

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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WHAT THE CIO **MEANS TO FARMERS**

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

Because our farmers get so much of the bad about the CI I. O. through the public press, we are below publishing a release from Farm Research Inc., giving the other side of the controversy. We hope that our members will form the habit of stu-dying both sides of all questions that effect 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 "a foe of 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 indus-try 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

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 dol-lars, 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 gen-eral for the farmers—"the more the workers get, the less the farmers get." Farm Research cites govern-ment 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

walking oil wi Last year payrolls increased 13.7 per stead of to the hardest hit. Hence the cent and farm income grained 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 explanaton 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 | vate owners. an increase of 4,306 per cent over

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 frater-

nal delegates to its convention. The program adopted by the convention representing 100,000 cannery, packing house and farm workers contradicts charges that "sit-down on the farm" is the motto 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 that "no 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 or wheat farms is to be carried on. No organizers will be sent into the Middle West or into New England, since these are areas predominantly of family-sized farms.

Mr. Donald Henderson, 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 onethird 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 th farmers and pay a price that will af ford farm families a decent living. In return, the farmers will be able to buy the products of city workers and thereby curb unemployment.

Tenancy Aid 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 feel the urge to stop on it: At 20 issue of Facts for Farmers, points miles per hour, one accident in 61 is out that the appropriation for the fatal, while at 50 or more miles per tenant for each county in the Unit- ducers a corpse.

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 2,865,-155 tenant farmers in the U.S. They comprise 42 per cent of all farmers.

The Act authorizes ncreased appropriations amounting to 25 million dollars for the second year and "not 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 fnal, 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 victory for the conservative forcwhen the workers cannot buy, the es in Congress who oppose tenancy farmers cannot sell. While the gains of recovery have been unevenly distributed, neither the finally agreed to a small appropration on condition that it go to the best 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 pri-

Progressive congressmen sought to ass the Boileau 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 Boileau 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 inocplated with economy poisoning .. lere we have a bill which is so madequate it is a joke, and everyone 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 my counties for \$3500 unless it is a sand patch. You know 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 driv-

ing straight ahead. Here is the statistical proof of the disregard for every rule of courtesy and safety that characterizes the reckless or incompetent motorist. 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 about 37,000 new ac-

counts each year. A National Safety Council survey lists the seven more important causes of fatal accidents, in order, as folows: 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

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 errorand every accident they produce could be prevented if individual drivers would observe the most elementary rules of caution and proper driv-

In conclusion, here is one more fact you might think over next time you fatal, while at 50 or more miles per first year will reach less than one hour, one accident in every 11 pro-

FARMERS UNION ROYALTY MEMBERS NOTICE

Having been informed that certain Unscrupulous individuals are solic-iting farmers who have mineral deeds n 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 ware-houses of Marseilles 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 et 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 (\$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 gue of the U.S. A. and sent to the ICA London where foodstuffs are purchased and shiped to Spanish copperators.

Through Cooperatives and Coopertors, official organ 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 fo ran expenliture of approximately \$50 per month.

Inasmuch as not more than a third 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

It is an old truism that n a period of recovery, prices usually rise fast-er 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 artifically inflate prices is nothing less than a so-

cial crime. The law should make every effort to keep a maximum of honest competitton 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 val-ues, the income and the general welfare of society through the confiscation of their earnings and incomes upon which their very lives, security and liberty depends.

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 result-ing 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 educed incomes of the people.

The Farm Tax in 1938, according to the United States Bureau of the 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

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 be a permanent solution, 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 to enable them to sustain them-selves; besides the added taxes on the one hand are more than over-balanced by the tax-exemption plus the in-terest on the other, thus adding very materially to the cost of distribution, which was already too high and was perhaps the largest contributing fac-

tor to the depresson.

Property values must necessarily lebts and taxes are placed upon it and upon the incomes derived thru 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 is the value of the property and its credit stability 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 per unit 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 experimentation and the development of mechanical power has very materially reduced the cost of production and the distribution of goods and commodities, but these reductions are not properly reflected in prices of consumer's goods. The all-important factor of purchasing power in the hands of consumers seems to have been althe U. S. A. by The Cooperative Lea- most 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 this 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 to me is just like committing 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 real problem of adequate, equitable earning and buying power among the people on a self-sustaining basis. It is substituting the sinking quicksands of debt for the solid rock foundation of economic freedom. It is simply passing the buck on to succeeding generations in an exceedingof the family income can be spent ly aggravated form. Yes, to me it is reating a Frankenstein monster of debt that will ultimately destroy civilization if we do not hastily retrace our steps and head in the opposite diection toward financial solvency and economic and social security.

The primary purpose of Money is vices and wealth in exchange, and not destroy wealth by substituting of public and private debt for that onest medium of exchange, thus depriving the people of their property 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 substitution. No quite to the contrary, every safe-guard of the right and liberties of the people and their pursuit of happiness to me seems to be in direct con-

flict with such a policy. Surely such a policy is in direct vision 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 our money—our medium of exchange—out of circulation, leaving us with-out 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 wends its way from producer to consumer. These are all fixed chargees that are either deducted from pric-es 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 peo ole to bear the burden. Strange as it may seem, most every effort upon the part of Congresses or Legislatures to relieve this situation places an additional burden upon this al-ready over-loaded distribution system because taxes are added to distribution costs. Public officials thus become a very important part of this excess burden, not only to the extent of the compensation they receved, but likewise to the extent of the vast sums which they appropriate and which funds are expended in the multitudenous forms of relief.

That is the reason, friends, why it is not extremely difficult to apply a remedy for this rising tide of confisremedy for this rising tide of confis-cation. It is an old saying that 'The power to tax carries with it the pow-er to destroy." The power of this dead hand of destruction of values of farm property has already des-troyed farm values to the extent of more than forty-five billions of dol-lars during the period of 1920 to 1935 according to the Bureau of the Cen-sus reports for the period. The num-erous attempts at dealing with this problem have been mostly the dealing 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 tor to the depresson.

Property values must necessarily that our debts are increasing from year to year while our incomes, our decline in proportion as accumulated that our debts are increasing from year to year while our incomes, our debt and taxing power, if you please, wards, both of Munday, Texas, were declines and the price disparity widens proportionately while our opportunities to stem the rising tide of this stifling 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 dole until we abolish these tremendous losses occassioned 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 1-2 cents apiece, the consumer pays 7 1-2 c for this same egg, boiled for breakfast and mind you, there are no processing costs in this transaction—just simply distribution costs. This condition prevails, varying only in degree in the distrioution 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 topreavy that it is destroying power, which simply means that it is destroying its own best market for its should not overlook this important own products. Certainly distributors fact. Unless this condition is corrected by providing opportunities for the vast number of consumers to secure earnings and purchasing power and upon a self-sustaining basis, the powerful exploiting interests controling the prosesses of manufacture and distribution must finally become the victims of their own avaracious stupidity. Of what value, may I ask will their property be to them or the entire property of the nation, for that matter, if they should acquire it all, after they have destroyed their own best market for the products of their industry? Referring to that Scriptural query

"What doth it profit a man to gain the whole world if he loses his own

Surely, friends, the time has arrived when we as a civilized society must become passionately interested honestly measure the value of ser- in the welfare of each other — in the welfare of our society as a when the employer must become passionately interested in the welfare of his employes as fellow-cooperators for economic justice; rather than simply as a means to a personal selfish 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 producition of the new wealth of our naand not in the destruction of wealth which has already been creat-ed 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, conflict with the general welfare pro- rather than slaves to an economic disributing machine that does not equitably distribute; but rather that concentrates the fruits of production in he hands of a few without due regard to the value of the service rend-(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

1935 1936 1937 18 19 25 72 76 82 230 215 252 No. Counties Total enrolled 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 Kay Stoltz, State Junior Di rector of Montana. This Bulletin is available by writing the Farmers' Union Education Service at JaJmestown, N. D.

A communication from Mrs. Glad-ys Talbott 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 known as the 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 corre-

spondents from foreign countries: the Farmers' Union Educational Service, Jamestown, North Dakota, has obtained contacts which will make this possible. It is very interesting 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 James-town, North Dakota.

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

On July 13th, 1937, Mr. Tom Cheeck and Mr. Z. H. Lawter, president and secretary of the Oklahoma Farmers' Union and myself attended the Texture of the Company of the Manager of t

Union, and myself attended the Texas state convention, at Munday, Texas. This proved to be a very interesting meeting, and we believe much or-ganization work will be carried on in elected president and secretary of the Texas stat: union. Judge Gough and Mr. McConkey were retained on the board. Oklahoma constitution and bylaws were adopted, with minor changes. Resolutions passed have not yet

een 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 Ju-

ior leader has been very busy visiting the various Junior camps, taking charge of the recreation. Mr. Graham s an exceptionally accomplished lead-The annual state farmers roundup, the largest farm youth conven-

tion 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 ome 20 high scoring Junior members o 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 this is deducted such items as taxes and insurance, contributions to the "labor front," contributions to relief funds, etc., etc. The \$540 ultimately shrinks to a net annual income of

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, furniture, edu-cation and amusement, \$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 per se for criticising 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 coun-

"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.

OKLAHOMA COOP HOSPITAL ADDS A NEW SERVICE

ORGANIZED IN 1929, THE COOP-ERATIVE COSPITAL 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 cess. The original membership of 30-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. tances.

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 nudsing care, medicines and serums. Anaesthetic and operating room fees range from \$8 for minor to \$18 for ma-jor operations. All medical service, — physical examination, treatment, surgery, deliveries, are included in the dues for "inpatients." For "out-patients" (those not confined to the hospitally the dues cover all medical tal) the dues cover all medical care except medicine and serums. Free dental examination, 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 a 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 planas and leadership. There is more to cooperation than selfish domination. 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 gray matter arranged in finger print uniformity. We do not all see exactly alike. Seven million farmers are not 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 roblems and programs carefully rom 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 we should select clearest and coolest headed, 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 ma-jority 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 ontinue 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 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 results. 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 pro-

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KANSAS UNION FARMER EDITORIAL STAFF John Vesecky ... Pauline Cowger

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

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Clay Center



SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST, 5, 1937



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

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

Well what a sage pronouncement. I wonder just what proof the Congress was passed in 1928 and poor farmer in the drought area will be able to give the august coordinator signed by President Coolidge. It con-Well well what a sage pronouncement. I wonder just what proof the 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 separate claims for pensions. Since 24 inches penetration of moisture in the soil. Perhaps the farmers are ex- on second reading by the clerks of pected to put off preparing their fields until there is at least 24 inches of the House, those gentlemen must soil moisture stored in the ground. That would probably mean that no have gotten some real vocal exercises playing at all would be done and the wheat all bound in the stubble like 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 to tell her what to do about it. We 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 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 Farmers Union Constitution, in the 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 develope 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

W. P. Lambertson

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

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

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 ie. Receivers should be made to be Alma, Kansas the most penetrating legal minds in the evil.

Stafford, Kansas Kansas history. He had no superior. The University of Chicago Law School was always proud of this Cum School was always proud of this Cum in distribution, so as to protect socional content of the evil.

Laude graduate.

Speaker Bankhead said to Tom Mix, have you ever met my little girl Tallulah. Tom answered in the negative. 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 star, 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

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 sav-

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 Yrok 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 sent him the second canary.

The biggest bill ever enacted by tained 535 pages and embraced 2905

Congressman Carlson is scratching his head today. A lady from his district writes in to tell him that her iens have quit laying, and wants him 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, bes boisterous and imagines he's a Joe Lewis, the Sergeant at Armss merely lifts the mace from its pedesal 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 bundle of ebony rods, representing the States and analyze our financial condition as pand of silver in imitation of the faces originally carried by the lictors in the lays of the Romans. In the memory veterans at the Capitol, dating back 50 or 60 years, the mace has been called out not more than a doz-

OKLAHOMA CO-OP HOSPITAL ADDS A NEW SERVICE

(continued from page 1) gram to secure justice and prosper-

ty 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 thirty 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 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, includ-ing th ewhite collared clerks, are the buyers of our crops and livestock in buying power in exact proportion as

goods, and meats of all classes. Just cooperating with ourselves or are passed on by the organized to the

zation, and ignoring or fighting other factions and other farm organizations and labor organizations will an extra or additional burden. 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 puder-privileged to the errors in our system of distribution. No, 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 who by the way are becom-ing 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 curtailsatisfied merely with pork and beans.

The late Judge Geo. T. McDermott experiencing now, is that a curtailing of production is necessary to cure

in distribution so as to protect society. Such a policy, in my opinion, is just flirting with 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 reduce buying power, creating more unemployment and so on in a vicious crcle. So, instead of solving our economic problems it creates bigger and more complex problems. The unnecessary duplication and waste in distribution is a on his beef.

The President's committee recommended as qualifications for the 6 twice as many or more filling statistics. tions throughout the country as are really necessary in order to economically serve the need and requirements of the public and this is true Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. in 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 produc-tion and volume increases distribu-tion costs per unit. When we add to earned 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 it resources of the majority of our people has been exhausted. These, together with the monopolistic control of our medium of exchange—our money and credit—which is the basic factor through which distribution is effectuated are the real causes of

> 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 reduced 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 con-stantly increasing number of unemployed to be supported 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 more burdenpecoming more and some every day and that nothing apparently is being done to reduce this remendous weight but that rather more and more is being added as time

this and all other depressions.

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 pic-ture, 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 iguring on our assets and liabilities. Take an inventory of stock on hand Union, bound together with a 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 snow that just in proportion as these debts are multiplied that our burdens 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 oppor-tunities 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 civliza-tion. 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 form of fruits, vegetables, flour, meal, cotton and woolen and linen sense based upon ability to pay, but rather upon inability to escape. They our faction or our own farm organi- unorganized groups of society.

I mention these things to show you that almost every tendency on the part of the government is to widen this price disparity and reduce buy-ing power instead of increasing it, Notes as everyone knows should be done Processing taxes imposed under the invalidated Triple A were all a direct burden upon producers and con-

It was this problem of distribution that gave birth to the Farmers' Ed-ucational and Cooperative Union of America almost 35 years ago. Yes, for 35 years, the Farmers' Union has been pointing out these errors and injustices in our distribution system. Yes, and has proposed sound, con-structive remedies to correct them. Our constructive program does not seek special favors for anyone, but seeks not only to place agriculture, but this entire nation upon a sound, solvent business basis, through the elimination of excessive and unearned and unnecessary profits, duplication, waste, and special privilege in our system of distribution as well as ion, waste, and special privilege in our system of distribution as well as in all departments of government. It ner and eat by families and groups, respectfully solicits the support of all fair-minded citizens in this noble objective. It should be manifestly ap-parent to every thoughtful student of

summers and the cost of overhead was

economics that our failure to deal effectively with these problems is very largely responsible for our economic distress and that we can not hope for recovery unless we remove these causes which are directly responsible for our condition. I appeal to you un-organized farmers at this time to get into your own Farmers Union and cooperate in mobilizing your economic power—your collective bargain-ing power—so as to collect from so-ciety your fair share of the wealth you produce. We will succeed just in proportion as we unite in loyal support of these objectives, with a firm and steadfast determination to place our industry in its just and proper position in the economic life of the

deny us this simple measure of justice. We do not ask for more. We must not willingly accept less.

If you are a farmer and not a Rapids Cooperatives vs. Blanchville member of our organization and you Farmers. Picnic Dinner, Free Lemwould like to know how you may become a member, so as to add your weight, power and influence in pro-motion of this just cause, or if you would like copies of these addresses, write to our national secretary, J.

nation. No one has a moral right to

FARM CALENDAR

CHICKENS—If young chickens are on the range during the hot sum-mer months, shade should be provided these costs the vast gambling and un- for their comfort. It would be well

> GARDENS-Weeds in the garden the fall garden should be completed. Many gardens will require a thor-

cherry trees to control cherry leaf wheat in storage elevators and mills. ate capital; 4, efficient Solution recommended is 2-4-50 Bordeaux.

Since the fungus passes the winter on the old leaves on the ground, the threshed? disease can be controlled to a large extent by early clean cultivation. In the small home orchard, it is possible plant pathologist.

Neighborhood

NEMAHA COUNTY COOPER-ATIVES PICNIC AT SENACA AUGUST 11 AND 12

The Cooperatives of Nemaha County are sponsoring a two-day Coop-erative Picnic in Senaca, 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 or buy your refreshments at the stands. There will be a loud speaker on the grounds so that everyone can

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

1:00 p. m.—Band Concert, Blue Rapids Band, led by Director Nelson;

Men's Silver Coon Trio
Junior Leader Esther Ekblad
speaks on Junior work of Farmers M. Graves at 18 North Klein Street, Union; Girl's Trio.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
President John Vesecky of the Kan-

Tap dancing, Tug of war, Vaude-ville Acts, Base Ball game, Breman vs Snipe Creek. Farmers Union offi-cials and members from adjoining counties expected. Come, World, to the Farmers Un-

J. D. SHEPHERD Why farmers do not store their wheat, on the farms and keep it in should be kept from maturing seed in mid-summer and planting plans for it, is a mystery to me.

ough irrigation before the fall garden can be planted.—Walter B. Balch, horticulture.

For wheat stored in elevators and organizations have been listed.

Marketing cooperatives are farmers' own creaton. The "yes are farmers' own creaton. The "yes are farmers' own creaton. The "yes are farmers' own creaton. CHERRY LEAF SPOT.—As soon beat down wheat prices for all wheat cy and utilitarian value consists of is the fruit is picked, the last spray raisers; both those who have wheat of the season should be applied to at home and those farmers having need; 2, member support; 3, adequ-

> Why should I hurry to deliver my wheat to be stored as soon as it is They continue to thrive and grow be-

After one month of free storage in to rake up the old dead leaves and one cent per bushel per month for burn them.—John O. Miller, extension storage. Say I have 2500 bushels they are doing in solving their own thus stored. The cost is \$25.00 a troubles.

nonth 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 us 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 ossession and storages, do you think that these milling and elevator com-panies 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 pait 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 litle, 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 thembusts, 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, orsas Union Farmers Union speaks on ganized on a sound, efficient basis.

This fact was revealed at a two-day conference of leaders of farmers' cooperatives held in Springfield, Mas-

achusetts, 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 respect. At the present time, with the survey little more than a third com-For wheat stored in elevators and pleted, 19,000 producer cooperative

Marketing cooperatives are the supply in terminal storage tends to stick" for measuring their efficien four principal sections: 1, Economic There are no illusions behind the They came into existence 'co-ops.' to fill a basic need of the farmer. cause they continue to fill that need. Sound busness practices-not politics-have accompanied the growth of mill or elevator, it begins to cost me the "co-ops," and American farmers

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

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

Junior Letter By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors: I hope you have all been having a glorious vacation, and enjoying your-selves to the fullest. But, I wonder how many of you are remembering the state contests this fall in essays, and four-minute speeches. Then, in November comes the national convention in Oklahoma City, and contestants from the different states

will meet at that time, also.

I am printing the rules for the writing of the essays, which subject is to be "Cooperation." and also for Lengt the Four-Minute speeches. The subject there is also to be "cooperation" which has been our national study topic in the Junior work for this year. We should like to have so many of the Juniors enter essays, and give the speeches, that extra time will be needed to hear them all. If you have any questions, or if there is any

formation, be sure to let me know. The Junior work in Kansas has been going forward during this year, along with your statement of intenand we will be asked to put on a pro-gram at some session of the state convention. Will each of your groups write me, telling me what your preference would be as to the day and time on the program. Also, what part of the program you will be responsible for. Whether you will have several give Four-Minute speeches, recitations, songs, or what. I shall be anxious to hear from you.

Four-Minute Speech

Topic—"Cooperation."
Must be original, not memorized. Length-Not less than 3 1-2 minutes, nor longer than 4 1-2 minutes Eligibility-Junior Farmers Union member, whose parents are mem-

bers in good standing with current dues paid. Between ages of 16 and 21 years. Judging Points— Subject matter 50 points

Delivery, 30 points Poise, 20 points Essay Contest Subject—"Cooperation."

Length—Approximately 1500 words

to 1800 words. Three copies of essay must be sent to the state Farmers Union office by October 15.
Eligibility—Junior Farmers Union

Judging points— Thought content, 20 points

Authenticity, 15 points Originality, 20 points.

Social value, 30 points. On the program of the state convention a time will be set aside when these entrants will be heard, and winners selected. The Essays, 3 copies of which must be in the state office not later han October 15, and we subject well in hand. Should show must also have the names of those treatment of subject as especially repersons taking part in the Four-min-

ute speech contest. Oklahoma is such a short way, and we should like a number of our Kansas Juniors to attend the national convention in November, and take part in the National Junior move-

In another column we are explaining a little more fully what the different judging points entail. Every county in Kansas should have several Juniors in each of these contests.

Sincerely, Aunt Patience.

SONG OF ALL WHO WORK

Tune: "Maryland, My Maryland."
Shall we complain who feed the world? Who clothe the world, who house the

world? Shall we decline to build a world. That man shall honor what we do.

As from this hour we use our power The world will follow what we do. As from this hour we use our power The world will follow what we do.

The world's life hangs on our right Our strong right hand, our skilled

We hold the whole world in our hand, The future rests on what we do. Or dark or light, or wrong or right,

The world is made by what we do. Or dark or light, or wrong or right, The world is made by what we do. Then let us rise as ne'er before,

Nor hoped before, nor dared before And show as ne'er was shown before The power that lies in what we do.

As from this hour we use our power The world will follow what we do. As from this hour we use our power The world will follow what we do.

Note: This song comes from a Y. W. C. A. Industrial Group. Several lines have been rewritten by C. A.

17 MILLION DOLLARS TO KANS.

More than 17 million dollars has reached Kansas farmers during the last 8 1-2 months in payment for soil improvement under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program. Total payments by counties up to JJly 19 have been announced by H. Umberger, Kansas State College extension director. Ford County, with payments totaling \$614,680, heads the list; Gray ranks second with payments totaling \$614,680, heads the list; Gray ranks second with \$436,-591; Thamas is third with \$416,792; and Finney is fourth with \$414,989. for the state as a whole Payments for the state as a whole total \$17,345,474. More than 99 thousand farmers participated in the

There are two special contests that the National Farmers Union Junior Department is asking you to cooper-ate in. That is the Four-Minute ste in. That is the Four-Minute Speech and Essay group. The subject to be used by the Kansas contestants is "Cooperation," regardless of which entry you may select, Cooperation is the key word of the day, and we cannot learn too much about it in putting it into another. about it, in putting it into practice every day.

JUNIOR CONTEST ACTIVITIES

Four-Minute Speech

Topic Cooperation-Preparation-must be and show originality, not memoried, but notes may be use. Subject matter must not be copied, but authorities may be

Length-Not longer than four and one-half minutes, nor less than three and one-half minutes.

Eligibility-Any Junior member of the Kansas Farmers Union, who is between the ages of 16 and 21 years, and whose parents are members of the Kansas Farmers Union, with their current dues paid. Your name, way in which I can be of help to you in finding material, or authentic information be care to late the local in which membership is held, your age, and the post office address must be filed with the state office of the Kansas Farmers Union, tion to enter this contest.

Judging points—A total of 100 points indicates perfect.

Subject matter-Fifty points-Does it tell the story, you wish to present. Is it handled so that it is interesting to your local groups. Is it so arranged that it has a clear introduction, and an effective climax. Are the most important points stressed. Can the listener easily follow your thought.

Delivery, Thirty Points—Pay close attention to position of standing to give speech. Stand squarely on both feet, and without any excess motion. Enunciate clearly and with conviction. The pitch of your voice, should be so regulated that the person in the back now can hear you as distinctly as the person on the front seat. Do you speak your words plainly, and unhurried. Display no nervousness. Do you give the proper expression to your thoughts.

Poise. 20 Points -Are you calm and confident. Do you stand well, thinking as you talk, without body movement. Gestures are permitted. Do you convince your audience that what you are saying is fact. Is your members between ages of 16 and 21 years. Parents Farmers Union members with current dues paid. which you are speaking, speak freely, without hesitation, not too rapid-

Essay Contest

Subject-"Cooperation." Preparation-Must show original thought. Subject matter must not be copied, but may carry quotations, giving proper credit. Must be a continuexpression, indicating writer has gained real knowledge and has fers to agriculture and the Farmers Union. Statements must be free from error of exaggeration. Statistics quoted must be reliable, and references authentic.

Length-Approximately 1500 words. Not less than 1500 words nor more than 1800 words. Must be written on one side of the paper, with one inch margins. Either in pen and ink, or on the typewriter, preferably in your own penmanship. Use legal standard sized sheets, 8 1-2 by 11 inches. Eligibility-Any Junior Farmers Un-

ion member, who is between the ages of 16 and 21 years. Parents must be members of the Kansas Farmers Union, with their current dues paid. Essay must be in the state office of the Kansas Farmers Union by October 15. Write your name, age, and post office address at the top of each page. Also, give the name of your parents, and the local in which they hold their Farmers Union member-

Judging Points, with 100 as a perfect Score. Thought content, 20 points. Do you have your subject treated in logical arrangement. With the continuity of thought can the reader, or listener follow you asked the mother. closely, and get your points. Does it show original thought and material. Have you given the subject real and serious consideration. Does your treatment indicate an accurate knowedge that comes from study and

close observation. Written presentation, 15 points-Subject matter must be so arranged that each fact follows in its logical sequence. A full and clear understanding must be gained, through reading the essay.

Authenticity-15 points. Statements must be free from error in regard to facts and statistics. Must be original, and copied. Quotations must oe credited and all references given.
Originality — 20 points. Subject nust be written in your own style, using as few quotations as possible. Is it treated to give a clear and concise understanding, bringing out interest and responsibility?

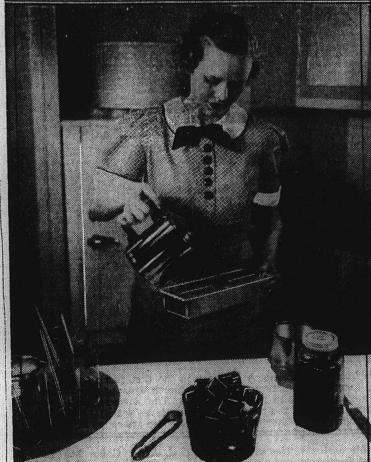
Social Value-30 points. Should show author has gained real knowthrough cooperative action. Purpose of essay work is to encourage young people to study our Farmers Union cooperative program. Also to help develop their talents and add to the general interest in the Farmers Un-

ion movement. filed with the state office of the Kansas Farmers Union by October 15.

In both the Four-Minute Speech, and the Essay Contest, competent judges will be appointed, and the identity of the author will not be identity of the author will not be in the identity of the surface of the Kanclaimed Mrs. Martin.

The visit continued as between two grown friends. Marjory awakened, was taken into the living-room and properly admired and discussed judges will be appointed, and the identity of the author will not be known to them. All judging can thus ly, "Muriel, will you excuse me now, please?"

Frozen Coffee Cubes Insure Full Refreshing Flavor in Iced-Coffee



Prevents Diluting of Flavor. Many Housewives Keep Tray of Coffee Cubes in Refrigerator During Summer Months.

or guests to enjoy this universal drink more than ever before. as one of their favorite summer bev- and while still hot pour over crushed erages because of its ease of prepice to cool. Sugar syrup and cream aration, the fact that if goes well should be served as accompaniments with any meal and can be made to this beverage. A tip for house-from staple supplies which are al-

invigorating qualities.

TAVE you ever used frozen cof- water. Be sure the coffee you use fee in place of the usual ice cubes or chipped ice, when serving iced-coffee? It is one way to prevent loss of the full refreshing to insure freshness of coffee. The flavor in this popular summer beverage should be placed in a re-erage which might otherwise happen frigerator and allowed to chill. Fill because of the ice diluting the drink.

Frozen coffee cubes not only add

Trozen coffee cubes not only add allow them to freeze. When serving iced-coffee, pour it into tall glasses and add several frozen coffee cubes service but will cause your family and add several frozen coffee cubes

If coffee ice cubes are not used, Many housewives list iced-coffee prepare the coffee double strength. ways on hand in every kitchen. cooling drinks is to prepare a sim-Iced-coffee makes an excellent sum-mer drink especially because of its ing the drink. It reduces the amount

of sugar needed because it mixes In preparing iced-coffee, make it thoroughly with the beverage and in the same manner as you would does not settle at the bottom of the the coffee for every meal, using the glass as is often the case when usual proportions of coffee and sugar is used.

:-: Of Interest To Women :-:

PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT

Lillie M. Saunders "Mrs Martin, I wish you would tell me how you have taught Mariel such perfect manners. I tell Ruth over and over what to do and what not to do, but still her lack of even common politeness shocks me dreadfully some-times." The plea was made by young Mrs. Neal, the mother of a lively sixrear-old girl.

"Certainly, I will tell you. Or, instead, I'll show you, if you will just step into the dining-room and find a seat where you will not be seen through this open door. Mariel will be more natural if we were alone," Mrs. Martin, too, was a young mother, but one who had made a study and real art of motherhood.

As her caller left the room, Mrs. Martin stepped to a door which opened on to a side porch, and stood watching her child, busy with her diminutive household in a playroom on the screened-in end of the porch. A rich growth of ornamental vines served as a protection from the intense rays of the early summer sun.

Mariel's eyes met her mother's with a look of inquiry. "Don't you want to bring your fancy-work and come and visit with me for a while, dear?"

"I'll be glad to, Mother, just as soon as I change Marjory's dress,' She picked up her doll and replaced the little print dress with a dainty dimity, put the doll in its carriage, and advancing to the open door, knock-Meanwhile, Mrs. Martin had re-

turned to her seat in the living room. In answer to the knock, she went to the door saying, "Oh, how-do-you-do, Mrs. Jones. Will you come in?" Thank you, Mrs. Martin. My baby is asleep, so I'll leave her out here in the shade," replied Mariel, as she entered the room, carrying her workbasket.

"Take this chair by the window, Mrs. Jones. It seems to be a little cooler here. May I take your hat?" "Yes, Mrs. Martin, thank you. The sunshine is so warm today."
"It is. And one feels the first warm days of summer very much. Would you like to have a drink of cool wa-

"If you please, Mrs. Martin." The the topic. Social implications indicate that the writer is inspired to better understanding and remedy conditions through cooperative action. "A quilt for Marjory's bed. I'm cross-stitching it. Look," and she held

out a square of gingham stretched over a small embroidery hoop. A partly worked design was marked on the squares.

Mariel properly took her leave, after cordially inviting Mrs. Martin to

After the child had again become absorbed in her play, Mrs. Martin smilingly invited her caller to resume 2 1-4 cups sifted Cake Flour 2 1-4 teaspoons Baking Powder her seat in the living room. 1-4 teaspoon salt "Oh, Mrs. Martin, that was 1-2 cup butter or other shortening 1 cup sugar

derful. It is not surprising that Mariel has such charming manners. Do you always talk about the same things?'

1-4 cup milk Sift flour once, measure, add bak-"Oh, no, and next time Mariel will ing powder and salt, and sift together three times. Cream butter thorobe hostess. Sometimes, she serves a lunch and I am the guest. At other ughly, add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. Add eggs and beat well. Add flour, times she is the guest. If she makes a mistake, I call her by her own name, and correct her, in an undertone. On Add eggs and beat well. Add flour, each 'visit' I stress some phase of alternately with milk, a small amount good breeding. Today (it was soliciat a time. Beat after each addition tation for another's comfort. I am until smooth, Add vanilla. Bake in two teaching Mariel that true politeness greased 9 inch layer pans in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) 25 minutes. Spread caramel frosting between layis showing consideration for others." "Thank you so much for your help, Mrs. Martin. Ruth will enjoy 'visiters and on top and side of cake. May also be baked in greased pan, ing' with me this way, I know." 8x8x2 inches, in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 50 minutes. (All measure-

BAKED BEANS

3 cups pea beans 1-2 pound fat salt salt pork teaspoons salt 2 tablespoons sugar

1 scant tablespoon molasses 1 teaspoon dry mustard, optional Pick over beans and soak overnight. Drain, cover with fresh water and simmer, but do not boil, until skins will burst. To test, pick up one or two beans in spoon and blow lighty upon them-if sufficiently cooked skins will burst. Drain and place in bean pot, having first laid in it a slice of pork. Blend salt, molasses, sugar and mustard, if used, with one cup boiling water and pour over beans, then add enough additional water to just come to top of beans. Score rind of remaining pork, bury in beans, cover and bake from six to eight hours, uncovering during last hour of cook-

If pork is disliked, substitute half pound of fat corned beef; also by way of variation, when the beans are half cooked add one cup well seasoned tomato sauce to tomato soup in place of part of the water. Serves

BANANA LEMON CREAM

2 large bananas 1-2 cup sugar 1-3 teaspoon salt 1 1-2 cups cream 1-2 teaspoon grated lemon rind 2 tablespoons lemon juice

Crush bananas with fork, add sugar, salt, lemon rind and juice and let stand for 10 minutes. Meanwhile beat cream until light and fluffy but not stiff, combine two mixtures and freeze soft. If using an automatic refrigerator, stir two or three times while mixture is freezing. Serve in properly admired and discussed.

After a time Mrs. Martin said softaction of banana. These quantities will serve four to six.

DON'T USE THE SAME OLD MENU FOR EVERY PICNIC

CHECKER-BOARD ICE BOX

1 1-2 cups shortening

teaspoon vanilla

1 teaspoon salt

5 cups flour 2 teaspoons bakingpowder

2 squares (ounces melted cooking

BUTTERSCOTCH PIE WITH

2 tablespoons powdered sugar Previously baked pastry shell. Scald one cup of the milk with the

brown sugar. Moisten corn-starch

with remaining milk, then pour scald-

ed milk over this, beating while pour-

ing. Return to double boiler and cook until mixture thickens. Add beaten

egg yolks, cook five minutes longer,

F.—until meringue is set and deli-

cately colored, ten to twelve min-

SCALLOPED CORN WITH GREEN PEPPERS

2. Cups Cooked Corn.
1 Green Pepper, Finely Diced
1 Teaspoon Sugar
2 Tablespoons Flour

til thick and smooth. Add corn, egg

and green pepper. Mix thoroughly. Pour into well-buttered baking dish.

Cover with buttered crumbs. Bake in

moderate oven (375 degrees F.) about thirty minutes.—Mrs. E. M. S., Mc-

FAVORITE CARAMEL CAKE

(2 eggs)

1 Cup Milk 1 Egg, Well Beaten 1-4 Teaspoon Pepper

2 Tablespoons Butter

2 eggs, well beaten

ments are level.)

ORANGE FILLING

Mix ingredients in order given.
Cook in double boiler 10 minutes, stirring constantly. Cool before spread-

ng. Makes filling for two layers.

(All measurements are level.)

SPAGHETTI ITALIAN

3 tablespoons pork or bacon fat

1 cup stewed strained tomato

tablespoon butter or shortening

Parmesan cheese (grated) Cook onion in fat until slightly col-

well drained. Pass the grated cheese

separately.

Finely minced cooked chicken livers

lon cubes have been dissolved. Serv-

Strip cropping, contour planting,

1-2 cup fresh, canned or dried mush-

5 tablespoons Cake Flour

3 tablespoons lemon juice

1 cup sugar Grated rind 1 orange

1-2 cup orange juice

4 tablespoons water

2 teaspoons butter

1 large minced onion

ooms, chopped

es four.

2 cups stock

2-3 teaspoon salt

1-3 teaspoon pepper 1 tablespoon flour

package spaghetti

egg, slightly beaten

1 Teaspoon Salt.

Guffey, Ohio.

utes. Serves six.

1 1-2 cups milk

2 eggs

1 cup brown sugar

2 tablespoons butter

3 tablespoons cornstarch

2 cups sugar 4 eggs

Plenty of a Few Foods Is Better Than Little of Several Different

What can one take on a picnic besides baked beans or potato salad? That question has no doubt puzzled many homemakers. The picnic season is short and too many people afeignlied to the salar control of the salar control Cream well together shortening and sugar, gradually add beaten eggs and vanilla, then sifted dry ingredi-ents. Set aside one-third of the dough inclined to make a picnic so elaborate that the family can enjoy them only a few times a season, because mother just can't find time to make all the then divide remainder into two por-tions, work the chocolate into one of these, and chill both doughs. Now necessary preparations. So often the picnic menu from year to year sees no change and after the favorite one has been used several times the urge for outdoor meals may begin to lag. There are many ways to be pre-

form into long rolls of equal size, squaring the sides of these as much as possible with spatula and fingers. Brush inside and top surfaces with pared for the picnic impulse. Sandmilk, lay the two rolls close together side by side and with sharp knife cut through both rolls together, into three portions of equal length. On wich spreads should be on hand in the refrigerator and your supply shelf well stocked with such picnic essentials as olives, pickles, ketchup, top of the first one place a second portion, reversing the position of the colors, so that the chocolate is above mustard, chili sauce, mayonnaise and peanut butter. In addition to plenty of food there also should be adequate the plain. Put the third and last section on top of all as in the first layer. Roll out thin the reversed portion picnic equipment. It need not be elaborate or expensive, but this will do much in the way of giving every? of dough and use as a blanket to enone more time for fun. Then, by all close the checker-board, being sure to brush all adhering surfaces with milk so that they will cling together. means, plan the picnic menu to include easily prepared foods, either the sort that are cooked on the spot Wrap in waxed paper, place in automatic refrigerator to chill thoroughly, then slice down with sharp knife and bake about 10 minutes in a moderately hot oven—375 degrees F. or those that are prepared at home for the ready-to-eat picnic. Plenty of a few foods is much better than fittle of several different kinds. It is indeed disappointing and ca-

pable of spoiling the picnic to arrive at the point where the steaks are ready to be seasoned and find that the salt has been left behind. Why not keep a supply of such condiments in the picnic basket and then they will not be forgotten so easily. Here is another pitfall of picnic packing openers to fit the various types of jars and cans that are taken along in the basket. A sure way to be pre-pared for this is to select jars of pickles, olives and mayonnaise that are equipped with a knife-opening cap. This is the screw type of closare that requires only a few gentle taps on the rim, then insert the blade of any standard kitchen knife in the stirring occasionally, remove from fire, add butter and three fourths cup of the coconut. When partly cooled, pour into previously baked pastry grooved clot on the top of the cap to open it. You always take a knife on shell, top with meringue made by beating egg whites until stiff, gradually adding powdered sugar, and fipicnic so there will be no need for various can and bottle openers if you choose your condiments, relishes, sandwich spreads and pickles in jars nally folding in remaining coconut. Bake in slow oven—about 325 degrees

with knife-opening caps. Who ever heard of counting calories on picnics, or even trying to balance the mneu? No one probably, but in sort of a quiet way, the one responsible for the food will have to budget the types of food that are to be included. She will, if she is smart try to include a substantial main dish to be supplemented by a beverage and some fresh fruits or vegetables, and she should be sure to include plenty of the accessories to a good picnic, such as pickles, relishes, ketchup and olives. Keep the menu simule and save plenty of time for the fun of be-ing outdoors and enjoying the com-Combine butter, flour, milk, and

pany of friends in this informal way. Clip the following picnic menu guide easonings. Cook in double boiler un- and see of you won't enjoy packing more baskets this summe being just a little dfferent, and then listen to the family and frends beg you for more of those grand outings. Cook on the Spot Dishes-Cheese cubes wrapped in bacon. Cube steaks ham. Hamburger patties. Frankfur-

ters. Bacon and eggs. Prepare at Home Dishes-Potato salad, add cooked wieners. Baked noodles with veal. Spanish rice. Chill in casserole. Spaghetti with meat balls Baked beans. Kidney bean salad. Mixed vegetable salad. Mixed fruit salad. Deviled eggs. Macaroni salad—cary by adding one of the following-tu-

na fish, salmon, shrimp. Condiments and Relishes-Chili auce. Ketchup. Pickles. Relish. Mus- plantations of the Netherlands Indiard. Celery salt. Onion salt. Olives. Fruits and Vegetables—Cabbage with pineapple. Mixed fruits with jelo. Small fresh tomatoes. Small green onion. Lettuce rolls. Celery. Radish-

s. Fresh fruits. Sandwich Spreads - Cream cheese flavored with dates and nuts, olives and nuts, pimento, crushed pineapple fruit preserves. Ground or sliced cold meats. Grapenuts and hard cooked

eggs. Peanut butter ham spread. This sandwich spread is one that is sure to gain great favor. A combination of favorites that has unusually good storing qualities.

One cup boiled ham, ground One-half cup peanut butter Six tablespoons chopped sweet pic-

Mayonnaise. Combine ingredients, using enough

mayonnaise to make a paste of the right consistency for spreading.

SAUSAGE CAKES WITH APPLE RINGS Form sausage meat into small cakes about one-half inch thick and broil bake or fry. For the apple rings: core

slices and cook until tender and golden brown in sausage fat. These are particularly good served for breakfast, luncheon or supper, with pancakes, waffles or thin crisp

but do not peel apples, cut into thick

THE CHICKEN OR THE EGG

The old query as to which came first, the chicken or the egg, has no counterpart when it comes to deciding the genesis of a poultry cooperative, according to S. D. Sanders, co-operative bank commissioner and former manager of the Washington State Cooperative Egg and Poultry

ored, then add mushrooms, stock, to-mato and seasonings and simmer half an hour. Thicken with flour and but-The first point to decide, he statter or shortening rubbed smoothly to-gether to a paste. Cook tdree minued, is whether or not there is a job for a cooperative to do for farmers tes longer, then pour over the spa-ghetti which has been cooked until in the area. If there is, the next step is to find out what the job is tender in boiling salted water, then and then be sure the members know what it is; the management knows what it is; and the employees know may be substituted for the mush-rooms, if desired. If stock is not available, use water n which two bouil-

Association.

the Farm Credit Administration.

GARDEN IS BEST REFRIGERATOR

The garden is a better place to keep vegetables fresh than the refrigerator. The economy of a garden is seldom considered from that viewpoint but it is an important one. There is no waste from storage. The vegeta-bles are kept at their best quality while growing. They may get over-matured if left too long in the soil



out they keep where they grow, and only a quantity sufficient for a meal need be gathered, leaving the rest to remain in tip-top condition for another day and another meal.

A garden saves a lot of room in the icc box and provides better quality vegetables than can possibly be gathered from the refrigerator or from the cold storage plant of the grocery. Iome-grown vegetables do not suffer as do market supplies from wilt from being left in the sun and they are not passed through hands of whose cleanliness and sanitary condition there is grave suspicion.

Home-grown vegetables are cleanest, of best quality, and a real econ-

Clean spinach for the baby is the incentive for many a garden start. The wilted and sand-laden greens often on sale at the green grocers can-not compare with the fresh, crisp leaves that may be gathered in the backyarl patch from a nickel package of seed plus a little healthy exercise in the way of spading up space to plant it.

But proper diet for the baby is no more important than proper diet for the adult and although it is usual to treat a baby with more consideration than a grown-up when it comes to food, there is no good reason for doing so from a strictly hygienic stand-

Start a vegetable garden this year as a measure of health and economy. If it is no more than a spinach patch t is that much clear again. Tomatoes may follow the spinach and two sta-ples of the menu are provided for the

AMERICAN RCBBER INDUSTRY

America's rubber industry is one of the largest customers of the agricultural South, havng used 375,timated value of \$52,500,000 last year, according to P. W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. In a review of the world-wide organization required to spread with mustard. Cubed smoked make a modern automobile tire, Mr. Litchfield estimates that the consumption of crude rubber in the United States in 1936 amounted to approximately 1,288,000,000 pounds valued at \$211,103,200.

"To obtain enough rubber to make a six-ply tire for a low priced car, two rubber trees must be tapped for a whole year," Mr. Litchfield points out. "Formerly America's rubber came from Brazil. Now the chief source of supply is the cultivated es and Malaya in the 'Middle East'-

half-way around the world."

Even after adequate supplies of crude rubber and cotton are available, rubber products cannot be man-ufactured without the use of numerous other raw materials, Mr. Litchfield states. The most important of hese are carbon black, zinc oxide, copper for bead wire, sulphur, clay, ine tar, mica, and rosin. These raw materials, for which the rubber industry paid about \$57,000,000 (continued from page 3)

proving marketing conditions and increasing the farm income of its members. The questions which come up then are: Can the cooperative do this? Along what particular lines should its plans be made in order to do this?" In answering these questions before the organization is set up, and from year to year after it is operating, five factors were listed for consid-

eration: 1. The type of poultry farming carried on in the area; whether egg production mainly or both eggs and poultry; whether farm flocks or commercial flocks; and the possibility of changing these factors if it appears desirable.

2. The present marketing outlets and marketing costs.
3. The volume of production in relation to local demand.

4. Quality standards and possibilities of raising them. 5. The attitude of producers toward cooperative business organiza-

tions. "One of the first requirements for a member," Mr. Sanders continued, "is that he know his market and fully understand the production and marketing processes through which his product must pass-the costs and risks in each step. Closely tied to this is a full understanding of the cooperatives' way of doing businesswhat 'operating according to coopera-

tive principles' means in actual prac-"Securing accurate and current information on all the factors is an al-

what it is. Mr. Sanders' paper, pre-pared for the American Institute of members. The cooperative, therefore, cooperation, was presented before a has an excellent opportunity for serv-Tuesday afternoon session at Iowa ice along this line. More important State College by John J. Scanlan of is the fact that if these requirements "Too much importance cannot be chance that the members will be more check dams, and terraces may sound "hifalutin" to some folks, but they keep soil where it belongs.

"Too much importance cannot be character that the interest will be made attached to this fundamental preliminary analysis," Mr. Sanders said. erative a much more efficient busicooperative aims towards imSTATE 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 State highway departments to 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 road 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 resurfac-ing 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, 6,365. At the end of 1936 the existing surfaces on rural primary State roads

were as follows: Brick and other block types, 2,898 Portland cement concrete, 81,283

miles. Bituminous concrete and sheet as-

phalt, 15,100 miles. Bituminous macadam, 14,232 mil-Low-cost bituminous mix, 33,805

miles. Waterbound macadam, 20,281 miles Gravel and similar surfaces, 103,-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 waterbound macadam, 39,177 miles of gravel and 8,918 miles of sand-clay and

The condition of improvement of rural primary State highways at the end of 1936 and the surfacing cessfully this year's large hopper outplaced 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 to-

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 deptors and their creditors and suggest arrangements that will permit the debtor to retain his land and possessons, furnish a basis for his economic rehabilitation and be fair to his creditors. The committees have no authority to

The Farm Debt Adjustment service is free to debtors and creditors er so thick that the ground is coveralike. 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 whereon that business is conducted to other persons for use in selling tangible personal property of 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 opera-

tions of the business conducted by the

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

The gross receipts from the sale of admissions to golf courses, tennis courts, swimming pools, amusement parks, and other pieces of amuse-ment, entertainment or recreation are subject to the tax. This rule applies even though such places of amuse-ment, entertainment or recreation are owned and operated by the state or political sub-division 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 are furnished by the owner or lessees, said owner or lessee is the final user or consumer and sales to him of materials, equipment and sup-

Rule No. 64. Hotel Telephone Ser-Where hotels make service charges to their patrons for local telephone the private exchange telephone ser-

calls, the gross receipts from such charges are exempt from tax, since vice of these hotels is a part of the general hotel service. Charges made to hotels by telephone companies for elephone service are subject to the Rule No. 65. Utilities Services Billed to Tenants Through Private Met-

ice buildings or apartment houses purchase gas, water, or electricity through a single meter, and re-meter these utilities rervices 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

MORE GRASSHOPPER BAIT ALREADY SENT STATES WHERE MOST NEEDED

must pay the tax on all bills render-

ed to them for gas, water and electricity consumed in this way.

The additional appropriation of one nillion 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 bran -the only practical weapon against grasshoppers-needed to combat sucbreak 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

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 t'ey are still numphs an immature stage. Massed togethed, 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 un-touched 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 crop-

YOUR POULTRY

Poultryman, Kansas State Col-Poultry mortality losses in Kan-

So! You Thought It Never Would Leave the Ground!

By E. R. Halbrook, Extension

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 esti-mates. Probably another quarter of a million of dollars is lost through a million of dollars is lost through the purchase of drugs for treatment. Cliff D. Carpenter, nationallyknown poultry disease authority, made this statement at the recent poultry convention at Kansas State College. "I don't know of a single oultry disease that is cured by drugs, yet the poultrymen of the United States spend from 5 to 15 million dollars for drugs each year, are 'remedy conscious'. What should do is to stress control through sanitation and proper nutriton."

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

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 area will be continued as fast as pos-sible, according to Lee A. Strong, is new. As yet, it is not overly pop-Chief of the Bureau of Entomology ular. It has not become a sweeping the principles of farm management ular. It has not become a sweeping fad. But the extent to which scientific farm management has received the activities of the department.

Any group desiring these films 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

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 re-cords, 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

Eskridge, Kansas, July 30-In spite of the drought, weeds, and hot wea-ther, 11,000 acres of bluestem pastures belonging to R. L. Lockhart are, And the secret, Mr. Lockhart has always made it a practive 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 mow praisas run near the million dollar mark, rie hay from the north slopes of ma-

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 plendid condition of these pasture's. 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 departments Educational Division under the efficient supervision of Miss Kathleen Blun, has been greatly expand-ed. A library has been added to this esting 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

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 howing 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 htat 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

s 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 propogating quail in Kansas. He is in charge of the Calista Quail Farm.

AMERICAN RUBBER INDUSTRY (continued on page 4)

1936, are produced in 35 differnt

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 pliofilm-by skilled workmen who receive the highest wages paid by any mass production industry," Mr. Litch-field goes on to state. "Yet, because department as well as several inter- of the integrated nature and scope of its operations, America's rubber industdy pays these high wages and still provides quality merchandise at surprisingly modest cost to the con-

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

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