



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXIX

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN OMAHA ADDRESS SAYS FARM PROBLEM NATIONAL PROBLEM

Charges That National Prosperity Lies In The Solution Of Putting American Farmers Back On Their Feet

TRIBUTE TO NORRIS

Outlines Accomplishments Of Past Years And Promises Continuation Of Present Policies

About two weeks ago we printed the entire text of Governor Landon's Des Moines speech. This week in accordance with our promise we are printing the full text of President Roosevelt's Omaha speech. This speech gives a brief resume of the achievements for agriculture of the Roosevelt Administration during the past three and a half years and an outline of his policy for the future. We are devoting to the office of President of the United States next November. We recommend to our members and indeed to all our readers that they give close study to the two speeches which we have printed. Study the past records of the two candidates for President together with the records and qualifications of their respective associates and advisors and then vote their honest convictions, not their prejudices.

Omaha, Oct. 10.—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's address here tonight.

First a word to you as Nebraskans. I hope it will be heard by the citizens of the other forty-seven states because I know that what I am going to say represents the conviction of the great majority of those who are devoted to good government, clean government, representative government.

On this platform sits a man whose reputation for many years has been known in every community—a man old in years but young in heart—a man who through all these years has had no boss but his own conscience—the senior senator from the state of Nebraska, given to the nation by the people of Nebraska—George W. Norris.

Outside of my own state of New York, I have consistently refrained from taking part in elections in any other state.

But Senator Norris's name has been entered as a candidate for senator from Nebraska. And to my rule of nonparticipation in state elections I have made—and so long as he lives I always will make—one magnificent exception.

Transcends State Lines

George Norris's candidacy transcends state and party lines. In our national history we have had few older statesmen who like him have preserved the aspirations of youth as they accumulated the wisdom of years.

He is one of the major prophets of America.

Help this great American to continue a historic career of service.

Nebraska will be doing a great service, not only to itself but to every other state in the Union and to the nation as a whole if it places this great American above partisanship and keeps George Norris in the senate of the United States.

In 1932 I pledged my administration to a farm policy that would help the farmer. Tonight every man and woman on an American farm who has read today's market reports knows that we have done what we said we would do.

What needed to be done? You know that in March, 1933, after twelve lean years, farm income was disappearing and farm prices had sunk to a bankruptcy level.

Situation in 1932

In 1932 America's farm population was the greatest in our history, but the farmers' income was the lowest for the quarter century for which we have records. Farmers represented twenty-five per cent of the nation's population—but they got only 7 1/2 per cent of the national income.

The spectre of foreclosure stalked the farmer's plow.

American agriculture was on the road to pauperism.

When the World War ended, the nations of Europe whom we had been feeding went back to farming for themselves. Our farmers were left holding the bag—a bag that bulged with vast quantities of wheat, corn and cotton for which the market had disappeared.

That was the farmer's plight. What did Republican leadership do about it?

The best that it could offer was the farm board. The farm board set an all-time high for extravagant futurity. It met the problem of unsalable and unexportable surpluses by piling up bigger surpluses.

To finish the job, the Republican Smoot-Hawley tariff robbed the farmer of his last chance for a foreign market.

A Defeatist Attitude

We found that this conspicuous failure of government to help the farmer had created—by March, 1933—a state of mind in the nation which, itself, seemed to bar any way out of the farmer's difficulties. There was a defeatist attitude—a conviction that the farmer could not be helped—that all efforts were foredoomed to failure—that any party which dared to substitute action for talk would get its political fingers burned.

Along with this defeatism there was the belief that money spent on the farm problem was money wasted

—that the only excuse for spending it was to keep the farmer in line—to buy political peace.

That was what had happened to American agriculture when this administration came into office. That was the debris of twelve years of failure which we had to clear away before we could begin to lay the basis for a permanent agricultural prosperity.

Tonight you know that the ground has been cleared of that debris. After twelve years in which he has been harassed and weighed down by the burdens of each succeeding day, the farmer at last has begun to get into the clear, so that he can begin again to take thought for tomorrow.

Back of what we did was the conviction that the agricultural problem is not a problem for the farmer alone—that it is a problem for the nation as a whole. That is the way we attacked it.

Nation Goes With Farmer And the nation is now going along (continued on Page 4)

OFFER SOLUTION TO OUR SEED PROBLEM

Colorado Group Had Display At The State Fair At Hutchinson

EXHIBIT AT CONVENTION

Wants To Work Out Plan Whereby Kansas Farmers May Obtain This Seed

We Kansas farmers are confronted with the problem of securing field seeds for planting this coming spring for the 1937 crop year.

Our home grown supply has become exhausted through crop failures the past few years and our needs for the coming year must be furnished and supplied from outside sources. We, who attended the State Fair at Hutchinson were attracted to a splendid display booth by Crowley County, Colorado growers.

These growers are members of the Colorado Farmers Union who are anxious to distribute their crop of verified seeds of standard varieties of corn, such as Reid's Yellow Dent, Silver Queen and the earliest maturing varieties also, kaffir, grohama, atlas sorgo, sumac cane and the larger varieties of millets, directly from the ets, directly from them the growers to the planters, through Farmers Union channels.

These Colorado folks will exhibit their display at our State Convention at McPherson and we would suggest the membership and the managers of our business institutions come to the Convention with an idea of their requirements and be prepared to assist our farmers in securing dependable, quality farm seeds for spring planting direct from the growers at a great saving, since the route can and will be shortened and needless margins of profit eliminated through direct dealing.

It will be necessary for us to work out some plan whereby we can receive this crop of seeds this fall, since the growers in Colorado do not have storage facilities on their farms which facilities we do have at our disposal.

Come to the Convention—See this display and help us work out a workable arrangement for the handling and distribution of this seed crop.

J. P. Fengel.

WALLACE URGES MORE EFFORT TO CUT BIG RURAL FIRE LOSS

A definite downward trend has been noted in farm fire losses during the past three years but the appalling loss of life and the high none-loss still reflect the need of more and better rural fire protection.

Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace said today in urging observance of National Fire Prevention Week, which begins October 4.

Each year about 3,500 people lose their lives in farm fires. Also the property loss is enormous. In recent years, department engineers say, this loss has been approximately \$100,000,000 annually. The peak fire losses were reached in 1930 and 1931 when figures for each year came to nearly \$120,000,000. These figures do not include the non-farming rural communities—small towns and cities of less than 2500 population.

The greatest reduction in farm fire losses the engineers say, has come in sections where rural firemen have made a systematic study of fire hazards in special courses given for firemen. This movement has resulted in the elimination of fire hazards by a greater number of farmers, increased activity on the part of federal, state and local authorities in organizing groups for fire prevention and control, and, finally, the organization of many rural community fire departments.

The department engineers consider careful plans for elimination of fire hazards the first line of defense against farm fires. The organization of rural fire departments, with motorized fire apparatus, is the second line in the prevention of more serious losses.

"Although the effectiveness of rural fire departments is limited in many instances by lack of telephone,

BROADCAST HIGHLIGHTS OF ROYAL STOCK SHOW DIRECT FROM K. C. ARENA

Highlights of the thirty-eighth annual American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show will be heard during three National Farm and Home Hour broadcasts during the week of October 18. Portions of the program will originate in the arena while judging is in progress in Kansas City, Missouri, on October 19, 22 and 23 at 11:30 a. m. CST (12:30 p. m., EST) over the NBC-Blue network.

The seventh national Future Farmers of America public speaking contest will be broadcast from the studios of WDAF in Kansas City on Tuesday, October 20, with the four finalists in the nation-wide competitions giving their talks during the Farm and Home Hour program. The national convention of the F. F. A. is an annual feature of the American Royal.

A Five Dollar Prize

WILL BE GIVEN TO THE LOCAL SECRETARY WHO SENDS IN THE LARGEST NUMBER OF DUES BETWEEN OCT. 5th AND 25th

Come to the State convention in McPherson Oct. 28-29-30. National President E. H. Everson will speak Thursday evening Oct. 29. Besides Pres. Everson we have invited many other FARMERS UNION speakers of National reputation to address the convention besides lots of entertainment numbers consisting of music, singing, etc.

Don't forget to bring your membership cards on Thursday you dues paying members. The members of the families of members will be admitted to the executive sessions if vouched for by the dues paying members.

Kansas Farmers Union Thirty-First Annual Convention

McPherson, Kansas
October 28-30, 1936

OFFICIAL CALL

By authority vested in me, I hereby issue the call for the Thirty-First Annual Meeting of the Kansas Division, Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union, which will be held in McPherson, Kansas, October 28-29-30, 1936.

The Farmers Union Managerial Association will hold their meeting on Tuesday, October 27, at 1:00 p. m.

JOHN VESECKY, President

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION See the 1935 Constitution and By-Laws Section 2, Article 1, Division B.

1. One delegate for each Local Union in good standing in the State Union with five or more paid up members.
2. One delegate for each County Union in good standing, with five or more active locals.
3. One delegate for each local, county or district cooperative Farmers Union business association; and in the case of county Farmers Union cooperative made up of several units, each unit is entitled to a delegate.
4. One delegate for each state-wide business or marketing organization affiliated with the Kansas Farmers Union.
5. One delegate for each, the Ladies Auxiliary, and the Managerial Association.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DELEGATES

A Delegate must be a member in good standing on the records of the Secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, to participate in the annual convention. They must present their valid Kansas Farmers Union MEMBERSHIP CARD before being permitted to participate in the convention.

Each delegate must have the credential of the organization he, or she, claims to represent, and these credentials must be issued in the order and manner prescribed in the 1935 Constitution and By-Laws.

All delegates' credentials MUST be mailed to the State Farmers Union office, box 51, Salina, Kansas, or filed with the credentials committee at the annual state convention.

No credentials will be accepted by the Credentials Committee after 6:00 p. m. Thursday, October 29, 1936.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

Complying with our Constitution and By-Laws, the Thirty-First Annual Convention of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union, Kansas Division, will convene at McPherson, Kansas on Wednesday, October 28, 1936, at 10:00 a. m. The meeting will continue in session until all business pertinent to the organization, coming before the delegates for consideration, has been transacted.

The Kansas Farmers Union Managerial Association will hold its meeting on Tuesday afternoon, October 27, 1936, beginning at 1 p. m.

Thursday, October 29, there will be nomination of candidates of officers and directors, one director from each of the First, Second, and Third Districts. Also names of cities for entertaining 1937 state convention.

Friday, October 30, beginning at 8:00 a. m. polls will be open for voting.

DELEGATE'S CREDENTIAL

The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America
Kansas Division

This will certify that..... delegate

is a member in good standing in..... local

Union number..... and that..... alternate

is a member in good standing in..... local

Union No....., state of Kansas, and were elected to represent.....

..... at the Thirty-first annual convention of the Kansas Farmers Union, in McPherson, Kansas, on October 28-30, 1936.

President.

Secretary.

poor roads, and lack of water supplies," Secretary Wallace observed.

"They have a splendid record in communities where these facilities are available. The organization of these departments should be encouraged in every way possible and in communities served by rural fire departments organized effort should be made to increase effectiveness by providing suitable alarms and adequate water supplies."

By using a system of alternate crop and fallow in the western one-fourth of Kansas, the farmers could probably reduce the total wheat production of the area by at least 13 per cent and increase their margin of profit by reducing the cost of production 10 to 15 cents per bushel.

There is a legume crop to fit any need in eastern Kansas.

Clean cultivation, sodium chloate, or salt will control bindweed, which is increasing at an alarming rate in Kansas.

SHELTERBELT TREES BECOMING EFFECTIVE, IT IS FOUND

Trees planted for shelterbelt purposes in the Great Plains during the last two years have reached sufficient size in a number of areas to begin being effective in according protection from winds, Earl W. Tinker, Assistant Chief of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, said today. Mr. Tinker, recently returned from a personal investigation of the Shelterbelt zone, following his attendance at the meeting of President Roosevelt's Relief Committee at Rapid City, South Dakota, late in August. Mr. Tinker reported to the Committee that in spite of drought conditions, checks on July 1 showed an average survival of 81 per cent, or approximately 20 million trees out of the 23,771,000 planted by the Forest Service in the last two years.

"Many thousands of young trees planted during the 1935 season are now six feet high and are already bringing about a lessening of wind movement within their protective range," he said. "Height growths

up to 16 feet have been noted in some instances. I saw fields of cantaloupes and watermelons growing in what were formerly dust fields, protected by rows of the newly planted trees. "The chief reasons for this high rate of survival," Mr. Tinker explained, "are the proper choice of tree seeds and careful cultivation during growing stages. As a matter of fact, the trees in many cases were more affected by grasshoppers than by lack of moisture—and most of the trees thus defoliated are now leafing out again since the departure of the insects. Even considering some additional losses since July 1, when the 81 per cent survival figure was reported, the rate of survival under abnormal conditions indicates the success that could be expected under normal conditions."

Mr. Tinker reported nearly 100 per cent cooperation by farmers on the Shelterbelt Project. He said he had seen farmers voluntarily cultivating plantations to protect the trees when temperatures soared around 107 degree mark.

Final figures reported by Mr. Tinker show that in the years 1935 and

DON'T FORGET YOUR MEMBERSHIP CARD

Be sure and bring your 1936 membership card, signed by your local secretary, with you to the state convention in McPherson, October 27-30.

If your Secretary has not yet handed your 1936 membership card to you, ask for it immediately. Be sure that you have it with you when you come to the convention, as it will be your identification and admittance card to the meeting.

Your Executive Board has voted that Thursday of the convention shall be a closed session, and admittance will be by presentation of your membership card. Every member complying with this provision will be most welcome.

Our constitution provides that each delegate shall present his valid Farmers Union membership card before being permitted to participate in the proceedings of the state Union.

Lets transact Farmers Union business by Farmers Union members John Vesecky, President.

ANNOUNCE INITIAL A. A. A. PAYMENTS

Ninety Percent Will Be Paid Producers Under Soil Conservation Program In This Region

START IMMEDIATELY

Approximately Four Million Farmers Will Be Benefited

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced today that initial payments of 90 per cent would be made to producers under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central, Western and East Central Regions. Producers in the Southern Region will receive 90 per cent of the Class 2 payments and 100 per cent of the Class 3 payments and producers in the Northeast Region will receive full payment. Payments will be made as rapidly as possible, but due to the amount of work involved several weeks will elapse before they can go out in volume.

H. R. Tolley, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and related Acts, said: "The decision to make initial payments of 90 per cent in some Regions is in line with the policy previously followed. In former years administrative expenses have been deducted from the second part of the payment, and the same policy will be followed this year. Complete information on participation and expenses will not be available for several weeks," Mr. Tolley added, although it is known that the number of farmers taking part in the program is in the neighborhood of 4,000,000. This is substantially in excess of participation for any one year under the adjustment programs.

"From the standpoint of sound business procedure, therefore, it was deemed available to take advantage of the safeguards provided by the program in order to avoid possible deficits and at the same time, avoid holding up a large share of the applications for payments until all of them are completed.

"The second part of the payment will be made as soon as participation and the expenses of the County Conservation Associations have been determined. It is contemplated that they can be exactly determined around December 1, and applications approved after that date will be paid in full with a single check. It may be found that available funds will permit the rates of payment to be increased in the Regions where county administrative expenses are deducted from the payments. Any adjustment made in any Region will be uniform throughout the Region."

The estimates of participation for the Northeast Region, although not complete show that funds will be available for full payment in these States.

The States in the various Regions are:

Southern: South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma.

East Central: Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware.

Northeast — Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.

North Central—Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Minnesota.

Western—North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

1936, a total of 1,281 miles of shelterbelt stripes and 6,415 acres of farmsteads have been planted with a total of 23,771,000 trees.

A total of 4,364 farmers participated in these plantings, he said, on July 1, 1936, there were still 2,860 applications from farmers on file for shelterbelt planting.

All cultivated land in eastern Kansas should be in legumes crops one-fourth of the time, and one-fourth of the cultivated land should be in legumes all the time.

VICE-PRESIDENT SUGGESTS PLAN TO KEEP MEMBERSHIP

John Frost Believes Interesting Meetings Will Go Far In Holding Members

DEPENDS ON LOCALS

Organize County Program Teams Who Will Plan Worthwhile Meetings For Their Districts

By John Frost

Holding membership during this devastating depression is the hardest nut the farm organizations have to crack. Membership is vital to the life and in essence for good of a farm organization. No one seems to have a plan that is 100 per cent perfect. The suggestions made here are only to stir every officer and every member of every Local and every County Farmers Union to deeper thought in working out a plan to be developed at our McPherson State convention for a practicable, workable plan to increase our membership.

To begin with we need to know how to hold members, once we get them. The writer believes that a serious cause of Locals becoming dormant is lack of an interesting and instructive program to bring them out to meetings. Unless a worthwhile program is put on by capable leaders the members begin to stay at home meeting nights. The writer suggests that in each county, women's program team team be organized by the county president, secretary, and lecturer, to help the Locals put on a drawing program. The team should consist of the best speakers in the county, musicians, singers, entertainers, social games or contest leaders, and leaders to put on an educational program for both Juniors and Seniors. Part of the team could help on one program, and part next time on another program at another Local. Or two or more teams could be organized. Each team should have a captain. They should be on program dates, and to direct his team so that they will put on a well balanced program. Each team could put on one program a week or maybe more. Several teams might be able to supply every Local in a county with one wide awake meeting a month. Every man, woman and child in the neighborhood should be lovingly and pressingly invited to these programs at the Locals. Two or three Locals might unite and alternate in meeting places. And don't forget one big object of these programs is to show farm men, women and young folks the need of joining the Farmers Union to save their industry and to save their homes.

It is expensive to operate a membership drive from the State Office, and send one or more Lecturers or organizers hundreds of miles east and west, north, south, all over the state of Kansas. It would take a half dozen organizers working most of the time to recover our dormant members and keep them pepped up. But the State Office could send out an organizer to the County Farmers Unions to help them and keep them pepped up in a campaign for each county to take care of their own membership drive.

Whenever a county team puts on a program they should put on a drive for members. At the meeting, before and after the program, work tactfully with the dormant members to join again, pay dues, and stay active. Close the program with a stirring appeal to dormant members and ask non-members to join the most militant farm organization fighting for agriculture. But do not press the appeal too strongly at the meeting, else our prospects may stay away thereafter. We want everyone to feel welcome to the program, and not feel that it is just a trap to catch them. Then the day after the program, one or more auto loads of active members go out to the homes and yards and fields of dormant or nonmembers and plead with them to come along with their Farmers Union neighbors, and help our National and State Farmers Union battle to free agriculture from the greedy clutches of middlemen that are taking 60 per cent out of every dollar that the final consumer pays for our products.

Our cooperative business associations should be tied up with our Locals, and the stockholders should be led into membership in the Farmers Union if not already there. The Locals around a cooperative business association should hold union meetings, or federate into one Local and at each meeting the business of the cooperative should be explained and discussed and complaints ironed out and business thoroughly advertised, and everybody go away from the meeting to boost for more business for the cooperative and more dividends for the members at the close of the year. In return for Locals boosting for cooperatives, the cooperatives should pay \$1. of the dues of every stockholder, who is a member of the Union. It would be cheap and effective advertising for the local cooperative business association.

Also, and this is important, when a cooperative declares a dividend to stockholders, it should first, after inquiry as to whether each stockholder's dues are paid in full in the Farmers Union, subtract from any balance due to each stockholder any balance due on Farmers Union membership dues, and remit to the Secretary of (continued on Page 4)

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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success. When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

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

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FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

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T. C. Belden.....Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1936

EDITORIALS

Wonder how many of our members ever think again, after their initiation into the Union, of the obligation which they take on becoming members. Do we remember and live up to the promise to support all Union business associations with our business as long as we can do so without injury to ourselves or our families? Do we remember to speak well of our fellow members and help them when in trouble, or do we save our good words until after they are dead and do not need them? Do we begrudge our fellow members some good luck or withhold our help when he needs it to attain some office or other objective for which we may be properly striving?

Suppose we make it a practice of reading that obligation at the beginning of each meeting and live up to it as near as possible in our every day dealings with our fellow men. Let's try it.

As yet we have received no resolutions to be submitted to the resolutions committee at the State convention. If any of our Union locals or individual members have anything that they would like to submit to the Resolution or to the Legislative committee at the convention they should be mailed to this office at once in order to make possible for the committees to report on Thursday.

We are planning for a discussion period on Thursday and also on Friday afternoon if it is the desire of the convention to stay in session a part of the afternoon and devote it to a good of the order discussion. The time given to each speaker will of a necessity be limited so as to give every one a chance to be heard, but we do hope that our members will come prepared to suggest and discuss matters that will make the Union give better and more complete service to our members. The Farmers Union belongs to you members, so you should all try to add all that you can to make it better and bigger.

While there is scarcity of good corn and grain sorghum, seed in many localities there are other localities that will raise lots of good seed or may have old seed corn on hand that might still be of good germination. It will pay the farmers elevators and perhaps the individual members to put an ad in the Union Farmer stating the kind of seed that they have, the quality, quantity and price. There is no reason why our members should first sell the seed to seed houses and then other of our members buy the same seed at an increase in price. Many of our members do not have the necessary storage facilities to properly take care of seeds so they are compelled to sell as soon as threshed. If those wanting to buy and those wanting to sell can get together through the columns of the Union Farmer, they will help each other and incidentally help the State Union by giving us some much needed advertising revenue. Try it and see how well we can serve you.

TRAVELOGUE

First of all I must offer my apology to the Farmers Union folks around Zurich in Rooks county for failing to make their meeting on October 1st. I am sorry that on account of a rush of work with the State Fair Farm Organization day, and other things I overlooked the date at Zurich. I assure the folks of Rooks county that I will tie a string around my finger to remind me of their next meeting date.

On October 6th, I took the morning train for Seneca in Nemaha county to attend their quarterly county meeting. Owing to the very poor connections, I had to start out at seven

in the morning and make changes in Topeka and Hiawatha in order to get to Seneca by two in the afternoon.

When I arrived at the hall the Resolutions committee was just reading the resolutions. After the reading of the resolutions, election of county officers and delegate and alternate to the state convention, I was introduced by County President Frank Roots. I talked for about an hour to that fine bunch of farm folks. They were so attentive and nice to talk to that I was tempted to continue for another hour, but did not, because I was afraid that they would not invite me back again if I forgot my terminals this time.

As there is a very complete report

of this meeting elsewhere in this issue I will not enlarge upon it other than to add that the Nemaha county Union has made provisions for three carloads of delegates to the State convention in McPherson by appropriating \$10 per car transportation allowance from the county treasury. I hope that our other counties do as well.

I was surprised to see what difference a few weeks of decent weather can make in the appearance of the country. In my last trip through that territory everything was dead and apparently dry, but now there were many nice looking fields of alfalfa and kaffir corn. The corn was mostly destroyed by grasshoppers, but if the frost holds off another two weeks, there will be lots of rough feed for live stock and a considerable amount of seed.

In conclusion I wish to thank the good people of Nemaha county for their hospitality. I am sorry that I could not get there in time to get some of the fine dinner that the ladies had prepared. I hope that the next time we can arrange it so that I can get there in time for both the eaten and the spoken.

FINE PICNIC AT ZURICH

Mr. John Vesecky, Kansas Farmers Union Dear Editor:

Enclosed find report of a Farmers Union get together meeting at Zurich Kansas Township hall, October 1, 1936. After a bountiful dinner served by the good Farmers Union Ladies. We waited for Mr. John Vesecky, who was to give a address, but for some reason didn't get there. Mr. Vesecky sure lost out on a good dinner by not appearing.

But we had a real meeting anyway of good Farmers Union Gospel by different members.

Mr. J. P. Griebel served as chairman. Mr. Charley Hance talked on what good the Farmers Union Elevator, Oil and Gas Station, Cream station and store done for the members and non-members around Stockton.

Mr. Charley Pywell asked the question, "How the county organization can help on keeping up membership interest?" After some discussion, it was found that it could help in many ways. Mr. George Ondrasek brought out the question, "How to keep up Local membership?"

"How to get young people interested?" After talking on the subject for sometime everybody got some good out of it. Mr. Carl Brown talked on how to conduct cooperatives. He said they should be conducted not only on services but a profit also.

Mr. E. C. Mendenhall, stressed cooperative education. How it can help in market problems. How by a strong membership we can watch our law makers, and get the right kind of laws.

Mr. P. Griebel, recited a poem on how the cave man learned by cooperation with his neighbor he would be more secure and this was the first cooperation.

The next County wide meeting to be at Zurich, Kansas, date to be set later. Charley Hance, George Ondrasek and Charley Pywell, to act as committee.

Fred Schoeller, Secretary P. S: I think Mr. John Frost comment to vote for the man is not right. Mr. J. D. Shepherd shows how things are conducted on to consumer and farmer. Secretary Kennedy remarks have merit in them that farmers look into.

LONE TREE LOCAL MEETING

Blaine, Kans., Oct. 8th, 1936 Lone Tree Local met at Wheaton on the evening of October 7th. All attending paid up their dues and in addition two new members joined.

W. H. Pierson was chosen as delegate to the state convention.

The following resolutions were passed.

We endorse our National Union program 100 per cent and express our appreciation to President Everson and Secretary Kennedy for their courageous work for the Farmers Union program. Also we wish to thank President Vesecky for his loyal cooperation with our National Union leaders in the last session of Congress for the fight on the "Frazier-Lemke Refinancing."

We request that only real "dirt" farmers be appointed on the various committees at our state convention.

We request that at all business meetings the members shall present membership cards before admittance as our National Farmers Union convention are held.

We endorse a graduated land tax. The kind of a graduated tax as the Oklahoma Farmers Union is fighting for.

We invite the editors of the so-called "farm papers" to come out on a farm and get some actual farm experience for a year or two, milking cows, slopping hogs, etc., etc., then perhaps they might be able to give some assistance on "Farm Legislation."

Why should any farmer be satisfied with the so-called farm relief we have received when both Senators McGill and Capper as well as our Congressmen Carpenter, Lambertson and Guyer voted for the "Simpson-Norris Cost of Production" amendment. And also as both our U. S. Senators and all seven of our Congressmen stood solid and voted for the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill. Why be satisfied with less?

W. H. Pierson.

NEW OIL COMPANY

A new oil company, the Farmers Union Co-op Assn., open for business in Toronto Monday. They have leased the Wilcox Service and Bulk Stations in Toronto and will operate with C. E. Scott as agent and manager.

Neighborhood Notes

VESECKY AT SENECA

Brother Frank Roots sends in a clipping from the Seneca Courier-Tribune with a report of the Nemaha County Union meeting held in Seneca, Tuesday, October 6. The report reads as follows:

Farmers Union members and others who did not attend the annual county meeting of the Union at Seneca Tuesday, missed a fine address by John Vesecky, state president of the organization.

Vesecky holds that the strength of a country depends on its common people—its farmers, its tradesmen and merchants. He stated in whatever country this middle class is strong that democracy will be found; that where there are but two classes, the extremely rich and the extremely poor, check conditions are apt to result as in Spain.

Vesecky urged his hearers that this is a year to use their rights of citizenship, studying underlying political and economic questions in order to build an understanding rather than discussing political parties.

"As long as you and I do our duty as citizens there is no danger of this country going to the 'isms' or anything like it," Vesecky declared.

The state president believes strongly in organization of the middle class. He sees a need for more organization among farmers and particularly in the selling of their products. He would like to see farmers own their packing houses, their creameries, their cheese factories and so on, to the end that the farmer would get a larger part of the dollar paid by the consumer of his products.

Vesecky asked his hearers how many could use a thousand dollars on the farm and perhaps several hundred dollars for needed things in their homes. The speaker stated at this point and mentioned several other times in his talk that if the farmer had a proper income he would buy more, that factories would be busy and other tradesmen would be working.

At the present time in America, farmers get about 40c out of the dollar paid for their goods, the statistician said. In countries where cooperative marketing agencies flourish approximately 62-1-2 c of the dollar reaches the farmer. In this country it would mean a gain of five or six billions in farm income per year.

Vesecky opposes a system that is too capitalistic, stating that position that makes money the greatest thing is wrong. He states that we must build on human beings, human rights, and for the greatest good to all the people. He made some remarks against money lending, though not against local banking. He declared a third of all expense was due to private and public debt.

Loss of farms worries this farm leader. Forty or 42 per cent of farms are now tenant-operated, he stated. He fears if the farmer does not organize better and gain a stronger position that this area may become a sharecropping area with poor tenants, farmers such as in the south. Ownership of homes and farms is a basic part of a contented country, Vesecky stated.

County Officers

Frank Roots was re-elected president of the Nemaha county Farmers Union over his own opposition. C. H. Wempe was re-elected vice-president. E. L. Sack was elected treasurer; Fred Reist, conductor; Carl Meek, doorkeeper; Charles A. Richard, lecturer. These officers are of Seneca address.

Directors elected are: B. L. Sack, C. H. Wempe, John Reist. The Union has a "good of the order" committee. These six comprise its new membership. Mrs. Ernest Reist and Mrs. Frank Roots, Seneca address; Vincent Azere, Kelly; Henry Boeckman, near Kelly; A. R. Roberson, Central; Fred Lehman, near Seneca.

Frank Roots was elected as delegate to the state convention, to be held this year at McPherson; August Boeding was elected alternate.

There were several entertainment numbers before the business program.

Resolutions

The Union went on record as opposed to any policy which permits the importation of agricultural products such as are produced by the farmers of the United States.

It is asked that if the next session of the Kansas Legislature enacts a social security law, that it be arranged so as not to encourage shiftlessness nor to penalize thrift.

The Union favors an increase in the higher brackets of the state income tax. It opposes a sales tax.

Other resolutions favor cooperation among farm organizations, commands work carried on by the committee of Kansas Farm organizations—urges that the Union and other farm organizations bring to the attention of the president and congress the need of quick action in enactment of the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing bill; favors government control of central bank.

Ladies of the Farmers Union were thanked for the annual dinner. Every member was asked to bring some new member into the organization this year. Fred W. Lehman, John Azere and Bernard Sack were members of the resolutions committee.

RUSH COUNTY UNION

Notice — Rush County members and delegates of Farmers Union. We will have our regular quarterly meeting at LaCrosse at the court house on Thursday, October 22, 1936, 2 p. m. Please attend this meeting. All Local secretaries are requested to be present. L. W. Werth, Secretary.

MORE NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

WILL BE FOUND ON PAGE 4.

LETTER FROM SHEPHERD

Clay Center, Kans.
October 6, 1936
Mr. John Vesecky,
Dear Brother:

What does National modern war machines really mean today in Germany Italy, Spain and France? Do the rank and file, that is, the masses of the common people in these countries own their vast war machines; or do the rich and the corporations and trusts own these great national war machines? Of who do the Fascists of these nations of Germany, Italy, Spain, and France consist, of the rich people plus the rich corporations and trusts?

Fascism must mean the rule of the rich, plus the rich corporations, over the masses by means of modern war machines, consisting of thousands of bombing planes, poison gas, armored tractors, trucks and cars and machine guns. The unorganized and unarmed masses of common people armed only with revolvers, common rifles, and shot guns have no show at all to have a democratic or free government of their own votes in these Fascist nations. For it would be suicidal for the common people to even try to overthrow a military dictator who commands these modern war machines in Fascist nations. For let a mob, or an army mobilize, and the military dictator can easily smother and conquer them by planes with bombs and poison gas.

Hence, Fascism really means, the end of a government of, for and by the people—the masses. Secretly, Germany and Italy have aided the rich, and the rich corporations of Spain to overthrow the duly elected government of Spain. A speaker of note recently said in a speech in Topeka: "That the Roman Catholic Church that is th e pope and prelates, own one half of the wealth of Spain."

Now, the Fascists of France, aided and abetted by Hitler and Mussolini threaten to overthrow the elected government of France.

Will the rich people in England, plus their thousands of rich corporations and trusts; and those of the United States, also turn to Fascism for economic security, to hold and keep their great wealth while the millions of destitute and near destitute are put under modern war machines commanded by military dictators such as Mussolini and Hitler?

If so, what resistance can the unorganized and unarmed masses of England and the United States offer to such a modern war machine commanded by such a military dictator? Of course in America the people vote and elect congress and the president, yet. But secretly doesn't the corporations and rich Fascists really rule congress and the president; so that no matter what pledges political party make to the voters before election, these pledges are not made good in legislation in congress. So in America we only have a semblance of a government of for and by the people," which Lincoln spoke about in his immortal address at Gettysburg.

So Brother Vesecky, I fear that evil days have come upon our country, and all the countries of Europe. That Fascism, is designed to overthrow all free governments of the world, in its mad rush to head off Communism and Bolshevism. I hope that I am wrong on this, but the boom of modern war machines in Spain, the clanking of chains of Fascism, in France, are but premonitions of what is to come in England, and with a small war machine, holds the millions of India in subjection for many years, while she exploits those millions.

Cordially, your Brother and reader
J. D. Shepherd.

REGULAR MEETINGS PLANNED

The Eureka Farmers Union, Number 2199, of Stafford County met Friday night, September 25 for its regular business meeting.

It was voted to have a booth at the Stafford County Fair.

Mr. Clair Newell was elected delegate to the county meeting, October 13.

The next regular meeting was postponed until October 22 on account of the fair.

It was also voted to hold regular meetings on second and fourth Thursdays instead of Friday during football season.

There were 5 persons appointed to prepare speeches to be given when called upon by other locals.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Gere, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Litchfield, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Mays, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil McFadden.

Composed the committee that had charge of the fine program and refreshments.

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

MEETING OF OTTAWA COUNTY

The Ottawa county Farmers Union met Friday evening, October 2 with a good attendance. Five locals being present.

The regular business was transacted and everyone urged to attend the state convention at McPherson the last week in October.

Mr. I. E. Sewell as delegate, and Mr. A. P. Larson as alternate were elected to go to the state convention representing Ottawa county.

Miss Freida Maelzer gave an interesting talk and told us about the Workers Educational Institute she attended at Manhattan.

Mr. J. E. Shippy gave a talk which all enjoyed. We wish Mr. Shippy could be with us more often.

Lunch was served by Grover Local. Spring Hill Local will have charge of the refreshments at our next meeting. Mrs. Huffman, Allison and Richards are the program committee.

Corresponding Secretary.

KENNEDY AT CLAY CENTER

Blaine, Kans., Oct. 8th, 1936.

Dear Brother Vesecky:

As the report of our National Secretary E. E. Kennedy's talk at Clay Center, didn't include as much as the report of a county paper in this territory, I am sending this report of Kennedy's address asking that it be printed in the next issue of Kansas Union Farmer as I think it is well worth reading.

W. H. Pierson, President, Pottawatomie Co. F. U.

E. E. Kennedy, Kankakee, Ill., national secretary of the Farmers' Union gave the New Deal and the Federal Reserve banking system a good spanking, lauded the Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill and praised the Union's program for farm relief in an address to about 20 farmers in the court house here last Friday.

Declaring that the government has been thrown in debt about 35 billion dollars "borrowed from bankers who don't have any more to loan," the fiery farm leader added, "The debt has been saddled on farmers and laborers who will pay in corn, hogs, and work."

Speaking satirically, he continued, "There are 20 million on relief, and the figure has remained unchanged the past three years."

Every Seventh On Relief

He said one out of every seven persons in the nation is on the dole, and the number is kept constant by high school and college graduates who are going forth in the world each year.

Kennedy said that "these young folks can't understand why conditions aren't better when as a nation we plow under cotton, kill the pigs, and don't plant corn, because we say there is a surplus. They want answers, and we can't give them."

"It isn't too much that has made low prices," he emphasized, "but a wrong policy morally and economic."

After showing that the two recent sessions of congress had appropriated 20 billions of dollars, he romped on the Federal Reserve banks which he described as a system from which the government is borrowing money, but which does not have any money to lend. He asserted that the system commenced with a capital stock of 164 million dollars, and has since floated paper in the sum of 18 billion dollars.

"Capone is a prince and an angel compared to the racket staged by the Federal Reserve banks under the guise of respectability," flared the speaker who explained his assertion by adding that Al Capone was "rediscouted by the Federal Reserve banks, but you farmers can't do it."

Against Trade Treaty

He also took the Roosevelt administration's trade reciprocal treaty task saying that its objective is "to sell the American market of the American farmer to foreign nations who already owe us money and refuse to pay it."

"Not a single one of the nations with which an agreement was made are bound to repay their debt to the United States in the agreement," said Kennedy.

He asked the farmers if they knew that "69 articles are coming in free from duty from Canada, which are not mentioned in the treaty."

The United States Department of Agriculture was charged with preparing two farm reports annually.

"They give one report to the public, and the other you can get in the file, if you know how," the speaker explained.

To illustrate his point, Kennedy said that in 1934 the agriculture department issued figures to newspapers showing a gross national farm income of \$7,163,000,000, while the cash income report was \$3,500,000,000.

"That is why we have relief and there are no answers to the farm problem," Kennedy contended. He went ahead to charge the captains of finance with fixing the ceiling on farm and industry income in Kansas and all the other states.

"The worst drought we have had in Kansas is the drought of money," charged the secretary. He explained that in Kansas every actual dollar was measured by high finance as \$3 of income, and the per capita income in the state is held down to \$210, which is fixed by the inability to make loans.

AAA No Help

"You can plow under your wheat, you'll get more for half, but no more money in the end," he reasoned emphatically. "For everything the AAA touched you got more per bushel, but less of the national income."

Saying that the Federal Reserve banks are foreclosing on farms at the rate of 2,000 per month since the first of the year, the leader warned that land is gradually falling into ownership of the few.

He charged that at a conference between President Roosevelt and insurance company heads several days ago that the president urged that not more than \$25 per acre be loaned on land, because it was not worth more than \$75 per acre.

"The purpose of this," vowed Kennedy, "is to show that on a low income the farmer can show a greater investment."

Kennedy made a plan for high prices saying, "I've never seen any prosperity except when the farmer and everybody else got good prices."

Favors Lemke Bill

Taking a stand for the Frazier-Lemke Bill, Kennedy said that the provision to print \$3,000,000,000 in new currency to make loans at 1 1/2 per cent interest and 1 1/2 per cent payment on principle whereby the government is repaid is no more inflation than the government selling \$1,000 in Federal Reserve notes to member banks for 30 cents, and the banks issuing the notes at face value on collateral.

Kennedy said that the Farm Bureau nor Grange gave any help whatsoever in the last session of Congress when the Farmers' Union, aided by several other organizations, brought the bill to a vote in both houses.

"Some say that \$3,000,000,000 isn't enough," Kennedy said, "but that

would last five years, and during that time we would have five sessions of Congress."

Further program of the Farmers' Union he explained was creation of a Central United States bank with the directors elected by the 48 states instead of receiving their appointment by the president; cost of production for the farmer minus regulated production, and non-importation of any product raised in this country; return power to people, if necessary by petition; an income and high inheritance tax; and bill well regulated water conservation program.

RESOLUTIONS FROM CENTER HILL LOCAL

The Center Hill Farmers Union Local No. 1147 of Riley county met for its regular meeting on Tuesday evening, October 6, with a fair attendance considering the condition of the roads and weather.

After the regular order of business and matters pertaining to the welfare of the Local were taken care of, we had a talk and discussion on The Social Justice Act, and other matters of interest led by Mrs. Leona Dobson.

The following resolutions were adopted at this meeting.

Whereas there has appeared in one of the leading Chicago daily newspapers, sponsored by one of the major political parties, a full page advertisement containing a cartoon, picturing one large basket filled with food products, and one much smaller basket, less than the size of the large basket also filled with food products.

The large basket is supposed to represent the amount of food a two dollar bill would buy in 1932 and the small basket supposed to be the same two dollar bill will buy at the present time. But does not make mention

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 8 to 16

THIS WEEK'S LETTER

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:

Do you realize it is only two more weeks, and you will all have been down to McPherson to the state convention, and made many new friends among the Farmers Union folks from other states, and visitors from other states. When I think ahead and plan for anything as I've been doing about the convention, it seems I can hardly wait for the time to arrive. I hope each of you are the same way, and that we will have a happy day together.

Mrs. Dobson writes from Riley county that there are several entrants for the Four-minute speech contest from up in that part of the state. There should be a number from the different sections of the state. Then there will be a girls quartette, too. I think that will be fine, along with the girls club from Cowley county, and several other groups who have not yet informed us of the part on the program which they will take.

And to have a whole truck load from one county will be fine. Perhaps other counties will profit by this suggestion, and make the same arrangement for their groups.

There comes to our office the exchange papers from a number of our Farmers Union states. One of the items I noticed was a little poem, and comment about "Eternal Harvest." I want to print it here. What are you doing, as your part, to destroy war?

"From one of Dr. John W. Holland's articles in the 'Farmers Wife' comes the following beautiful poem: If you would plant for a year—

Plant grain;
Yours shall be many an ear
Of gain
If you would plant for a decade—

Plant trees;
Yours shall be olives and shade and ease.
If you would plant for eternity—

Plant men;
Eternal harvest shall be
Yours, then.

"But what of the 'eternal harvest'?" Will it be reaped by humanity in a country made better by loyal thinking citizens? Or will it be a harvest of death and destruction reaped by the huge new instruments of horror which a perverted system has made of the productions of science and invention?

"Weeds are destroyed to save grain. Blight, disease, and insects

are destroyed to save trees. Then, of war, that most deadly blight, which destroys the most precious harvest of all! If you would plant for eternal harvest in men, safeguard your harvest. Destroy war."

This fits in so nicely with our study topic, "Peace and Patriotism," and may give you an additional thought in your data for discussion at the state convention.

I feel sure you are holding your meetings regularly, and perhaps you will interest some of the young people in your surrounding local, and have them interested in our Junior movement.

Your activity in your local groups will reflect to yourself, and many benefits will result. A few of these are:

trained leadership
regular advancement
outdoor activities
respect for others, and their opinions.

"Nothing more is needed—Nothing less will do."

But, if you want to discourage your neighbors, and yourself, and kill your organization, here are a few things you might do. We don't want you to try out any of these, but rather, do just the reverse.

Don't attend meetings, if you do, go late.

It might be too wet, or dry or hot, or cold, so stay at home.

When you do attend, always find fault.

Don't take part in the meetings. In fact, don't do anything to help.

Believe everything you hear, that is bad. Never investigate and have some helpful thoughts to suggest.

Always try to discourage the leaders and officers.

Don't pay your dues.

If you have friends who don't belong to the local, use your influence to see that they don't join.

If everything is running smoothly, and interesting meetings are being held, do everything to cause some kind of trouble.

I sincerely hope no one will ever have cause to report to me that any of our members are following the tactics as listed above. We need boosters in our organizations, and not knackers.

Sincerely,
Aunt Patience.

THE DOG IN FACT AND FABLE

(David Lee Wharton)

As far back as the dim trails of time lead, we find the indelible footprints of the dog.

In the Book of Job, said to be the oldest writing extant, the dog, already domesticated, is mentioned more than once as the trusted guardian of the flocks. Exodus II, 17, tells us that when the children of Israel departed from Egypt with their families, cattle and other possessions, amid all the commotion it must have been—not a dog lifted his tongue against them.

Every nation has its treasure house of dog lore, legends, proverbs and fables.

The brightest star in the skies is Sirius, the dog star, so named for its faithfulness, and absolute dependability. The oldest known monument on earth is the "dog's monument" built to honor the memory of a dog who after striving vainly to prevent his shepherd friends from eating poisoned porridge gulped it down himself, dying immediately.

One of the famous dogs of mythology is "Cerberus," the triple-headed dog of Pluto, who stands guard at the gate of the infernal regions. There is the dog of Ulysses who died of joy upon the return of his master after a prolonged absence. Also the fabled dog who stood guard over the seven sleepers and through all the years never moved, ate nor slept.

Among Indians the Potawatamies believe that in the moon is an old woman weaving a basket, and that the earth will be destroyed when the basket is finished; but a great dog ruins her work at intervals.

The Aztecs sacrificed a red dog to carry the soul of the king across a deep stream and announce his arrival. The Troquois kill a white dog in January as a scapegoat. It is then burned and the ashes sprinkled at every door.

Spartan Ephebi offered a young hound to the war god before going forth to battle.

A dog of Parian marble was placed on the tomb of Diogenes, and in the splendid sepulchres of ancient monarchs, and treasures of fabulous value there is sure to be the image of a dog, a statue, or likeness carved on the wall, and so on down through the ages.

Even in this age of materialism gone mad, every daily paper carries one or more items concerning dogs—acts of incredible heroism or devotion. Who is not familiar with the story of "Greyfriars' Bobby" and the pioneer's dog whose master, crossing the continent with a covered wagon caravan died on the way and was buried on the "one prairie" far from any human habitation. The faithful dog refused to leave unguarded the grave of his friend and remained with it, facing certain death from starvation and thirst. What were his thoughts as he watched the caravan fading into the distance? Whatever they were, the dog remained steadfast and died upon the lonely grave.

Never until the leaves of the Judgment book unfold will the nobility,

self-sacrifice, and loyalty of the dog be fully known.

"Dogs show us mortals seldom do, a high ideal of being true."—Dumb Animals.

WHAT HAS COOPERATION TO OFFER US?

A Panel Discussion

The program chairman or a Discussion Leader should introduce the speakers in order outlined, and take charge of a period during which the audience may ask questions of the speakers, or the speakers question one another. It would be a good idea to "plant" some questions in the audience to lead off the discussion.

Allow each speaker 5 to 8 minutes to talk and have a time-keeper warn them when they have a minute left to speak. Provide a table or tables on the platform at which the speakers may sit and take notes. The chairman should also occupy a place on the platform.

First Speaker:

Topic: "Wherein has the present capitalist system been successful?"

1. It has unlimited capacity for production.

2. It has made possible production of enormous wealth such as the world has never before known.

3. It has raised the standards of living for all the people.

4. Progress in science and invention unparalleled.

REFERENCES:

"Still, great advances from the profit motive have come about. A business system that does not have to consider what is fair or just to human beings, can go ahead and do things. . . . Big combinations of capital are bold and willing to take risks. It is other people's money that is hazardous. During the past century of profit dominance of the world, the human race has made its greatest progress in science, in safety to life, in industrial arts, and in raising the standard of living. . . . the lot of the working people is generally better than it was at the beginning of the capitalist era."—J. P. Warbasse.

Second Speaker:

Topic: "In what respect has it failed?"

1. Class struggle and feuds between worker and employer; farmer and business; rich and poor.

2. This class struggle consists in the struggle of the workers to get out of the Working class and into the capitalist class, and the struggle of the capitalists to keep out of the working class."—Warbasse.

3. Millions live in poverty even in prosperous times.

4. No adjustment has been made to unemployment caused by the use of machines; millions are thrown out of employment because we cannot use what we have produced.

5. Excessive wastage of resources; wasteful advertising.

6. Child labor, sickness and ignorance and poverty go hand in hand.

7. Adulterated foods and products sold to public for profit.

8. Standards of living have not



With a coat of military cut, of which many will be worn this winter and more, we are told, as the British coronation approaches.

Two clusters of pompon chrysanthemums joined by a white satin tie and worn at the collar, will provide the perfect decoration for street wear.

The coat in the illustration is of coronation red; it borrows from the dress parade uniform of the British grenadiers, its upstanding square collar and applique of Persian lamb. The flower arrangement of white stimulates military buttons and cord, relieving the somewhat somber effect of the rich red garment, and setting off delightfully the brunette beauty of the wearer.

Yellow flowers, or wine colored blossoms, might be used with a coat of the same color. Flowers are more than ever necessary to soften the severity of the military mode. Feminine characteristics need to be emphasized if they are to escape being submerged in a fashion which is the epitome of masculinity. But with the civilizing touch of a floral bouquet to soften the effect of the costume, feminine beauty will find in the military fashion an enacting contrast.

Fresh flowers should be worn with the fall styles. On garments of formal cut they are more conspicuous than ever, and it is impossible with any artificial substitute to reproduce their fragrance and beauty.

kept up with progress in science and invention and production.

8. Keen international rivalry for trade and profit leads to war.

9. Out of a hundred face an empty future.

100 average men at the age of 25 have these facts in prospect for them at the age of 65: 36 dead; 54 living on charity; 3 well-to-do; 1 wealthy.

REFERENCES:

2. 3. 5. "How America Lives" by Laidlaw.

7. 9. "Rich Man, Poor Man" by Goslin, \$1.

Cooperative League of U. S. A., 167 W. 12th St., New York City.

Third Speaker:

Topic: "What Has Cooperation to Offer?"

1. Democratic control of business by the people who use it. Business operated for service instead of private profit.

2. Higher standards of living—farmers of Denmark; employees of British cooperatives; people of Norway, Sweden and Finland.

3. Better quality products. No object in dishonest methods. Savings by discouraging excessive and extravagant advertising.

4. Does for the individual what he cannot accomplish alone.

5. Personal liberty and freedom. Cooperation is voluntary, democratic in principle and methods.

REFERENCES:

1. 5. "Sweden-School for Democracy"—Social Action, Pilgrim Press, 14 Beacon St., Boston.

4. "How St. Francis Xavier University Educates for Action 20c."

3. 4. 5. "Seeking a New World Through Cooperatives" 25c.

Fourth Speaker:

Topic: "What predictions may be justified in making for the Cooperative movement?"

1. It will re-distribute wealth.

2. Eliminate evils of competitive capitalism.

Trusts and combines and corporations will be abolished.

International trade rivalries leading to war.

Removal of class feuds and racial barriers.

Cooperatives pay higher wages and with less variation between officials and workmen.

No distinction made as to sex, race, creed or political beliefs.

3. Improvement of character: Honesty, loyalty, fairness demanded in a business relationships.

4. Higher standards of living. Rebated savings mean in "bread and butter terms":

(1) Better Homes.

(2) Better Education

(3) More Leisure and Improved Recreation.

(4) Better Health.

(5) Security for old age and emergencies and therefore less public dependence.

5. Would make government regulation of business unnecessary, and as a result it would do away with inspectors, regulatory laws, commercial restrictions, etc., all of which dishonest capitalism has forced upon government in order to protect its citizens' life, health and property.

REFERENCES:

"Sweden—School for Democracy," as above.

"Seeking a New World Through Cooperatives."

2. "What Shall We Do About War?" Eddy & Page, 15c part II 25c.

Tuna Fish Au Gratin

If you want a fish dinner you can also provide a feast with aid of the can-opener by serving Tuna Fish Au Gratin.

Start your meal with tomato juice cocktail, serve canned lima beans and a beet relish with the main course, and have cake for dessert. For the fish dinner you need

1 large can tuna fish
1 1-2 cups cream sauce
1 cup grated cheese
1 teaspoon paprika
1-4 cup buttered crumbs

Shred the fish and put it in a casserole, pour over it the cream sauce to which you have added the cheese and paprika, cover with the buttered crumbs and bake in a hot oven. It will be ready for the table in half an hour.

BEWARE OF THE COMMON COLD

At this season of the year the illness known to us all as "colds," particularly dangerous of its descriptive companion word "common." Few escape this uncomfortable malady, and few realize its inherent dangers.

For this reason we mingle freely with others, at home, in school rooms, offices and in places where public crowds assemble—cough and sneeze with abandon, scattering our germs far and wide. Persons whose physical resistance is a little below par are easy victims, and they in turn, pass on the germs.

We should not consider so lightly nor treat with neglect the common cold, which causes the most damage, leads the list in frequency over all acute respiratory diseases, and is the forerunner of such dangerous diseases as bronchitis, pneumonia and tuberculosis. A person having a slight cold may, unless he takes precaution to protect others, infect some one else with germs that cause death.

Every year the "common cold" takes its toll in lost time at work and school, in millions of dollars in lost wages and in lowered resistance to other diseases. Mothers permit their sneezing, coughing children to go to school, thus inviting serious complications through exposure, and afflicting other students with colds. Adults accomplish the same results among their co-workers.

At the first symptoms of a cold go to bed. Stay there so long as there is temperature or fatigue; drink lots of water and citrus fruit juice; eat light, easily digested food; take a mild laxative but avoid "cold cures"; rest and sleep in a well-ventilated room; avoid sudden chilling of the body by wearing a warm robe when it is necessary to get out of bed. Recovery will be more rapid if a physician is consulted and his advice carefully followed.

To avoid the common cold: stay away from sneezers and coughers; see that rooms are moderately heated, well-ventilated and that air contains moisture; avoid drafts and sudden temperature changes; keep the feet warm and dry; eat well-balanced meals with plenty of fruit and green vegetables; dress according to the weather; have an adequate amount of sleep and exercise in the open air. Beware of colds.

Individual Chicken Pies

1 1-2 cups diced leftover chicken
1 1-2 cup diced cooked ham
1 cup leftover vegetables
1 1-2 cups gravy or thin white sauce and gravy mixed
Salt and pepper if needed.

Rounds of plain pastry
Combine chicken, ham and vegetables, add gravy or sauce and gravy and seasonings if needed. Divide into individual glass or earthen baking dishes and top each with a round of pastry cut with large-sized biscuit cutter. Bake 15 minutes in moderately hot oven—375-400 degrees F.—and serve hot. Serves four.

HENS AND VITAMINS

Laying hens require fully twice as much vitamin D as growing chicks. The laying ration should have 25,000 units of vitamin D per 100 pounds of feed. The most common source of this vitamin is fish oil (cod-liver oil or sardine oil). Ask your dealer to give you the number of vitamin units in 1 pound of oil. With this information, you can calculate how much to add to the feed for adequate protection of your hens.

Know Your Kansas

Oddities in the history of Kansas gleaned from the files of the American Guide, Federal Writers' Project, Works Progress Administration.

OBERLIN—In a cemetery at Oberlin is an historic commemorative monument with the inscription: "In memory of the Pioneer Settlers of Decatur County, killed in the last Indian massacre in Kansas by a band of Cheyenne Indians, September 30, 1878. Erected by the state of Kansas, and Decatur county, 1911." The attack was a surprise, as there had been no Indian trouble for years. Twelve men were killed, four of them of the Laing family.

SABETHA—In northeast Kansas, an interesting annual event has been established. It is a Bovine Beauty Contest, and is to be a "cow beauty classic." The purpose is to choose, annually, the most beautiful cow in the world, and the contest is open to entries from every nation. The first event was at Sabetha where the idea originated. Subsequently, the contests will be held in several towns of that part of the state.

TROY—The growing of tobacco, a rare industry in Kansas, is seen in the vicinity of Troy. The buildings of the old Fair Association, 1.5 miles south of Troy, are now used as store houses and curing racks for the tobacco crop.

::: Of Interest To Women :::

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR HASTILY PREPARED DINNER MENUS

A lot of fun has been poked at the can-opener, but it does not necessarily follow that a meal gotten mostly by its aid need lack anything either in tastiness or nutrition. With the help of a few seasoners you can produce hurry-up meals out of cans that will please even an epicure.

Prove it the next time you get home late by making one of these richly savored combinations:

Sausage and Baked Bean Casserole

1 can baked beans
1 can tomato soup
1 pound pork sausages
10 whole cloves

Mix the beans and soup thoroughly and pour into a casserole. Dot the cloves through the mixture, lay the sausages on top and bake in a hot oven until the sausages are done.

The entire process can be hastened by warming the bean and soup mixture on top of the stove and parboiling the sausages before putting all the ingredients into the casserole for 10 minutes of baking.

A fruit juice cocktail, a green salad, and a gelatin pudding, prepared earlier in the day will complete this hastily prepared menu.

TRY CINNAMON OR NUTMEG WITH OLD-FASHIONED RECIPE

For the emergency shelf of the refrigerator there isn't anything with more rescue ability than an old English recipe that a few New England families have kept for private use until recently. It is called Lemon Cheese.

The recipe wisely is a generous one, for it can be kept in the ice box in a tightly covered jar for weeks, ready for the emergency when you need a delicacy in a hurry.

Lemon Cheese can be used plain, or given extra flavor with a lost minute sprinkling of nutmeg or cinnamon. Varied with spices in this way it can be served on several successive days without seeming a repetition.

Use it as a filler for open pastries or a spread for toast or for tea sandwiches, and as a topping for sponge cake desserts.

2 pounds loaf sugar
1-4 pound butter
6 eggs
6 lemons

Pour the juice of the six lemons and the grated rind of four of them over the sugar. Add the butter and eggs, slightly beaten, and stir until it thickens over low heat. When the sugar is dissolved the cheese is done.

LONGER LIFE FOR STOCKINGS

The next time you are washing out stockings, here's something you might like to try—a glycerine rinse. You will find it will help keep the color of the stockings and they will feel soft and pliant.

It's very simple. Wash the stockings as usual. Then to the last rinse add a teaspoonful of glycerine for each pint of water. Press out the water gently, leaving the hose fairly damp and hang them to dry.

During the drying process the water will evaporate and very small glycerine content will remain in the goods.

You can use this same glycerine rinse on your fine silk underthings with equally good results.

When there's a man of the house, the glycerine rinse will be just as useful for his socks too, especially if he goes in for plain black ones. The glycerine will help to preserve the original new appearance and prevent the dull slaty-black faded look that aging socks sometimes take on.

Glycerine in Textiles

The men and women who produce household and clothing fabrics for the world owe a great debt to glycerine, according to an important study made in France by the Societe Francaise des Glycerines.

This liquid, which today has literally hundreds of industrial uses, was regarded for many decades after its discovery in 1779 as little more than a scientific oddity. It was not until 1862, in fact, that the French began to study glycerine with an eye to commercial application of its remarkable properties.

Their first thought was the textile industry. They knew that textile mills had to maintain a highly humid and therefore unhealthy atmosphere in order to keep the threads from breaking. Realizing that glycerine has the unique power of absorbing and retaining moisture, they experimented with soaking the threads in glycerine. If they could thus prevent the threads from drying out, there would be no need to keep the air humid.

The idea was tried out at Tarare in the making of machine knit goods in this fabric, in which the threads are very fine, led to use in other branches of the textile industry. From Tarare it spread to the Vosges, Normandy Alsace and all other French textile centers and then to other countries.

Thousands of textile workers throughout the world thus owe their more healthful working conditions to glycerine.

ANNUAL PROGRAM

Washington D. C. Oct. 12—Celebrating the twentieth year of its existence, the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation will present an unusual program when approximately 2000 delegates and guests will assemble from the principal dairy states of the Nation for the organization's annual convention in St. Paul, Minnesota, November 9, 10 and 11. The first and third days' meetings will be held in the Hotel St. Paul, the second day in the Municipal Auditorium.

Every subject discussed at this convention will have a direct bearing upon either president or future policies of this, the oldest and largest commodity federation of cooperatives in the United States. Its 54 member associations market the dairy products of more than 300,000 farm families.

On this occasion the Federation will be the guest of two of its important member associations—the Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., and the Twin City Milk Producers' Association. Cooperating with these associations in entertaining the Federation's delegates are the authorities of the Federal Cooperative Banking Institution at St. Paul, the University of Minnesota and the St. Paul Association of Commerce.

The speakers chosen for this meeting are all outstanding men in their respective fields of endeavor. They include active leaders of the Federation's member associations, administrative officials and experts from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Farm Credit Administration, the Universities of Cornell and Minnesota and the municipality of St. Paul.

OAT MEAL

Add 3 marshmallows to the hot water in which the rolled oats or other cereal is to be cooked. The marshmallows are melted before cereal is stirred in. This gives a unique delightful flavor.

CONDITION SOIL FOR SPRING

Spade Now for Friable Mellow Ground in Spring

In the fall plow or spade up your garden, burn all debris and leave the ground in the rough until spring. The winter freezing and thawing will benefit it.

This treatment is especially advisable for heavy soils. Such soil is in some ways most trying to the amateur, but it repays in good measure the well-directed effort put upon it.

One of the few facts well established about plant growth is that plant take from the soil the building materials they need only in liquid form. So we water our gardens and find that the soil which is retentive of water in just the right way seems to encourage plant growth.

We speak of this quality as the mechanical condition of the soil, and when soil is in good mechanical condition it is known as friable or mellow soil. When taken in the hand it crumbles easily, and while it quickly it retains water, as a sponge which has been squeezed out still remains moist. Most plants refuse to thrive in a soil which holds too much water, but demand that the soil shall retain just enough.

Heavy soils are made friable by breaking up the cohesion of their particles. This is best accomplished by mixing with them decayed animal or vegetable material, which makes humus. Anything which is decayed or will decay readily is useful, but substance slow to decay should not be mixed with the soil of a cultivated garden.

All forms of wood, including shavings, are detrimental. Leaves decay slowly and should be buried deeply or piled up to rot in a compost heap. Humus is black and colors the soil. Black soil is usually in good mechanical condition, though not necessarily fertile, while some of the most fertile soils are not black and yet are both rich and friable; for example, the brown limestone soil of Kentucky.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

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

Week ending October 9th, 1936	
N. F. Thome—Douglas County, Kansas—12 steers 1156	9.75
Virgil Searz—Douglas County, Kansas—21 steers 1155	9.40
R. E. Peterson—Coffey County, Kansas—23 steers 1091	8.40
Frank Stevens—Waubesaunee County, Kansas—6 heifers 7168	8.25
H. H. Hoover—Clay County, Missouri—27 steers 971	8.15
Lawrence Davis—Osage County, Kansas—18 heifers 748	8.00
Kelley & Branson—Coffey County, Kansas—32 heifers 738	8.00
J. C. Nolan—Jackson County, Missouri—25 steers 896	7.60
Linn Newman—Davies County, Missouri—45 steers 1106	7.50
A. B. Duncan—Osage County, Kansas—20 steers 849	7.25
C. C. Caldwell—Lyon County, Kansas—56 steers 823	7.25
C. E. Wright—Clay County, Missouri—17 heifers 725	7.00
Roy Bates—Carroll County, Missouri—10 steers & heifers 724	7.00
Leonard Nall—Ness County, Kansas—38 calves 354	6.75
Wm. Schwarz—Riley County, Kansas—27 steers 808	6.75
A. F. Floersch—Pottawatomie County, Kansas—10 calves 327	6.00
A. H. Gillett—Pottawatomie County, Kansas—11 calves 327	6.00
A. H. Brown—Osage County, Kansas—10 heifers 861	6.00
J. J. Sebal—Washington County, Kansas—26 steers 735	6.00
Larson Bros.—Riley County, Kansas—9 steers 856	6.00
Martin Bros.—Washington County, Kansas—22 steers 808	6.00
Zuker Bros.—Ottawa County, Kansas—27 steers 824	5.75
L. E. Fisher—Shawnee County, Kansas—12 cows 1078	5.50
Martin Bros.—Washington County, Kansas—18 steers 727	5.35
M. L. Moore—Ellis County, Kansas—12 heifers 720	5.00
A. H. Brown—Osage County, Kansas—14 heifers 707	5.00
H. R. Johnson—Ray County, Missouri—9 steers 632	5.00
A. H. Brown—Osage County, Kansas—17 cows 1032	4.50
Chas. Lawson—Douglas County, Kansas—19 cows 981	4.00
H. E. Turner—Johnson County, Kansas—13 heifers 871	4.00
Ed. Mauch—Ness County, Kansas—19 cows 892	3.75
M. L. Moore—Ellis County, Kansas—13 cows 794	3.50
R. H. Carr—Beaver City, Nebraska—10 cows 761	3.40
G. H. Fink—Waubesaunee County, Kansas—10 cows 774	3.25
J. E. Flynn—Jackson County, Missouri—19 cows 681	3.00

SHEEP

Geo. Fox—Woodston County, Kansas—18 73	8.35
M. C. Robbins—Johnson County, Missouri—5 82	8.35
H. W. Kurtz—Coffey County, Kansas—12 78	8.35
Chas. Mitchell—Chautauqua County, Kansas—14 63	8.25
Richard Hargrave—Livingston County, Missouri—6 88	8.25
C. H. Moore—Johnson County, Kansas—5 73	8.00
H. E. Davidson—Bates County, Missouri—13 74	8.00
T. W. Ricketts—Bates County, Missouri—25 70	8.00
G. B. Nelson—Franklin County, Kansas—7 96	8.00
N. E. Gragg—Henry County, Missouri—6 73	8.00
Miller Bros.—Lafayette County, Missouri—8 56	7.75
A. O. Bannon—Coffey County, Kansas—20 67	6.50
T. W. Ricketts—Bates County, Missouri—22 98	2.75

BUTCHERS 170 POUND AVERAGES UP

Heath Mills—Lafayette County, Missouri—16 224	10.15
Alvin Orton—Waubesaunee County, Kansas—8 207	10.10
W. M. Batschelt—Henry County, Missouri—7 204	10.10
R. J. Barrett—Chase County, Kansas—18 225	10.10
Henry Block—Miami County, Kansas—8 263	10.10
C. H. Schowen—Lafayette County, Missouri—11 202	10.10
A. M. Stevenson—Henry County, Missouri—8 210	10.10
R. L. Smith—Jackson County, Missouri—6 221	10.10
C. E. Ice—Coffey County, Kansas—10 207	10.10
J. H. Joy—Jackson County, Missouri—13 236	10.10
J. R. Adams—Marshall County, Kansas—13 236	10.10
Arthur Gieseler—Lafayette County, Missouri—12 216	10.10
Henry Tempel—Lafayette County, Missouri—21 214	10.10
Dick Hargrave and Son—Livingston County, Missouri—21 202	10.10
Pat Hughes—Dickinson County, Kansas—6 265	10.10
R. D. Anderson—Lafayette County, Missouri—9 216	10.00
Lloyd Kohlenberg—Miami County, Kansas—6 173	10.00
Julius Vahrenberg—Lafayette County, Missouri—5 251	10.00
Fred Thomas—Allen County, Kansas—13 196	10.00
Frank E. Vohs—Miami County, Kansas—9 208	10.00
E. W. Wren—Anderson County, Kansas—11 201	10.00
Henry Newland—Clay County, Missouri—12 195	9.90
Merle Rogers—Anderson County, Kansas—12 195	9.90
Peckman Bros.—Miami County, Kansas—16 196	9.90
Wm. Tempel—Lafayette County, Missouri—10 194	9.90
Thos. Bradshaw—Osage County, Kansas—13 179	9.90
Wm. Tubbsing—Henry County, Missouri—20 181	9.85
O. L. Ingersoll—Osage County, Kansas—14 176	9.75
J. D. Watkins—Linington County, Missouri—42 185	9.75
Herman Peckman—Miami County, Kansas—11 190	9.50
O. E. McCully—Johnson County, Kansas—6 178	9.50
Farmers Co-op Exchange—Sullivan County, Missouri—14 178	9.50
C. C. Speck—Grundy County, Missouri—18 171	9.50
Forest Dickerson—Grundy County, Missouri—6 175	9.50
J. A. Rogers—Anderson County, Kansas—6 178	9.25
Newton Sayre—Chase County, Kansas—7 185	9.25

LIGHT LIGHTS 140 TO 160 POUND AVERAGE

Jack Gregory—Henry County, Missouri—29 167	9.75
L. C. Cleveland—Morr. St. Clair County, Missouri—20 168	9.75
Oscar Grimes—Rock County, Kansas—21 154	9.50
John Moore—Cedar County, Missouri—10 152	9.50
Edwin Rieker—Lafayette County, Missouri—12 150	9.50
Charley Kent—Sullivan County, Missouri—8 151	9.25
E. A. Parks—Franklin County, Kansas—10 165	9.25
Geo. W. Pharis—Platte County, Missouri—10 169	9.25
Farmers Exchange—Grundy County, Missouri—25 164	9.25
Frank Black—Cedar County, Missouri—5 146	9.00
J. D. Appleberry—Livingston County, Missouri—11 169	9.00
Paul Deshaizer—Osage County, Kansas—7 145	8.50
Farmers Exchange—Grundy County, Missouri—9 146	8.50
C. F. Binder—Clay County, Kansas—8 143	8.25
E. A. Parks—Franklin County, Kansas—10 148	8.25
Farmers Exchange—Grundy County, Missouri—18 137	8.00
J. D. Appleberry—Livingston County, Missouri—11 169	9.00
Frank Black—Cedar County, Missouri—5 146	9.00

PIGS

John F. Heiser—Osborne County, Kansas—8 85	7.50
Sam Terry—Linn County, Kansas—6 130	7.50
D. Cornwell—Miami County, Kansas—20 116	7.50
W. E. Shilling—Anderson County, Kansas—10 125	7.25
Wm. Dubbert—Mitchell County, Kansas—13 66	7.00
Leonard Huff—Carroll County, Missouri—10 89	6.25

SOWS

J. T. Evans—Coffey County, Kansas—13 223	9.60
W. A. O'Neal—Pottawatomie County, Kansas—5 308	9.35
Merlin E. Meyer—Jackson County, Missouri—6 314	9.25
J. E. Lynch—Osage County, Kansas—6 257	9.25
Oscar Leffman—Lafayette County, Missouri—4 446	9.25
John Olmeyer—Miami County, Kansas—5 245	8.75
A. M. Nissen—Nemaha County, Kansas—5 521	8.50

PRES. ROOSEVELT IN OMAHA ADDRESS SAYS FARM PROBLEM NATIONAL PROBLEM

(continued from page 1)

with the farmer. Now for the first time in this industrial period of our history the American people understand that there is a definite bond between agriculture and industry—that the money we have used for the restoration of American agriculture has been an investment in the restoration of American industry, an underwriting for the wages of American labor, a stimulus for profits in American business.

4. By our program to revive business—to increase employment—to raise business and professional incomes and the wages of labor—and by increasing the purchasing power and consumption of the average American family—we have restored national income and prepared the way for the steady and long-time expansion of the farmers' home market.

Basis for Permanent Plenty
By our program of land use and conservation we have ended the policy of immediate plit and eventual waste, and have laid the basis for permanent plenty.

6. By our program of rural electrification—by our farm-to-market

roads—by our aid to rural schools, we have begun to get for the farmer his fair share in the comforts, the advantages, the wider interests and the deeper satisfactions which go to make the good life for himself and for his children.

7. When disastrous drought struck the land in parts of our country, we rushed immediate and direct relief to the farmers and stockmen to save them from want—a policy that some people call waste—but you and I call wise.

There is the record. In those seven sentences the farmer and the farmer's family can measure, for themselves, the vast difference between the desperation which was theirs in 1933 and the recovery which is theirs in 1936. From what the record has done and is doing for you—judge for yourselves our determination and our capacity to carry this program through.

After having neglected a 12-year opportunity for help to the American farmer as his condition got worse and worse, what does Republican leadership now offer?

First of all, it would scrap the present program which it has condemned as a "subterfuge" and a "stop-gap." It would junk the farmers' organization to carry it out. It

would end the farmers' program of co-operation and send them back to the "free competition"—or "rugged individualism" if you will—that wrecked them in 1932.

Next it would substitute a system of tariff equivalent payments, not for any permanent contribution to farm wealth or national income, but merely as a cash hand-out—or a dole. These payments would be made only to the producers of exportable farm crops—specifically on hogs, wheat, cotton and tobacco.

Dairymen, cattle men, sugar growers and producers of other crops of which there normally is no exportable surplus would be left out.

What about the effect of such a scheme? Would it serve to protect farmers from price collapse under a burden of surpluses? Would it guard them in the future against a disaster like 1932?

No plan could lead the nation back faster to such a crisis. The proposed plan of the Republican leaders is a straight subsidy of unlimited farm production. In a year or two of normal weather, it would pile surplus on top of surplus, driving prices down and down. It is the federal farm board all over again.

Finally, to make the parallel with 1932 letter perfect, the Republican leaders now propose to repeal the reciprocal tariff act, and go back to the Smoot-Hawley tariff policy.

Again as in 1932, the farmers would have price-crushing surpluses at home, and no place abroad to sell them.

Cost of Plan

What about the cost? It would run to 1½ billion and even more every year. This vast sum would be spent, not to save agriculture, but to wreck it.

Either this plan which they advocate in the West, or the curtailment of expenditures, they talk about in the East, would have to be discarded. Both promises cannot possibly be carried out.

For the first time in many cruel years, we are getting the problem of the business of farming well in hand. Do you now want to turn over that problem to the care of those who did nothing about it in the past? Do you want to turn it over to those who now make inconsistent campaign-devised, half-baked promises which you and they know they cannot keep?

It has been said that the administration's farm program changes each year like new models of automobiles. I accept that simile. The automobile of today is the same kind of a vehicle in principle, as it was twenty years ago. But because the automobile manufacturer did not hesitate to pioneer, because he was willing to make yearly changes in his model—the nation now drives a car that is vastly improved. Farming, too, is the same in principle now as it has always been. But because the farmer has been willing to pioneer, because with the aid of scientists, economists and engineers he has been willing, year after year, to change, because of these things both the product of the farms and the business of farming have been vastly improved. It is the aim of the program not only to prevent the return of yesterday's model but to make tomorrow's model better than today's. Good as it was for its day, we have passed beyond model T farming.

A program of conservation of the soil, of long-time more permanent plan for American agriculture. We knew that our soil had been recklessly impoverished by crops which did not pay. Because we stand committed to a philosophy of continuous plenty we have set ourselves resolutely against waste—waste that comes from unneeded production, waste that imperils the nation's future by draining away the abundance with which God has enriched our soil.

Increasing production alone in an unlimited way appeals to no person who thinks the problem through. Increasing consumption must go hand in hand with it. Here is a simple figure to mull over. If every family in the United States had enough money to live on what the doctors and dietitians call a "class A diet," we would need foodstuffs from 45 million acres more than we are using today. America's diet is better than that of most other nations, but from the point of view of better national health, it is still inadequate. I seek to increase purchasing power so that people can pay for more food and better food, and in turn provide a larger and larger domestic market for the farmer.

Attack Farm Tenancy
It is further part of our long-time farm policy to attack the evil of farm tenancy. In this we have already made a good beginning with lower interest rates and better prices in co-operation with farm leaders, to submit to the congress in January to help solve this problem. We cannot, as a nation, be content until we have reached the ultimate objective of every farm family owning its own land. Further—we propose to give to the farmer and to the consumer a sound plan of crop insurance in kind against extreme fluctuations of supply and of price. No one wins from such fluctuations but the speculator. The farmer and the consumer lose together.

That is why crop insurance is a protection for both. At one and the same time it banishes the consumer's fear of a food shortage and the farmer's fear of a food surplus. Until both are protected neither is safe. The ultimate interests of the farmer and the consumer are the same. Same Policy Everywhere
That is why I am not making one kind of a speech to the farmers out here and another kind of speech to

consumers in the big cities. The same speech and the same policy must go for both.

The city dweller has come to know that unless the farmer receives fair prices for what he produces, he cannot buy the things that are turned out in the shops and factories of the cities.

And so we plan for the future of agriculture—security for those who have spent their lives in farming; opportunity for real careers for young men and women on the farm; a share for farmers in the good things of life abundant enough to justify and preserve our instinctive faith in the land.

In all our plans we are guided, and will continue to be guided, by the fundamental belief that the American farmer, living on his own land, remains our ideal of self-reliance and of spiritual balance—the source from which the reservoirs of the nation's strength are constantly renewed. It is from the men and women of our farms—living close to the soil, that this nation—like the Greek giant Anates—touches Mother Earth and rises with strength renewed a hundredfold.

We want to perpetuate that idea under modern conditions so that man may be strong in the ancient virtues and yet lay hold of the advantages which science and new knowledge offer to a well rounded life.

VICE PRESIDENT SUGGESTS PLAN TO KEEP MEMBERSHIP

(continued from page 1)

The Local to which the stockholder is or would be a member. Also, and this is important, when a cooperative declares a dividend on business done, it should credit the non-stockholder with the amount of his dividend from business, and issue him a share of stock when his dividend amounts to the value of a share of stock plus membership dues.

It seems to the writer that we should adopt a state program tying together the cooperatives and the membership, and bend every effort to secure cooperation from the Boards of Directors and stockholders of the cooperatives in uniting on such a program. The State Union should contact all our local cooperatives and, where necessary, send a representative to each cooperative to present this state program and appeal to them to line up with it, so that we may present a united front.

With our Kansas Union Farmer boosting for the state wide business associations, and our state speakers everywhere advertising for them, and all the officers and members of the County Farmers Unions and the Local Unions lined up to patronize them, then each of these state wide business associations should set aside a generous sum to help finance educational and membership and Junior work of the State Farmers Union. It was the Farmers Union membership that put the cooperatives on the map, and these cooperatives need an increased and loyal membership to keep them on the map.

FIRE DANGERS CUT

During the coming fall and winter months, the danger of fires on the farm is increased manifold. Water barrels and extinguishers should be checked periodically as a matter of routine, but it is especially important that they be in efficient condition for coming months.

It is of utmost importance that the barrel be treated so that it will not freeze, as a chunk of ice makes a poor piece of fire-fighting equipment. Calcium chloride is most generally used for this purpose, as the solution can be made to withstand coldest weather. Furthermore it will not precipitate out and keep the water in a "sweet" condition, preventing bacterial and mosquito growth. It also prevents evaporation of the water during warm weather and is thus preserved and always ready for use.

Different strengths of anti-freeze solution may be made to meet any expected temperatures, by thoroughly dissolving flake calcium chloride according to these specifications:
Freezing Point 10 degrees above: Quality of Calcium Chloride per gallon of water, 2 pounds.
Freezing Point 24 deg. Below Quality of Calcium Chloride per gallon of water, 2 1/2 pounds.

Freezing Point 10 degrees; Quality of Calcium per gallon of water, 3 pounds.
Freezing Point—25 degrees—Quality of Calcium Chloride per gallon of water, 3 1/2 pounds.
Freezing Point—40 degrees; Quality of Calcium Chloride per gallon of water, 4 pounds.

In case the present water barrels have been damaged beyond repair, they should be replaced at once as any delay may prove disastrous. An empty oil drum makes an excellent water barrel, when the interior has been coated with asphalt paint and a tight-fitting cover provided.

Thousands of dollars are saved each year on farms where adequate firefighting precautions are taken, but thousands of dollars are lost each year on farms that are improperly equipped to meet the fire hazard. In most cases, unpreparedness is the result of neglect, so we urge that you inspect your own fire-fighting equipment today and make surer your farm is on the safe side.

Neighborhood Notes

THOUGHTS ON THE PROPOSED BINDWEED BILL
Let us take for example one farm I am well acquainted with. This farm is partly broke, the rest is pasture. The bindweeds on it will cover one-half solid, at present. With the bindweeds on it, it would sell for about \$20.00 per acre; with the bindweeds removed, around \$30.00.

Now under the bill one of two things would happen. The farm would be isolated, or if the owner refused to pay one-half of the expense the farm would be sold for taxes and he might be fined from \$10.00 to \$500.00 for good measure.

Any method of eradicating is expensive as you lose the use of the ground for at least two years besides the other costs.

In 1922 I purchased a full car-load of salt and spread it and then used a sweep cultivator on some patches, then sodium chlorate was brought to my attention and I used several cans of that.

The bindweed proposition has been common knowledge for years as I received my information from the Kansas State Agricultural College before buying the salt in 1922.

What the shape the landowners are in financially I think the state should pay all the cost with the United States helping if they want W. P. A. workers on the job.

It seems to me some parts of the proposed bill sounds like some of the rulings that are being passed over in Europe at present. What do you think?

L. H. Rowe.

MEET WITH POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY

The Pottawatomie County Farmers Union will hold their county meeting at Moodyville school house on Friday evening, October 16.

This meeting is for the purpose of electing a delegate to the state convention, and any other business that might need attention.

W. H. Pierson, County President.

100 PER CENT LOCALS

ALLEN COUNTY—	581
Dumb Bell	2154
BROWN COUNTY—	
Claytonville	1052
Lone Star	942
CHASE COUNTY—	
Cottonwood Valley	1833
Midway Creek	1906
Miller local	1923
CRAWFORD COUNTY—	
Slifer	431
Salem	487
CLAY COUNTY—	
Ross	1124
Wheeler	1082
Olive Hill	1120
COWLEY COUNTY—	
Science Valley	1946
DOUGLAS COUNTY—	
Cargy	2136
ELLSWORTH COUNTY—	
Franklin	1301
Trivolt	1001
ELLIS COUNTY—	
Sunny Knoll	2131
FRANKLIN COUNTY—	
Columbia	1233
JACKSON COUNTY—	
Cedar Valley	1656
LYON COUNTY—	
Allen	1075
Adrian	1255
LABETTE COUNTY—	
Labette	2165
LOGAN COUNTY—	
Oakley	1662
MCPEPSON COUNTY—	
Greenland	1688
Northside	1061
Smoky Hill	882
Diamond	1567
MITCHELL COUNTY—	
Hillside	1492
MIAMI COUNTY—	
Highland	1629

Local Supplies

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

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

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

Write to

Kansas Farmers Union
Box 51, Salina, Kansas

WHO narrowed the spread in butterfat prices?

WHO forced other cream buyers to pay better prices?

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

THE FARMERS UNION COOP.
CREAMERY ASSN.

Colony, Kansas

WaKeeney, Kansas

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR SALE—A good electric air lift truck dump—Penokee Farmers Union, Penokee, Kansas.

Washington	1680
MARSHALL COUNTY—	
Murdock	972
NEMAH COUNTY—	
Downey	1127
Kelley	1253
Sunny Knoll	1377
NORTON COUNTY—	
Square Deal	923
NEOSHO COUNTY—	
South Mound	619
OSBORNE COUNTY—	
Alton	1375
Corinth	261
Covert	316
Eagle	800
Mayflower	298
Osborne	