

THE KANSAS FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

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WHAT THE CIO MEANS TO FARMERS

FARM IMPLEMENT COMPANIES LOWERED THEIR PRICES AFTER THE \$3 A TON INCREASE IN STEEL

Because our farmers get so much of the bad about the C. I. O. through the public press, we are below publishing release from Farm Research Inc., giving the other side of the controversy. We hope that our members will form the habit of studying both sides of all questions that affect the common welfare of our people and then form their conclusions as to the right or wrong of any proposition in the light of such study and not on the basis of prejudice.

What the CIO Means to the Farmer
After sifting the charges made against the CIO as to the "farmers' Farm Research" in its latest issue of Facts for Farmers finds that the charges being circulated do not jibe with the facts. One of the most common claims has been that the higher wages won in the steel industry by the CIO have increased the prices of everything from plows to tractors. Actually the farm implement companies lowered their prices after the \$3 a ton increase in steel prices.

That the slightly higher steel prices coupled with lower selling prices of farm equipment will not cut into the prosperity profits of the manufacturers is admitted by financial journals. Last year the Big Five equipment manufacturers made net profits amounting to 46 million dollars, and for this year the Wall Street Journal comments:

"Earnings of farm equipment companies this year have a good chance of approaching 1929 levels despite slightly lower prices for their wares."

Another version of this same charge is that higher wages to city workers means higher prices in general for the farmers—"the more the workers get, the less the farmers get." Farm Research cites government figures showing that the income of the farmers and of the workers go up and down together. When the farmers' income is down, low wages and unemployment hit the cities; and when the workers cannot buy, the farmers cannot sell.

While the gains of recovery have been unevenly distributed, neither the farmers nor the workers have been "walking off with the large slices." Last year payrolls increased 19.7 per cent and farm income gained 11.0 per cent while the net profits of the large corporations showed an increase of 90 per cent.

Referring to the Farm Journal's explanation that steel companies had to increase prices "to try to prevent more losses in the months ahead," Farm Research points out that the net profits in 1936 of the U. S. Steel Co. amounted to \$50,526,000, making an increase of 4,306 per cent over 1935.

While efforts have been made "to alarm the farmers over the formation of the new CIO union called the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing House and Allied Workers of America, Farm Research points out that two farm organizations, the Farmers' Union and the Holiday, welcomed the new union and sent internal delegates to its convention.

The program adopted by the convention representing 100,000 cannery, packing house and farm workers contradicts charges that "the union on the farm" is the major cause of this organization or that it will discriminate "in favor of the rich farmers and the big farming corporations" thereby driving out "half a million workers." The convention voted the union attempt to organize family, independent-sized farms will be made but the union will limit itself solely to the agricultural corporations and to farms on which ten or more workers are employed. Moreover, no organizing of corn, wheat or wheat farms is to be carried on. No organizers will be sent into the Middle West or into New England, since these areas are predominantly of family-sized farms.

Mr. Donald Jones, president of the union, stated that the attempt to win "a living wage" from corporations with large profits means concentrating upon the California canning corporations, the Colorado sugar companies, the Florida citrus interests, the Southern tobacco companies and large cotton plantations, as well as South Jersey truck farms.

John Brophy, national director of the CIO, told the union delegates, "The CIO hopes and expects to cooperate with organized farmers. Both the working farmer and the laborer alike are concerned with improving the whole agricultural situation."

In concluding its article on the CIO Farm Research states that with one-third of the farmers being called "unnecessary and useless" even though total farm production is 25 per cent short of supplying the American people with a "fully adequate and safe diet" the farmers can have nothing to gain from low wages to their chief customer, the city worker. Higher wages are necessary if the city workers are to buy more from the farmers and pay a price that will afford farm families a decent living. In return, the farmers will be able to buy the products of city workers and thereby curb unemployment.

Tenancy Act for One Family in Each County

In its analysis of the new Bankhead-Jones Tenancy Act, passed by Congress and signed by the President, Farm Research, in the August issue of Facts for Farmers, points out that the appropriation for the first year will reach less than one tenancy for each county in the United States.

Embryo Motor Car Designers



CLARENCE ASH (left), 19-year-old Wetmore youth, and Edward Williams, 15 years old, of Parsons, who took first place in the senior and junior divisions, respectively, in the state-wide model car design competition conducted by the Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild, when their miniature automobiles were adjudged the best of those submitted by boys in Kansas. Each will receive \$100 in cash from the General Motors-sponsored educational foundation as a result of his efforts. Insert: The award-winning models designed and constructed by the boys.

ed States. Only 2,375 farm families will be covered by the 10 million dollars voted for next year. According to the latest Census, there are 2,365,155 tenant farmers in the U. S. They comprise 42 per cent of all farmers.

The Act authorizes increased appropriations amounting to 25 million dollars for the second year and "to exceed" 50 million dollars for each year thereafter. While these sums are authorized, they have not actually been appropriated by Congress, before they become final. Congress must vote on them. Thus, for the full three years, the total amount approved will, if appropriated, cover 20,000 tenant families. With tenancy increasing at the rate of 40,000 families a year, there will nevertheless be five new tenant families for every one taken care of by the new Act.

The tenancy Act as passed, marks a victory for the conservative forces in Congress who oppose tenancy aid. Having successfully blocked broader measures for tenancy aid, they finally agreed to a small appropriation on condition that it go to the best business risks among tenants, instead of to the hardest hit. Hence the Act gives preference to tenants able to make a down payment, owing their own livestock and having farm implements. Regarded as the most important victory for conservatives was the clause allowing land speculators a free hand; this was done by preventing the federal government from buying and selling land and forcing tenants to buy land directly from private owners.

Progressive congressmen sought to pass the Bollean Tenancy Bill by having it substituted for the Bankhead-Jones Act, but garnered only 17 votes. Rep. Withrow (Prog.) of Wisconsin, in the discussion on the Bollean Bill introduced as an amendment, said of the Bankhead-Jones Act:

"Whenever it is proposed that we do in a constructive and an adequate way something which will really help the farmer, the leaders of the House, those in control of the machinery of the House, immediately become incoordinated with economy poisoning. Here we have a bill which is not only a constructive and an adequate way of doing it, but one of you know it is entirely inadequate. You talk about helping one farmer in each county. You cannot buy a farm in any one of our counties for \$3500 unless you are not helping the people when you pass this type of legislation. We are asking you to give us something adequate."

JOBS FOR THE UNDERTAKER

Four out of every five automobile accidents occur on dry roads in clear weather. Four out of every five automobile accidents involve cars driving straight ahead.

Here is the statistical proof of the disregard for every rule of courtesy and safety that characterizes the reckless driver. He constantly overestimates the "safety factors" of good roads and modern cars. A straight highway and a clear day act as bait to make him "open her up"—with the result that the undertaker gets paid. You know you are not helping the people when you pass this type of legislation. We are asking you to give us something adequate."

A National Safety Council survey lists the seven most important causes of fatal accidents, in order, as follows: Exceeding speed limit or driving too fast for road and weather conditions; driving on the wrong side of the road; disregarding stop signs and signals; usurping right of way; cutting in; passing on hills and curves; failure to signal for stopping and turning.

These driving errors cause the great bulk of all serious accidents, and the first is by far the worst. Every one of them is a human error—and every accident they produce could be prevented if individual drivers would observe the most elementary rules of caution and proper driving.

In conclusion, here is one more fact you might think over next time you feel the urge to stop on it: At 20 miles per hour, one accident in 61 is fatal, while at 50 or more miles per hour, one accident in every 11 produces a corpse.

FARMERS UNION ROYALTY MEMBERS NOTICE

Having been informed that certain Unscrupulous individuals are soliciting farmers who have mineral deeds in the Royalty Co. and offering to get the deeds canceled for a consideration ranging from \$10 to as much as \$100. The decision of the State Supreme Court on certain of the royalty cases has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court. We are asking our members to not pay any money to any one. If the Supreme Court decides that certain of the deeds are void they will be returned to the makers without any unnecessary expense.

A. D. Rice,
President of The
Farmers Union
Royalty Co.

SPANISH COOPERATORS RECEIVE AID FROM ICA

Madrid—Four trucks filled with foodstuffs from the cooperative warehouses of Marcellus have arrived here for distribution to the cooperators of Madrid. This is a new shipment from the cooperators beyond frontiers. The Madrid cooperatives have already received four shipments, the first of which arrived the end of last December.

This gift not only contains foodstuffs, but transportation facilities, as the four trucks are being used by the Cooperative Center of Supplies at its headquarters here. Besides the help given Madrid cooperators, two expeditions were sent to Bilbao, where they were distributed by the Cooperative Union there.

The drive for assistance to Spanish cooperators launched by the International Cooperative Alliance has recently reached more than a million pesetas (\$50,000) of which a large part has been contributed by English cooperatives and cooperators. It can be expected that this amount will grow considerably due to the stirring appeal of the ICA drawn up by the Central Committee of the Alliance meeting at Ostend and addressed to the cooperators of all the world.

(Funds for the relief of Spanish Cooperators are being collected in the U. S. A. by The Cooperative League of the U. S. A. and sent to the ICA London where foodstuffs are purchased and shipped to Spanish cooperators.)

Through Cooperatives and Cooperators, official organs of the Spanish cooperatives, we wish to express the gratitude which the cooperators of Madrid feel toward foreign fellow cooperators.

ENDANGERING THE PUBLIC HEALTH

Industrial News Survey
A Department of Agriculture survey indicates that providing the right food for a family of five in proper quantity, calls for an expenditure of approximately \$50 per month.

Inasmuch as not more than a third of the family income can be spent for food, a healthful diet cannot be had if the income of a family of five is less than \$150 per month. Surveys such as this, being necessarily limited in scope, cannot be entirely accurate. But these figures point squarely to one fact: That current legislative efforts to hamstring low-cost merchandisers, fix prices, and outlaw economical retailing methods are a direct threat to the public health.

It is an old truism that in a period of recovery, prices usually rise faster than the individual income. That is true today, as it was following the mild depression of 1921 and during the recovery of 1908. In the face of this, for government to artificially inflate prices is nothing less than a social crime.

The law should make every effort to keep a maximum of honest competition in merchandising. It should use the authority of the trust laws to make price fixing illegal. It should encourage, rather than discourage, low cost retailing which cuts distribution charges between producers and consumers. Only if this is done, can the average family's food dollar purchase the commodities necessary to health and comfortable living.

NAT'L PRESIDENT EVERSON'S RADIO ADDRESS

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The subject of my address today is "Price Disparity and the High Cost of Distribution." This, it seems to me, is the most important problem confronting the American people at this time. It is perhaps the most important problem that has ever confronted this nation for it is destroying buying power, the property values, the income and the general welfare of society through the confiscation of their earnings and incomes upon which their very lives, security and liberty depend.

It is a well-known fact that since the stock market crash in 1929, and the collapse of the big banks and huge commercial institutions resulting therefrom, that the Congress has thought it necessary to appropriate billions upon billions of dollars which we did not have in a desperate effort to stem the tide of insolvency that was rapidly engulfing this nation. The buying and debt-paying power of the vast majority of the people had become exhausted through increased interest and tax burdens and reduced incomes of the people.

The Farm Tax in 1936, according to the United States Bureau of Census was very nearly five times as much in that year as it was in 1900. These are fixed charges constituting first claims upon farmers' production income, and automatically adds to the farmer's cost of production and must therefore either reduce the farmer's net income or be added to the cost of distribution in which case the price disparity between producer and consumer is widened to that extent.

In a desperate effort to avoid a collapse, the Congress substituted the government's credit for the exhausted credit resources of the people which of course did not and could not solve the problem. If no real remedy was provided to correct the errors that were the real causes of the threatened collapse—namely, the lack of income on the part of the people, besides the added taxes on the one hand and more over-balanced by the tax-exemption plus the interest on the other, thus adding very materially to the cost of distribution, which was already too high and which was the largest contributing factor to the depression.

Property values must necessarily decline in proportion as accumulated debts and taxes are placed upon them, and upon the income derived from the use of this property and the earnings of the people. Just in proportion as the property fails to produce a return adequate to maintain the property, just in like proportion its credit ability is impaired. A reduction in production or a setting down upon the property can not possibly remedy this situation; but to the contrary must necessarily increase the cost of production and distribution—thus adding to the ravages of the disease.

These are simple truths arrived at by the simple processes of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, and no amount of imaginative theory can possibly disprove them.

It is true that the application of science, research and experimental power has very materially increased the production of goods and commodities, but these reductions are not properly reflected in prices of consumers' goods. The all-important factor of purchasing power in the hands of the consumer has been almost wholly disregarded in our efforts to solve our economic problems. This is our real problem and to undertake to solve this problem, simply by substituting the credit of the government for the lack of buying power or by the reduction of production to the actual buying-power available, instead of actual supplying that deficit in opportunities and earning power among the people, is just substituting economic suicide. It is substituting a phantom—a vanishing shadow of prosperity if you please for the substance.

It is simply closing our eyes to the fact that in the present economic condition, equitable earning and buying power among the people on a self-sustaining basis. It is substituting the sinking quicksand of debt for the solid rock foundation of economic freedom. It is simply passing the buck on to succeeding generations in an exceedingly aggravated form. Yes, to me it is creating a Frankenstein monster of debt that will ultimately destroy civilization if we do not hastily retrace our steps and head in the opposite direction toward financial solvency and economic and social security.

The primary purpose of Money is to honestly measure the value of services and wealth by substituting of public and private debt for that honest medium of exchange, thus depriving the people of their property and leaving them homeless, helpless and destitute in a land of opportunity and plenty.

I have never discovered a line or syllable in our national or in any state constitution that in any manner justifies such a policy. No guard of the right and liberties of the people and their pursuit of happiness to me seems to be in direct conflict with such a policy.

Money is in direct conflict with the general welfare provision of the Constitution. Surely we ought not adopt such a policy simply because a comparatively few of our population have appropriated unto themselves too large a portion of the wealth of the nation and leaving the

many without opportunities to sustain themselves. No, that ought to be the very best reason to adopt a constructive policy, namely that of adjusting the opportunities, the earnings and purchasing power of the people to their consumptive needs and we simply cannot do that by creating more debts for the many and more interest and tax-exemption for those favored few. We cannot do that by granting to those favored few a complete monopoly of our medium of exchange and permit them to substitute our debts for that honest medium of exchange; because the payment of those debts just automatically takes our money—our medium of exchange—out of circulation, leaving us without sufficient measures with which to measure the value of our products. It would be interesting to know just how large a portion of the high cost of distribution is represented in taxes and interest on debts—both private and public debts, as our production winds its way from producer to consumer. These are all fixed charges that are either deducted from prices paid to producers or passed on in added prices charged to consumers and constitute a direct burden upon commerce, pyramiding distribution costs far beyond the power of the people to bear the burden. Strange as it may seem, most every effort upon the part of Congress and our Legislatures to relieve this situation places an additional burden upon this already over-loaded distribution system because taxes are added to distribution costs. Public officials thus become the beneficiaries of this excess burden, not only to the extent of the compensation they received, but likewise to the extent of the vast sums which they appropriate and which funds are expended in the multitudinous forms of relief.

That is the reason, friends, why it is not extremely difficult to apply a remedy to this rising tide of confiscation. It is an old saying that "The power to tax carries with it the power to destroy." The power of this farm property has already destroyed farm values to the extent of more than forty-five billions of dollars during the period of 1929 to 1935 according to the Department of Census reports for the period. The numerous attempts at dealing with this problem have been mostly the dealing with the effects rather than with the causes which are directly responsible for the condition. We have not in any sense tackled the real problem. Rather, we have been making it a bigger and bigger problem and more and more difficult of solution.

This is plainly evident from the fact that our debts are increasing from year to year while our incomes, our debt and taxing power, if you please, declines and the price disparity widens proportionately while our opportunities to stem the rising tide of this debt avalanche of debts and taxes become more and more remote with each succeeding Congress and Legislative Session.

There can be no such thing as abolishing poverty, distress, unemployment and relief alone until we abolish these tremendous losses occasioned through this process of confiscation of incomes and of property values.

While the farm woman receives from 15 to 18 cents per dozen for her eggs, less than 1.12 cents apiece, the consumer pays 7.12 c for this same egg, boiled for breakfast and mind you, there are no processing costs in this transaction—just simple distribution costs. This condition prevails, varying only in degree in the distribution of most all the necessities of life, and mind you, very little, if anything is being done to correct this condition. In fact the spread seems to be widening, rather than narrowing as should be the case.

I submit to you that monopolistic control of distribution, together with increasing accumulations of taxes and interest are the leading factors contributing to this disparity. Distribution has become so extremely top-heavy that it is destroying buying power, which simply means that it is destroying its own best market for its products. Certainly this important fact, unless this condition is corrected by providing opportunities for the vast number of consumers to secure earnings and purchasing power in the welfare of each other—in the welfare of our society as a whole, when the employer must become passionately interested in the welfare of his employees as fellow-cooperators for economic justice; rather than simply as a means to a personal selfish and economic objective. Surely it must now be plainly evident that we are all human beings and as such we all have a common interest in the production of the new wealth for our nation and not in the destruction of wealth which has already been created to comfort and bless the whole of mankind.

Surely it must now be plainly evident that society was intended to be the master of their economic destiny, rather than slaves to an economic distributing machine that does not equitably distribute; but rather that it concentrates the fruits of production in the hands of a few without due regard to the value of the service rendered.

(continued on page 2)

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S MESSAGE

In his message, National Secretary J. M. Graves among other good things, all of which we unfortunately do not have the space to print) has the following to say:

	1935	1936	1937
No. Counties	18	19	25
No. Locals	72	76	82
Total enrolled	230	215	252

A very nice increase, and it shows that Junior work in the state of North Dakota has been advancing fast in the past few years.

Persons interested in conducting a Juvenile Camp, we recommend the Juvenile Camp Bulletin, written by Mildred Stokely, Junior Director of Montana. This Bulletin is available by writing the Farmers' Union Education Service at Jamestown, N. D.

A communication from Mrs. Gladys Tabbot Edwards inviting me to attend the camp to be held in the Black Hills of South Dakota, August 16-26, has been received. The camp is held at Camp Judson, just out of Pactola in the Black Hills. A number of state junior leaders and state presidents of the Northwest states will attend the camp. In this camp they have what is known as the "Social Problems Class" which is conducted as a series of lectures by different persons. I am sure this will be very interesting and educational.

Considerable interest is shown by a number of Juniors in getting correspondence from foreign countries: The Farmers' Union Educational Service, Jamestown, North Dakota, has obtained contacts which will make this possible. It is very interesting I am sure to find out something about the cooperative movement in other countries. Instructions may be received by writing the Farmers' Union Educational Service at Jamestown, North Dakota.

We are pleased with the results of the organization work and know that we are going to have a more membership convention with more membership than the last year.

On July 13th, 1937, Mr. Tom Cheek and Mr. Z. H. Lawler, president and secretary of the Oklahoma Farmers' Union, and myself attended the Texas state convention, at Munday, Texas. This proved to be a very interesting meeting, and we believe much organization work will be carried on in Texas the remainder of this year. Mr. Peter Lorenz, president of the Texas Farmers' Union, and Mr. J. E. Edwards, both of Munday, Texas, were elected president and secretary of the Texas state union. Judge Gough and Mr. McConkey were retained on the board. Oklahoma constitution and by-laws were adopted, with minor changes. Resolutions passed have not yet been received in this office.

The Arkansas state convention will be held in Little Rock, Arkansas, August 17, 1937. An interesting and elaborate program is being arranged. National and state officers have been invited to attend.

This is also the regular date for the quarterly meeting of the national board of directors.

JUNIORS

Chester Graham, our national Junior leader has been very busy visiting the various Junior camps, taking charge of the recreation. Mr. Graham is an exceptionally accomplished leader.

The annual state farmers roundup, the largest farm youth convention of its kind held anywhere in the nation will be on the campus of the Oklahoma A. & M. College Stillwater, Oklahoma, August 10-11-12-13.

From every county in the state will come 20 high scoring Junior members to engage in a week of contest and short course work.

I notice in the Junior section of the North Dakota Union Farmer, a very interesting three year statistical report on the progress of the Junior camp registration's.

OVER THERE

From Industrial News Review
After surveying the plight of labor "over there" as recently summarized by Col. Frank Knox of The Chicago Daily News, one is bewildered by some of the actions of organized labor in this country. A typical skilled worker in Germany, a linotype operator, earns \$540 annually. From the United States, he is expected to contribute to the "latrine fund," contributions to relief funds, etc., etc. The \$540 ultimately shrinks to a net annual income of \$444.60.

On the assumption that the worker in question has a wife and three children, living expenses were divided as follows: Rent, \$57.71; light and heat, \$20.70; food, \$244.06; clothing, \$56.83; miscellaneous, including transportation, washing, etc., \$61.26. This makes a total of \$440.56, leaving \$4.04 for a rainy day!

Of course, simply because the workers of another nation happen to be less fortunate than the workers in the United States, is no valid reason for us for criticizing American labor. But the straitened circumstances of labor in the illustration just cited, should indicate the advantages enjoyed by labor in our own country.

Freedom, as we know it, demands as its price of continued existence, constant vigilance to see that the rights of the individual are not destroyed by regimentation and bureaucratic dictation from any source, as they have been in many foreign countries.

"Now would be the ideal time to let the Communists take control of the country—if only to see how they'd divide up the \$11,000,000,000 deficit."

—Judge.

OKLAHOMA COOP HOSPITAL ADDS A NEW SERVICE

ORGANIZED IN 1929, THE COOPERATIVE HOSPITAL HAS BEEN GREAT SUCCESS

Elk City, Oklahoma—The Community Hospital, America's outstanding example of cooperative health service, has taken steps to enlarge its service by adding a plan for "in-patient" care which will make it possible to serve more economically patients living at great distances from the hospital.

Organized in 1929, the cooperative hospital has been a phenomenal success. The original membership of 300 has been increased to more than 2,000 families. A three story hospital has been erected with the capital provided by the member patients. To this a new wing was added last year to accommodate additional members. With seven years of experience to draw upon, the cooperative is reorganizing its method of operation, making very few changes in the original plan, but adding a new service for members living at greater distances.

Under Plan Number One, for complete service dues will be \$12 for one person, \$18 for two, \$22 for three and \$24 for four or more per family. Hospitalization costs \$2 per day, including room, board, general nursing care, medicines and serums. Anesthetic and operating room fees range from \$8 for minor to \$18 for major operations. All medical service, physical examination, treatment, surgery, deliveries, are included in the dues for "in-patients." For "out-patients" (those not confined to the hospital) the dues cover all medical care except medication, treatment, surgery, X-ray of the teeth and extraction are included.

Plan Number Two, which has just been added, is designed for patients living at greater distances who will receive treatment only when they need hospital care. It is an adaptation of the Group Hospitalization Plan and does not include treatment when patient is not confined to the hospital. Dues for this plan range from \$6 per year for one person to \$12 per year for a family of four or more. Special rates are available to Hospitalization subscribers at any time they may desire to see a doctor at his office.

This reorganization will make the Cooperative Hospital independent of non-member support. As membership is increased the per day charge for hospitalization will be reduced.

MAJORITY RULES FOR COOPERATION

There are some cooperators who are cooperators only in name. They will cooperate only with those who will accept 100 per cent their plans and leadership. There is more to cooperation than self-interest. Cooperation means going along with our class, our industry, our friends, and letting majority rule determine the plans and procedure. Cooperators do not necessarily have their grudge matter arranged in finger print uniformity. We do not all see exactly alike. Seven million farmers are all made in the same mould. Some are radical, some conservative. Some look before they leap, and some spend all their time looking but never leap.

We farmers may learn from the theory and practice of successful republics. We all need to study our problems and programs carefully from every angle. Prejudice and passion should be discarded insofar as possible. The arguments and facts on every side of the question should be studied dispassionately. For our leaders and coolest head, the best informed and most experienced, men of sympathy for and patience with and understanding of us farmers.

The United States of America is far away the most successful republic, because our people accept majority rule, which is the fundamental principle in successful cooperation. No matter how bitter our differences—after the people register their votes—we all accept the majority decision, and cooperation makes our nation the outstanding republic. Some of our South American republics hold elections whose decisions are rejected by the defeated minority, and thus continue the impossible plan of building a republic without majority control and cooperation.

We all accept the Rochdale Cooperative plan of buying and selling. Let us study to improve it and put it into execution. Let us be guided by reason and experience and the Golden Rule—settling our differences of opinion by majority rule. Let our educational and legislative program be determined and advanced by the same cooperative, majority rule plan.

There is another reason why we should cooperate with every friend of our cause. A very small percent of our seven million farmers are members of our Farmers Union. We cannot secure our economic rights by the power of our own membership. We should maintain a cooperative federation with the Grange and the Farm Bureau to be effective in security suits. Each of the three national farm organizations may differ somewhat in their objects and plans and programs. But every effort should be made to agree on a united program.

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST, 5, 1937

EDITORIAL

Roy I. Kimmel, Federal Coordinator for the wind erosion area in the five dust bowl states, at a conference recently held in Topeka with Agricultural college and state soil conservation officials, made the following statement:

"Under no circumstances will wheat production loans be made to farmers in the acute wind erosion area unless the land is pronounced to be adapted to the growing of wheat and unless at planting time there is a moisture penetration of at least 24 inches, and there is sufficient crop stubble on the field to prevent serious blowing."

Well, well what a sage pronouncement. I wonder just what proof the poor farmer in the drought area will be able to give the august coordinator and the ones in control of the crop production loans now, when he needs money to properly prepare his ground, that at seeding time there will be 24 inches penetration of moisture in the soil. Perhaps the farmers are expected to put off preparing their fields until there is at least 24 inches of soil moisture stored in the ground. That would probably mean that no plowing at all would be done, and the wheat all sowed in the stubble like we used to do thirty years ago. Stubbling in the wheat would also supply the other requisite of having plenty of residue, weeds or stubble on the ground to help prevent blowing.

If Mr. Kimmel and the Administration want to make a really helpful rule, it would be to have the money ready for the needy farmer so that as soon as it is wet enough, he can work his ground. Working ground when in right condition would both protect it from blowing and also help store the necessary soil moisture. A little common sense and real experience go much farther in solving our problems than all the sage scientific rules, unless such rules are based on real experience and applied with discretion.

State Secretary Jake Mohler is calling a conference on Bindweed Eradication to meet at the Jayhawk hotel on Aug. 12. I hope that while those present are discussing the problem of eradicating the weed they will remember to recommend to WPA Administrator Hopkins that he could kill two birds with one stone if he would make Bindweed eradication a work project for needy farmers. This would give them needed relief work near home and at the same time help get rid of noxious weeds. If necessary a part of the cost could be assessed back against the land from which the weeds were eradicated on the basis of acreage freed from infestation. If we depend on the money provided under the act it will be years before the weed is finally eradicated, because the delay will permit continuous reinfestation and spread into new fields from the infested areas.

On my recent visit to St. Paul, Minn., I took time to visit the plant of the Farmers Union Exchange. This plant is modern in every way even to air conditioning of the offices. The grounds are nicely landscaped, and every thing about it is in shipshape order. It is a credit to both the officials who conceived it and run it and to the intelligent Farmers Union membership who by their loyal support made possible its phenomenal growth in a comparatively few years from nothing to one of the largest cooperative supply houses in the United States. They tell me that the entire plant was put up and developed to its present size without the investment of a dollar of cash capital by the cooperating farmers. The Farmers Union Terminal association advanced the small initial capital and the rest was accomplished by retaining in the business the earnings made by the business. In looking at their plant I wondered what we could have had in the Farmers Union in Kansas if, from the time that we started our first cooperative venture, we had retained in the business annually at least a half of the earnings instead of distributing them all in dividends to our members in good years and then wishing we had a part of them back in bad years.

We farmers have had the power to make ourselves independent of the leeches, who make millions on our products while we are going broke. We still have the power in time to emancipate our industry from economic serfdom if we only use the power, which is inherent in our products and in our needs, THE POWER OF PATRONAGE. If we build and patronize our cooperatives, build them up strong financially and then use and support them. Understanding all the time that they are not so much a dividend making as they are a service institution, we shall soon make our influence felt in all the channels of trade that touch our interests. As we grow

stronger and develop more our ability to run our own business and train the necessary cooperative minded personnel, we will begin to realize the power that has lain so long dormant in our patronage, that power which, when fully utilized in our own behalf, will mean Plenty instead of Want, and Happy Farm Homes in place of Peasants Hovels.

The Cloak Room

By W. P. Lamberton

When Jack Garner silently stole away on a night in June he set in motion the bells and whistles of a New Year's eve. He is an articulating mute.

An air mail from the Mrs. in Haiti says she is sitting at mess on the Captain's immediate right. Am wondering where I'll rank when she gets back.

I have never seen many bureaus in Washington that were not controlled by big business—Senator Borah said during the Wage-Hour debate.

Wasn't it strange that the only cases Judge Lewis took from Judge Hopkins were those where there was pie. Receivers should be made to be satisfied merely with pork and beans.

The late Judge Geo. T. McDermott possessed, without question, one of the most penetrating legal minds in Kansas history. He had no superior. The University of Chicago Law School was always proud of this Cum Laude graduate.

Speaker Bankhead said to Tom Mix, have you ever met my little girl Tallulah. Tom answered that he had. They lived in different worlds. One in pictures, the other on the stage.

Fifteen years ago in Hollywood when Tom Mix was in an auto driven by a fat screen story, a boy at a red light said, Hello Fatty. The fat one resented it with vile words. Tom, refusing to ride with him farther, got out. The star, too had capitalized on his beef.

The President's committee recommended as qualifications for the 6 Administrative assistants, that: they be possessed of high competence, great physical vigor, and a passion for anonymity. Can it really be that the meek shall inherit the earth.

WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS

(By C. W. H.)

If you are one who thinks the change of heart the Supreme Court underwent after February 5, was responsible for the defeat of the judiciary bill, you will appreciate this wisecrack by a member of the House press gallery: "A switch in time saves nine."

Only two of the six women members of the House furnished the date of their birth in their Congressional Directory autobiographies.

Congresswoman Mary Norton, of New Jersey, received a request from a male constituent recently to find him a good strong wife.

A New York gentleman wrote Congresswoman O'Day to send his mother a canary. Very obligingly, she sent the canary. A few months later the same gentleman wrote announcing that both the canary and his mother had passed away and would she please send him another canary to sort of remind him of his mother. She sent him the second canary.

The biggest bill ever enacted by Congress was passed in 1928 and signed by President Coolidge. It contained 535 pages and embraced 2905 separate claims for pensions. Since the bill had to be read in its entirety on second reading by the clerks of the House, those gentlemen must have gotten some real vocal exercises that day.

Congressman Carlson is scratching his head today. A lady from his district writes in to tell him that her hens have quit laying, and wants him to tell her what to do about it. We are glad that's his question.

The Speaker of the House has a very simple but effective way of subduing unruly members. When a member gets all hot and bothered, becomes boisterous and imagines he's a Joe Lewis, the Sergeant at Arms merely lifts the mace from its pedestal and presents it before the irate one. He quiets down immediately, so great is the respect for the mace as a symbol of legislative authority. The mace is a little over three feet in height and consists of a thick ebony rod, representing the States of the Union, bound together with a band of silver in imitation of the faces originally carried by the lectors in the days of the Romans. In the memory of veterans at the Capitol, dating back 50 or 60 years, the mace has been called out not more than a dozen times.

OKLAHOMA CO-OP HOSPITAL ADDS A NEW SERVICE

(continued from page 1)

gram to secure justice and prosperity for agriculture.

But even all the farm organizations together embrace less than 50 per cent of the seven million farmers of the nation, though united they can ably speak for American agriculture. But all farmers and the thrifty million farm population are only about one fourth of the total population of the nation. Hence we need to cooperate with other groups in order to secure majority influence in cooperative marketing and legislation. Our Farmers Union Constitution, in the preamble, provides for a working alliance between the Farmers Union and organized labor. The leaders of other faarm organizations are friendly to labor organizations, and have worked with them. The vast army of laboring men and women, including the white collared clerks, are the buyers of our crops and livestock in the form of fruits, vegetables, flour, meal, cotton and woolen and linen goods, and meats of all classes.

Just cooperating with ourselves or our faction or our own farm organi-

zation, and ignoring or fighting other factions and other farm organizations and labor organizations will continue to keep us in economic bondage. We must cooperate with every friend and oppose every foe to win our rights and the prosperity to which we are entitled.

John Frost.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S MESSAGE

(continued from page 1)

ered by each individual in its production. We simply cannot solve those problems by regimenting the under-paid and under-privileged to errors in our system of distribution. We must correct the errors and adjust distribution to the needs of society. That is the problem we have before us.

The theory commonly accepted by many engaged in processing and in distribution, as well as many public officials by the way are becoming more and more an increasing part of the cost of distribution, when visited by a depression, such as we are experiencing now, is that a curtailing of production is necessary to cure the evil.

In other words, they seek to adjust production to the errors of distribution, rather than correct the errors in distribution so as to protect society. Such a policy, in my opinion, is tantamount to starvation. It just reduced buying power by creating unemployment and just in proportion as buying power is reduced, the cost per unit of distribution is increased, which further reduces buying power, creating more unemployment and so on in a vicious circle. So, instead of solving our economic problems it creates bigger and more complex problems. The unnecessary duplication and waste in distribution is a tremendous drain upon buying power.

For example, there are perhaps twice as many or more filling stations throughout the country as are really necessary in order to economically serve the need and requirements of the public and the true cause of the many other lines of distribution. The cost per unit of distribution of course is determined very largely by the volume of business transacted, so therefore, every reduction in production and volume increases distribution costs.

When we add to these costs the vast gambling and unearned profits, promotion expense, and overcapitalization through watered stock, which the public is required to pay returns upon it is no wonder our buying power and credit resources of the majority of our people have been exhausted. These, together with the monopolistic control of our medium of exchange—our money and credit—which is the basic factor through which the distribution of the real causes of this and all other depressions.

This is the foremost problem facing the people of this nation. There can be no question but that modern science and technique and mechanical inventions in all lines of industry have greatly increased the cost of production and distribution. However, these modern inventions have not furnished buying power to the people in proportion as they have reduced costs or we would not have a constantly increasing number of unemployed and a government by the federal government upon public works projects and at the expense of the taxpayers. Surely we must realize this procedure cannot long continue without causing our entire economic system to collapse. Let me remind you that this tremendous weight is becoming more and more burdensome every day and that nothing apparently is being done to reduce this tremendous weight but that rather more and more is being added as time goes on.

You can be assured the cost of living and cost of distribution will continue to increase with each issue of tax-exempt bonds and every effort possible will be made to reduce the prices of the farmers' crops in proportion as these costs of government increase. Thus widening the disparity in price between the producer and consumer rather than narrowing it as should be done so as to increase buying power.

Now, I am sure some of you will say that I am painting a gloomy picture, that it is not as bad as that and so on; but let me ask you to take your pencil and paper and do a little figuring on our assets and liabilities. Take an inventory of stock on hand and analyze our financial condition as a nation, and then ask yourself where we will get the money to meet these ever-increasing costs.

If we all scramble with each other to see who can stay on top of the heap, what will happen to the foundation to support the structure? If new wealth is absorbed faster than it can possibly be produced, you can easily see our property will continue to be confiscated. Surely we must know this is not the way to social and economic security. Surely we must know we can not borrow ourselves out of debt. Surely we must know that just in proportion as these debts are multiplied that our resources are increased and our strength to carry the load is impaired.

Every good citizen should be interested in reducing this high cost of distribution and so provide opportunities and buying power for the masses of society in order that they may sustain themselves. Not to do so will just perpetuate these mountains of debt that have been accumulating and threatening our civilization. We all have a common interest in the solution of these problems, even though some may be so blindly selfish they are unable to see that common interest.

Every general or special sales tax, state or national, that is sandwiched in between producer and consumer, widens this disparity and reduces the buying power in exact proportion as the tax; besides such taxes are in no sense based upon ability to pay, but rather upon inability to escape. They are passed on by the organized to the unorganized groups of society.

Neighborhood Notes

NEMAH COUNTY COOPERATIVES PICNIC AT SENACA AUGUST 11 AND 12

The Cooperatives of Nemaha County are sponsoring a two-day Cooperative Picnic in Seneca, Wednesday and Thursday, August 11th and 12th. Ralph Snyder, of the Farm Credit Administration, of Wichita, speaks Wednesday afternoon. Hon. Wm. Lemke will give the address Thursday afternoon and Senator Charles Richard's address on "Cooperation" will be given Thursday evening. Everybody welcome. Come prepared to take in the whole picnic. We expect at least fifteen thousand people on the second day and hope that you are one of them. Bring your basket dinner and eat by families and groups, or buy your refreshments at the stands. There will be a loud speaker on the grounds so that everyone can hear.

Respectfully,
F. B. Roots,
Co. Pres. Farm. Union

There will be a Farmers Union Annual Picnic on County Fair Grounds at Blue Rapids, Tuesday, August 10, 1937. Beautiful park, shady grounds, swings, play ground apparatus, Swimming Pool free to School Children. Bring suits.

Bring your picnic dinner and eat by families and groups on the many park tables, or buy your refreshments at the stands.

Program

County Farmers Union President, George Rombeck, chairman.

Morning: Recreation, Play, Court games, Horse Shoe, Tennis, (bring rackets) croquet.

11:00 a. m. Soft ball game, Blue Rapids Cooperatives vs. Blanchville Farmers. Picnic Dinner, Free Lemonade.

1:00 p. m.—Band Concert, Blue Rapids Band, led by Director Nelson; Men's Silver Gown Trio.

Junior Leader Esther Ekblad speaks on Junior work of Farmers Union; Girl's Trio.

President John Vesecky of the Kansas Union Farmers Union speaks on the F. U. Program.

Tap dancing, Tug of war, Vaudeville Acts, Base Ball game, Bremen vs Snipe Creek. Farmers Union officials and members from adjoining counties expected.

Come, World, to the Farmers Union Picnic.

PARAGRAPHS BY J. D. SHEPHERD

Why farmers do not store their wheat, on the farms and keep it in their own possession until they sell it, is a mystery to me.

For wheat stored in elevators and terminal storages at once becomes a visible supply (like that stored by the Farm Board was). Thus a big visible supply in terminal storage tends to beat down wheat prices for all wheat raisers; both those who have wheat at home and those farmers having wheat in storage elevators and mills.

Why should I hurry to deliver my wheat to be stored as soon as it is threshed?

After one month of free storage in mill or elevator, it begins to cost me one cent per bushel per month for storage. Say I have 2500 bushels thus stored. The cost is \$250.00 a

month to me, besides I have lost possession (nine out of ten points in the law) of 2500 bushels of wheat.

Thus the local elevator or mill has a free option on my wheat and the free use of the money it sells my wheat for, from the time I deliver the wheat till the day I sell it.

If the elevators and mills have most of the farmers' wheat in their possession and storage, do you think that these milling and elevator companies are going to bid up on the farmers' wheat that they already have in their own possession?

Do you bait for a fish, you have already caught?

Would mill and elevator companies bait you with a higher price for your wheat, after they already have it caught, and in their possession, while you were paying them one cent per bushel a month, to keep it?

Don't you really believe that "One bird in your own hand, is worth two birds in a bush?"

Why should we farmers with little, or no grain of any kind (except wheat) lose the possession of our wheat, by storing it in some mill, or elevator, giving one cent per bushel per month to have it taken out of and off our hands by the very powers that make our wheat prices?

Then too, if the mill or elevator company that was kind enough to take our wheat out of and off our hands—after we hauled it to them—busts, and never pays us, it is no crime; simply a breach of trust!

We trusted 'em, and lost our breeches in the deal.

Of course, most of our 1937 wheat crop is now in cold storage, or sold for cash to pay bills.

Farmers surely need to cooperate and keep in their own possession, on the farms, all wheat not sold for cash, to pay debts.

THE FARMERS' OWN CREATION

Agriculture is gradually becoming a closely knit national industry, organized on a sound, efficient basis. This fact was revealed at a two-day conference of leaders of farmers' cooperatives held in Springfield, Massachusetts, recently.

The marketing cooperative movement is the outgrowth of problems that have confronted agriculture for decades. Organized "co-ops" have given the farmer a feeling of security by assuring him fairer and more stable prices, and a better market for his produce.

A survey now being undertaken of all the farmer cooperatives promises to furnish startling statistics in this respect. At the present time, with the survey little more than a third completed, 19,000 producer cooperative organizations have been listed.

Marketing cooperatives are the farmers' own creation. The "yardstick" for measuring their efficiency and utilitarian value consists of four principal sections: 1, Economic need; 2, member support; 3, adequate capital; 4, efficient operation. There are no illusions behind the "co-ops." They came into existence to fill a basic need of the farmer. They continue to thrive and grow because they continue to fill that need. Sound business practices—not politics—have accompanied the growth of the "co-ops," and American farmers are to be congratulated on the job they are doing in solving their own troubles.

Over Two Hundred Wind Damage Losses During the Last Two Weeks

The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co. has settled more than two hundred wind storm losses for their patrons during the last two weeks.

After every storm comes in a string of loss reports showing that because of the unusually hot and dry weather the danger of damage to buildings from tornadoes and wind storms is especially great at this time of the year.

Tornado and windstorm damage rates are so low that no one should take the risk of leaving his buildings without adequate windstorm coverage. When a wind storm or a tornado comes there is nothing that one can do to save his property. So the wise thing to do is to protect your investment with a full coverage Wind Storm policy in the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co.

Go and see your local agent right away if you are not fully protected, and while you are about it look over your fire policies.

Farmers Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company

FARMER UNION INSURANCE BLDG.

SALINA, KANSAS

STATE HIGHWAY DEPART- MENTS SURFACE 28- 913 MILES IN 1936

State highway departments placed 28,913 miles of new highway surfacing in 1936, according to reports of the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. The new surfaces consisted of 4,706 miles of high-type surfaces such as bituminous macadam, bituminous concrete, portland cement concrete, and brick and 24,207 miles of lower types of surfacing.

Subdivided according to class of road, 23,885 miles of rural primary State roads were surfaced, 614 miles of urban extensions of State systems, and surfaces were placed on 4,414 miles of secondary roads under State control in the 13 States having State administration of local roads.

For every mile of surfacing placed on an earth road 2 miles of new surfacing was placed on old surfaced roads. A large part of the resurfacing consisted of replacement of worn surfaces with higher types.

The designated rural primary State systems now include 340,160 miles. The year's work brought the surfaced portion of 289,103 miles or 85 per cent, comprised of 113,695 miles of high-type surfaces and 175,408 miles of low types. Those States having the largest mileage of high-type surfaced roads in the primary system are as follows:

New York, 10,384.
Illinois, 10,126
Ohio, 6,970
Pennsylvania, 6,851
Texas, 6,265.

At the end of 1936 the existing surfaces on rural primary State roads were as follows:

Brick and other block types, 2,398 miles.
Portland cement concrete, 81,283 miles.
Bituminous concrete and sheet asphalt, 15,100 miles.
Bituminous macadam, 14,232 miles.

Low-cost bituminous mix, 33,805 miles.
Waterbound macadam, 20,281 miles.
Gravel and similar surfaces, 109,958.

Sand-clay, topsoil, etc., 17,364 miles.
Timber bridge floors, 182 miles.
Total, 289,103.

Bituminous treatments have been applied to 17,743 miles of water-bound macadam, 39,177 miles of gravel and 8,918 miles of sand-clay and topsoil.

The condition of improvement of rural primary State highways at the end of 1936 and the surfacing placed on these highways during the year in Kansas is as follows. Mileage in Rural primary State system 9,095 miles. Surfacing built during the year, 2,993 miles. High type surfaces existing at the end of 1936 were 1,549 miles. Low-type surfaces existing at the end of the year 5,337 miles. Kansas ranks 16th in total mileage of primary state roads. First in surfacing built during 1936 and 24 in total mileage of high type surface roads at the end of 1936.

RESETTLEMENT ADMINIS- TRATION AIDS IN ADJUST- ING DEBTS OF 59,930 FARMERS

The debts of 59,930 farmers have been reduced \$49,194,872 in the 22 months ended June 30, the Resettlement Administration announced today.

Debts of these farmers before adjustment were \$159,097,145; after adjustment \$145,902,273. As a result \$3,575,273 in back taxes were paid local governments.

Debt adjustment work is carried out by Voluntary Farm Debt Adjustment committees under supervision of the Resettlement Administration. The committees serve as mediators between overburdened farm debtors and their creditors and suggest arrangements that will permit the debtor to retain his land and possessions, furnish a basis for his economic rehabilitation and be fair to his creditors. The committees have no authority to enforce their recommendations.

The Farm Debt Adjustment service is free to debtors and creditors alike. In Kansas the RA has helped adjust 2,214 cases and reduced the amount of their debts from a total of \$7,070,606 to \$5,317,218, a reduction of \$1,753,388.

STATE TAX RULES

Rule No. 61. Leased Departments.—Where a person engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property or taxable services has leased certain parts of the premises wherein that business is conducted to other persons for use in selling tangible personal property or services, each such lessee shall make a separate Return to the state, provided that the lessee keep separate books of account and makes his own collections on account of the sales. If the lessor keeps the books for the lessee, the lessor must render a consolidated Return, including therein the gross receipts from the operation of the business conducted by the lessee.

tions of the business conducted by the lessee.

Rule No. 62. Admissions to Publicly Owned and Operated Places of Amusement, Entertainment or Recreation.

The gross receipts from the sale of admissions to golf courses, tennis courts, swimming pools, amusement parks, and other places of amusement, entertainment or recreation are subject to the tax. This rule applies even though such places of amusement, entertainment or recreation are owned and operated by the state or political subdivision thereof.

Rule No. 63. Well Drilling.—Persons who contract to drill wells for others are rendering services which are not subject to the tax.

Sales to drilling contractors of materials, equipment and supplies used in the rendition of their services are sales for final equipment and supplies and are not subject to the tax, since the final user or consumer and sales to him of materials, equipment and supplies are taxable.

Rule No. 64. Hotel Telephone Service.

Where hotels make service charges to their patrons for local telephone calls, the gross receipts from such the private exchange telephone service charges are exempt from tax, since these hotels are a part of the general hotel service. Charges made to hotels by telephone companies for telephone service are subject to the tax.

Rule No. 65. Utilities Services Billed to Tenants Through Private Meters.

Where owners or operators of office buildings or apartment houses purchase gas, water, or electricity through a single meter, and re-meter these utilities services to their tenants through private meters, such owners or operators are regarded as the final users or consumers of the utilities services so metered, and must pay the tax on all bills rendered to them for gas, water and electricity consumed in this way.

MORE GRASSHOPPER BAIT ALREADY SENT STATES WHERE MOST NEEDED

The additional appropriation of one million dollars for the control of plant pests, approved July 17, is enabling the U. S. Department of Agriculture to continue the cooperative grasshopper control campaign begun in May. The million dollars originally appropriated was inadequate for the purchase of all the poison bait—the only practical weapon against grasshoppers—needed to combat successfully this year's large hopper outbreak in 23 states.

More bait materials—sodium arsenite, bran and sawdust—have already been delivered to the States where the need is most pressing—Colorado, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, the Dakotas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, New Mexico, Utah, Minnesota and Michigan. The deliveries throughout the entire infested area will be continued as fast as possible, according to Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

With this additional bait provided by the Government and the continued cooperation of the States, local agencies, and farmers in getting the bait over the infested land, it should be possible to prevent extensive crop damage from grasshoppers this year and reduce next year's infestation, Mr. Strong says.

Nature has helped control this year's hopper outbreak in Montana, and, to a limited extent, in other States, where continued cold and dampness in June promoted the development of the fungus diseases fatal to grasshoppers and where parasitic flies preyed on the hoppers. Over the infested area as a whole, however, the weather has favored grasshoppers.

An important feature of the 1937 hopper outbreak was appearance of long-winged migratory grasshoppers in great numbers in Colorado and northern New Mexico. Unlike other southwestern species, these hoppers migrate while they are still nymphs in an immature stage. Massed together so thick that the ground is covered, to the bands sometimes five miles deep and one mile wide, these nymphs have moved over the rangelands. A large percentage of the bands have been killed by the concerted attack of Government and State agencies. The adults that will develop within the next week or ten days from the nymphs that escaped poisoning and there may be many still untouched in the waste lands—will fly out, probably in the direction of the prevailing winds, to cultivated fields. It is impossible, Mr. Strong says, to forecast how many adults will appear or where they will descend on cropped land.

YOUR POULTRY

By E. R. Halbrook, Extension Poultryman, Kansas State College.

Poultry mortality losses in Kansas run near the million dollar mark,

Japanese Artillery Target in Battle of Peiping



Blasted into a mass of debris by shells from Japanese heavy artillery in the first concentrated offensive at Peiping was the home of Wang Leng-Chi, commissioner of the fourth area administration of Hopei province and magistrate of Wanping district in the walled city. The wreckage of the residence is shown above in one of the first pictures of the Sino-Japanese strife to reach United States. Japanese guns inflicted heavy damage in the Chinese district during the attack on Peiping.

according to most conservative estimates. Probably another quarter of a million of dollars is lost through the purchase of drugs for treatment.

Cliff D. Carpenter, nationally-known poultry disease authority, made this statement at the recent poultry convention at Kansas State College. "I don't know of a single poultry disease that is cured by drugs, yet the poultrymen of the United States spend from 5 to 15 million dollars for drugs each year. We are 'remedy conscious.' What we should do is to stress control through sanitation and proper nutrition."

FARMING AND YOU

By H. Umbarger, Director Kansas State College Extension Service

The story of a successful farmer invariably is a story of good management. There is no substitute for that quality.

The average farmer has learned the principles of farm management through the painful process of trial and error, plus a great deal of advice, part of which was good and part of which was not. Scientific study of the principles of farm management is now. As yet, it is not very popular. It has not become a sweeping fad. But the extent to which scientific farm management has received attention from commercial concerns with land on their hands as a result of the depression clearly shows that it has practical value. The experience of Kansas farmers who have studied the subject in farm and home management associations provides additional proof of that point.

Scientific management is no shortcut to success. It involves hard work, study, and a great deal of figuring. It demands an open mind and ability to admit that one's long-held convictions may be wrong. It requires willingness to learn from someone else's experience. Because of this, its growth probably will continue to be slow.

Nevertheless, improvement in farm management must be the foundation for genuine agricultural progress. Making the best possible use of the land, buildings, and money which are available involves the study of crops and soils and accurate business records, as well as of market trends. Farm management covers all of these fields. The greatest forward step in agricultural education that can be made now is the extension of farm management studies.

HE PROTECTED GRASS LANDS FROM OVERGRAZING

Eske, Kansas, July 30.—In spite of the drought, weeds, and hot weather, 11,000 acres of bluestem pastures belonging to R. L. Lockhart are, for the most part in good condition. And the secret, Mr. Lockhart has always made it a practice to protect his grass lands from overgrazing.

Further explaining the pasture management practices followed by Mr. Lockhart, L. E. Willoughby, extension conservationist of Kansas State College, reports that this landowner allows from one to two acres more per head carrying capacity than is customary. Now he can move private hay from the north slopes of ma-

ny of his pastures. The south slopes suffered from heat and drought, but even there, the grass is in fair condition.

James Martin, a neighbor of Mr. Lockhart, suggests that good pasture management, consisting of deferred grazing rotation grazing, and light grazing, has been responsible for the splendid condition of these pastures. He believes that the wise use of pastures will preserve them for the future, but unless better practices are used, many of our bluestem pastures will be completely ruined.

Mr. Willoughby mentions the fact that the Agricultural Conservation Program encourages good pasture management.

FISH AND GAME DEPT

The State Fish and Game department's Educational Division under the efficient supervision of Miss Kathleen Blum, has been greatly expanded. A library has been added to this department as well as several interesting films showing the conservation work in Kansas. Wildlife pictures from other sections of the United States are also available.

It is the plan of Miss Blum to appear before as many civic clubs, women's organizations, schools, and sportsmen's organizations as possible to show these pictures and explain the activities of the department.

Any group desiring these films should write to Miss Blum at Pratt, Kansas, in care of the Fish and Game Department. There is no charge to the showing of the film. It is advisable to give ten days' notice in order that arrangements may be made.

The quail that is pictured on the new Quail Stamp that sportsmen are required to purchase to hunt quail in Kansas next season has well earned this recognition. This bird, is the propagator of all birds that have been pen-reared and distributed on Calisat and Pittsburg Quail Farms.

The first of the birds to be imported for the purpose of improving the stock of quail in Kansas was this bird. He has been named Clark Gable because of his gentle nature and fine size. He has been an excellent breeder. For several years he was mated with Mae West. Last year she

died. Clark Gable has been retired by game officials and is now on exhibition at the Calista Quail Farm which is located near Kingman, Kansas.

The first Quail Stamp purchased in Kansas, went to Lakin Meade of Topeka. The second stamp was bought by Dan Ramey, a young man who has done wonders in propagating quail in Kansas. He is in charge of the Calista Quail Farm.

AMERICAN RUBBER INDUSTRY (continued on page 4)

1936, are produced in 35 different states.

"Once all the necessary raw materials are at hand, they are manufactured into many thousands of rubber products—ranging from huge farm and tractor tires to transparent film—by skilled workmen who receive the highest wages paid by any mass production industry," Mr. Litchfield goes on to state. "Yet, because of the integrated nature and scope of its operations, America's rubber industry pays these high wages and still provides quality merchandise at surprisingly modest cost to the consumer."

"Today's automobile tires, for example, cost one-fourth as much and last ten times as long as those manufactured before the war."

We Manufacture— Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

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12th & Wyandotte

Is Kansas City's first welcome to you. The Hotel is located right down in the "Heart-O-Things."

A rate of \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day on single rooms; \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day for two. Also, furnished kitchenette apartments with daily maid service—weekly and monthly rates.

Ample Parking Space adjoining and opposite the Hotel. Don't dress—Come in just as you are. We are all home folks. Under one roof, you will find Coffee Shop, Beauty Parlor, Barber Shop, Valet Service, News Stand and Service Bar.

Circulating Ice Water—Bath—4 Stationed Radio in All Rooms

Popular Prices Prevail Throughout

H. C. KYLE, Manager

Field Representatives of the FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY wish to meet and advise with men and women who desire to plan the right sort of Protection for themselves and their Dependents.

New Modified Ordinary Life Policy

Age	Premium	Amount
20	\$11.00	\$1,000.00
25	12.34	1,000.00
30	14.10	1,000.00
35	16.44	1,000.00

Single Premium Whole Life Policy

Age	Premium	Amount
20	\$307.77	\$1,000.00
25	333.43	1,000.00
30	363.98	1,000.00
35	400.19	1,000.00

19 different policy plans—from birth to age 70. Each policy participating—dividends annually.

Write for information.

Rex Lear

Salina, Kans.

Sterling Red Head Gold Band Bale TIES

Sterling Bale Ties are generally known among balers to be the most perfect ties obtainable. The Sterling Process of Annealing is used in manufacturing these ties, and they pass through long annealing furnaces directly to the bale tie machines, insuring perfect straight ties. They are uniform in length and gauge—are strong and pliable and will offer strong resistance to rust. The "Spiral Wrap" is used in bundling these ties which eliminates all loss or waste from tangled or bent ties.

See your Local FARMERS UNION DEALER for prices.

Distributed By

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N

719 Board of Trade Bldg.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

WHO narrowed the spread in butterfat prices?

WHO forced other cream buyers to pay better prices?

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

THE FARMERS UNION COOP.

CREAMERY ASSN.

Colony, Kansas

WaKeeney, Kansas

LOCAL SUPPLIES

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

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

Application Cards, 20 for..... 5c
Constitution..... 6c
Credit Blank, 10 for..... 5c
Demit Blank, 15 for..... 10c
Local Sec. Receipt Book..... 25c
Farmers Union Watch Fod 50c
Farmers Union Button..... 25c

F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c
Farmers Union Song Book 20c
Business Manual..... 6c
Delinquency Notices (100) 25c
Secretary's Minute Book..... 50c
Book of Poems, (Kinney)..... 25c
Above, lots of 10 or more 20c
Above, lots of 100, each 15c
Militant Voice of Agr. culture (John Simpson) each..... 75c

Write to

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51

Salina, Kansas

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

CATTLE

Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection. Money back guarantee, per dose..... 83c
Blackleg Bacterin, Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose..... 74c
Bovine Mixed Bacterin. For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic, 100 dose lots, per dose..... 74c
Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose..... 74c
Mastitis Bacterin (gargol), 10 doses..... 1.00
Calf Scours Bacterin, 10 doses..... 1.00
Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron..... 1.00
Branding Iron. 3 inch bronze letter..... 1.00
De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head..... 1.00
Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or castration and on screw worms. Per gallon..... 3.00
Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size 2.00
Two Needles, 2Ex, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for..... .50

HOGS

Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 ccs..... .75
Virus, 100 ccs..... 1.65
Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Flu", swine plague, hemorrhagic Septicemia, Para-typhoid, etc., per dose..... .03
Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 50 with instruments..... 3.50
Creosol Dip Disinfectant, per gallon..... 1.00

HORSES

Equine Influenza Bacterin—distemper, influenza, shipping fever. 10 doses..... 1.25
Equine Polyvalent Bacterin—for abscessed infections, fistulous withers, etc. 10 doses..... 1.25
Colic Capsule for horses—indicated in colic and gastric indigestion. 3 in box..... 1.00
Purgative Capsules for horses. Rapid. Dependable. 3 in box 1.00
Balling Gun, Brass, heavy nickled. For giving capsules to horses and cattle. Only..... 2.00

POULTRY

"Big Pay" mineral. For all livestock and poultry. 100 pound bag, (5 bags \$20.00)..... \$4.25
Poultry Antiseptic Tablets. 100 tablets makes 100 gallons drinking water, box..... 1.00
Respirators. Used in lung type poultry diseases. 100 tablets to box..... 1.50
Poultry Worm Tablets, adult size, per dose..... 14c
We Sell Results—At Reasonable Prices—That's What You Want.

Direct Orders, with remittance, to

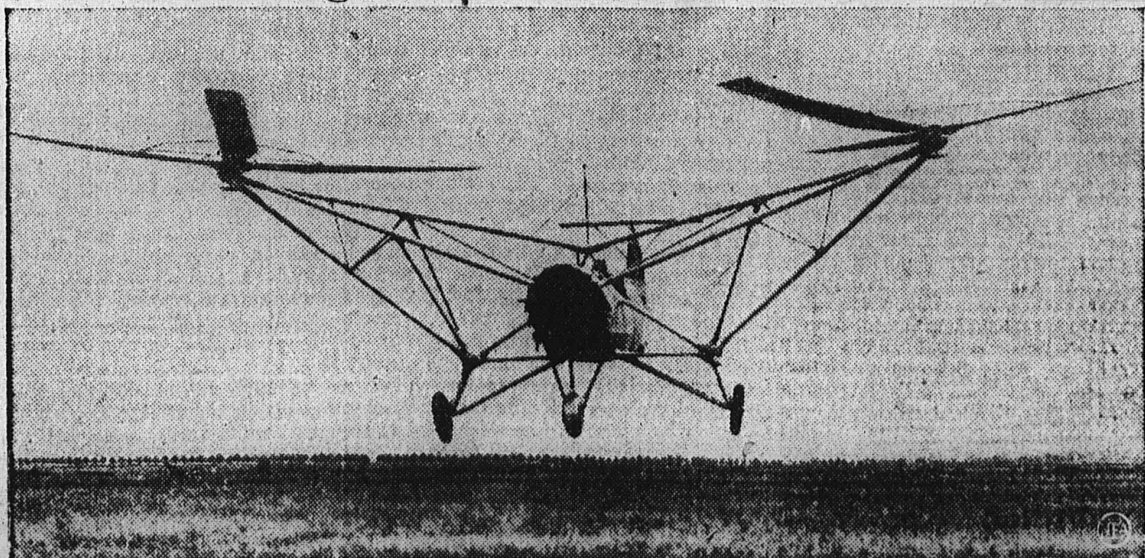
Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51

SALINA, KANSAS

Phone 974

So! You Thought It Never Would Leave the Ground!



To look at it, you'd never think the contraption invented by Professor Heinrich Focke ever could leave the ground; yet it's not an optical illusion that confronts you above. It's actually in the air, at the Bremen airport. Devoid of conventional airplane wings, it is lifted by whirling autogyro vanes poised at the sides.