

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN ADVOCATES SOCIAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Americanized Medical Service Better Than That of Sweden; But That Country Has Greater Availability

New York-Dr. Morris Fishbein. editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, said on his return Monday from the convention of the British Medical Association, "While it is true that there is a greater availability of medical service in Sweden the quality of service is not as adequate as ours." He expressed the opinion that compulsory health insurance in Europe represents the trend of modern social development, a trend present in this country but care must be taken to develop a system fitting to the American scene. "We will develop greater availabili-ity of medical care but we do not have to follow the European scheme. We must keep the good that we have and equal the good that such a country as Sweden has achieved."

When asked to comment on Dr. Fishbein's statement, Dr. Kongsley Roberts, Medical Director of the Bureau of Cooperative Medicine said, Dr. Fishbein's statement contains the essence of a liberal program for the American Medical Association. His statement that there is a greater availability of care in Sweden is not surprising. It has been repeatedly proven that efforts must be made in this country to bring adequate care not only to the indigent but to middle class groups." Dr. Roberts expressed the opinion that both are in need of a program which will better present conditions. Cooperative medicine has been brought to the attention of the A. M. A. as the program which complies in the greatest degree with the program of organized medicine to bring care to those who need it. "This program, which combines the best in medical art with the financial program which offers security to those in need, is being submitted to the public for its approval," said Dr.

Roberts. Cooperative medical associations are now being formed in almost every large city n the country. Rural areas are turning to this program as the answer to their needs. The federal government in developing its health keley. rehabilitation program is adopting cooperative medicine as most feasible to rural needs.

Coops Handle Goods at Less Cost to Consumer, Survey Shows. Antioch Professor Cites Reasons for CoCop Efficiency-By Perlstein for Coop League News

Cooperative stores can handle goods at less cost to the consumer then private retailers, but greater savings for members of cooperatives will come only with the estabishment of more and larger cooperaative wholesales. Such are the conclusions reached by Clark Kerr, instructor in S-cial Sciences at Antioch College, from a statistical comparison of typical cooperative stores with simliar private stores in the same localities.

Mr. Kerr's findings were published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science in the May issue of the The Annals under the title, "Comparative Retailing Costs of Consumers' Cooperatives." They show that the cost of retailing to memberpatrons of societies affiliated with the Central Cooperative Wholesale, Superior, Wisconsin. was 6.1 cents less per dollar of purchases in 1935 than for consumers of private stores in the same area. Cooperative stores in the Ohio region had a corresponding advantage of 2.5 cents.

In the wholesale field existing cooperatives, though comparatively small, show an even more striking superiority over their private competitors, Mr. Kerr points out. Thirteen representative cooperative wholesale societies were able to handle goods at a cost of 3 to 8 cents on a dollar of sales as compared with 9 to 13 cents for private wholesalers. The percentage spent by the latter on advertising and sales promotion alone was more than the entire cost of wholesaling to the cooperatives. Better prices from manufacturers are likely to come with the growth of the coops, and these will add still further to their competitive advantage.

The favorable showing of the cooperatives arise in part out of the elimination of profits and in part out of other factors equally inherent in the cooperative method. The known market, which is characteristic of established cooperatives, results in faster turnover and larger sales per clerk. Fixed capital costs, close contact with customers, a minimum of advertising and credit extension, all tend to lower the cost of distribution to the co-

This showing was made in spite of certain costs which are higher for cooperatives than for private stores. Better wages and working conditions, typical of coops were more than offset by greater efficiency per worker. Accounting for rebates and expenses for circularizing members were other costs peculiar to the cooperatives in this survey. Comparison of efficiency on other than a money basis as well as the comparison of managerial ability is made difficult by the absence of specific information on the quality of products sold in the two types of stores and on the amount of donated time given to the coops by their members. The competition of ooperatives, Mr. Kerr believes, is likecooperatives, Mr. Reff before the purious for use. To end ly to stimulate private trade to great- Fall. Why go home when there is depends on the following: 1. Extent pose of production for use. To end er efficiency.

N. B. C. FARM AND HOME HOUR BROADCASTS FROM SCENES OF BIG FARM EVENTS

The National Braadcasting Company will take its microphones on a coast to coast journey this fall to broadcast eleven national agricultural events from the scenes in eight different states and the District of Columbia on the National Farm and Home Hour. In picking up these broadcasts direct from the scene of activity, the Farm and Home Hour will originate in such widely separated states as California, Georgia, Iowa, Ohio, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma and Illinois.

The schedule of broadcasts includes such events as the California State Fair, several national livestock expositions, the national cornhusking contest, the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the national convention

of three major farm organizations. Following is a list of Farm and Home Hour special broadcasts scheduled to date.

California State Fair, Sacramento, Dairy Cattle Congress and National Belgian Horse Show, Water-loo, Io., September 29, October 1.

Southeastern States Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., October 8. National Dairy Show and National Percheron Horse Show, Columbus, Ohio, October 11-13.

American Royal Livestock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo., October 19-20.

National Cornhusking Contest, Marshall County, Mo., November 4 National Grange Convention, Har-

risburg, Pa., November 13. Farmers Union convention, Oklahome City, Oklahoma., November 23. Seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. (Broadcast date not set.) International Livestock Exposition. Chicago, Ill., November 29, Decem-

ber 3. American Farm Bureau Federation convention, Chicago, Ill, December

13,15. In addition to these broadcasts the Farm and Home Hour will originate on the campuses of several land grant colleges during the fall months. On September 15, the program will be relayed to NBC networks from the campus of the University of Cal-ifornia College of Agriculture, Ber-

The Farm and Home Hour, which will begin its 19th year on the air on October 2, is nea at 11:30 a. m. CST (12:30 p. m. CDST) over the NBC-Blue network. The program is under the supervision of William E. Drips, NBC director of agriculture.

AXTEL MAN HEADS KANS. FDA PROGRAM

Resetlement Administration Appoints Roy Motes State Farm Debt Adjustment Head

Included in recent changes in the dministrative setup of the Resettlenent Administration in Kansas comes the announcement from the office of Regional Director Cal A. Ward that Roy Motes of Axtell, Kansas, has been promoted to the post of State Farm Debt Adjustment Supervisor with headquarters at To-

Mr. Motes, a cashier in the First National Bank at Axtell from 1919 at least once each year and discuss o 1936 and more recently District with them their mmediate bindweed Farm Debt Adjustment Supervisor, problems. undertakes the work with a background of farming and banking exbe of great value in the work of this section of RA in Kansas.

In his new post Mr. Motes will work with District Rehabiliation Supervisors in bringing together creditors and debtors in friendly adjustsponsible directly to Ralph Hutchinson, regional head of that section at Lincoln, Nebraska.

"There is a tremendous opportunity for service," said Mr. Motes, "in the field of farm debt adjustment. During the past year, for example, 1,230 cases have been settled in Kansas and debts have been scaled down \$724,515. In every instance the rights of the creditor and debtor have been considered alike and friendly adjustments arranged. The work means a new start for the debt burdened farmer and the release of frozen as-

sets for the creditor." Mr. Motes will headquarter in the state RA office at Topeka but will spend a great portion of his time on the road working with field representatives of the agency.

AS WE HAVE SAID BEFORE It isn't the business of the country or the need for new laws and legislation that finally halts the sessions of Congress. When the court bill heat was turned on by the President the two branches of legislative government sulked and talked, and law-making was the least of real troubles on Capitol Hill. But when Old Sol turned on the heat it was entirely diff-erent. Congress is racng towards adjournmers, and some of these hot days the nation's solons will be going home-or will they? As we have before the chances are that they will detour for their favorite resorts and recreational spots, or go traveling over seas. The home folks will see somewhere else to go?

WEED CONFERENCE HELD IN TOPEKA

Over 100 People Attended The Meeting August 12, Mr. Yost is the Newly Appointed State Weed Supervisor

Over 100 people attended the State Bindweed Conference at Topeka on August 12, according to J. C. Mohler, ecretary of State Board of Agriculture. Those present consisted of: Representatives of State, Educational, Penal, and Charitable Institutions; Railroads; County Officials; and multiple landowners, including Insurance Companies, Federal Land Bank, and other leading agencies.

The program consisted of numbers by A. L. Clapp, Associate Agronomist, representing the Kansas State College; W. C. Ward, Acting State Extension Director; J. W. Zahnley, Associate Professor, in charge of the State Geed Laboratory and Bindweed Investigation Work; M. O. Brum-mett, Special Assistant State Attorney General; Franklin T. Rose, in charge of bindweed for Kansas State Highway Department; Gerald Gor-don Robinson, Chairman of Agricultural Committee of Kansas Legislature; and J. A. Showalter, Newton member of the Kansas Legislative Council, and T. F. YOST, State Weed

Mr. Clapp of Kansas State College stated that if the citizens of Kansas did not whip the bindweed that bindweed would whip the state. He stated that the Kansas Station started experimental work with bindweed 28 years ago. One statement made by Mr. Clapp startled those present. which was that a State Experiment Station worker had found that bindweed plant only 14 weeks old, growing from seed, had extended its lateral root six feet from the plant and had also penetrated its roots five feet

downward. Mr. Yost, the newly appointed State Weed Supervisor in charge of the State Bindweed Program, in his number, displayed a county map of the state showing the number of farmers reporting bindweed and the compiled acreage of bindweed in each Kansas County. He further showed that the central one-half of Kansas contained 70 per cent of the farmers of the state reporting bindweed and 85 per cent of the reported acreage. The extreme east 1-4 and the extreme west 1-4 contained the remainder of the state's bindweed acreage. Furtheir figures showed that the west per cent as much bindweed acreage as the east one-fourth of the state. The acreage of the east and west one-fourth areas of the state have about an equal acreage of bindweed.

Mr. Yost further outlined the plans of organization and operation of the bindweed program which will be suggested to the various Kansas counties that desire to conduct major bindweed eradication programs. The plan of organization calls for the organization of a County Bindweed Committee of five members. The latter committee will have complete charge of the County Bindweed program. Township Bindweed Committies are to consist of the Township Trustee, the Township Farm Bureau Vice President, and a third member, chosen by the first two members who should be a member of one of the leading Farm Organizations if one is available. The Township Committees will have the responsibility of appointing leaders for each rural school district. The rural school district leadrs will have the responsibility of visiting the farmers of their district

Mr. Ward, acting Dean of Extension, stated that satisfactory and deperience which, it is believed, will sirable working, arrangements had been made between the state extension service and the State Board of Agriculture for the purpose of conducting the bindweed program. County Agents and Extension Specialists have been working on bindweed edument of farm debts and will be re- cation and eradication for numerous years. Much of this work has helped to bring about the enactment of the

new bindweed law.
Prof. J. W. Zahnley spoke on how
to distinguish field bindweed from other similar weeds such as hedge indweed, climbing milkweed, morning glory, wild sweet potato, field pea vine and wild buck wheat. He stated that the spread of bindweed must be controlled and further stated: "If this is not done, it will only be a matter of time until every acre of agricultural land in the state will be occupied by this pest. Farms that are now free from the weed must be kept free and those farms which have only limited areas infested must be made bindweed free. The farm having a dozen small patches on it ranging from a square rod to an acre in extent can be made clean of bindweed at a cost that is within reason—in fact it is poor economy not to rid such land of this weed. There are four prerequisites for the successful control of bindweed which should be made the foundation for an educational program that will reach every land owner in the state. There essentials

1. Unmistakable recognition of the 2. Be constantly on the lookout for

new patches to appear.
3. Be prepared to attack without delay the first plants that appear. the purchase of seed or feed contain-

ing bindweed."
Eradication of bindweed was placed under three main heads: 1. Chemical treatment; 2. Intensive cultivation and growth of a smother crop; and "public servants" late in the 3. salting. Which method to employ (continued on page 4)

ATTEND STATE BIND PRODUCTION FOR USE WHAT ABOUT WHEAT (Being an Open Letter to the Editor of the Jamestown (North Da-

By Covington Hall In a recent editorial titled "Production for Use—its real meaning," the editor of the Sun has this to say: "The next time you hear some one talking about "production for use," stop and think it over. A moment's reflection will show you that all production is for use, and that the phrase, unless further explained, sim-

ply doesn't mean anything." Evidently the editor has not pausd to take the "moment's reflection" he advises others to, else he certainy would 'not assert so confidently hat "all production is for use"; for, thing is produced for use.

under the present economic system, generally known as Capitalism, no-True, all commodities produced must have a use value if they are to find a market, but, under Capitalism, goods are not produced for use but to be sold at a prifit. No profit in producing, no goods produced, as the present "depression" and all past panics prove beyond controversy. In other words, the driving force behind production under Capitalism is the profit hoped to be made by private individuals and corporations and not the use values of the commodities, either to society or to individuals. Necessarily, by the very laws of its being, Capitalism takes count ony of the market. If it considers use at all, it considers it only from the standpoint of what can be sold, of how much the market can absorb at a profit to the capitalist. If that profit is not there, then no mater how directly consumers may need com-modities, no goods will be produced. Worse, unable goods will shrdlu adad Worse, unusable goods will be wantonly destroyed, as they have been in this country and all over the socalled civilized world during the past two decades. Capitalism will produce only such goods as can be sold at a profit, and, as all recent evidence proves, will bring about an artificial scarcity to maintain profit, even tho by so doing millions are faced with homelessness and hunger. No, under the present insane economic "sys

tem" nothing is produced for use. All our magnificent natural resources and all our splendid machinery of production, distribution and exchange will lie idle unless the private own-ers of the people's capital can make a profit off the people's needs and toil. From first to last the history of the monstrous system styled Capitalhind all production under it. The Capitalists themselves freely admit it, nay, they falsely assert that our Constitution "guarantees" it to them: It does nothing of the sort, the Supreme Court to the contrary notwithstanding. The Constitution merely guarantees the so-called "right of private property," not that it shall be profitable. Our forefathers were not that insane. Furher, the gigantic corporations that today dominate the entire life of the American people are not private but public institutions and when we allow them to be used as instruments for producing private

speaks ill for our intelligence. For Use, Not Profit "All very well", you say. "Denun ciation is easy. But, just what do you mean by "Production for use'?" Your question is justified.

profit for schemers and gamblers, it

By Production for Use we mean an conomic system the direct reverse of Capitalism. First, we mean leaving in the hands of those who render useful service to society the purchasing power they alone create. This we aim to accomplish by paying to each in-dividual worker, whether of "hand or brain," the full social value of his or her labor or service. We are certain this can be achieved if the American people declare their natural resources and socialized industries common property, and, thereby, abolish rent, interest and profit, the three great use-rites that are the prime cause of panics, disemployment, bankruptcy and war. Receiving the full social value of their toil, the producers of goods and services will be enabled to buy back from each other value for value, thus ridding themselves forever from the fear of over-production the alleged cause of all Capitalistic

panics, wars and revolutions. Second, there is a vast gulf between the Cooperative Commonwealth and the Capitalist State. The first is a Social Organization, the second is Class Institution. Neither can be operated by the administrative machinery of the other, as witness the failure of the attempts of the "New Dealers" to gain cooperative good by means of capitalistic methods. It has not worked, and will not, as witness the fear openly expressed by ab-le men high in the "New Deal" lest the bumper crops of cotton, wheat, corn, etc, now coming on the market plunge the country into another and far worse "depression." No, Capitalism cannot be mended; it must be ended if the human Race is not to starve, physically and spiritually, in the midst of boundless abundance

Third and last, if this be Socialism, then I answer that the only question before the American people today is, not "whether we shall have Socialism or not," but whether the Socialism that is Already here shall be an Industrial Democrat or an Industrial Autocracy-whether we shall preserve the principles of democracy enunciated by President Jefferson 4. Be constantly on guard to avoid by carrying them into the gigantic grain prices that large amounts are by carrying them into the gigantic grain prices that large amounts are corporations that today dominate the fed to livestock. Normal domestic corporations that today dominate the lives of all of us and, by so doing, democratize the corporation, and, thus overthrow Kingship in its last

stronghold-in industry and banking. To accomplish this-the overthrow of Kingship in industry-is the purnext year's crop.

AGRICULTURE With average yields, 57 million to 59 million acres will produce the normal demostic requirements of the

837 Prices Have Held Up Because of World Crop Shortage and Dam-aged Canadian Crops

The 1937 wheat crop has been harvested and farmers are preparing for 1938. The year 1937 has been prosperous for wheat farmers who got a crop. What about 1938?

In 1937, farmers have found then selves with a fair-sized crop and high prices. High prices usually have not accompanied the larger crops. Why have they done so in 1937? Some of the principal reasons are: (1) world crops are short; (2) Canadian crops were badly damaged by drought; (3) the United States carryover was small (4) United States export prospects are brighter. Will this same combination of circumstances come about in 1938?

How many acres will United States farmers seed for harvest in 1938?

How much wheat will such an acreage produce if we have an average season next year? How much of that wheat will be needed for food, feed, and

seed in this country? How much for a reasonable reserve?

If we have a large crop, what can we do with the rest of it? Should part of it be used to build up an ever-normal granary supply.

What will prices be for 1938 crop?

These are some of the questions he wheat farmer must ask himself efore he seeds for 1938. Some of the facts from which he may find the answers for himself are found in this How Many Acres Will Be Seeded to Wheat in 1938?

The acreage seeded to wheat deermines the size of the crop which farmers hope to produce.
Since 1934, wheat farmers have pushed wheat seedings up and up.

They reached a new high record in the 1937 crop, for which about 80 million acres were seed-This was 3 million acres more than

for 1919 crop, the next highest for which 77 million acres were seeded. The lowest acreage since the World War was for the 1924 crop, for which ism bears witness to the fact that profit and not use is the motive be-

million acres in the period of 1928-32. At the end of that period came the low prices of 1932 and the record surplus of 378 million bushels. In 1934, under the AAA program, eedings dropped to 64 million acres.

Would an ever-normal granary or reserve storage plan serve to stabilize acreage seeded? If we again seed 80 million acres, for 1938, how much wheat

are we likely to produce? How much money will the wheat be worth to the farmers? What Will Yields Be? If any single year the average yield

per acre is a big factor in determining the size of the crop. United States wheat yields in recent years have been below average. That is why the large acreages of the last few years haven't produced surplus crops.

Yields have been low primarily because of drought and rust. The average yield per seeded acre for the 18-year period 1919-36 was 11.8 bushels. The highest yield was 15.1 bushels per acre, in 1924. The owest was 8.1 bushels per acre, in 1933. This year, the average yield will be about 11 bushels per seeded acre.

Would an ever-normal granary minimize the effects of these wide fluctuations in yields? Are yields in 1938 going to be below average, or will they be

average or better? How Much Wheat Will There Be With Average Yields in 1938 Production of wheat in the United States has fluctuated widely since

The largest crop since the World War was 952 million bushels, in 1919. The smallest was 526 million bushels, in 1934. The 1937 crop, on the basis of conditions on August 1, was estimated

at 890 million bushels.

The size of the total crop depends apon both acreage and yields. If, in 1938, farmers again seed 80 million acres, they will produce somewhere between 650 million bushels, at the low-acre-yield figure, and 1,200 million bushels, at the high acre-yield figure. An average yield will result in a crop of about 944 million bush-els, which, with the carryover now in view, will give a supply of more than

a billion bushels. In regard to a billion-bushel supply, three questions face wheat far-First, what will a billion bush-

el supply mean to prices? Second, f a part of such a supwere impounded in a reserve what effect would it have on the prices? Third, where can a billion bushel supply be sold?
How Much Wheat Can Be Sold at

Home? .The people of the United States ise about the same amount of wheat from year to year, except when the price is so low in relation to feedgrain prices that large amounts are needs are between 625 million and

The people of the Unted States consume about 500 million bushels of wheat a year for food. Farmers use about 75 million to 80 million bushels a year for seed for the

650 millon bushels.

Farmers also feed between 50 milon and 75 million bushels each year to livestock, except when prices are low in relation to feed-grain prices, when they feed more. With average yields, 57 million to

mal domestic requirements of the United States, and give 50 million bushels for export. At average yields, 80 million acres will produce 944 million bushels, or nearly 300 million bushels more than we ordinarily use at home. Besides what is needed for building up do-mestic reserves, what can we do with

the rest of it?
Can we sell it abroad? If we can, what can we get for

How Much Wheat Can We Export Wheat-importaing countries are buying less wheat than they used to. They are growing more themselves, and in many cases are reducing con-sumption. This has resulted in less wheat export business for wheat-ex-

porting countries.

Total world wheat shipments to Europe, which is the United States'

MESSAGE OF THE NAT'L SECRETARY

'Farmers' Income Upturn Helps Business; Rebound of Trade Seems on Firm Foundation

By J. M. Graves The usual hot weather is here, and the harvest is well along everywhere Cotton picking is progressing even as far north as Oklahoma—pastures in the West are showing the effects of, not only this years lack of rainfall, but also from a "hang-over" from previous years' drouth.

materially-train loads of new farm machinery and equipment have been sold throughout the West and I presume this is true in other parts of the organization, are receiving better wa-

they will buy!!
Co-Operatives Makes Great Savings The Farmers' Union has promoted the organization of Co-operatives since its beginning. Most of which tive, and the stock tended to drift were local, their success or failure into a few hands, reducing the pat-depending upon the volume of business and loyalty of the local members. Very few co-operatives, which continued in business for even a few years failed to render a service and make a substantial saving to their

members. Co-operative live stock commission associations have returned to memers up to 35 per cent patronage lividends. Co-op. creameries, grain levators, insurance companies, exchanges, and many other co-ops. have returned substantial patronage divilends to members. Oklahoma co-op. cotton gins have given a service which benefited its members more than a million dollars.

Current Farm Economics, Oklanoma A. & M. College, by A. Jacobs, Extension Economist has to say, quote: "A factor in improving the Oklahoma producer price relative to United States farm prices has been the establishment of several cooperative creameries in the state since 1930. That these have improved the price to producers in their immediate localities is indicated by the fact that a representative creamery has paid above the Oklahoma farm price for butterfat, during each of the years since 1931, as shown by the follow-

ing table: Coop Crm Okla. Farm Price 20 1931 1932 1933 .220 1934 This difference makes a nice sav ing on the total business all of which

goes to the producer farmer. Oklahoma state union is now operating an oil and gas service station FOR MEMBERS ONLY, on a membership basis without capital stock Service available to any member of the Farmers Union in good standing no matter where he may reside making a saving of approximately 20 per cent on their purchases. This is great membership builder, as neary every one uses gas and oil nowa-

Farmers are given credit in news paper headlines as listed below: "Farmers' Income upturn Helps Bus-iness; Rebound of Trade Seems on Firm Foundation."

"Hogs Soar to Highest in Years (Nearly 14c)

"Cattle given Good Support, Higher for the Week 'Corn Advance is Boosted for Other

Grains (Sept. \$1.01)." Wheat at Minneapolis No. 1 (\$1. 36 to \$1.42)."

Roger Babson's published report says of business conditions:
"No one can deny that the nation is better off today than it was four years ago despite the rise in living costs, Activity was above normal in July, while this month business has opened with the biggest rush of any

ugust since 1929. Cotton has not reached anvwhere near a fair price, and Con- ed with the Omaha Bank for Coopergress is now facing the problem with atives and borrowed money, paid off much concern, many different opinions as to what could or should be ship plan. (continued on page 4)

PROMINENT LOCAL **ELEVATOR MANAGER** LOOKING AHEAD

Patronage is Being Recognized as More Essential to Success than Capital

by H. P. Underwood Manager, Cooperative Grain and product Co. Ringsted, Iowa

Increasing membership is necessary, but to increase membership we must offer something to get new members in our own cooperative organizations. What are we reorganizing from and what into? Are we leaving the capital stock or corporation form to adopt the membership system?

This seems to be the trend. It is better to recognize patronage as a more necessary element to the success of business than capital. The first best foreign customer, have fallen of our various so-called cooperatives of old were plain corporations rather than cooperatives. Others of our past cooperative organizations rec-ognized capital first by paying a di-vidend of a given rate, say from 6 to 10 per cent on the capital stock, and then paid patronage dividends in cash to stockholders on the basis of business done. This latter plan was found to be more successful than the plan of not paying patronage dividends at all. We say successful because under this plan there was more incentive for a farmer to become a stockholder and to patronize his own company inasmuch as he was paid on the basis of his patronage. He was interested in the return he could get from his stock as well as the return he could get from his patronage.

Stockholders Benefit The straight stock company was of benefit only to stockholders and the stock seemed to drift into a few In localities where production is hands eventually, and cooperation average the effect of better prices has improved the farm condition big dividends on stock, and to make the stock more valuable to its holders. This stock company or corporation plan without patronage rebates is probably the most detrimental plan country, thus have the industries of organization used in our coopera-found an outlet for their prodducts by tives today. It has caused the organiincresased farm prices. Laborers by zation to lose stockholders or members by the stock being traded in for ges which enables them to purchase radios, shotguns, automobiles, washthe farm products and laborers, cost ing machines, farm machinery, and of production, and living wages—How what not. Some stockholders have been known even to sell their stock for money. This continual change in own-

To increase our membership and patronage through reorganization we nust offer our new members something more than a saving by patronizing the local companies. men who were on the ground floor of the elevator movement have nearly all stopped selling grain, and the young men who have taken their place are not aware of the good that the country farmers' elevator did in the

local grain market.

Must Go Further We must be able to go further in merchandizing than the local cooperative company can go. We must be able to offer greater savings thru our cooperative movement than can be offered our members through the local company alone. In the case of elevators, it means that we shall have to have efficient representation in terminal markets in blending, processing, merchandising, and perhaps milling into the finished products the things that are made from grain, and then selling these products. We must sell the products of our

sumer must buy from us. There is a vast difference between the consumer buying from us and us selling to the consumer. . We as cooperatives must have something to offer our prospective members. We must, through leadership, develop outlets for their products far beyond the local station. We must be able to buy for our members collectively that we may be able to effect savings on the things they

cooperative organizations. We must

get away from the idea that the con-

need and do not have. We must be able to rebate to our members more than one handling profit if we are going to be able to sell the cooperative movement to the people of this country. We, as cooperators, must use and patronize other cooperatives. Service Necessary To increase membership and patronage we must reorganize our cooperatives into better organizations.

We must give service and results through these organizations. I know of one very successful cooperative hat was organized in 1911. It started from a very small beginning with \$4,000 paid up capital stock. However, its members or stockholders were progressive and believed in the true cooperative principles and used the profits from the business of the cooperative to pay first 6 per cent on the stock, and then pay a patron-age rebate to stockholders. This company was successful to the

extent that it paid over \$150,000 in cash patronage dividends during 25 years of operation. It was progressve enough to change its articles and by-laws from time to time to try and conform with new cooperative laws as these laws were written into the code of its own State. This company was well financed, had plenty of money, and had done well, but when cooperative financing was offered to the cooperative movement through the Omaha Bank for Cooperatives this company again showed its willingness to change and follow the trend as it thought was right. It cooperat-

(continued on page 4).

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FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Room 202 Farmers

Union Ins. Bldg., Salina, Kans., G. W. Bushby, President-Manager.
FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASS'N,—Room 308, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 215, Farmers Union

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

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.—Room 219 Farmers Union Ins. Co. Building, Salina, Kansas, G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

President

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FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

T. C. Belden FARMERS UNION LADIES AUXILIARY Mrs. M. L. Beckman, President.

.Clay Center .Conway Springs

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1937



On September 3rd an organization of good roads boosters will hold a mass meeting in Salina. The avowed purpose of the meeting is to get both the citizens of the town and the farmers enthused enough about paved roads so that they will ask the governor to call a special session of the legislature to raise the auto license fees back to the old time high level and, they say, also to so amend the present gasoline tax law as to reduce the amount of tax exempt gasoline enough to bring in from \$2,700,000 to 3,000,000 dollars more tax. One of the main reasons that they advance for this increased taxation is, that at present we do not have enough extra road money availtaxation is, that at present we do not have enough extra road money availto match the dollars that are offered us for road nurposes by the Fedable to match the dollars that are offered us for road purposes by the Federal government. I do not know how our members may feel about it, but in all jinx. addition to my opposition to tinkering with our auto tag, and gas tax laws by any bunch of paved road cranks, many of whom I suspect are in position to profit personally thereby, I am also constitutionally opposed to this dollar matching game. Either the job belongs to the federal government or it does not belong to it. Millions in needless expenditures are being made by our various municipalities just because of the tempting bait of Federal dollar matching. Who is the Federal government anyway but our government, some removed, and who will finally have to pay any and all amounts, that the government may offer to match with us, except again, We The People. So why kid ourselves that we are getting something for nothing, by accepting a federal dollar matching proposition. Why mortgage the future income of our children to pay for road improvements that we can do without. Let us have the courage to tell the Federal government, and our municipal governments, that it is time to think about the Pay Day that is coming as sure as sin, and about the folley, nay crime, of heedlessly spending just because we can borrow the money from two different uncles who are willing to let our children or our children's children worry about getting the money to pay them with.

In thinking about the Founders Day that our locals are to celebrate on Appropriations Committee, from the 2nd of September, I thought how nice it would be if we had a complete history of the National Farmers Union and of our Kansas and the other State Unions. How much of struggle against seemingly seemingly insurmountable obstacles, how much of true accomplishment there would be found in such a history. The value of an organization is not measured by the magnitude nor the number of promises that it makes, which it cannot possibly fulfill. True greatness is measured by the accomplshment of things of real value to our people, and by that measure the Farmers Union is Truly Great. In the building of cooperative enterprises that serve our farmers Our Union has not been surpassed by any other farm organization. In the bringing of cooperative education and understanding among our people, it has no equal. Most of the cooperative laws under which we operate were either put through the state and national legislative bodies by the Farmers Union or with its active united support. Through our local meetings, our cooperatives and our Junior work we have done much to break down that inferiority complex among our farmers which has made what I'm going to tell 'em, then I them give precedence, in the past to folks of much less intelligence and tells 'em what I told 'em." understanding, just because they happened to wear a white collar and be able to talk fluently. Many good general laws are on the statute books now and many bad bills were killed because of the united work of the Farmers Union. Truly the Farmers Union has been a blessing not only to our farming people, but also to all the good people of our land. May it continue to grow in numbers, wisdom, and ability to render real service to American Agriculture.

Travelogue

As Vice President of the National Farmers Union I was requested by the members in Clay and Nuckolls Co., Neb. to speak at their picnics which were held on the 18th and 19th of August respectively. I left Salina about doesn't envy Washington her repular that Barkley received a well-dethree o'clock Tuesday afternoon for Belleville, Kansas. Geo. Larson, tation of President of the Nebraska Farmers Union Creameries, came for me Wednesday morning to Belleville and took me to Sutton in Clay county where

the picnic was held in a beautiful park. As soon as we arrived in the park we were asked to eat dinner with a bunch of Farmers Union folks from one of the locals. Most of the tables were occupied by members of some particular local, with an appropriate banner telling to what local they belonged. Our hosts were all either Sinners or Yosts, the two families having apparently intermarried. I was surprised and pleased to find that the Yost and Sinner families of Clay County, Neb. are closely related with the Yost and Schwindt families of my own home county in Kansas, which only goes to show how small this world is after all.

After lunch a fine program of songs, playlets and instrumental music, by the juniors was interspersed between the speeches of Mr. Larsen, Mrs. Sinner and myself. Mr. Larson spoke first. His talk was as usual not flowery but full of sound advice on cooperation. Mrs. Sinner followed me on the program. She is a fine speaker, and handled her subject in an able manner. Nebraska is certainly fortunate to have so much good talent to bers; minutes of the previous meetchoose from. After visiting for some time with the brothers from Clay county, Mr. Larson and I bade them good bye, and good luck.

We arrived in Superior about supper time, and Bro. Larson insisted

that I eat supper at his home.

The next morning the Larson family took me along to Nelson where the Nuckolls county picnic was to be held. Nelson is about twelve miles from Superor. We got to the Nelson park just in time for another fine picnic dinner. After the dinner we listened to the Nelson band for some time and then I was called to give my talk. Good thing they had in operation a good loud speaker system, as a part of the audience was either seated in cars or scattered in shady spots all around the speakers' platform. As some of the folks who were to appear on the program did not come to the picnic, the program at the platform consisted of band music and my talk. After that we rall took in the ball game or the various sports and contests. I ate supper again with the Larson family and after supper they took me

The Nebraska folks were feeling rather blue about their crop prospects. Up to about two weeks ago they had a fine prospect for a good corn crop, and as corn is their principal crop they were hoping to be able to have some of the real income which will buy things not only the paper kind. The hot dry weather during the last two weeks spoiled their chance for a corn crop just as it spoiled our chances here in Kansas. Many of the farmers did not come to the picnic because they had to cut their corn and fill silos so as to save the fodder even if the grain was already lost. The attendance at the picnics was not so good as they had been having in the past, but at that there must have been from 500 to 700 people at each of There will be a fine program in the them. I wish to express my thanks to the Farmers Union folks of Nebraska and especially to the Geo. Larson family for their fine hospitality. I en- bers for their attention will be disjoyed my stay among them and hope we shall have an opportunity to repay cussed.

Miss Esther Ekblad, State Junior them when they visit us here in Kansas.

From Belleville I went direct to Manhattan for a meeting with a bunch the Junior work. of fine Farmers Union folks at a schoolhouse south west of town. I visited with Harold Westgate, Manager of the Farmers Union Coop. in Manhattan during the afternoon. In the evening he took me home with him for supper. After supper we drove to the Ashland school house where the meeting was to be held. Mr. Westgate is also the president of the local so he called the meeting to order. After the regular business was disposed of I was introduced to talk to the folks. I talked for about three quarters of an hour on the need of grit and the ability to stick to our job until it is done, whether it be building a cooperative or putting over the legislatve program of the Farmers Union. After the regular meeting adjourned, we ate all the ice cream that we could hold and visited with each other. There were many old timers at the meeting, which it was a pleasure to meet again. Although the meeting was not as well attended as Mr. Westgate hoped for, still I believe that it was very much worth while. I feel sure that the Riley county folks who were present enjoyed the evening with their neighbors and I am sure that I enjoyed renewng old and making new acquaintances. I wish to ards by LAW. Law breeds degredathank Mr. and Mrs. Westgate for the fine supper I had with them. Mr. tion. If an appeal is made to a man's Westgate has made a signal success of the Farmers Union business in Manhattan and deserves much credit for the fine condition in which the organization is now. I hope to meet with the good people of Riley county again soon. Until we meet again. The best of luck.

~ The ~ Cloak Room W. P. Lambertson

W. Landon Mitchell, a Virginia lad, on but made it last week. He defies

Since the Mayor of Cannes prevented from kissing Baby John, we make this suggestion for the next installment in The Ladies' Home Journal,-How I Raised My Family.
As a radio harmonizer, Sen. Guffey

s a polecat. The Senate will have today few fond sweet farewells. The Spirit over there of Bon Voyage is similar to the reverence on the funeral train to Little Rock. In two hours a green Plymouth will

be crossing the Blue Ridge moun-

tains of Virginia for the brown fileds of what was so recently a promising land west of the Missouri. It must be about time for the worm to turn. The proposed St. Louis Jefferson Memorial is a mess and no one knows it better than the House majority leaders, but they don't know how to

up. Their harness has neither pole straps nor breeching.

Mr. McF lane, the red-headed, As a successor to the late distinguished guardian of the U.S. Treasury, Buchanan, he is as the night that fol

lows the day.

After Tuesday's thrilling game, the quietude in the Yankees' dressingroom as Lefty Gomez dropped tears for his departed mother, is equalled only by the silent prayers that the referee called for between boxing in Madison Square Garden the night

after Lindy took off. Instead of passing a farm bill we passed a joint resolution declaring that abundant production should be a blessing and not a curse, which is as obvious as the colored minister's outline of his sermon: "First, I tells 'em

WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS (By C. W. H.)

Why worry over the public debt of some \$36,000,000,000? The annex to the Bureau of Printing and Engraving will soon be completed and then money can be printed at a rapid rate.

As adjournment nears some of the law-makers are wondering if it will be hotter for them at home than in Washington.

This one recently appeared in a Washington paper: "Maybe a Kan-"being the wettest spot in the nation."

The tractor and automobile are party was over.

pushing Old Dobbin off the farms and highways at the rate of 1600 a day, if one is to believe the figures of the Agriculture Department. In 1919 there were 26,436,000 horses and mules in the United States now there are only 16,130,000.

A Sixth district newspaper is la-menting because a Brooklyn, N. Y., examiner asked a former Kansan if ne had his naturalization papersinferring that Kansas was in the Fiji Islands or some other foreign port. That's not surprising. A Washington lady, who is nearing her three score and ten, asked us if Missouri was in Kansas while another one, about half that age, wanted to know if Arkansas was in Kansas.

The passage of the Sugar Bill by the House, which places a limit on the amount of refined sugar that may come in from Hawaii and Puerto Rico, both United States possessions, causes one to ask if we are not placing restrictions upon our own people. If this becomes a precedent, will the day come when Congress may legislate restrictions against the people of a particular state?

BIG SPECTACLE The farm machinery exhibition at the Kansas State Fair grounds this year will be worth a day's visit to any farmer, cattleman, gardener and fruit grower-if he doesn't see an-

New developments in tillage, and the attractive price along with the farm operation, new machinery for surplus, and the low-down price along conservation of soil, new apparatus with a scarcity, the farmers would for meeting soil problems such as nover have a complaint. nave confronted farmers of Kansas the past few years, the lagest in irrigation pumps, and equipment-all this will be not only on exhibition, ply. This would head off these wide but will be in operation in demonbut will be in operation in demon-

stration tests. Irrigation engineers, agricultural experts, specialists from the largest mplement concerns of the country will be here, as well as specialists from the federal departments and state demonstration farms, conduct-

ing daily schools of instruction.

Many acres of the state f fair round have been set apart for these mplement exhitbitions. "The implement show will be the

largest in the history of the state fair," declared S. M. Mitchell, sec-retary of the fair. "All the major implement companies have made reservations, and all are using more space than ever before to show their machinery."

Many carloads of machinery will be shipped here direct from the manufacturing plants, for a week before the fair opens, getting the big displays in readiness. LETTER FROM VICTOR E. HAW

Laughing, smiling Senators posed for pictures at the big dinner by Senators in honor of their new floor leader, Senator Barkley. The papers playing the game, printed these illsan could get cockeyed on 3.2 beer ustrations to prove that the dinner if his arm held out." Anyway Kansas was a "harmony affair." The facts served personal tribute. The Senators resumed fighting for peace and harmony next morning-after the

card comments, "If they all hit and Texas hits, and Canada hits, it does not take an economist to guess the

Neighborhood

Notes

CREEK MEETING

Regular meeting of Turkey Creek

Local Union No. 1868 held on the

11th day of August.

Meeting was called to order by
President Harold Hoobler; roll call

esting and educational questions.

MITCHELL COUNTY MEETING AT HUNTER

The Mitchell County Farmers Un-

This is an all day meeting, with a

ion quarterly meeting will be held at Hunter on Wednesday September 1.

pot luck dinner at the noon hour.

may properly come before the mem-

Leader, will be present and should like to talk with those interested in

AN INTERESTING LETTER

With his permission we are below

eprinting a letter written to the Ed-

tor by E. L. Shoemaker, Secretary

of the Nebraska State Farmers Un-

Congratulations on your interesting article on "WHAT: PRICE SE-

You are correct, we have been at-

thing under the sun has been attemp-

All that is necessary to be done is

to Restore the buying power of the

Farmer, and the only manner this

can be done is to pay the Farmers

More Money for the Commodities He

Has to Market. When we find a "hot

box" on a grain binder, we don't get

the water jug to remedy the situa-

tion-we "go to the, heart of the

trouble" and apply oil and perhaps

schemes for recovery have appeared

We have had a wonderful oppor-

a Depression in Times of a famine,

Four years ago when we had a tre-

mendous surplus of corn and the far-

it possible for the farmers to even

day-"The farmer is crabbing loud-

per bushel he is still crabbing.

scope of prices would change places

I have always been for, and am still

for fixing prices on farm commodi-

ties, regardless of volume or sup-

worth as much for food value this

week as it was three weeks ago. If

it has the same food value now, then

WHY is it possible for it to be \$1.50

A fixed price per bushel on wheat would also have the effect of control-

ing the acreage and production. One man argued that if wheat were \$2

everybody would be raising wheat. Supposing they do. The local Coop country elevator isn't going to buy

any more of that wheat than he can

"find an outlet for." If there is 80

cars of wheat in a crop season in a

community, and they are able to mar-ket only 40 cars, then the farmer is

going to voluntarily curtail his ac-

reage the following year.
Pardon the lengthy letter. I ram-

Secretary.

Yes, "this is the day of propagan-

C. R. Jaccard, college extension ec

onomist seems to be an equal in for-

mulating propaganda which is send-

ing the present wheat market into

dangerously small carry-over.

ruinous prices, even in the face of a

On the 1937 wheat seeding, Jac-

da and bunk."

Yours truly, E. L. Shoemaker

tuations. Why isn't a car of

had a "terrible" depression.

adjust the bearing, etc., etc. All these

to me only "water jug" efforts.

r near famine.

Mr. John Vesecky, Vice-Pres.

National Farmers Union,

Salina, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Vesecky-

Mrs. Louis Neff,

County Secretary.

Everybody welcome.

J. C. Brennitter, Secretary - Treasurer

ers Union.

work in America.

members and guests.

In analyzing Jaccard's statements it must be observed that the entire value of the column is based upon the

Other stories about a wheat crop which is not yet planted can also be written around the word IF, containing such phrases as, wet weather, bug invasions, destruction by hail, heat and drouth, black rust, invading wheat regions, and possibly Wallace ordering the plow out, while talking in his sleep.

People believe so easily the Big Stuff which goes into print and oth-

ing were read and stood approved as erwise.

Following the 1934 drouth, these K. S. C. men appeared at R. G. S., Randolph and warned farmers that As there was no further business meeting was declared closed by the president who introduced the speakdue to the severe drouth, soil condier of the evening, Mr. John Frost, the vice president of the Kansas Farmtions have become rested and improv-First he divided the audience in two reduction program.

How does Jaccards knowledge groups and asked a good many inter-

about the 1938 wheat crop compare Then Mr. Walter Brenmen gave a short, interesting talk on "Grasses in Kansas." This was followed by a with their knowledge of a 1935 corn crop or a 1936 corn crop? A far sighted economist could look

very interesting talk by Mr. Frost even into '39 while on the subject and the subject of our newspapers of calculate that after all the wheat today and how misleading the most hits of 1938, an extremely diminish-ed planting of wheat for '39 should of them are on our labor and Union be a bullish factor for the present Lunch was served to about fifty market.

To date there has not been over-

production, but there has been over importation and over-mortgaging of Well, farming is just what the far-

mers allow it to be.
Singly we can do nothing, united, we can soon make history out of the present speculative system of mark-

"AM I'MY BROTHER'S KEEPER" J. E. Jones

Washington, D. C .- On a summer morning I watched a crew of men engaged in clearing a building site. "No sound of hammer or of saw was

ing new homes within the reach of organized Farmer thought rentals, and purchase, of the work- smart. The Cream Trust buys the men whom I had seen building them. farmers' cream, paying low prices Men of today work with machines. Women of today would return to paying higher than wholesale prices drudgery in the homes except for where there is a farmers cooperative electricity, gas and modern convein-

Then, it it true that the present "machine age" deprives our people of work, wages, employment and the comforts and necessities of life? At the time Woodrow Wilson was suctempting to raise our moral standceeded by Warren Harding in the presidency there was distressing unemployment throughout the country. good judgment or common sense, he Authentic statistics were issued by Big Business, the Unorganized Fars very apt to willingly respond, but the Government. These statistics you slap him in the face and yell showed that somewhere around 4, 000,000 unemployed existed in strict-"THE LAW" at him and he is going This is the kind of tactics that ly normal times, that being the regular number unable and UNWILLING to work. There were 105,000,000 peolis sincere frineds of the Unorganized to work. ole in the country at that time. ted to bring recovery, none of which reaches the HEART of the trouble.

y-five or thirty million since then In 1929 employment was on high. "The factory employment index for Calf, and shouted the praises of the May (1937) was at the highest level financial wizards that first made registered in any month since No- money and credit cheap until nearrember, 1929," says Secretary of ly everybody was deeply in debt, then Labor Perkins. Unemployment in June pulled the trigger of deflation, and was 6,082,000, said the National In- plunged the country into a panic, and dustrial Conference Board statement proceded to foreclose and take over published August 8. The two statements, plus substantial configuration The Unorganized Farmer meant tunity to experience which is the more serious and difficult of solution-a Depression in times of a surplus, or

ones. For instance: shorter hours of work, more pay, more comforts, more luxury, less wrecked bodies under heavy burdens that have ben transmers' cribs were bulging with corn, ferred to machines.

they had to take 12 and 15 cents per Progress proves all its claims in bushel for it. This nowhere near made the fact that infant mortality has pay taxes and interest, regardless of been whittled down to a reasonable average. Scourges like yellow fever, building his buying power. Still we small pox, tuberculosis, diptheria, in-Corn has since advanced in price fluenza and all other "killers" have to \$1.25, and as a visitor from Washbeen brought wholly, or partly, under ington, D. C., remarked the other er than ever." He went on to say that when corn was down to 15c the farmer crabbed, and now when the price inconspicuous niche in the frame, desis at the attractive figure of \$1.25 pite his loud protestations. The greatest advances in our lives have still have the depression. If this wide human life about 15 years, according ers from false propaganda.—John to mortuary statistics.

TWO PARABLES WITH A LESSON

A new Christian convert was asked by his Christian friends to join the Church; so that the Church might help him and that he might add his Inman, a United States army officer Inman, a United States army officer influence to make te Church strong-er. He answered, "I will think about it." Satan immediately sent one of tribes. According to Inman's account his subjects to the Christian convert the Cheyennes had been encroaching with the suggestion that all the Church wanted was his money, and that he could be good without paying that he could be good without paying enne chief and tell him, "the Pawdues to a Church, and that there are lots of good people who do not be-long to any Church. "Sure," said the Christian convert, "I am too smart to tie myself up to a church organization, and pay tithes for the right to worship God. I will maintain my freedom." So, in place of going to hear the gospel preached on Sunday mornings, he went fishing or playing golf with his worldly friends. stead of going to Sunday School and studying God's Word, he read the in-fidel writings of Voltaire, Tom Paine and Bob Ingersoll Instead of reading a Church paper with its arguments and appeals for a Christian life, he read a sensational sheet that flouted righteousness and spread Satan's racy and riotous propaganda. Instead of going to prayer meeting with his Christian friends, he went to the pool halls and booze joints and heard the Church reviled. Well, you can guess what happened to this fool-Christian convert who followed the wily advice of Satan instead of the wise counsel of his Christian friends. In less than six months, with a hook in his nose, the Devil was Ton Herd Bull-leading him down the broad road to ville, Kansas,

Hell. He saved, maybe, \$5.00 a year Church dues, and lost his soul, be-cause he did not join his Church organization.

A farmer attended a Farmers Union rally, and was convinced the Farmers Union program was right. "I will think it over," he told his farmer friends who urged him to join his farmer class to battle for the economic rights of Agriculture. But next day he read in a subsidized corporation daily paper, that claimed to be the farmers' friend, that the Farmers Union was a cranky farm organization, that its leaders were only seeking political favors and power, and that it was the height of folly for farmers to pay dues to join an or-ganization to make better markets, when Big Business was devotedly consecrated to giving farmers the best markets in the world. "Guess that's right," said the farmer. "I do not need to pay dues for the privilege ed so look out for over-production of of farming and give up my individucorn in 1935 and sign up for the crop al liberty. I'll go alone, and with the reduction program.

> So the Unorganized farmer sold nis grain at low manipulated prices to Big Business, that patted him on the back and made him think he was a fine business man, while all the time he was being robbed. Big Business operates on the basis of cost (or watered cost) plus high profits, and collects, year after year, the same high freight rates and commission charg-es on the farmers' grain and live-stock, when prices are low and farmers are losing money as when prices are high. Hence Big Business wants volume and urges farmers to work early and late to produce as much as possible, and turn their production over to Big Business to transport and market and process at so much per bushel or pound freight and commission charges — all of which propa-ganda to fool unorganized farmers is

nimical to farmers' interests. The Big Packers refused to do business in the fair, open, inspected, and regulated livestock markets where competition of many buyers forced Their tools were steam shovels, trucks the highest prices, and cunningly deelectrical and mechanical devices. ceived the Unorganized Farmer into selling his livestock direct to just one here."

A few weeks rolled by and I came regulation, bought the Unorganized again to observe that "silently as a Farmers livestock at the packers" dream the fabric rose" and here own prices, weights, and grades, and beside the Potomac River were spank- like the dupe that he was, the Unwhere there is no competition, but cream station, in order to whip the cooperative out of business. The Unorganized Farmer, swallowing the Cream Trust's propaganda to where you can sell the highest, truned his back on his own farmers cooperative cream station, under the hal-lucination that the Cream trust paid higher than market prices because it loved him so dearly.

Following the false propagande, of mer whooped it up for the unfair property tax but fought the fair income tax, being muddled and misus-There has been an increase of twen- Farmer, with the intuition of a dupe got his financial dope direct from Wall Street, worshipped the Golden

from other sources, suggest that the well, but he thought crooked in foltime is about here when positive an- lowing after and consorting with his nouncements should be issued by the enemies, and deserting his own far-Government that the worry about mer class and his true friends. He intently listened to corporation speak-Great forces have been producing new standards, and conquering old ones. For instance, showthat have been producing of Big Business of Picture 1 and propaganda ly papers and magazines, never once suspecting that he was being bamboozled into enriching Big Business and enslaving farmers. He never heard of Lincoln's warning — "Yeu can fool some of the people all the time, and all of the people part of the time." Big Business 50 to 75 years ago organized into great trusts with the lions they robbed away from the farmers and laborers. Now Big Business is busy telling unwary farmers that control. "My Brother's Keeper" has Big Business will take care of the labored among us as a physician, so-cial worker, relief agent, scientists, not need to join a farm organization. chemist. The politician occupies an Unorganized farmers, beware of the corporation wolves pretending to protect you. Your own Farmers Union is your best friend and advisor, and has been given to us by those noble men and Educational Program that teachand women who have lengthened es the truth that will free us farm-

Frost.

LARNED: Lowrey's Island at the south end of Main Street, more recently konwn as Island Park, was the scene of a bloody battle between two was a witness of the encounter and nees can lick the Cheyennes the best day they ever had." They said they would be behind the willows on the island and for the Cheyennes to "come and get them." The enraged Cheyennes charged across the Arkansas river, holding their rifles aloft. As they approached to within ten yards of the willows the Pawnees opened fire and the attackers fell back leaving a number of dead and wounded. A second charge also was repulsed and the Cheyennes retired having lost 50 in dead and wounded, nearly one-fourth of their number. The Pawnees lost but one killed and two wounded.

Classified Ads

eferd Cows, calves at side, or separately—9 Bulls, 13 Heifers—one Ton Herd Bull—J. P. Fengel, Lincoln-

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

WORD FROM NEW JUNIOR LEADER

PIONEERING

What of pioneers, are they all of a past generation, or are there such among us today? Can we the Junior of the Farmers Union be pioneers or is that chance forever lost to us? This thought came to me as I read Mr. Vesecky's call to celebrate "Founders' Day", September, 2.

Can we be pioneers? The definition of pioneer is, to prepare the way, to take the lead. We speak of our forefathers as pioneers who crossed the Atlantic and endured the hardships on a foreign and wild continent, in order to make a new and what they dreamed would be a better home for their children. This type of pio-neering burned fiercely in the hearts of Americans till the time that the population was pushed against the west coast. Times do change and to-day the world is calling for a modern pioneerit is no longer possible for us to move west when times get hard and our land is worn out—unless we want to homestead at the North Pole. Our pioneering must needs be done at home and the sooner we get that printed deeply into our minds, the better off we will be. It isn't going to better our condition much to move here and there. I have an uncle living in the state of washington who can pastpre 11 cows on 1 acre of land but I am told that many farmers live in shacks and are just as poor as we are. Really the only advantage of living there is that the climate is more pleasant and scenery a little more beautiful. When Iowans tell me that 1936 was the only year they can remember of having such a small corn crop;, I wonder why 57 per cent of their farms are mortgaged.

Economic conditions are the same almost wherever we go and it is in these present living conditions that we Juniors must have our adventures. The weavers of Rochdale, England, were pioneers when they started the first cooperative store. If you have read the story, you will remember that on the day the 28 weavers opened their store, the streets of Toad Lane were crowded with folks who sneered and laughed and that the boys threw stones at the old ware-house that served as the first cooperative store. Newt. Gresham was a pioneer when he organized the first Farmers Union Local. Don't you think that many of the neighbors laughed at him and thought him rather foolish; I'm sure they did, but he had the pioneer spirit and just turned the other cheek. He had the vision of an organization that would serve the dire needs of the farmer. He would not permit a few hardships and blows to cause that vision to die. He struggled on as a true pioneer, and finally bors established the "Farmers Co-operative and Educational Union."

ranks and find many pioneers; those who have struggled, dreamed, and fought "Indians" in their own communities, their state, and their nation. There are pioneers in the Junior movement, but we will save their story for some other time. What we want to know now is, "Can we be pioneers, each and every one of us?" Is the answer "yes"; surely it is. The rivers we must ford; the land we must clear; the Indians we must fight come in the form of mortgages, unemployment, erosion, weed and insect pests, slums, and on and on far into the night. It is for us to dream of a world without slums and plenty for all, but as some one has said "not make dreams our master."

There is always a great need to be practical and one of the practical things we as young people in the F. U. can do is to organize Junior classes. Our greatest need among farmers today is thinkers. Are we going to be thinkers and if so, isn't the best training we can get in a discussion with other young folks who have the same problems? We think of economics as terrilly dry, but we cannot deny that economics is only a study of the way in which we get food, clothing, and shelter, and

BIG AND LITTLE SISTER

8025

we are all interested in that. The capitalistic system has broken down and no longer serves us satisfactorily, and now, are we going to be the ones who will decide whether we want to rebuild the old system, change to some sort of a dictatorship or establish a cooperative democra-cy. If we don't decide and demand what we want someone is going to decide for us and it probably won't be in our favor. Let us be pioneers, take the lead in our own Locals and celebrate "Founders Day" by decid-ing to meet together and study our mutual problems. Just one warning -don't you dare make your classes uninteresting, be on your toes and take part every one of you, and don't forget to throw in some peppy singforget to three, ing and games, Your Leader, Esther Ekblad.

SELLING THE UNION TO FATHE R

By Josephine Erickson CHARACTERS — Charley Strong and Milly Strong, an average middle-aged farm couple; Lois Strong, age 13; Harvey Strong, age 16; Larry Strong age 8; Henry Brown a neigh-

bor.
SCENE—Living room of farm nome. Charley Strong reading newspaper. Milly Strong darning stockings, Lois and Harvey studying their school work. Larry hanging over Harvey's shoulder and doing all he

can to bother. MR. STRONG-Well, I see that hog prices are down again. Should have sold those pigs last fall. Nothing in feeding this high priced corn these days. They won't pay for what I've put into them, let alone the work of taking care of them all winter.

MRS. STRONG-(Looking up from sewing) Seems to me that we will have to get some money from somewhere. Look at these socks. Not much left to darn any more, and both Harvey and Lois need new clothes this spring. I can make over a suit for Larry. Say, Harvey, didn't you and ois say that you were going to the

Union meeting with Browns?

HARVEY—Yes, mother. They should be along any minute now. Good Gosh! Larry, go and chase yourself can't you? I've got to finish this En-glish before I go. This is one thing that I'd just as soon get along without. How about you sis?

LOIS—Well, I can't say that Eng-

lish bothers me much, but arithmetic! I wish I never had any of it to work. It sure gives me headache! LARRY—(Putting arm around mother's shoulder) Mother, can't I go with Harvey and Lois tonight, You

HARVEY-Dad, why don't you join the Union? You talked of it last We can stay within the F. U. year. I'd like to take part in the Four-Minute-Speech contest. You can't get a Junior card to take part in the contests if your parents don't belong to the Union. I'd like to go to camp this year, too. Tom Brown said that they sure had a swell time last year. Miss Nelson was asking us at the last meeting how many would be

able to go this year.

LOIS—Daddy, do join! Helen
Brown's mother said that she might go to the Junior Reserve camp this year, and that Helen and I could go with her. Helen is my best friend. We would have such a good time to-

MR. STRONG-Well, we'll see. But the fact is I don't see that the Union has got us any place. I did belong some years back but the last few years I can't see that they have

been doing anything.
HARVEY—Say! You should go to our Junior meeting some night! You would find whether the Union is going to do anything. Miss Nelson says-(Knock at the door. Mrs. Strong goes to the door Enter Mr. Brown.) MR. BROWN-Good evening, every-

ALL-Good evening! MR. BROWN—Are my passengers ready? Say, Charley, you'd better get ready and come tonight. We are going to try and organize a cooerative oil-setup. You use a tractor and could use as much or more oil than any of us. You should be interested in that.

Mr. Strong—Yes, I do use quite a bit of oil but I've been getting a good deal with John Anderson. He's always brought the oil out when ever I needed it and I have had all the time I needed to pay for it. I would not feel right to go back on him.

MR. BROWN—John Andersin is a good friend of mine, too. I have always bought my oil from his comways bought my oil from his company. But you know, Charley, I've decided that we are going to have to organize and buy cooperatively, if we are going to get anywhere. The Oil Co. will never do anything for us. All they are interpretable in its the moreover they got from

ested in is the money they get from us. John Anderson is a good fellow and a good friend of both of us. He used to be a farmer, too, until the times got so tough that he couldn't stick it out any more after losing his place and everything that he had. If we do organize a set-up we can use a good man like he is if he wants to come in with us.

MR. STRONG—How do you know

that you will make a success of it if you do start? You remember what happened to our Cream Station! How can you be sure that it won't happen

again ? MR. BROWN-Yes I know that the old line companies finally run us out of business by raising the prices on us, but if our people had stuck to-gether we would still be going. I think that we have had enough experience now, so that won't happen again. We will bur our oil from our own blending plant and be sure that we always get a uniform grade and deposits of this mineral the largest we know that we can buy it right. If is in the northern part of the county we all stick together when they try near the town of Fowler. Volcanic to cut prices on us, we won't loose anything and they can't break us. I'm sure that we could all use a nice dividend check at the end of the year

MRS. STRONG-I know that I could. I was just saying that we needed money to buy clothes for the children. If there is any money I'm sure that I'd be interested in it.

MR. STRGNG—But I don't see where we will raise the money right now. It will take all that I can scrape together if I try to do a little farming this spring.
MR. BROWN—Well, we had rather

planned on getting a Cooperative Loan. So we wouldn't have to put

Loan. So we wouldn't have to put much money in it ourselves.

MR. STRONG—It does sound pretty good. Believe that I will go along and listen in any way.

MR. BROWN—You'd better get ready and come, too. Mrs. Strong. I'll just run the folks on up, it isn't far, and come back for you. If you youngsters are ready you can come along sters are ready you can come along

MRS. STRONG-Thank you, Mr. Brown, I'll be glad to go. I've been reading some of the Junior books on Cooperation and it all sure looks good to me. I'm glad that Charley is finally waking up.

Larry (dancing up and down)—

Then I can go along, too, if you do, can't I, mother? (Curtain) THE BUMBLE BEE'S SONG (A Concert Exercise)

was taking my early morning walk Quite early in the day; saw a great big bumblebee In a petunia gay.

He had just awakened from his sleep; He stretched (1) and I could see Him wash his face (2) and brush his ·hair (3); Oh, neat indeed was he!

When he had rubbed his fuzzy head And smoothed each gauzy wing (5) so spick and span he felt,

That he began to sing. I'm sure his song was all about The honeysuckle vine Where he would find the nectar swee On which he loves to dine.

Up he went(6)—I watched him go And as he flew away (7) heard him sound the letter "V" As we will do today (8).

Motions 1. Stretch arms up slowly. 2 Rub face as if washing. Brush hair. 4. Rub head.

5. With arms crossed in front, pat shoulders.

6. Raise arms slowly.
7. Sway arms up and down. 8. Let children sound "V" up and down the scale. -Jennie McBride Butler.

OUR DUMB ANIMALS

The Horse as a Teacher

Edna W. Weber So many times animals are looked animals; that in many respects they are not at all inferior to us.

For example, a few years ago, I was stranded with a friend in the mountains of Wyoming. A cloudburst, which washed out the mountain road, made it impossible for us to leave our little cabin 8,000 feet up in the hills, for several days. But those few days proved to be unusually interesting ones.

We found that, early in the morning, with the aid of field glasses we could observe animals as they came to the waterhole to drink. Of course we took our places where the wind wouldn't carry our scent to them.

One morning a herd of range horses came to the water-hole. As they swung into view they presented a picture of absolute beauty with their manes and tails flying in the wind, their exquisite rhythm of movement, and with the feeling they imparted of grace and freedom. Suddenly they stopped. They were still some distance from the water-hole. The stallion who was leading the herd apparently instructed them to remain there while he investigated. Calmly and quietly they stood while he went down to the water-hole and looked around. Head held high, intelligent eyes scacnnng the landscape-I wondered then how anyone could ever murder such a vitally alive creature, and was thankful there were no huunters in this wild section. When he had satisfied himself., he wheeled about and dashed back to the waiting herd. Surely he must have been thirsty but he didn't drink. Instead, he had gone back to fetch his herd and he led them all down to the water-hole. They made a dash for the water; thirstily they gulped it down; still our handsome stallion didn't drink. No, he was on guard watching;; intensely alert, he was assuming every ounce of responsi-bility for his herd. When they had satisfied their thirst, he led them back again to their place of safety; then and then only did he drink. And in a few moments, they were

Certainly this stallion couldn't be lassified as inferior. He was a genleman in every sense of the word, exemplifying courtesy, consideration trustworthiness-all those fine qualiies which we ourselves like to develop.

FALL AND WINTER FASHION BOOK

Each of these patterns is 15c. The new 32 page Fall and Winter Pat-tern Book which shows photographs of the dresses being worn is now out. (One pattern and the Fall and inWter Pattern Book-25c.) You can order the book separtely for 15c. Address Pattern Department (Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

KNOW YOUR KANSAS

MEADE: This county produces more volcanic ash than any other county in the State. Of the numerous ash from Meade County is used in the manufacture of a preparation known in every American household, "Old Dutch Cleanser."

:-: Of Interest To Women :-:

Snack Has Place In Daily Diet



Stock Shelves With Tasty Spreads A "snack" has been defined as food taken out of the ordinary course; a bite; a morsel, or a hasty repast. Regardless of its definition, most everyone enjoys a mid-morning, mid-afternoon, or late evening snack.

of the large eastern universities point conclusively to the fact that "many of us would be more efficient if we would take five meals a day, instead of three."

To prove this point, numerous tests were made of factory workers, school children, stenographers, and teachers. Their muscular efficiency stayed higher meal schedule.

One tablespoon sugar Two tablespoons shortening One-half teaspoon salt One yeast cake dissolved in

half cup water. Four cups flour to a mixing bowl and when blended add milk. When lukewarm add disrise to double its bulk, add one cup strips. flour and rise again. Shape on a molding board, brush with melted butter and let rise until light. Bake

APPLE OVEN DESSERT

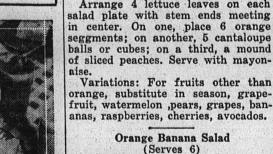
utes.

"Tuck it in the oven with the rest of the dinner." That is practically all there is to this lucious apple dessert that comes to us from a manuscript handed down by a Pennsylvania grandmother. Use an oven glass shallow dish that can be used on the table. Pare, core, and cut tart cooking apples in eighths. Arrange them hollow side up in the buttered dish. Fill the dish. Drizzle generously with sugar or honey, using 3 or 4 table-spoons for each apple used. Pour cream to the depth of from 1-2 to 3-4 inch from the bottom. Set in moderate oven (350 degrees F) and bake bout 1 hour. Meat loaf and scalloped potatoes can be prepared at the same

The apple dish emerges from the so, on a cold day.

DECORATIVE SALADS

Fruit Salads In Sections (Serves 1)



evening snack.

While some of us may believe that eating between meals, or before retiring, is a bad habit and apt to ruin the appetite and the figure, the truth of the matter is that most people who partake of between-meal snacks eat no more food, but instead distribute their daily ration into five instead of three parts.

Recent experiments conducted at one on a five meal than on a two or three

These findings should prove interest-These findings should prove interesting to mothers when the children come home hungry after school. She should neither urge them to wait until dinner without eating, nor let them fill up on sweets. A cracker or piece of bread spread with peanut butter, cottage cheese, or jam, and a glass of milk will serve nicely for this light repast.

Mothers also can speed up their daily

Mothers also can speed up their daily duties by pausing in the middle of their morning or afternoon work for a glass of orange or tomato juice. You may wish to check your pantry shelves now to see if you have sufficient sandwich spreads on hand to prepare a snack for the next hungry individual at your home.

TEA BISCUITS

One cup scalded milk

in a quick oven from 20 to 25 min-

oven with interesting looking brown tips on the apples, white flecks of reamy curds an irresistable aroma It is tasty eaten warm, especially

Arrange 4 lettuce leaves on each alad plate with stem ends meeting in center. On one, place 6 orange seggments; on another, 5 cantaloupe balls or cubes; on a third, a mound of sliced peaches. Serve with mayon-

fruit, watermelon ,pears, grapes, banmas, raspberries, cherries, avocados.

3 oranges Lettuce

3 bananas 3 tablespoons lemon juicce 2 cup finely chopped nuts (walnuts,

lmonds, pecans or peanuts.) Peel oranges and cut into 1-inch slices. On lettuce-covered salad plate, place 2 oranges slices. Cover with 2 lengthwise quarters of bananas, sprinkled with lemon juice and rolled in nuts. Top with slice of orange. Garnish with mayonnaise and maras-

chino cherry. Variation: Roll banana fingers in grated coconut.

Orange Honey Ambrosia Salad (Serves 1)
Dip 4 or 5 orange slices in slightly warmed honey which has been placed n a flat bowl or saucer. Then dip ooth sides of slices in coconut. Ar range on a bed of lettuce and garnish with dots of canned or maraschino cherry pieces or with whole fresh cherries or unhulled strawberries.

Frozen Orange Salad

1-3 cup Lemon mayonnaise

peaches, pineapple, or maraschino

cherries.) Combine cream, mayonnaise and sugar. Cut fruit in small pieces. Cover banana pieces with lemon juice. This is only one "refrigerator" Combine all ingredients. Freeze in tray of automatic refrigerator until firm but not long enough to let fruit patterned along this line — ideas pieces become icy and hard. Cut in slices. Serve garnished with crisp making. hearts of lettuce, and, if desired, with additional mayonnaise or whipped

For a stiffer salad dissolve 1 teaspoon gelatine in cream before whip-

Frozen Orange Cheese Salad

(Serves 6-8)
For bananas in Frozen Orange Sa lad, substitute 1 cup cottage cheese or 2 packages cream cheese. Beat well into mayonnaise before adding

Arrange 5 or 6 orange segments and rest of the vegetables. Cook for alternately with an equal number 30 minutes longer. solved yeast cake, then three cups of of asparagus tips. Decorate with flour, beating to a light batter. Let slices of stuffed olive or pimento

Orange and Peach Five or 6 orange segments; 1/2 segments and peach slices. Garnish

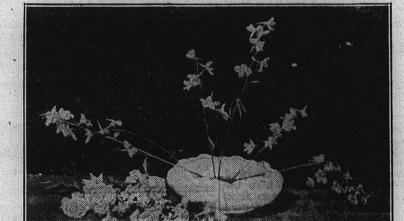
with 4 walnut halves. Orange and Pear Five or 6 orange segments; ½ large pear, cored and sliced lengthwise. Alternate orange segments and slices of pear. Garnish with 5 or 6

Orange and Cherry Three or 4 large orange segments Arrange around edge of a lettuce up made by cutting a small head of lettuce in two and scooping center from one half. Fill center of cup with stoned cherries.

Summer Luncheon Salad Fill peach or pear half with cottge or cream cheese. Circle with 4 or orange segments or half slices. Garnish with cube of red jelly, or with 4 or 5 berries.

REFRIGERATORS MEALS FOR BUSY HOMEMAKERS

"An ounce of foresight is worth a pound of hindsight" when it comes



HOW TO ARRANGE FLOWERS

The Basic Lines of an Arrangement are Simple

Making an artistic arrangement the longest stemmed or spike flowers damental principles of composition both as to color and light or mass balance is as important in real bouquets as with those painted on can-

The heavy white pottery bowl in the illustration will accommodate a number of flowers and still look stable and well balanced. Containers of this sort need some large or long stemmed flowers while a mass small temmed flowers would not be suit-

When making an arrangement of interest and naturalness. Always several different kinds of flowers it avoid any studies regularly which is often helpful to first put a few of Llooks stiff and artificial.

with flowers is really painting a pic- as a sort of a framework to help visture with living materials. The fun- ualize the size and proportions of the finished effect. By establishing the limits of the arrangement in this way there is less possibility of it being made topheavy or out of balance. To hold each of these flowers in the exact position desired it is necessary to use a heavy flower holder such as the type with sharp upright teeth that hold the stems very firmly.

The outline or skyline of an arrangement, as shown by these longer flowers that determine the limits of the bouquet, should be varied to give

to abolishing those frantic moments which beset every homemaker. For instance, think of all those times you dash home from a club meeting a bridge session or a tiresome day of shopping to hurriedly prepare a dinner. After all, we moderns lead such busy complex lives that we literally are forced to adopt a policy of foresight.

So, as example of the value this foresight substituted for the hindsight policy, let's plan and make ready a dinner that can be prepared easily after the club, the shopping or the tea.

No need to slight the menu, however, so let your imagination run riot as you read this: Old-fashioned fried chicken, parsley, buttered potatoes, new peas and slivered carrots, molded vgetable salad julienne, and floating island. But here is the "foresight" secret: You can influences length of cooking. Grade indicates quality and influences price. prepare the salad and dessert during the morning and store them in your refrigerator; you can also pare and "fix" the vegetables, placing them in a pan of water in your re-frigerator. Then you can complete the preliminary preparations on the chicken so that when you come home all you need do is cook the vegeables and the chicken.

But being able to prepare such a refrigerator meal with complete satisfaction requires, of course, a refrigerator in which foods do not dry out rapidly or pick up the odors of the other foods. That problem has been solved by the development of the modern air-conditioned ice refrigerator with its constant circulation of properly moist, cleanwashed air.

Now, here is a treasured recipe for fried chicken—it produces de-liciously tender morsels of chicken blanketed with a crispy goodness that sets the inner man "asingin." Old-Fashioned Fried Chicken

Dress, clean and disjoint chick-en. Dredge with flour to which salt (Serves 6-8)
1 cup whipping cream, beaten stiff and pepper have been added. At this point, you can place the chicken in your refrigerator. When you brown and tender-about 45 mingites. Meanwhile, cook the vegetables

meal." Undoubtely you are even now thinking up some ideas of your own

BOILED HAM WITH VEGETABLES

1 shank end of ham small potatoes 1 cabbage, quarted 4medium carrots, quarted 6 small onions 4 small turnips, quarted

1-8 teaspoon pepper 1 teaspoon salt 1 teaspoon dry mustard Plunge e ham shank into boiling water, add the seasonings, and hour. Add the

SALSIFY, KENTUCKY STYLE is better for tender stalks.) Put imlarge peach, sliced. Alternate orange mediately into weak solution of vinegar water, as this prevents discoloration. Slice about one-quarter inch thick. Rinse in cold water and then tured or soured cream of the highest cook until tender. Remove from fire and drain. Fill bottom of casserole with cracker crumbs alternating with layers of salsify until pan is full,

grapes, peeled and seeded, or stoned having cracker crumbs on top.

Cherries.

East two eggs with one cup of light cream and one teaspoon of salt. Pour this over the salsify. This should come well over the mixture. If not enough, add more cream or milk. Let stand for one hour, then add five tablespoons of melted butter and sprinkle top with pepper. Bake until done. This recipe can be varied by adding cheese or nuts. Delicious.

POPPY-SEED CAKE Cream three-fourths cup butter or butteralternate with 2 cups sugar. Add 4 eggs, one at a time. Beat thoroughly after adding each egg. Add one-half cup milk, 1 cup boiled, riced potaces, and 1 cup poppy seed, ground. Sift 1 cup cake flour, measare, and sift with 2 teaspoons bakingpowder, one-half teaspoon salt, and one-half teaspoon cinnamon. Add to first mixture. Add 1 teaspoon vanilla flavoring and onehalf teaspoon maple flavoring. Add 1 cup ground almonds. Blend. Pour into well-oiled pan. Bake in moderate oven (375F.) for 1 hour.

PRUNE LEMON PUDDING

1 cup bread crumbs 1 cup prune juice 1 cup seeded cooked prunes 1-3 cup sugar 1 teaspoon lemon juice

1-4 teaspoon grated lemon rind -8 teaspoon salt 2 eggs or 4 yolks Mix all ingredients and bake 20 minutes in moderate oven. Serve warm with sauce.

SOY BEAN SALAD

Mix 1 cup sherdded cabbage, 1-2 cup diced celery, 2 cups cooked soy beans, 1-2 cup diced carrots, 1 diced apple, 1 teaspoon lemon juice. Make soy bean dressing from 1 lemon, 2 teaspoons vinegar, 3 teaspoon soy bean boil and seasoning.

COLE SLAW

Sherd a 3-pound cabbage finely and et stand one hour in ice water. Dry just before serving and pour over the following dressing: One teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon mustard, 2 teaspoon sugar, 1/2 teaspoon paprika, 1 tablespoon flour, 2 egg yolks, 3 cups scalded milk, 1-4 cup hot vinegar, Mix first five ingredents with the egg and add milk gradually. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly. Add vinegar as t thickens Remove from over cabbage,

STUFFED FRANKFURTERS

Split eight frankfurters lengthwise, eaving one side attacked. Make a dressing by mixing one cup soft bread crumbs, one-fourth cup water, one tablespoon onion, grated, one-eighth teaspoon poultry seasoning, dash of salt, and one teaspoon butter, melted. Spread on split frankfurters. Close sides and wrap with a trip of bacon. Fasten with toothpicks. Place on broiler under medium flame and broil until bacon is browned on all sides, about eight to ten minutes.

THE GRADE OF ANY RICE INFLUENCES ITS PRICE

When buying rice it is helpful to ences price.

For 9 years the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has graded rice on the basis of official standards proon the basis of official standards pro-mulgated by the Secretary of Agri-culture. Rice usually is sold to deal-ers by these grades, but the retail purchaser may not always have this nformation.

There are separate grades for the brown rice and white rice of each of the common varieties, and three classess for "broken rices," which are used chiefly for industral purposes. When cleared, however, these broken rices are just as edible as the whole grain though not so ettractive in appearance after cooking.

For brown rice there are four Federal grades: Extra Fancy, Fancy Choice and Sample Grade. For white rice there are six grades: Extra Fancy (U. S. No. 2), Extra Choice (U. S. No. 3), Choice (U. S. No. 5), and Sample. Rice of any of these grades, except Sample grade, for both white brown rice, is wholesome for

Sample grade rice may or may not

be wholesome, depending on whether the rice is in sound condition. These grades are based principal-1 cup sugar
2 bananas
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1½ cups orange pieces, drained well
1 cup chopped dates (strawberries, locaches pipeapple, or marasching)
1 cup chopped dates (strawberries, locaches pipeapple, or marasching)

en in your refrigerator. When you large grades are based principally on cleanness, freedom from mixture with other varities and number of whole kernels. The top grade of white rice, for instance, consists of well-milled whole kernels, white or creamy in color. In this grade of these are preciselly not consist of well-milled whole kernels, white or creamy in color. In this grade of these are preciselly not cleanness, freedom from mixture with other varities and number of whole kernels, white or creamy in color. In this grade of these are preciselly not cleanness, freedom from mixture with other varities and number of whole kernels, white or creamy in color. In this grade of the color of the colo there are practically no broken kernels and no foreign material mixed with the rice. In the next grades there may be more defects, with greater allowances from grade to grade down-

ward. The wholesale price of rice varies with the variety and the grade. The retail price is affected by these and other factors, but bulk rice is always cheaper than rice in packages, and large packages cost less per pound than small ones.

SOUR CREAM SPICE CAKE

Hot summer days make busy homemakers cherish all short cuts in the preparation of family meals, and at this time of the year lazy appetites need more stimulation than at most any other season. If you have been overlooking the many uses of dairy made sour cream in your summer to take advantage of the numerous possibilities it offers. It will put new

life into your mealtime planning. Foreign born people have been using this product for generations, but' Peel or scrape salsify. (Scraping many American homemakers have never known its value or considered its various uses. Today you need not depend upon the cream at home to sour, because you can obtain culquality from your dairy or grocer, and when purchased this way, you are always certain of a standard

product. The following recipe for sour cream spice cake makes a treat even more delicious than it looks. While it looks and tastes extravagant, the recipe calls for only one egg and no shortening is used except the sour cream. A minimum of time is needed in the preparation as it requires no creaming of shortening, but can be combined in two quick processes. Sour cream has the very good quality of keeping baked goods moist and you will find this cake keeps unusually

well, even to the last crumb.

For picnics and beach parties this cake is ideal when baked in a loaf or shallow cake pan. Frost it if you like and carry it to the picnic in the pan. You will thrill at the number who ask for second helpings. Baked in cupcakes or cut in squares this sour cream cake makes a delicious dessert served as short cake topped with fresh strawberries and whipped cream. You will want to put on your apron immediately and get started

on this recipe.
Sour Cream Spice Cake 1 cup brown sugar 1 cup sour cream (thick) 1 egg, slightly beaten 1½ cups all purpose flour 1 teaspoon baking soda

1 teaspoon cream of tartar ½ teaspoon salt 1 teaspoon ground nutmeg ½ cup chopped nuts 2 cup raisins 1 teaspoon cinnamon Combine all dry ingredients and

sift together once. Combine sugar and sour cream, blend and add beaten egg. To this mixture ael the dry ingredients, nuts and raisins. Stir only until well blended. Bake at 350 degrees for about 45 minutes. This recipe will fill one 8x8z2" cake pan.

Mocha frosting is especially good
or this cake as it blends perfectly with the spices used.

Mocha Frosting 2 tablespoons hot coffee (strong) 1 teaspoon butter 1/2 teaspoon vanilla

Confectioners sugar Melt butter in hot coffee and add anilla. Then add the confectioners sugar until the mixture is of the right consistency to spread.

THE HIGHWAY

vinegar as t thickens. Remove from of Agriculture. This is an advance fifre and let get cold before pouring of \$243,580,000 over the preceding



8943. Delightful Daytime Frock Designed in Sizes: 12, 14, 16, 18,20, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38. Size 14 requires 4 1-8 yards of 39 inch material, plus 3-4 yard contrasting, and 3-4 yard ribbon for bow. Price 15c. 8025. Easy-To-Make Frock Designed in Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 1-6 yards

of 39 inch mateial. Price 15c.
KANSAS UNION FARMER SALINA, KANSAS

ATTEND STATE BINDWEED CONFERENCE HELD IN TOPEKA

(continued from page 1) of infested area; 2. Location of the infested area; 3. Topography of the infested land, and 4. Character of the soil. Chemical treatment, either applied dry by proadcasting or wet as a spray, was recommended for areas up to one acre in extent. One pound of sodium chlorate or atacide per gallon water and one gallon of the solution per acre was said to be the proper strength and rate of application for spray—the chief advantages claimed for the dry method are great-er convenience, less danger from fire and no need for spray equipment. The use of salt has little to recommend it, says Prof. Zahnley, because of expense and labor. For larger areas, intensive cultivation with the use smother crop is the most generalrecommended method. This method has the advantage of maintaining the fertility of the land as well as preparing the soil by weed destruction and moisture conservation for the next crop.

M. O. Brummett, Special Assistant Attorney General reviewed the new Kansas Bindweed Law, stating that the State Bindweed Program would be conducted on the basis of Education, Organization, and Cooperation and that the manditory features of the law would be resorted to—only when necessary and advisable. Mr. Bummett further showed the teeth of the law which read: "Any person, association of persons, corporation, county or city or other officials wh shall violate or fail to comply with any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished upon conviction thereof by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each count." It is not expected that the penalty of the law will be evoked until at olutely necessary and important.

Franklin Rose, in charge of the State Highway Department Bindweed Eradication Program, stated that the Highway Department is now entering the second year of intensive work on eradication of bindweed, Mr. Yost, State Weed Supervisor, thought it would be well for farmers who know of bindweed patches along the highway or railroad right-of-way should report such fact to the proper Highway or Railroad Official, and possibly also to their county agent and

county clerk. Mr. J. C. Mohler, able Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, acted as the Chairman of the day's program. He introduced, out of state people at the meeting, J. A. Showalter, of Newton, and Gerald Gordon of Robinson, and Senator C. There's a remedy near at hand, N. Miller of Ottawa County. All re- Call on Congress. sponded with encouraging remarks to those actively interested in stamping If in marriage there's a "hating" out bindweed.

Special Group Meetings were held after the general meeting for the Call on Congress. State Seed Council and Crop Improvement Association; the State Institutions; Railroads, and for the multiple landowners. A large number of the latter group were present. All groups showed an interest desire to cooperate in carrying out the intensions of the new law.

State Regional Bindweed Conferences The bindweed plant is an emblem of danger to Kansas agriculture. Did you know that 1937 assessors' reports showed that one farm in each 6.6 farms in Kansas has some bindweed infestation? In some counties the number of farms having bindweed will run as high as 78 per cent of the total farms in the county. One town-ship reported a total of 7,992 acres, which was 36.5 per cent of the total acreage in this township. Are we ready to give of our time and energy to cope with this problem, which is so important to our public welfare? Every willing citizen will be enlisted as a soldier in this war which

has been declared against bindweed.
A compilation of the 1937 assessors' reports indicates that more than 26,000 farmers in Kansas are trou-bled with bindweed. This report indicates conservatively that more than 154,000 acres are infested with this

treacherous weed. For the purpose of announcing the new bindweed program to the state, and to the various counties, nine re-gional meetings will be held over the state the schedule of the meetings is

as follows: August 17, Holton August 18, Ottawa August 19, Chanute August 20, Wichita August 23, Clay Center August 24, Osborne August 25, Colby August 26, Garden City August 27, Kinsley.

Program at Regional Conferences 10:00 a. m.—Bindweed Situation— T. F. Yost, State Weed Supervisor. 10:30 a. m.—Expansion of New Birdweed Law—M. O. Brummett, Special Assistant State Attorney Gen

11:00 a. m.—Methods of Controlling Bindweed—F. L. Timmons, In Charge of Bindweed Investigation Work, Ft. Hays Experiment Station. 11:45 p. m.—Distinction of bind-weed from other similar plants.

(Noon Recess.)

1:30 p. m.—Plans of county bindweed organization setup. Frank Blecha, JoJhn Helper, L. M. Knight, State District Extension Agents.

Employment of weed

2:00 p. m.—Employment of weed supervisors—Mr. Yost.
2:15 p. m.—Need for help and co-operation to get the job done.

PROMINENT LOCAL ELEVATOR MANAGER IS LOOKING AHEAD

(continued from page 1) Since last August this cooperative has repaid the Omaha Bank for Cooperatives \$14,000 of the loan and it will not be long until this small one station cooperative will have its revolving fund established and will be operating on this revolving fund. Each farmer in this local community will be a now to suppose this contract. ity will be a part owner of this cooperative according to the amount of operative according to the amount of business he does with it. As the community changes the ownership will change, but the association will be change, but the association will be there to serve the active farmers of the community. This company will be a monument to the cooperative be a monument to those first 80 men who started it in 1911.

marrages. At the same time the birth rate in the United States has again dropped into new lows. Abraham Lincoln guessed in 1862 that there would be a population of 251,680,914 in 1930.. He based his guess on babies, and the total ten year averages in national growth the first seventy years' history of the United States.

Marrages. At the same time the birth rate in the United States has again dropped into new lows. Abraham Lincoln guessed in 1862 that there city to city. Consequently, prices and costs of operation differ greatly from city to city.

But if this reservation is kept in mind, it discloses why more milk years' history of the United States.

Editor's note: The above article taken from the News for Farm Coop-eratives is timely and deserves careful reading and consideration.

PRODUCTION FOR USE (continued from page 1)

overty in the United States, to abolsh insecurity and hunger of soul and body in a land of plenty is the aim of all-and there are now millions of us-who are organizing to bring about production for use by declaring the United States an Industrial, as well as a Political, Democracy.

And we can end poverty and security in the United States. All our bumper crops, all the flood of man-ufactured products pouring out of our factories and mills, all the vast stream of coal and metals rising from our mines, all our work of hand and brain PROVE beyond controversy that we, the American people, today stand face to face with the conquest of poverty, the first time in history any people ever so stood. The facts all prove it. The only question is, have we the courage and will to rise to a nobler standard of living for all instead of falling back into a system where all farmers will again be peasants, all workers peons, all merchants peddlers, and all scientists and teachers house slaves of a corrupt Plutocracy

Let the People own the Nation and the Nation own the Trusts! Let's end poverty before it ends us. WE CAN DO IT.

Congress The "Cureall." If you cannot sleep at night, Your head's a feeling light And things are not going right, Call on Congress.

If your chickens have the pip. Or your panties start to rip And you feel the need of lip, Call on Congress.

If your hens refuse to lay, Or the children fight at play And your friends have hands of clay, Call o nCongress.

When the world is looking blue, And everything is in a "stew" There is just one thing to do-Call on Congress.

When your Solons lay a tax Huge enough to break your backs, You can nullify their acts-Call on Congress.

When the Devil's got you treed And you find yourself in need, There's but one way to proceed Call on Congress.

And new lovers you're "debating," There's a remedy in waiting,

If you've missed your U. S. check

Save the State, do your bit, Travail, starve and die for it Never rise and show your grit,

Call on Congress, keep it up, Satisfied on slops to sup, Holdng out a beggar's cup, Call on Congress.

Reelect them, they the true, Who've served no other You! And whatever else you do, Call on Congress.

By a Secretary. WHAT ABOUT WHEAT IN 1938 ASKS DEPARTMENT OF

AGRICULTURE (continued from page 1) million and 500 million bushels a year, mainly because of more proluction in importing countries and be-cause of trade barriers. In 1928-29 shipments to Europe totaled nearly

700 million bushels. World crops have been short in recent years. World production in prospect for 1937 is poor and export possibilities for United States are good. What will the export situation be when world crops are good? What will prices for exported wheat be when world supplies are large again?

Can the United States hope to export large amounts of wheat next year? At what prices would we have to sell our wheat abroad? What effect would a large exportable surplus have on the prices for the wheat we sell at home?

Who Seeds the Increased Wheat Hard red spring wheat farmers and white wheat farmers have been seeding about the same acreage as in the 1928-1932 period, and s ling of hard red and soft red winter wheat has

What should farmers do in the face of these trends? What Will Large Wheat Crops Mean World supplies determine the world price of wheat to a large extent. When the United States has a sur-

plus, domestic prices are lower than world prices by about the cost of ransportation. World prices are good this year because the world yields are low and world supplies are small.

What would average yields on the

present world wheat acreage mean to world prices?

The 1928-32 seedings of wheat in the United States averaged 67 million acres.

About 80 million acres were seeded for harvest in 1937. Should they continue the high

seedings of 1937.
Should they try to limit seedings under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act? Or, should they seek a new approace to their problem?

Business recovery reflects its in-fluences in increased numbers of marrages. At the same time the birth and in the city; and supply and de-

MESSAGE OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARY

(continued from page 1) done, are being advanced.

Congress has not adjourned and it seems that many senators and representatives are anxious to pass some kind of farm legislation before gong home—they still remember last campaign in which they pledged their every effort, when elected, to bring farming up to an equality with industry. Some who were invincible

then, are invisable now. The refinance and cost of production bills are still in committee and probably will stay there unless the farmers organize their union at home and bargain collectively with their congressmen. We will get results by better organizing our own class organization, than by organizing a political party. We should be interested in politics and politicians only to the extent that they support our pro-

Oklahoma papers carry statements hat after a conference of national farm organization leaders, including the Farmers Union, it is certain that no general farm bill will be passed at this session of Congress. It is reported that an agreement has been reached to consider such a bill during he first week of the next session. Letters have reached this office charging that the TVA is just a play-

thing for a great fertilizer trust. That farmers are receiving no benefit. Wonder who is getting the grapes? Can anybody tell who is being benefitted, how and why? Oklahoma is interested in the so-

called Grand River Authority, a project located within this state. course we are not expecting that fertilizer will be manufactured, but perhaps electric power. We wonder if the power companies will take charge when completed?

Minnesota Offers an Amendment Minnesota state union, by resolution, calls for a referendum vote on an amendment to the national constitution, changing the manner of electing national officers. The prepared ballot to go out to the state secretaries from this office within the 20-day period as provided in the national by-laws. While this procedure is provded for in the national constitution, yet I find no record in this office where this privilege has been deemed necessary or usually large and unusually destrucapplied by any state in the past. Amendments have always been prepared and agreed upon by representatives of the entire membership at a national convention, instead of only about one out of a hundred, being represented as in this instance.

Under the proposed amendment there is no limit to the number that may be nominated for each office and no run-off is provided for, therefore a very confusing situation may arise and as a result officers may be elected while receiving 20 per cent or less of the votes.

Oklahoma officers and directors are ment and so declared at a recent board meeting. A law was passed by dum petition seeking to retain the run-off law and thereby guard against minority rule is now being circulated in Oklahoma. We do not want minority rule in the Farmers

The counsel and advice of the Oklahoma Farmers Union leaders, based upon experience, as well as that of leaders from other states, might have been valuable to the National Union, had the amendment been offered at the national convention. The alleged reasons for offering the

amendment are not supported by any proof and seem to be propaganda and without foundation of fact. STOP-LOOK-LISTEN before you vote to amend a constitution written ov Newt. Gresham, which was satisfactory to and approved by Barrett, Simpson and other outstanding Farmers Union leaders. The present constitution was re-written at the national convention, Memphis, Tennessee, 1919, John Simpson being the lone delegate from Oklahoma. The convention ordered that the constitution as written by the committee be submitted to referendum vote as

prepared by the committee except by the amendment referring to representation and voting.

A resolution was passed, (and I find no record of its repeal) that no returns on a referendum be declared, except by the heard of directors. except by the board of directors. If the amendment carries, the na-tional secretary's office will be burdened with expense of a perpetual referendum serving no good purpose, and only cause to be wasted, the members dues which are needed for organization and educational work.

THE 'A.B.C.'s' OF THE MILK BUSINESS

A dairy farmer receives his high-est price for that part of his milk

sold to consumers in "fluid" form. This, price varies considerably from one community to another because taxes, farm wage rates, cost of feed, transportation costs and the like are never uniform..

But more milk is usually produced in each city's "milk shed" than the people in that city consume in fluid form. The remainder has to be used to make butter and other milk products. When milk is sold in this form, ound of cheese. Look up the wholesale prices of these products and do our own division.

Farmers, therefore, want to have as large a portion of their milk sold in bottles as possible because these sales net gain them the highest

It is meaningless to try to compute an average relationship for the entire United States, because costs

money—more farm equipment, dresses, autos and the like—for farm families. It is these purchases by

towns and cities.

It shows that the farmer receives much higher prices for his milk sold in fluid form as special and regular milk, than he does for milk used to make cream or other products. He receives the higher price even

though a good share of the distributors' fluid milk business is at whole-sale in bottles or in bulk for which the milk companies receive anywhere from 2 to 4 cents a quart less than the retail price. The "other products" column in-

and other skim milk products made from milk left after the cream is separated. This average pricce paid for all milk is, of course, lower than the price paid for milk sold in bottles and dcannot be compared with the

like along with some cottage cheese

HOPPERS HOLD CENTER

retail price of bottled milk.

Grasshoppers continue to hold the enter of the insect pest stage. Many f those that have escaped poisoning have grown wings and are flying nto fall crops.

Poison bait provided by the deested areas by farmers saved most is at work from New England and of the early crops from grasshoppers. With those crops now harvested, fall crops are in danger. Bait infestation of the spruce budworm materials are being rushed to the on its ponderosa pine. States facing this new threat. Minnesota and Wisconsin recently were startled by the development of unisually large numbers of red-legged hoppers. Although small, this yellowsh insect, with bright reddish legs, s very injurious to wheat, corn, bluegrass, oats, rye, timothy, and soy-

In the limelight also are two new weevils— the white-fringed beetle n the South and one, not yet given a common name, in New England. Other pests of long standing, notably the European corn borer, leafhoppers, the cotton boll weevil, and the Japanese beetle, are out in untve numbers in many parts of the country, according to the last Insect Pest Survey Bulletin of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Mormon cricket alarmed the

Dakotas by its surprise attack last month. Jap beetles have been numerous this summer, in and around New York City and in Connecticut, Rhode

Island, Delaware, and northeastern Maryland. Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, and South Dakota have had large outbreaks of the variegated cutworm and North Dakota and the Great unanimously opposed to the amend- Basin States, unusually large numbers of the sugar beet webworm. Desrtuctive hordes of the white-lined the last Oklahoma legislature repeal- sphinx appeared unexpectedly over ing the run-off primary. A referen- a very wide area, from Michigan westward to the Dakotas and Idaho. There were serious armyworm outbreaks in New England, and in the Middle Atlantic, East Central, West Central, and Great Basin States. The Europeaan corn borer was much more destructive than last year in New

England and New York. Codling moth numbers have varied. New Jersey had the heaviest infestation since 1933 and Delaware the lowest since 1929. Its average for the whole country probably was

about normal. The flatheaded apple tree borer continues destructive over much of the area from Indiana to Oklahoma where there has been severe drought the last few years. Blister beetle injury to garden

crops and flowers has been reported generally from New England to Kan-sas and the Gulf. . Tomatoes in the Middle Atlantic

and East Central States have been seriously damaged by the corn ear worm. Unusually severe leafhopper farmers that create more jobs and injury to potatoes is reported from larger payrolls for people in the the Middle Atlantic States and from Indiana and North Dakota. The imported cabbage worm has been generally destructive from New York westward to South Dakota. The false chinch bug has attacked sugar beets from Idaho south to Arizona and east to Oklahoma and Texas.

The boll wevil is doing more damage to South Carolina cotton than it has in several years. It also has attacked the cotton crop in northern Georgia. Although not yet uncommonly numerous in the Gulf region, t may be increased by recent favorable weather to be a real hazard. cludes butter, canned milks and the Eastern and Southern Texas are heavily infested with the boll weevil. Damage from the cotton flea hopper is reported from northern Georgia westward to southern Texas. A halfgrown cotton leaf worm was found on July 22 in southern Georgia and one on July 13 in southern Alabama. Up to August 2, however, none had been reported from Louisana or Mississ-

New England trees have been bad-OF INSECT PEST STAGE ly defoliated by the gypsy moth, which is much more numerous than in many years. The forest tent caterpillar has caused serious defoliation in New England and in Minne sota. New England has suffered also from cankerworms. Nebraska has had the most serious outbreak of springpartment and scattered over the in- cankerworm on record. The bagworm the East Central States southward to the Gulf. Colorado reports a heavy

> RUSSELL: This city was winner n one of the numerous county seat fights that provided excitement for the early settlers of western Kansas. Russell was named as temporary county seat when the county was organized by Governor Harvey in 1872, but in an election held later in the year, Bunker Hill, Russell's rival. received a majority of the votes cast. Russell citizens refused to admit the change of the judicial seat, however, Two county commissioners, residents of Bunker Hill, set up a county gov-ernment in that town while the third commissioner and the county clerk held forth at Russell. After the November election half of the returns were taken to Bunker Hill and half to Russell to be counted and neither faction recognized the right of the other to canvass the vote. The controversy ultimately reached the supreme court and was decided in favor of Russell. At an election held April 23, 1874 Russell received a majority and the "war" came to an end.

RICE COUNTY: Rice led the State in oil production for 1936 with a total output of 11,427,072 barrels.

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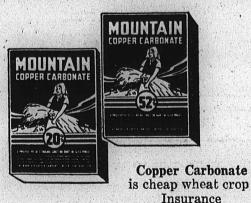
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