3 pints vinegar, 1 pint water, 1 ounce of stick cinnamon, ½ tablespoon whole cloves, ½ tablespoon blade mace, sugar.

Cut the apples into quarters, removing core but not the peel. When the fruit is prepared cook it in the water and vinegar and spices, which have been tied in a bag. When the apples are soft turn into a jelly bag and let drip. When finished dripping, put the juice in a kettle and boil for 20 minutes, then measure. For each cup of juice then add ¾ cup of sugar and boil 20 minutes more or until the syrup sheets from the side of a spoon. Pour at once into hot jelly glasses and cover with paraffin.

FOR LUSTROUS LOCKS

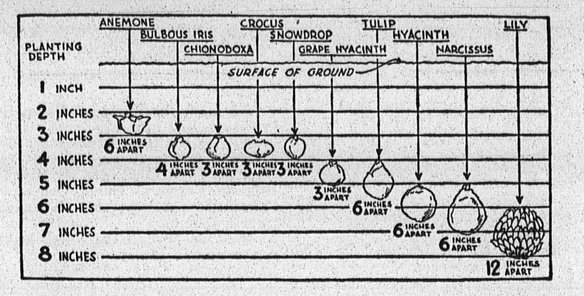
Keep Hair Brush Immaculate With Soap and Water

Regular brushing of the hair with an immaculately clean brush brings immediate dividends in shining lustrous locks, provided of course, that it is supplemented by frequent soap and water shampoos. A soiled hair brush is worse than none at all. Like a soiled powder puff or towel, it rubs dust and dirt back onto the surface from which they were removed.

Once a week is none too often to give the hair brush a bath. Whip up an abundant sparkling lather, add a few drops of ammonia, and work the soapsuds well into the bristles. After handle and hang it up to dry.

If you place a wet brush on its back, the water may seep below the surface and loosen the bristles. On the other hand if you set it face down the wet bristles may lose their stiffness.

It's Bulb Planting Time— Planting Depths Given



Keep This Bulb Planting Depth Chart. It Will Be Helpful to You.

How deep should fall bulbs be planted? In general, about four times the diameter of the bulb. The beginner should not understand by this rule, that precision measurement is required, and an inch more or less in planting a Darwin tulip bulb may mean the success or failure of the flower.

Nature is seldom meticulous in such matters. At the same time the planter would do well to see that his bulbs are planted approximately at the optimum depth. Tulips, for probably bloom, but likely later than the recommended 5 to 6 inches (above the top of the bulb) will probably bloom, but ikely later than you expect. If planted less than the recommended depth, they may also bloom, and at the right time. But should the winter be an open one, with lots of freezing and thawing, shallow-planted tulips are likely to be heaved entirely out of the ground. They certainly will be a risk.

Some fall bulbs are not planted to a depth of four times their diameter. The madonna lily, usually a big bulb, should be planted only 3 or 4 inches deep. The crown imperial, a large bulb, wants shallow planting, about 2 inches. The beginner will find a chart of planting depths useful to refer to when planting task is begun.

If the ground in which the bulbs are planted has been newly spaded, and is quite loose, the depths should be increased an inch or so, to allow for settling, and because of the increased effect of frost heaving or newly turned soil. Also, late planted bulbs, whch have no opportunty to make roots before the soil freezes, may be set a little deeper, to protect them from frost action.

Tulips should be set 5 to 6 inches deep. Narcissi need about the same depth from the top of the bulb, but owing to the different shape and sometimes the much larger size, the base of the bulbs is usually deeper than the tulips. Snowdrops and scillas should go down about 2 to 3 inches. Crocuses should have 2 inches of soil over them. The erythroniums need about 4 inches of cover. So does fritillaria meleagris. Anemones for cold frame planting need only an inch of soil.

The lilies need the deepest planting, and most of them can go as deep as 7 to 10 inches with good results. The distance apart is rather elastic, but in general 5 inches is the closest any of them should be planted.

CANNING PEARS

Pare, core, half or quarter pears; drop immediately into a cold salt-water bath made in proportion of 1 tbls. salt to 1 pt. water to keep them from discoloring. Boil gently from 4 to 8 minutes in a syrup made with 3 parts sugar to 2 parts water, pack hot into jars, cover with syrup in which pears were cooked. Seal and process for 20 minutes in a hot water bath. Remove from canner and test jars again for seal. Jars are absolutely safe when sealed tight and processed; provided that the water is the same temperature as the jars. I completely seal all my jars before processing, and never have any difficulty.

APPLE CHUTNEY

Pare, core and chop five pounds cooking applies. Add to them three chopped onions, two chopped green peppers, one cup chopped celery, two cups tomato pulp. Put into a preserving kettle with three cups vinegar, four tablespoons lemon juice, one tablespoon ground ginger, one teaspoon mixed spices, half teaspoon red pepper, one pound brown sugar, one tablespoon salt.

GRAPE RELISH

1-4 cup chopped mint leaves
1 cup diced pineapple
6 cups grapes
3 1-2 cups granulated sugar
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 teaspoon cinnamon

Stem grapes. Place in steamer and allow to steam for fifteen minutes, or until very soft. Press through a coarse strainer, removing only the seeds. (The skins are resirable.) Add grape pulp to rest of the ingredients and let simmer for twenty minutes or until thick. Pour into sterilized jars and seal.

BEET RELISH

1 qt. chopped cabbage
1 qt. chopped cooked beets
1 cup horseradish
2 cups vinegar
1 cup sugar
Add a little salt

Method; Combine the cabbage, beets and horseradish. Season with salt. Scaled the vinegar, dissolve the sugar in it. Add to the first mixture. Cook until tender and seal in hot, clean jars. This is especially good with mutton or beef.

CANNED CANTALOUPE

Cantaloupes are delicious now, sectioned or halved, in balls for cocktail or salad. But this melon also may be preserved, not only in pickles but the melon balls may be canned. Buy them by the crate when they are cheapest and have quart jars ready. After cutting in halves and removing seeds and web, cut balls with vegetable cutter. Fill jars without crowding.

Make a syrup of 2 cups sugar to 1 cup vinegar, stick cinnamon and whole cloves (in a bag). Pour this thin syrup into jars so balls are covered and jars filled to about 1 inch from top. Be sure fruit is covered or it will shrink. Adjust lids and rubbers and sterilize twenty minutes in boiling water. Tighten lids, cool and store.

CLEANLINESS VITAL WHEN CANNING FOOD

If you're planning to do any canning this summer, look over your stock of jars, rings, and other equipment in advance so that everything will be ready for quick action when fresh fruits and vegetables are most abundant. The sooner you seal them in air-tight containers the better. Decay sets in rapidly in summer and any piece that is less than perfect should be counted out.

Although methods vary depending upon the produce to be canned and the equipment you have on hand, certain definite rules hold good for every method. Success depends upon absolute cleanliness. The completeness with which you eliminate bacteria from both food and utensils will determine whether or not your canning turns out well.

Fruits and vegetables should be thoroughly washed under running water. Paring knives, mixing spoons, kettles, pots, and pans should be cleansed in hot soapsuds and scalded. Jars, caps, and rubber washers require boiling in addition to thorough washing in hot soapy water. The kitchen table should be scrubbed before you begin your canning and above all else, the hands and finger nails of every person involved in the job.

When the seals have been put in place every jar should be kept in plain sight for at least ten days or until you are sure the contents have not been spoiled by some unaccountable slip-up. If the contents of any jar in the batch appear to be the least bit impaired, recook the entire lot.

YOU ARE INVITED TO YOUR FAIR

Mr. and Mrs. Kansan—and all the Kansan Family:

You are cordially invited to the annual Kansas picnic, at the Kansas State Fair grounds, Hutchinson, September 18 to 24.

It is your fair. Twenty-five years ago the state legislature established this state fair. It has grown bigger and better every year. Now, a quarter century later, the most elaborate and most comprehensive program of entertainment and recreation—as well as of education—is offered the people of Kansas in this gala autumn week.

So you are invited. Come and make yourselves at home. Come prepared to have a good time. There's something here that will entertain, and edify every member of the family, from Dad and Mother, to the smallest child.

COTTON PRICE ADJUSTMENT PAYMENT PLAN ANNOUNCED

Pursuant to Senate Joint Resolution 207 outlining the fundamental principles of permanent farm legislation, which resolution stated in part that it is the sense of Congress that a permenant farm program should be enacted as soon as possible after Congress reconvenes, Secretary Henry A. Wallace today announced the cotton price adjustment payment plan, which will be made in connection with loans by Commodity Credit Corporation.

Congress authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to use not to exceed $130,000,000 for a cotton price adjustment payment program with respect to the 1937 crop similar to the program of 1935. Upon proof of compliance with a 1938 agricultural program to be formulated under legislation to be enacted pursuant to Senate Joint Resolution 207, cotton producers who sell cotton from the 1937 crop prior to July 1, 1938, will be paid the difference between 12c a pound and the average price of 7/8 inch middling cotton on the ten spot markets on the day of sale, but not to exceed 3c a pound. As in 1935, payment will be made on 65 percent of a grower's base production,

If the payments with respect to 65 percent of the 1937 base cotton production do not approximate the $130,000,000 appropriated, payments will be made with reference to a larger proportion of the base production. The amount of the individual payments will depend upon the level of cotton prices at the time the producer sells his cotton.

Since adjustment payments will be related to the price of cotton on the date of sale, producers must sell before July 1, 1938, cotton with reference to which payments are to be made, and should retain original sales receipts on all cotton sold from the 1937 crop pending the announcement of detailed instructions and regulations.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S MESSAGE

Continued from page one)

of the national board and Mr. Lawter, Oklahoma state secretary were among the out-of-state visitors. It is reported that a real old time get-together meeting was had. Most of the old officers were reelected, Tingley who served as state president in 1935 was elected vice-president. Arkansas membership will increase now that the farmers have the best crop that they have had for several years, and therefore, able to pay their membership dues and carry their insurance in their own Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Company.

Oregon Union Farmer, an eight page paper comes to our office. It is quite complete in giving the Farmers' Union news of that state and also contained the July radio addresses of President Everson and vice-president Vesecky which were delivered over the NBC Farmers' Union Hour, July 24th, 1937. Detail plans for the 76th Oregon State Fair to be held Sept. 6-12, 1937, including the 4-H Club program is published. Notice is given that the Farmers' Union will maintain a booth at the State Fair. (This shows that Oregon Union Officials are wide awake.)

Michigan issues a call for their 4th annual state convention to be held at Greenville, Michigan, October 7, 1937 —much organization work is going on in that state and we expect that Michigan will continue to hold third place, at least among the other state unions in point of paid up membership this year.

Ohio has just ordered another 1,000 national resolutions and program for one county which indicates activity in that state. Ohio is using a leaflet in organization work that lists the purposes of the Farmers' Educational & Cooperative Union of America, as set out in the Constitution.

Nebraska Union Officers are making good use of the picnic season, holding many meetings during the month of August. Remittances sent to this office during the month of August for national dues for more than 4,000 members, indicates they are getting results.

Illinois state convention will be held at Bloomington, Illinois, September 14-15, 1937.

Colorado officers are also very busy with meetings at their different camps. We just received dues from Colorado for more than 1600 members.

Texas is sending in subscriptions for the national paper regularly.

Missouri state convention will be held at St. Joseph, Missouri, September 14-15, 1937. A good meeting is anticipated.

Louisiana organization work is proceeding rapidly. We have received four applications for charters from the state in the last few days. Mr. C. L. Simien, deserves much credit for his organization work in this state.

Mr. Gordon McIntyre, who has been active in organization work in Louisiana visited the office of the national secretary, August 26th. We are glad to get first hand information of the work.

In Georgia, L. R. Tillman and Mrs. Ed C. Alumbaugh are sending in memberships and applications for charters. They are doing fine work.

Pennsylvania organization committee makes the following report:

Report of the Pennsylvania Membership Drive During August:

Last month we reported a total of 1542 members—958 short of our goal of 2500 by October 26th, when we shall hold our first state convention at York, Pennsylvania. During August we set up there new locals, all in Berks County, as follows: Mt. Pleasant, August 10, Exeter Township, Aug. 30; Center Port, Aug. 31 We expect to set up a local at Abbottstown, in Adams County, during September and several locals in Franklin County during October. We gained 336 new members during August. This makes 1876 in all, or 624 short of our goal by October 26.

This means we must get 624 members during September and October. Can we do it? Yes! But please do not expect a few of us to do it all. Let every one do his part and the task will be simple.

The chairman of your committee was speaking and writing up new members at the following picnics: Aug. 4, Adams County; Aug. 12, Farmers' Milk Cooperative Organization, an affiliate of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America; Aug. 18, Carroll County, Maryland, outing on the 600 acre farm of Brother Forrest along the Chesapeake Bay; Aug. 19, Franklin County Locals; Aug. 29, Greshville Local.

Let's finish the job by October 1st, What do you say! That will give us a little respite and we'll be in better shape for the convention.

Look for big things by October 1st. Here's how! Let every member do his part in a great drive during all of September. Our goal—600 new members during September.

C. Michael Mitzell, Chairman
Clyde A. ehner, Secretary.

NATIONAL BOARD MEETING

The national board held their regular quarterly meeting at Omaha, Nebraska, instead of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. This was done in the interest of economy, in both time and money. The resolution passed at the Minnesota Special State Convention, seeking to amend the national constitution, came before the board by reason of a protest petition, which had been filed by members of the Minnesota state union, alleging that the resolution was not legally adopted, for lack of a quorum at the meeting as required by the state law of Minnesota, under which the Minnesota Farmers' Union is incorporated. After considering the petition, supported by affidavit, and also the statement of President Erp, the board determined that the resolution was void as alleged in the protest petition and instructed the national secretary to disregard the action taken by the Minnesota Special Convention.

Therefore, in compliance with the orders of the national board, the prepared ballot form will not be sent out until these orders are changed or overruled.

JUNIOR WORK

Chester Graham, Junior leader will be in charge of the Junior program at the national convention.

The following is some of the Junior activities during the month of August:

An all-states Farmers' Union Educational Institute was held at Pactola, 17 miles from Rapid City, South Dakota, in the 10-day period from August 16 to 26, under the direction of the Farmers' Union Cooperative Education Service of Jamestown, North Dakota.

Mary Jo Weiler, the North Dakota state Junior leader, was one of the instructors. Other state Junior leaders and educational directors, and Chester A. Graham, national Junior leader, were on the instruction staff.

Let us now look forward to the national convention to be held at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, November 16-18, 1937. Special rates may be obtained by the purchase of about 75 tickets from one point. By this arrangement special cars may be furnished by the railroad. Those desiring to attend the convention could materially reduce the transportation cost by collective bargaining from central points. Many of your friends would be glad to have the opportunity to attend the convention at the reduced rates. We hope to show a large increase in membership by that date.

LABOR DAY IS EXCELLENT FOR FARMERS' PICNIC

Continued from page one)

products, we have not always been able to chart our course truly. When Farmers National Grain Corporation was organized as a national grain marketing agency, we were among the 27 regional members who turned over their marketing activities to that corporation. From 1932 until February of this year, we were practically out of the grain business. Early this year it became evident that if we were to perform a service for our membership we must reenter the grain business and market our own grain.

So twice we learned the lesson that, while it may be profitable to be affiliated with a national or other large-scale buying or marketing agency, such an affiliation is not satisfactory unless the regional is able to retain control of the policies of operation. Since reentering the grain business, all previous records of volume of business have been broken. For more than 30 consecutive days this summer we received an average of over 100 cars of grain a day—one day alone receiving 517 cars of wheat at Kansas City.

We believe that, as the saying is today, we have had a mandate from our people to continue along these lines of operation until the need for change reaches up to us from the bottom, not down to us from the top. We are pledged to serve and we will continue to do everything in our power to improve our service and increase our value to those whom we serve—the Kansas Farmers.

The most pleasant things about the life of a person, or the life of an organization made up of people, is that each day brings with it an opportunity for a fresh start. Yesterday is ended! Today is here, and with it our chance for a new beginning. Our experiences of yesterday have taught us greater understanding and have added to our ability to serve. The question today is, how can we use this increased power to the best advantage? One thing is certain in this beginning-again business, and that is that there is no room for bitterness or regret. There is too much to do, and we've got to get at our job with every ounce of energy we have and every scrap of intelligence we have.

A number of our leading economists believe that one of the greatest wastes in the United States is the vast number of unused facilities. Especially is this true of cooperatives. We spend large sums of money and years of effort building up an organization, and then we quit buying from it or marketing through it on the slightest provocation. There it stands, empty or neglected, or at least unused to its fullest capacity. When we allow this to happen, we are wasters. Reorganize if you must, rebuild if you must, start over again if you must, but don't throw away everything that is good along with that which is bad. In other words, don't throw away the baby with the bath.

You know, friends, when you became a member of your cooperative, you didn't just join a sort of club for the social contacts or even for the possible cash returns. No, indeed, you went into business! It is your duty as well as your privilege to participate in the meetings and help in the control of the organization.

You wouldn't throw away that farm of yours just because it failed to produce a crop for a year or so. No, that land is yours, and you know that some day you are going to be able to make a living from it and right there you are going to stay until you do. I urge you to treat your local cooperative, yes, and your regional cooperative, too, in that same manner. Say to yourself, "Here is something that is mine, I've helped to build it, I'll keep it going by patronizing it during even the leanest years when I know I'll get no cash dividends. I'll do this because I know that it takes a lot of exactly such stubborn, earnest people as I am to keep it alive until prosperous times return."

Not that I would have you be fanatically loyal to an institution which is not giving you value received. If it isn't on its toes, keeping pace with today's needs and today's modern method of service, then you are partly to blame and should set about at once to make it into the kind of organization you want.

The thing I would have you do is be loyal to the IDEA behind the institution, loyal to the belief that, as Sir Horace Pluckett expressed it, "the cooperative is the farmers' road leading to Better Farming, Better Business, and Better Living."

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(Continued from page two)

vators, four oil stations and bulk plants, three grocery stores, and a feed mill.—Cooperative News.

CLAY COUNTY ANNUAL PICNIC

We are indebted to Brother M. L. Beckman for the following clipping from the Clay Center Daily Dispatch giving an account of the picnic and Quarterly meeting of the Clay County Farmers Union.

FARMERS UNION HOLDS ANNUAL PICNIC TODAY

Large Crowd Eats Picnic Dinner In Huntress Park—Elect State Delegate

Oppose 1937 AAA

The Farmers Union Organization passed the following resolution at the regular meeting this afternoon.

We, the meebers of the Clay County Farmers Union organization wish to go on record as opposed to the new Agricultural Adjustment act of 1937 with its regimentation, penalties and processing taxes.

We do heartily endorse the Massingale Cost of Production bill.

The annual meeting of the Clay County Farmers Union was held today in Huntress park with a picnic dinner and general get-together.

A large crowd was served at the picnic dinner where loads of fried chicken, salads, cakes, tomatoes, pies and other good things to eat were to be had.

A short business meeting was held at which time Phil Young was elected a delegate to the state convention. The convention will be held in Hutchinson in October.

The Ladies auxiliary of the Pleasant View local had charge of the tables.

ATTENTION MEMBERS OF INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL 1677

Next meeting night is at Memorial Hall, John Brown Park, Osawatomie, September 14.

Program committee appointed are Mrs. Alma Mullins; Miss Esther Lewis; Mrs. Lewis Wilson.

Iced watermelon will be served by a committee of three men: Mr. Harvey Verdier, Mr. L. D. Reavis, Billy Hunt. Hence the ladies have a free evening.

Lets have a record attendance!

This meeting will be the opportune time to formulate plans for aggressive educational series of discussions concerning the many vital farm problems so prevalent today.

Donna O. Hunt, Sec-Treas.

ADVISES SAFETY FIRST

Editor Kansas Farmers Union:
Wellington, Kas., Sept. 1, 1937

Dear Sir: I am sending you a contribution which I believe will do much good probably save lives if you will publish it. I have made quite a study of this important subject from the best sources that I can find and feel sure that what I have written is safe counsel.

I sincerely hope that you will publish it as I do not think that farm folks have had much instruction on this vital subject.

It is timely now while the children will be walking to and from school which makes the danger greater.

Sincerely, A. L. Potter,
713 North Olive Street.

FOR SAFER HIGHWAY WALKING

With motor cars speeding on our highways, country walkers, especially children should use great care to keep from being run over.

Observing these safety rules will help.

Parents teach your children safe walking habits.

It is the rule to walk at the left side of the road facing traffic.

It is dangerous to walk in groups on the surfaced, traveled part of the road, all should walk at the left edge or off the road at left side.

Step well off the road when a car is coming.

At highway crossings glance in all directions before you cross, cars may swing around the corners, especially from behind you.

Use care in crossing highways anywhere, if cars are coming step off of the road and wait; they may be coming faster than you think.

After a car has passed see if others are following, or are coming from other directions before you cross.

At railroad tracks be sure to stop, look and listen.

When walking after dusk carry a light so that car drivers can see you or at least wear some white article or red reflector button or both.

Horse drawn vehicles and horseback riders also should carry lights. It is the law in most states.

When you have to walk along highways, leave your dog at home, boys are sometimes killed while trying to keep their dogs from being run over.

A. L. Potter, Wellington, Kas.

DOUGLAS COUNTY MEETING

The 3rd Quarterly meeting of the Douglas County Farmers Union will be held at the Cargey Schoolhouse on Saturday, September 18.

This will be an all day meeting, everybody bring well filled baskets. Dinner will be served at noon.

The regular business of the County Union will be taken care of. Also election of delegate to the State Convention at Hutchinson.

We want every local represented, by its full quota of delegates and many visiting members.

The Cargey Local will furnish entertainment. Everybody welcome.

Otto Hack, President.

COME TO ANDERSON COUNTY MEETING

The Anderson County Farmers Union will meet at Bellview schoolhouse, Thursday night, September 16. Delegate to the state convention will be elected.

George Hobbs, manager of the F. U. Livestock Com. Co., will address the meeting.

Please bring sandwiches.

F. U. Creamery will furnish the drinks.

All farmers are invited to attend.

I strongly endorse President Vesecky's stand against increasing the tag tax to raise more money to spend on the main highways.

Yours Truly, Francis Kelley,
Secretary

AAA MAKES PUBLIC LETTER TO MAGAZINE

The Agricultural Adjustmjent Administration today made public the following letter:

Mr. Wesley Winans Stont, Editor,
The Saturday Evening Post,
Independence Square,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dear Mr. Stout:

In the issue of the Saturday Evening Post, dated July 31, 1937, appears an editorial entitled "Part of the Same Dish." This editorial quotes a report of the Cameron County, Texas, Agricultural Conservation Association analyzing and criticising the natonwide soil conservation program being conducted by farmers through the Triple A.

By its failure to state the facts the editorial carries the clear implication that the report of the Cameron County Association was a spontaneous protest by farmers against the operation of the soil conservation program. The facts, however, are as follows:

In order to carry out the program county agricultural conservation associations have been organized by farmers in virually every farm county in the United States. The county committees of the associations administer the program in each county In June, 1937, questions in regard to different phases of the agricultural conservation program were carefully worked out by the Triple A and were submitted to county and community committeemen in all parts of the country. A copy of the questionaire that was sent out is enclosed. In this way, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration made a deliberate and systematic attempt to ascertain the ideas of farmers throughout the country as to any weaknesses and difficulties of the current program. The criticisms of committmen representing community and county associations from some three thousand counties, including Cameron County, Texas, have been studied carefully by executives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in formulating plans which will be submitted to the farmers for the 1938 program. The Cameron County Agricultural Conservation Association was, therefore, doing a constructive job at the request of the Triple-A itself when it reported in detail upon certain phases of the 1937 program which had proved unsatisfactory or difficult of administration in Cameron County. The report was analytical and frank, as the Agricultural Adjustment Administration wanted it to be. But the Post editorial is absolutely devoid of any recognition of the report for what it was, i. e., a clear and outstanding example of democratic self-criticism. Instead the editorial presents it in exactly the opposite light.

Mr. R. Roy Ruff, president of the Cameron County Agricultural Conservation Association, whose report was the entire basis for your editorial, has sent me a copy of what he regards as an answer to it. I quote Mr. Puff's statement in full:

"The facts set out by the Post editor and treated editorially are cleverly distorted. While they are excerpts from a number of contructive criticisms submitted over the signature of the writer, they, by no means as used by the editor, reflect our sentiment toward the administration's agricultural program. A reproduction of the entire document would clearly reveal that we are heartily in sympathy with the program.

"These criticisms of the present program and suggestions for changes in the 1938 program had been asked for by the state board through a questionaire sent to every county in the state. It is always easy to criticize but to offer something better and more practical was the real goal sought to attain.

"The editor of the Saturday Evening Post might have rendered a real service to the administration's efforts to aid distressed agriculture had he chosen to reproduce and herald through his nationally popular publication, our constructive suggestions intended to simplify the 1938 agricultural program, making it, through practical simplicity, more understandable and popular. It would have encouraged a nationwide compliance and helped to achieve the purposes for which it was designed.

"In this connection we wish to state that this very same document, discussed by the Post editor, when presented at the state planning meet at College Station last week met with popular acclaim and was endorsed by that body without a dissenting vote. Likewise it elicited favorable consideration when presented to department heads and representatives attendng the recent national convention of farm leaders in Washington.

"It is our belief that the administration is sincere in its every effort to put agricuture on a parity with other eading industries of the nation. We consider it both a worthy cause and commendabe gesture. We are in full accord and sympathetic with the government's attitude, and further than that willing to put a real effort, into the movement to help it succeed."

I do not believe that you have as yet published this statement from Ruff, with its explanation of the true nature of the Cameron County report. May I request that Saturday Evening Post do this, as a minimum correction of the injustice which done to farmers of the United States your magazine in this editorial has who need, not misrepresentation by the organs of infomation but aid in greater public understanding of their efforts to cooperate effectively thru their program in defense of the soil resources of the nation.

Sincerely yours,
Signed, H. R. Tolley
Administrator.

NEW NIGHT INOVATION AS THE EVENING ENTERTAINMENT AT STATE FAIR

A new type of evening entertainment for 1937 Kansas State Fair vistiors—"The Star Brigade"— combining in one huge show the highlights of a musical revue, a vaudeville entertainment, an open air circus, and a grand opera ballet—will be brought to Hutchinson from the show centers of America and Europe, in the most pretentious grandstand presentation ever planned by the fair board.

In five acts, before a gigantic scenic setting and on a huge special stage, the Kansas State Fair will bring to its visitors famous attractions from the movies, the stage and the circus, and the favorite musical shows of the year.

The five acts will have a magnificent setting of its own, coupled with elaborate special costumes.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE—Registered Polled Hereford Cows, calves at side, or separately—9 Bulls, 13 Heifers—one Ton Herd Bull—J. P. Fengel, Lincolnville, Kansas. 9-23-c

A SENSATIONAL BARGAIN in BULBS! To increase the number of our customers by 25000, we will send you FREE a nice collection of 365 Spring and Summer flowering Bulbs: HYANCITHS, TULIPS, NARCISSI, CROCUS, IRIS, ANEMONES, etc., all varieties separately packed and named. Send us for postage, packing, etc. a one dollar treasury note by registered letter, and mention your name and full address in block letters. Six collections together with six addresses only 5 dollars. Please do not send coins and stamps, and mention the name of this paper. Dispatch carriage paid all over the world without increase in price. FRANK VAN BORSSELEN, Bulb Grower, HEEMSTEDE, Holland, Europe. 9-30-c

ECZEMA Use CONEX, that marvelous discovery for Eczema, Psoriasis, Athlete's Foot and other skin diseases. Relieves itching — Succeeds where others fail. Used and prescribed by physicians. Send 10¢ for Sample Jar. CONLEY OINTMENT CORP. Dept. KU Muncie, Indiana

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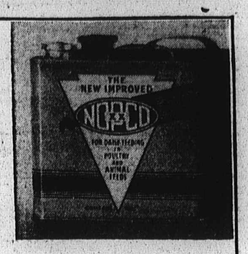

NOPCO XX is a scientific blend of natural vitamin A and D concentrate—guaranteed standardized to contain 3,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A and 400 U.S.P. units (400 A.O.A.C. chick units) of vitamin D per gram.

Be sure to use mill-mixed feeds containing NOPCO XX, or if you mix your own use NOPCO XX in the handy factory-sealed 2 pound and 5 pound cans.

For every dollar spent for ordinary oil, NOPCO XX would save you 20% to 40% and at the same time supply equivalent potency per unit of feeding. The 2 pound can contains as much vitamin D as 1¼ gallons of U.S.P. cod liver oil. The 5 pound can contains almost as much vitamin D as 3 gallons of U.S.P. oil.

Definite mixing instructions printed on every can. Cans eliminate undue waste—no mess—easy to handle—cans when empty can be used for many odd jobs on the farm.

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LOCAL SUPPLIES

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

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

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

Write to
Kansas Farmers Union
Box 51 Salina, Kansas

Price List of Serums And Other Remedies Supplied by the Farmers Vaccine & Supply Company

CATTLE

Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection. Money back guarantee, per dose	85c
Blackleg Bacterin, Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose	7½c
Bovine Mixed Bactein. For prevention and treatment of shipping fever ,Hemorrhagic. 100 dose lots, per dose	7½c
Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose	7½c
Mastitis Bacterin (gargot), 10 doses	1.00
Calf Scours Bacterin, 10 doses	1.00
Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron	1.00
Branding Iron. 3 inch bronze letter Special brands $3.00 each.	1.00
De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head	1.00
Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or casteration and on screw worms. Per gallon	3.00
Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size	2.00
Two Needles, 2Ex, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for	.50

HOGS

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

HORSES

Equine Influenza Bacterin—distemper, influenza, shipping fever. 10 doses	1.2
Equine Polyvalent Bacterin—for abscessed infections, fistulous withers, etc. 10 doses	1.2
Colic Capsule for horses—indicated in colic and gastric indigestion. 3 in box	1.0
Purgative Capsules for horses. Rapid. Dependable. 3 in box	1.0
Balling Gun, Brass, heavy nickled. For giving capsules to horses and cattle. Only	2.0

POULTRY

"Big Pay" mineral. For all livestock and poultry. 100 pound bag, (5 bags $20.00)	$4.25
Poultry Antiseptic Tablets. 100 tablets makes 100 gallons drinking water, box	1.00
Respiratabs. Used in lung type poultry diseases. 100 tablets to box	1.50
Poultry Worm Tablets, adult size, per dose	1½c

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