



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXX

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1938

NUMBER 29

A New Farm Program Now In Operation

Marketing Control Will Result Through Grain Quotas and Storage Loans

A new federal farm program has become law. Complete and satisfactory, or not, every Kansas farmer need familiarize himself with the provisions of the new farm program. To this end, H. Umberger of Kansas State College, Manhattan, has written the following analysis of the measure:

The new AAA Farm Act gives wheat farmers national control of their marketing through quotas and storage loans.

Wheat, which is classed with cotton, corn, tobacco, and rice as one of the five basic commodities, receives special attention through measures designed to stabilize production in line with national consumption and export needs.

In addition, provision is made for parity payments to wheat producers when and if Congress provides the funds. Under the new act, Kansas farmers also have their first opportunity to obtain an all-risk production insurance on their wheat crop.

The soil and range conservation programs are continued with payments to those who follow approved soil-conserving and range-building practices. The act also contains special provisions for small farmers, providing increases in all payments less than \$200. Provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937 are also continued under the AAA.

Freight rates on farm products, of particular importance to Kansas, are brought into the new act. It authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to take part and assist farmers in all such hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Further operation of the act as it applies to wheat, is as follows:

Acreage Allotments
By July 15 of each year, the secretary will announce a national wheat allotment in connection with the next year's farm program. This allotment is based on the acreage needed to produce at normal yields a supply of wheat, including carry-over, equal to 130 per cent of the normal year's consumption and exports, or about 900 million bushels. This amount is an increase of nearly 100 million bushels in average carry-over. Acreage allotments are for the purpose of keeping production in line with national consumption and export needs.

Wheat seeded for harvest in 1938, however, will not be subject to acreage allotments. National, state, and county acreage allotments are to be based on average acreage of the preceding 10 years. Allotments to farmers will be based on tillable acres, crop rotation practices, type of soil, and topography of the farm. Up to 3 per cent of the county allotment may be allotted to new growers.

Marketing Quotas
When wheat supplies reach the surplus stage, or about 950 million bushels, marketing quotas will be announced by the secretary by May 15. They will be used to prevent market gluts and consequent price

ORGANIZERS WANTED

The State Office has calls for help in building Farmers Union membership in local communities. Support will be given both locally and by the State Office. Applicants must have a 1938 membership card. Write to Pauline Cowger, state secretary, Box 51, Salina, Kans.

Good opportunity for men who will work.

AMENDMENTS CARRY

Farmers Union Managers and Directors Must Be Members of Farmers Union

All changes were voted passed in the National and State Referendum only recently under consideration by the Farmers Union locals in Kansas. Only nine votes were cast against the following amendment: "No director or manager of any co-operative organization bearing the Farmers Union name shall be eligible to serve as Director or Manager unless he is a member in good standing of the Farmers Educational & Co-operative Union of America, Kansas Division, with his current dues paid each year."

It was voted that a director on one state-wide Farmers Union board is eligible to serve on another state-wide board. Another amendment made necessary a vote of at least 25 per cent of the membership to carry a referendum.

The national referendum provided that amendments to the national constitution shall be made by petition of members, withdrawing such authority from state conventions.

ARE TWO VIEWS

But Grain Prices Are Not Greatly Affected By European Situation

The recent re-alignment of central European political control was viewed in two directly opposite lights by those who would attempt to define its result on the commodity markets, reports the Farmers Union Jobbing Association in its weekly market letter of February 25.

"The fact that the chances of armed strife are greatly lessened, at least for the near future, and would bring about a stimulation of trade between all nations of Europe, and the Western Hemisphere, and might be a healthy factor in the wheat market."

"On the other hand, if any of our recent buying power has been based on the possibility of additional foreign sign wars, that factor would seem to have lost its potency. At any rate, the market did not react materially in either direction."

Although sub-soil moisture is still deficient in the southwest wheat belt, the report adds, conditions are temporarily quite satisfactory, with the State of Kansas receiving from one to nine inches of snow the past week.

Extend Frazier-Lemke Bill
The National Congress has passed a measure extending the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage act for two years from its expiration date March 3.

Nebraska F.U. Has Record Convention

Attendance At Neighboring State Farmers Union Meeting Is 938 By Registration—All Business Associations Show Net Savings—Have Inspiring Speakers

The largest convention in the history of the Nebraska Farmers Union was held in Omaha, February 9 and 10. It was the 25th annual convention. Attendance totaled 938 by registration. A special anniversary session was held and medals were given to 50 people who had 25 years' continuous membership in the Farmers' Union.

State-wide and regional co-operatives in Nebraska are weathering the depression and successive droughts in a remarkable way, according to reports given at the convention.

The State Exchange, the insurance companies, and the central grain agency all showed increases in volume. While the creameries showed a small decrease in volume, they came through the year with a combined net saving of over \$50,000.00. The Live Stock Commission suffered the greatest decreases in volume, but all "kept out of the red."

On every hand the thought was expressed that when Nebraska gets crops again and farmers have something to sell, and something with which to buy, the Farmers Union will make great strides forward. The will to co-operate was never greater in the state, and will be asserted when the means are available.

Never in any preceding state convention was co-operative education so greatly stressed. It was reiterated that the first essential in successful co-operation is co-operators who know what it is about and have both co-operative under-

Farmers Plan Together



Officials and board members of the powerful Farmers Educational & Co-operative Union of America study out a detail together in the Farmers Union program. From the Farmers Union local the farmers' co-operative organization develops to the county, state and national, generating more and more strength for protection of farmers' interests. Sitting from left to right: George A. Nelson, director, Wisconsin; J. M. Graves, national secretary, Oklahoma; John Vesecky, national president, Kansas; H. G. Keeney, vice-president, Nebraska. Standing: Directors, M. R. Miller, Missouri; James G. Patton, Colorado; Morris Erickson, North Dakota; and Emil Lorika, South Dakota.

Makes Protest Against Polish Meat Imports

Senator Capper Reads Strong Letter From U. S. Livestock Association for Congressional Record

Senator Capper placed in the Record, February 23, a letter from D. M. Hildebrand of Seward, Neb., president of the United States Livestock Association, urging protection for the livestock industry against the influx of Polish hams and bacon, reports the Topeka Capital.

"Mr. Hildebrand calls my attention," said Senator Capper, in a brief talk on the floor of the Senate, "to the increasing imports of Polish ham and bacon into the United States. Back in 1932 only 2,673 pounds of these commodities were imported. Last year the importations totaled 38 million pounds. During the first 14 days of this year 815,000 pounds were imported."

"Mr. Hildebrand points out also that the 1937 imports of Polish ham and bacon were equivalent to the production of hams from 40 per cent of the number of hogs marketed at Chicago last year. I maintain that the American farmer is entitled to the American market—and this certainly is taking his market away from him."

"I have introduced an amendment to the Revenue Act of 1932, which would increase the tariff on imports of fresh pork and products to six cents a pound, and on cured pork products to three cents a pound, doubling the present rate. I hope that these provisions will be included in the next amendment to the Revenue Act."

NEW FUNDS TO FSA

Takes Over Assets of Kansas Homestead Rehabilitation Corporation

Mon. for making seed loans this spring for additional needy Kansas farmers is available as the result of a management contract completed February 23 between the Kansas Homestead Rehabilitation Corporation and the Federal Farm Security Administration.

Under the contract the FSA will manage the approximately million dollars in assets of the KHRC, according to Jerry E. Driscoll, KHRC president. The finances will be used in a revolving plan and should be very beneficial to the people of Kansas.

Finney County farmers who have worked their land to protect it against wind erosion are not to be penalized for their pains in the matter of tax assessments. County commissioners have ruled land of such farmers should not be assessed at a higher valuation than that placed on the land of any neighboring farmer who neglected to protect his fields.

Side-line activities have helped Oklahoma co-operative elevators during the past five crop years. In 1931-32, 15 per cent of the associations had sufficient side-line income to cover 40 per cent or more of their operating expenses. By 1935-36, the proportion of such associations had increased to 38 per cent—evidence of growing interest in side lines.

You may have your worries but suppose you were a member of Congress and thus stood to lose a \$10,000-a-year job next November, musing "Chap" in The Topeka State Journal.

WHY CO-OPERATION?

Editor M. R. Miller Enlarges On Co-op Marketing Possibilities

Patronize your local Farmers Union elevator and through it the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, Mo., advises M. R. Miller, secretary of the Missouri Farmers Union and a board member of the National Farmers Union editorially in The Cooperative Farmer.

"The co-operative elevators using the Kansas City market practiced an unusual high percentage of loyalty to their own co-operative terminal marketing agency during the last year," he writes. "The results of this unusual loyalty was to give the Farmers Union Jobbing Association a volume that broke all records for one firm on the Kansas City market for one day, for one week and for one month."

"Further results for this good co-operation by the local co-operative elevators were net savings for them of almost \$37,000, not to mention any price benefits they may have received at the time of marketing because of the co-operative competition."

"What would have been the results if elevators had only delivered 2,500 cars instead of the 5,213? It would have probably meant that there would not have been any net savings to report for the year's operation or at any rate it would have been much smaller."

Let Us Suppose
"The secret of successful co-operation and loyalty by the membership. Good management cannot get the job done without the loyal support of the membership and on the other hand the loyal support cannot make a very outstanding success without good, honest, sound management of the co-operative."

"Examples of successful co-operation like this mentioned are indications we are learning to co-operate much better than we have in the past. Let us suppose that every member elevator had shipped 100 per cent of its volume of grain to the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and that every farmer member had given his elevator 100 per cent of his grain to market."

"What would the results be? Most likely there would have been over 10,000 cars to market and the net savings would have been nearer \$250,000 than to \$100,000 for the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and the local elevators would have more than doubled the net savings for their local operations. Yes, and all the greater savings would be the property of the co-operators."

"Loyalty to your co-operative does a lot more good toward correcting the market situation than does cursing the grain exchanges, commission men, grain speculators, or grain gamblers. Co-operative marketing carried to its conclusion will eliminate the above who are now taking a huge toll of the products of our farms. Loyalty will pay good dividends while we are accomplishing the ultimate goal."

IN OTTAWA COUNTY

The Ottawa County Farmers Union will have its monthly meeting at the Odd Fellows Hall in Minneapolis, Friday evening, March 4. The state president of the Farmers Union, John Frost, will be a speaker. A big attendance is expected.

John Myers, president, Myrl Smith, secretary.

Livestock Co. Adds Service for Patrons

Market Analysis and Quotations Will Be Mailed Out Every Two Weeks

Live Stock market quotations and a general market analysis of conditions on the Kansas City market will be mailed its patrons every two weeks by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, G. W. Hobbs announces. Information for the market card will be gathered by the salesmen of the various departments of the firm.

"We hope it will be of definite value," he commented, "and we also hope that no one will hesitate to write for more specific or additional information that may be desired."

Anyone feeding live stock will be mailed this service without charge, advises Mr. Hobbs.

OVER BLUE NETWORK

Radio Brings National Farmers Union Leaders to You

Listeners over the Blue network of the National Broadcasting Company from 11:30 to 12:30 Saturday, February 26, heard John Vesecky, National Farmers Union president, and Glenn Talbott, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union.

On March 26 another Farmers Union broadcast will be heard over the same network. Speakers will be H. G. Keeney, president of the Nebraska Farmers Union, and M. R. Miller, secretary of the Missouri Farmers Union and a member of the national board.

BALDWIN, Kans.—A pot luck supper will be held March 9 by the Farmers Union at the Union Hall. At a recent meeting the five locals reorganized into one, and it was decided by lot to call the union, No. 10. Roy Merchant was elected president and Roy Clary, secretary.

The co-op member who depends upon others to work out his program never learns to depend on himself.

Nat'l Conference Coming to Salina

Farmers Union Co-operative Conference In Early April Will Have Business Planning Program of Wide Interest—Informal Discussion Sessions

The decision has been reached that a Farmers Union National Co-operative Conference shall be held in Salina early in April. Rather an innovation in national Farmers Union business planning, the conferences of last year proved successful and most worth while. Two were held in Omaha, Neb., one in Sioux Falls, S. D., and the last one at the time of the national convention in Oklahoma City, Okla., last fall.

Managers and directors of local Farmers Union business associations will be welcomed at this national conference, and it is hoped that many Kansas people will be in attendance.

Big Missouri Grain Co. to Jobbing Ass'n

Two County Co-op Association Joins Farmers Union to Build Big Regional

Directors of the Ray-Carroll County Grain Growers voted unanimously February 23 to market their grain through the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, Mo. It was voted to subscribe for a share of stock in the Jobbing Association which entitles the Missouri grain association to share in the savings on a pro-rata basis.

The meeting was held in Richmond, H. E. Witham, manager of the Jobbing Association, attended the board meeting and discussed the advantages of such a plan with the directors. "I had a very pleasant evening with the members of this organization," he commented, "and want to say they are surely a bunch of good co-operators."

Elevators operated by the Ray-Carroll Grain Growers, Inc., are operated at Carrollton, Eleanora, Norton, Hardin, Richmond, Henrietta, Wakenda and Floyd, Missouri.

William Lueders, president of the association, Floyd Murray, manager of the Hardin elevator, and George Manley, manager of the Richmond elevator, attended the annual meeting of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association in Kansas City, February 4. They became enthusiastic about the program and the co-operative spirit that seemed to exist throughout the entire meeting.

ADVICE BY BABSON

Excessive Taxation, He Believes, Is Greatest American Problem Today

"The biggest problem facing the nation today," says Roger Babson, noted economist, "is not the recession; not the jobless; not the railroad. It is our taxation system."

Unsound, excessive and inequitable taxation coupled with unprecedented government extravagance is slowly driving the nation to commit suicide by taxation, he believes. Reform in government spending and taxation is the crying need of the moment. The only basic policy in our present system is an almost fanatical desire to conceal taxes from the ultimate payer, the consumer, he declares.

Mr. Babson points to ten different steps that should be taken immediately: 1. Broaden the income tax base. 2. Pare down excessively high income taxes. 3. Reduce capital gains assessments. 4. Eliminate tax-exempt securities. 5. Tax government employees.

6. Remove the undistributed profits tax. 7. Stop the present policy of using social security funds. 8. Clamp down on social local taxes. 9. Lower real estate taxes. 10. Cut public spending.

At The State Legislature

Clyde W. Coffman, legislative representative of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations writes the following summary of legislation of interest to the Kansas farmer.

The special session of the Legislature has been in Topeka three weeks without finishing consideration of any of the major proposals for which the session was called.

Before this report reaches the Farmers Union readers, the session will, undoubtedly, have finished its task and adjourned so that final action will appear in the Daily News-papers and most of what I could report would only be a guess of little value to anyone.

I think I am safe in assuring you that there will be no material change in the gas tax law in so far as it relates to agricultural exemptions. Bills providing for both replacing the exemption to agricultural users with a refund system and wiping out exemption entirely under the pretense of lowering the tax have been killed in the House and Senate committees. The bill amending the law relative

to the distribution of the receipts of the sales tax has passed the house and is ready for consideration in the Senate. Under its provisions, the portion of the sales tax funds set aside to relieve the property tax will be retained for that purpose and I am of the opinion that the tax-reducing features of the bill will still be intact when it is passed by the Senate.

The unreasonable requirements as to brakes, load and lights on small farm trailers have been taken care of so that farmers can go on the road with these modern conveniences without fear of being stopped and told to spend more than the value of this equipment for brakes and lights. The law, as it should, provides that this equipment shall carry lights if on the road at night.

Your Legislative Representative will have a detailed report of the results of the session and the activities of your representative in time for it to appear in the next issue of The Kansas Union Farmer, at which time you will get a brief analysis of all legislation of particular interest to Agriculture.

Many lines of business activity of interest to the farmer will be brought up for discussion: grain, live stock, merchandising, oil, insurance and creameries. Reports will be read giving research into questions of national Farmers Union business expansion.

H. G. Keeney, president of the Nebraska Farmers Union and a director of the National Farmers Union, has been given special responsibility by the National board for the promotion of business co-operation and Farmers Union co-operatives.

The committee in charge of the program and arrangements for the coming Conference has the following members: H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, Mo.; E. A. Syfstad, manager of the Farmers Union Terminal Association, St. Paul, Minn.; and C. McCarthy, manager of the Farmers Union Central Exchange, Omaha, Neb.

Leaders of discussion sessions will be men of actual and varied experience in Farmers Union work.

Warns Farmers of Processing Tax Solicitors

Farmer Need Not Be Represented By Agent If Congress Passes Any Such Legislation

Farmers should not give any money to solicitors for the purpose of obtaining refunds of processing taxes, advises Martin G. White, of the Department of Agriculture. His statement follows:

"It has been brought to my attention that certain organizations are soliciting money from farmers and are representing either that they can obtain refunds of processing taxes for farmers under existing legislation or that they can expedite the passage of legislation authorizing such tax refunds."

"Similar attempts to collect money from farmers upon the promise of obtaining refunds of processing taxes either under existing legislation or under laws which these persons hope will be passed have been made from time to time ever since January 6, 1936, when the Supreme court declared the processing taxes to be invalid."

"In connection with this matter, it should be emphatically stated that there is no provision of existing law which authorizes or allows any refund of processing taxes to a farmer, regardless of whether he is a signer of an adjustment contract or a non-signer, unless such farmer was the actual processor and himself paid the processing taxes to the collector of internal revenue and did not pass such taxes on to the consumer."

False Promises Made
"It should also be emphasized that if any legislation should be passed by the Congress authorizing or allowing any refund of processing taxes to a farmer, whether signer or non-signer, on any basis other than that contained in present legislation, it would be unnecessary for the farmer, in securing his refund, to be represented by any intermediate agent."

"Representations by any persons or organizations to the effect that they can, under existing law, obtain a refund of processing taxes for a farmer who was not a processor are false and misleading. Likewise, representations by any persons or organizations to the effect that they can, under any future law, obtain a refund of processing taxes for a farmer, whether signer or non-signer, which the farmer himself could not obtain, are also false and misleading. Farmers should be warned not to allow themselves to be mulched of funds upon such false promises."

DEFICITS INCREASE

National Debt Is Now at Record Figure of \$37,616,605.571

The federal deficit has passed the \$1,000,000,000 point and the debt has risen to a new record high of \$37,616,605,571, the treasury reported February 24. On February 21, expenditures exceeded income by \$1,008,685,794.

Including the \$250,000,000 of additional relief expenditures approved by both houses of congress except for senate amendments, the federal deficit is expected to reach \$1,544,000,000 by June 30, the end of the fiscal year.

The deficit, however, was only about half as large February 21 as on the corresponding date of the previous fiscal year when it was \$2,007,656,066.

The Kansas Union Farmer

Rex H. Troutman Editor

Published the first and third Thursday of each month at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION, 119 South Seventh Street, Salina, Kansas.

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1872.

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1003, Act of October 3, 1917, Authorized July 30, 1918.

Subscription Price, Per Year \$1.00

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.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1938

Farmers Want Trade and Peace—Not World War

A war is waging in Europe; another in Asia; and probably another under our nose in South America. The next world war never comes until the United States of America enters it, but about a sixth of the world's people are at war today. America does not want war; certainly Kansas farmers do not. But when it comes, America should be sure that it is fighting for America, not for beautiful ideals, for keeping the status of the colonies of some other country, or for something or other that has yet to be developed.

It is unfortunate, but wars do not end war; war breeds war. The atrocities of one army encourages greater cruelties by the other. Then when the war is over, the victor attempts to have the victim country or countries pay for the war just concluded. The impossibilities of war treaties are thrust upon the defeated, and only the years can develop the people's animation to make forceful complaints.

America went into war in 1917 and gained little except experience. May America value that experience? We learned that wars do not gain ideals, but cost lives and bring great moral losses to humanity. We learned that the value of money is lost in war time, and that money spent for such a purpose, even for loans, is generally for the good of the cause and that repayment is out of the question.

America gained no colonies in the last war; for that matter it has been democratic America's experience that colonies are close to a liability rather than an asset. Through the last war we spent more than 40 billion dollars and contracted obligations for the future which will endure for generations. We lent our allies 10 billion dollars and have received no return, only the interest of hatred from those whom we helped. We sent across something over two million men, and nearly 150,000 of them were to remain there in graves.

Norway and Sweden have not been in war for more than a hundred years. Denmark and Holland stayed out of the World War for four and a half years although it was in their backyard. Switzerland, and now Belgium and Poland, typify European nations that see no reason why they should involve themselves in a war not of their making and which they find themselves powerless to prevent.

World disarmament and the ultimate world peace hinge on the progressive removal of the causes of war. Perhaps America needs two navies and generally bigger armaments for protection, but many people will disagree.

The American nation has a set-up for business that should continuously build greater world trade and

world peace. There is not a country in the world but has an American Ambassador or Minister. In the bigger cities throughout the world one can find men of the American diplomatic service. One of the greatest reasons for their existence is the encouragement these men can give to better trade relations between the foreign country and the United States.

American farmers would like to trade grain, livestock, and related products for a great many things for their greater comfort and a higher standard of living. American farmers have had much help in making farming a more efficient business from the U. S. government. Another step is less turning under of farm products and more world trade. More and more trade if done on an equitable basis will bring a better understanding between the different peoples, and with this, world peace.

Let's Play Heads-Up Co-operation

The Farmers Union will lead Agriculture out of the doldrums. The Farmers Union is a militant farm organization, self-supporting, having no financial assistance from state or national agencies; a fraternal class organization; organized by farmers, controlled by farmers, built by farmers, operated for farmers—non-political and non-sectarian. Every farmer should be a Farmers Union member.

Every farmer shares partly the benefits of the organization's work, and should share in the organization's support. Thousands of farmers recognize the worth of such an independent farm organization. Opinions can be crystallized within such a class organization and uttered with the strong voice of the Farmers Union. The record of specific benefits to the farmer by legislation is a long one. The hundreds of Farmers Union business associations sponsored by the Kansas Farmers Union have saved thousands and thousands of dollars for Kansas farmers. The state-wide business organizations have saved additional large sums.

Intelligent farming by a man means intelligent co-operation with other farmers in securing their rights—political and economic and cultural. Intelligent co-operation recognizes the importance of the National and the Kansas Farmers Union organizations.

Football is a bit out of season, but it is well to remember that the winning teams were composed of men who played with their heads up, with their eyes on the ball, and made their tackles efficiently. Farmers Union co-operation is never out of season, and thinking farmers will keep their eyes on their "football" with their organization. The farm-

er's "heads-up" way is membership and participation in the Farmers Union.

Secretary Wallace says the new farm law establishes the principles of democracy as a permanent and vital element in national farm policy. Certainly this is to be hoped. Most generally farmers have had the opinion that they had more democracy than they had a national farm policy. A doubtful trade would be that of the first for the latter.

Then there's the matter of the Monroe Doctrine. If the State Legislature can appropriate \$7,500 to make a Red probe at the University of Kansas, maybe the National Congress should appropriate something to look into the paternalistic activities of foreign nations in regard to our neighbors in South America. But maybe this wouldn't be welcomed.

We like "Service and Information Department" which Tom E. Hall heads in the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. The title is more understandable than the former name, Membership Department. And it is more practical and less academic than "Education Department."

Direct commercial radio telephone service was inaugurated recently between Tokyo and Moscow. Probably the operators are a bit out of practice, but Moscow likely can be reached from Berlin too.

The President's Column

—By JOHN FROST

Importance of the Local Secretary
The Farmers Union is built from the ground up, a democratic organization. The Local Unions elect their own officers and delegates. The delegates from the Local Unions elect the officers of the County Unions. The delegates from the Local and County Unions and Cooperatives elect the officers of the State Union. Both the National Union and the State Unions stand on the foundation of the Local Unions. If the Local Unions fall down on the job and die out, then the National Union and the State Unions will fail and die out also.

Thus we see that the Local is the foundation upon which all is built. Who is the most important officer in the Local Union? The Local Secretary. Others may be more handsome or better speakers, but beauty and eloquence count little in the Local. The Local Secretaries not only keep the records, but, most important, the life of the whole Farmers Union is in their faithful hands.

The life of the Local depends on membership. And membership is in the hands of the Local Secretary. If the Secretary contacts every member, and keeps every member in the Union by collecting dues and keeping members satisfied and coming to the meetings, he does his vital part in saving the membership and life of the State Union and the National Union. If the Local Secretary neglects his duty and waits for the members to bring themselves to the Union and to the desk of the Secretary to pay their dues, then the State Union and the National Union will crumble. Thus upon the faithfulness of our Local Secretaries depends the life of our beloved Farmers Union.

In justice to the Local Secretary and for the salvation of the Farmers Union, the Local Secretary should receive a more reasonable recompense for the faithful performance of his plans taking and arduous duties. Of the \$2.75 Farmers Union dues, the Local retains 80c. I am making a suggestion that our By-Laws be amended, so that our Local Secretary, instead of being allowed the pittance of \$1.50 per year, as now provided by our present Constitution and By-Laws, that he be given 20c per member. Our Constitution and By-Laws need some amending to make it worth-while for our Local Secretary to do the collecting job that must be done to keep our Farmers Union going.

Lincoln was once asked how long a man's leg should be. He replied they should be long enough to reach from his body to the ground. In like manner we might ask, how important are the Local Secretaries to the fate of our Farmers Union? In a sense the State Union and the National Union walk on the legs of finance furnished by the Local Union and collected and remitted by the Local Secretaries. This thought shows the vital importance of the Local Secretaries to the destiny of our Farmers Union, and that the Local Secretaries should be big enough and faithful enough and active enough to support the superstructure of the State Union and the National Union upon the foundation of the Local Union.

Meeting At Dodge City
On Friday, Feb. 25, substituting for National President Vesecky, I spoke to some 150 representatives of

the Wichita Co-operative Bank on "How Farm Organizations Can Help Build Co-operative Associations."

The principal address was by S. D. Sanders on "The Co-operative Yardstick." Mr. Sanders was a wheat farmer in eastern Washington, then moved to western Washington, and became a poultry farmer, and organized and became president of the Washington egg producers' association. The initial capital stock was only \$200, but the co-operative adopted the plan of retaining one cent from each dozen eggs sold—for capital and reserve.

With this solid financial plan it successively increased its capital to \$15,000, \$65,000, \$100,000, \$200,000, \$500,000, \$1,000,000, \$2,000,000, and now it is \$4,000,000, and the co-operative has a sales agency in New York and other eastern cities, and has the respect of the business world and the complete confidence of its farmer members. Mr. Sanders led these poultry farmers through all kinds of experiences, by the exercise of hard common sense, to the goal of success. Now Mr. Sanders has been called to Washington to head the 13 Co-operative Banks of the U. S. Mr. Sanders listed as the co-operative yardstick—1. Economic Need, 2. Member Support, 3. Adequate Capital, and 4. Efficient Operation.

The Cloak Room

W. P. Lambertson

To the school children of the District of Columbia, George Washington is the emancipator. Monday and Tuesday were both holidays.

A new Navy for each ocean is Secretary Hull's double dare to other nations. Why not be an unperturbed example to the world?

Another definition for a filibuster: When a Senator throws his head out of gear and his jaw into free-wheeling.

Friends of Mr. McNutt have invited 400 to dine with him here next week. He wants to run for President so badly he can taste it.

Rev. Peter Marshall, Sr., was nationalized in the last month. This Scot came to America eleven years ago, and directly from Atlanta, Ga., the home state of Alexander Stephens, V. P. of the Confederacy, to the Lincoln church here.

Teddy wanted to go to war in '17 again and his sons all responded nobly, but after Quentin went down, his heart was crushed and he died in six months.

The committee (Democrat) report on the quarter billion Relief Bill says this decrease in employment and the decline in private industry has been the sharpest ever recorded in the history of our country.

It is refreshing that the Supreme Court check room permits no tipping. House and Senate barbers have a salary sizeable to the average cook, and they expect a tip equal to the regular charge in Fairview. They furnish the bay rum.

Federal aid with state construction has been a satisfactory system which has constructed the great network of artery roads. The big point which is getting a White House in the proposed Super Highways is that they would all be built out of Washington.

England has gone from Eden to Halifax, America from Root to Hull. Here's hoping that Kansas will

raise such an abundance this year that all will see how much the grasshoppers can really eat.

We will join the Sandy Springs, Md., Grange today in their 66th annual dinner. None of the 24 that Brown County had in the early '70's survive.

A most friendly relationship exists among all seven of the Kansas House Members. Not a single one has it in for any other one. Unfortunately this cannot be said of many similar groups.

Once we provide this new equipment for the building of the proposed big battleships we will forever have them in use. Employment must continue so sears will be perpetual.

If we ever succumb to the Nazis and Fascists, it will not be because they entered our shores—they will come from within if our economic structure falls.

Martin, an explosive expert, will tell the Naval Committee next week that an air force concealed above the clouds 4 miles high can destroy a fleet of battleships in four minutes.

The Wilderness Society is anxious to preserve large tracts where nature is left alone. They want only horse trails made, and if it's lakes, only paths through which could carry their canoes.

Washington Impressions

(By C. W. H.)

The Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Entomology says this is going to be another "year of the locusts." The Bureau says very large grasshopper outbreaks are probable in 21 states, exceeding the outbreaks of 1937 in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Oregon, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. It is gratifying to note that Kansas is not included in the above list. Last year these insects caused a loss estimated at \$66,000,000.

Rumor has it that the President has made a small wager that this session of Congress will adjourn by May 1. If this is correct there is nothing more to come from the White House in the way of important legislation unless it be on bills which Congress is already considering.

Shelterbelt workers will soon start planting trees by the mile. The season's work charts call for 4,250 miles of trees to be planted in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. This means about 38,000,000 trees will be used, bringing the grand total up to 72,246,945. At the present time Kansas has 451 miles of surviving trees. This year's schedule calls for the planting of 800 miles of windbreakers in our state.

A movement initiated by about 50 private secretaries to Senators and Representatives to obtain 10 cents a mile for traveling expenses between their homes and Washington has reached the Accounts Committee of the House. If this resolution were adopted it would cost about \$275,000 a year. The secretaries' main argument is that they are the only class of Federal employees who do not receive travel allowance. As we see it, the secretaries are here of their own volition and it is not likely one Senator or Representative would have to close shop if his secretary walked out on him.

The new relief bill, recently passed, is one of the shortest ever to find its way into the Congressional hopper. This \$250,000,000 measure is less than 90 words in length. And that's about three million dollars per word.

By the National President

By John Vesecky

At the request of your State Board and Editor Troutman, I will write a short account of my travels during the last two weeks.

February 9 and 10, I spent in Omaha, Neb., attending the State convention of the Nebraska Farmers Union. Your editor has prepared a splendid report on this convention for you, so I will just mention a few of the things which impressed me most.

At Nebraska Meeting
The first thing one noticed, of course, was the large attendance, almost 1,000 registered. The Nebraska Farmers Union pays the railroad fare of the delegates so I understand, in that way equalizing the cost of attendance as between those living near Omaha, where all their meetings are held, and those in the western part of the state.

Another noticeable thing was the entire absence of outside entertainment talent and of long speeches. With the exception of my talk, a few short talks by visitors and the speeches of Messrs. Gustafson, Elwood, Havelkost, and Herron, made during the evening of their 25 year Jubilee Celebration, there were no set speeches.

Another thing I noticed especially was that Nebraska, like Kansas and other states, is wrestling with the Proxy voting problem in their state-wide business organizations. This problem is about the same everywhere. If proxy voting is not permitted, then those living close by can control the organization as long as the meetings are all held in one town.

Need Correct Proxy Voting
If proxy voting is permitted, and as is usually the case, most of the proxies are given to the directors and officials, then the proxy holders have virtual control of the business. Our laws governing state-wide co-operative and Mutual Insurance companies should be so amended as to eliminate the evils of proxy voting. Control and at the same time give those in distant parts of the state their just proportional share of control and votes. This is a job for our various State Farmers Union organizations.

Feb. 15 and 16, I attended a meet-

ing of the National Union Board in Omaha. From Omaha I went to Des Moines, Iowa, to take part in the program of the Second National Farm Institute which was in session at the Fort Des Moines Hotel, Feb. 18 and 19.

There were more nationally known people taking part in that Institute than any two day meeting I ever attended. Besides such National Administration officials as Cordell Hull, U. S. Secretary of State, M. L. Wilson, Under Secretary of Agriculture, there were present Sir Wilmot Lewis of London, England, Washington Representative of the London Times, Professor W. M. Drummond of the Ontario, Canada, Agricultural College, the heads of all the large National Farm organizations, President Johnson of the Iowa Farmers Union and the presidents of various other State Farmers organizations, business, educational and trade leaders and a lot of just "folks."

Discuss Foreign Trade
The general topic for discussion was foreign trade, with special attention given to the pending Reciprocal Trade Agreement with Great Britain. The discussions were free and no effort was made to either influence their course or to draw any resolutions at the conclusion of the Institute. It was, I believe, very much worth-while and I was especially glad to see that the Iowa Farmers Union under the leadership of President Johnson took a prominent part in sponsoring the Institute.

As most of you know, the Farm Bill known as the AAA of 1938 has finally been passed and signed by the President. Although, as I have said before, it is a long way off from what the farmers need and must have if we are to be given, by law, cost of production or even parity prices, still it is now the law of the land and if our members are wise they will take an active part in putting it into effect.

Only by doing our best, to make use of whatever of good is in the Bill, and there is some good, can we gain the understanding to point out where in the law it fails to attain the end for which it was passed and to suggest either bettering amendments or some more workable plan.



It isn't far by telephone

AROUND the road, or even as the crow flies, it may be a long way; but by telephone it is no distance at all.

Use the telephone to keep in touch with market trends and farm activities and to do business; to talk with neighbors and chat with relatives; to get doctor or veterinarian when the need for him stands out above everything else.

Use the telephone—it saves time, saves trips, makes your day more eventful and more profitable—it gives you a fuller, friendlier, pleasanter way of living.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

It is estimated that it costs about \$6,000 a day to run the United States Senate. This includes salaries of Senators, clerks, pages and other help where principal duties relate to work on the Senate floor. The anti-lynching bill filibuster which was staged to talk the bill to death, raged for 30 days. Add to this the cost of printing the filibuster speeches in the Congressional Record at \$55 per page and the total exceeds \$200,000. Who said talk is cheap?

In the midst of all the greater navy talk, just how many vessels make up the United States Navy. On November 1, 1937, our fully manned combatant vessels totaled 199. In addition we have auxiliary vessels such as mine layers, patrol ships, tugs, tenders, cargo ships, oilers, colliers, ammunition ships, repair ships, mine sweepers and store ships to the number of 158. There, kind sirs, is the United States Navy.

Mrs. Hans Heinrich Dieckhoff is the charming wife of the German Ambassador. Last year when she arrived in Washington she found the German embassy to be a huge red brick structure, surrounded by unsightly buildings, which did not appear to her in the least. But Frau Dieckhoff did not do the thing that many would have done, sit down and wring her hands and pout over her dingy ambassadorial quarters. Instead she went to a little nearby store and purchased a camera. Day after day she photographed views of the neighborhood from every conceivable angle in the embassy.

The photos showed boarding houses, vacancy signs, slatternly apartments and dingy places. In due time she took a trip back to Germany with the photos securely tucked away. Her first visit was to Adolph Hitler, who had never seen Washington. Frau Dieckhoff therefore first regaled him with an album of exquisite scenes of Washington, including the White House, different embassies, the Capitol and other stately buildings. Then she exhibited pictures of the German embassy and its surroundings. Result—a new German embassy will soon be under construction in the swanky locale of outer Massachusetts Avenue. And that, dear ladies, is one way of getting a new palace.

What They Say—

Quinter, Kansas, February 9, 1938
To the Honorable Governor and Law Making Bodies of the State of Kansas:
Greetings:—

We, the Farmers Union members of the co-operative business association of Quinter, Kansas assembled in regular annual meeting and representing between ninety and one hundred members pass the following resolutions.

1. We resent the inference made by certain interests that the farmers are evading the gas tax.

2. We, as loyal citizens, do not wish to be legislated against simply because we have a few in our occupation that are unscrupulous and evade to an extent, the Gas Tax Law.

3. We stand back of the statement that not over 5 per cent of our farmers evade the present law.

4. We, the 95 per cent, ask that you use the penalties of the present law against the violator and that you do not take from the majority their just right to purchase gas for their

farming, exempt from a road tax.

5. We call to your attention the fact that much of our modern machinery is operated entirely by gas and that to tax it would be a great injustice.

6. We wish you to realize that any influence brought upon you to take from the farmer his right to buy gas for his farming free from road tax is nothing more than asking you for legislation against the farmer. It is asking for class legislation.

7. We have the confidence in you that if the farmer can give you the facts and his support in this matter that you will not repeal the present law. We believe you will simplify the law and make it more workable, therefore we pledge our support to you.

8. We believe it your duty to Agriculture to give the honest farmer his rights in this matter, and punish the violator and not discriminate against us as a group.

The above resolutions were passed unanimously by our organization and are presented to you for your consideration.

John Starkey, President,
W. E. Roesch, Secretary,
E. L. Wolf,
C. H. Inloes,
Norman Flora,
Resolutions Committee.

Jacob Farmers Union Co-operative Association

Jacob, Illinois,
Feb. 21, 1938.

To the Editor:

Please publish these lines in your great Kansas Union Farmer paper. I am always glad to get your paper to read, for we used to have a paper similar to yours in our great state of Illinois. But for several reasons it was dismissed. I can not even recall the year when our National charter was revoked by a former National President, so of course we lost all the Union affiliation between State Union and the National Union.

We have belonged to the National, State, County, and Local, just like many of your readers do, but now, sad to say, we are by ourselves. We still have our Local. We still meet twice a month; we still do business; we still elect our own officers, which we did last month.

I may add here that we have a good set of people that belong to our organization, but some don't attend regularly, but we go on just the same.

However, it would be nicer if we would still have our quarterly county meetings, and the Annual State Convention, and then appoint or elect a Delegate for the National Convention. So it is just up to us to do the best we know how.

Here are the names of our newly elected officers: Herm Hollamann, president; William Walters, vice president; Benjamin Hopper, secretary-treasurer; Arthur Vogel, A. G. Vogel, Paul Krause, John D. Miesner, and Sylvester Korando, directors. We also have an organization committee of three. Other officers are William Rathjen, conductor; Arthur Guetersloh, doorkeeper; and Arthur Fritsche, janitor.

We directors meet always on the first of each month to check over our two oil truck drivers and also other business that the board may discuss or act on.

Some foul play somebody did again to our bulk oil tanks. They broke the lock on the lower drain pipe, and of course forgot to tell us. How many gallons of gasoline they took and did not pay for it we do not know. To whomever may read this: Could you give us a remedy to stop such thievery?

We used to sell the Co-op product (continued on page 3)

Neighborhood Notes

Plan Special Drive

A special week of Farmers Union membership work is around Olsburg will begin Monday evening, March 7 with a big meeting here. We want to revive old members and secure new ones. A state speaker and organizer will be here to assist us for the week.

F. E. Nelson,
Secretary.

Plan Hays Meeting

Notice to Ellis County Members and Delegates of the Farmers Union: We will have our next regular meeting of the County Union in Hays at the Court House, March 12, 1938, at 2 p. m. Please attend. There is business of importance.

Frank B. Pfeifer,
Secretary.

Call Riley Co. Meeting

The first quarterly meeting of the Riley County Farmers Union, Local No. 45, will be held at the Walsburg schoolhouse, Saturday, March 5, at 11 a. m.

There will be a basket dinner at noon. The Walsburg local will furnish coffee.

You are invited to attend.

V. E. Hawkinson, president
Gust Larson, secretary.

Stockton, Kans.

Feb. 22, 1938.
We are going to have Farmers Union meetings every Wednesday night, until it is decided to the contrary. We will meet at my home tomorrow night, February 23. I have two letters to read to our Local No. 489, one from the State Secretary and one from the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission.

I have recently attended two statewide business association meetings in Kansas City and will report these. We will close with an Oyster Supper.

Joseph P. Griebel,
Secretary-Treas.

Miltonvale, Kans.

Feb. 24, 1938.
Local No. 592 met on February 22. It was decided that the Local cooperate with the T. A. and Ladies Auxiliary and buy four metal folding chairs. Mrs. McKelvey was chosen for the committee member from the Local.

The State Secretary's letter was read and discussed. It was decided that an organizer was not necessary here. Our co-operative business serving as a sufficient help in that way. Mr. Kennedy's letter was read by Mrs. Fred Scheneweis. Mr. Lemke's book had arrived so the first chapter was read. It proved to be a very interesting and instructive.

Mrs. Lily McNeil and Mrs. Calvin Lippe were appointed on the menu committee. Fred Scheneweis and Lew Crawford were retained on the program committee. Jim Backwood and Ed Lindsay were chosen as a committee to take charge of the Stiles Bulletin.

One Bulletin tells what anyone has to sell; the other Bulletin tells what you want to buy. It is hoped this may be a medium of saving expense—of taking things to the sales, then a near neighbor buying it. We make exchange near home and co-operate in this way.

Mrs. J. E. McKelvey,
Reporter.

Resolutions of Sympathy

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in his divine wisdom to remove from our midst our highly esteemed neighbor and friend, J. A. Starkey, aged father of our faithful president, John Starkey and his brother Charles Starkey, of Quinter Local number 1095;

Therefore, be it resolved that we the members of said local extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Norman Flora,
E. L. Phelps.

The fault finder in a co-operative organization is seldom found to be a path finder—Equity Union Exchange.

SIMPLE LINES



8150. Adorable Princess Frock. Designed in sizes: 4, 6, 8, and 10 years. Size 6 requires (for dress) 2 1-8 yards, (for panties) 7-8 yard plus 1-2 yard contrasting of 25 inch material. Price 15c.

8150. Morning Frock. Designed for sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20, 40, 42, and 44. Size 16 requires 4 1-4 yards of 35 inch fabric, plus 6 1-4 yards of bias binding. Price 15c. Kansas Farmers Union Box 51 Salina, Kansas

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juniors from 6 to 16

Junior Motto: "He loves his country best who strives to make it best"

PROGRESS

Let there be many windows to your soul,
That all the glory of the universe
May beautify it. Not the narrow pane
Of one poor creed can catch the radiant rays
That shine from countless sources. Tear away
The blinds of superstition; let the light
Pour through fair windows broad as truth itself
And high as God.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

YOUR LEADER'S MESSAGE

By Esther Ekblad

Do you need tools with which to work—we are ready to help you get just the things that you need. Fresh off the press is a revised Junior Manual, Local Leaders' Guide Book, and a leaflet, "Guide Posts for Teachers." These are your necessary tools in getting your Junior group off on the right foot. We certainly cannot say that we have no material to help us along—besides the leadership guides just mentioned, there is a wealth of inexpensive pamphlets dealing with social and economic problems for our classes, and also very good selections of program and recreational material.

"It pays to advertise"—has your Local an interesting meeting lately, and to the Junior groups that have just recently organized; we want news notes from you. Tell us about your meetings. Remember, every little thing that you do is going to be interesting to someone else, and you might in that way help some other group to get ideas.

Would you be interested in getting material on public speaking, parliamentary rules, hints for recreation and song leaders, a number of good stunts, plays, humorous readings, and programs arranged for special holidays?—the Extension Service of our State College will serve us in supplying these things. Write to the Home Study Circle, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas, and ask for a list of Community Program Material.

Do you watch the newspapers and magazines these days for articles and feature stories that would be interesting in a scrapbook? There are so many happenings in every part of the world today, that will influence the future of our lives, that our country, and of the entire world. What is Congress doing, how about Farm Legislation, and what are the headlines concerning other countries; do you ever find anything in the newspapers about cooperatives; do you think the trend of events point to another world war? I want these questions to help you get ideas for scrapbooks—a scrapbook after ten years will be well worth the effort you put forth now, and it will be of help to you right now in getting references for 4-minute speeches and reports.

Leadership Suggestions

By Gladys Talbott Edwards

A part of the work of the Education Service is compiling scrapbooks, and this is somewhat disrespectfully called "playing paper dolls," by some of the other workers with the Farmers Union. Yet, this work is almost, if not quite, the most valuable work which is done here. For these scrapbooks are history, and in many cases they are the only history we have of the work carried on in the Farmers Union.

One of them is labeled "National Conventions." It is surprising to anyone, that he can forget so much of what went on. Convention proceedings, newspaper clippings, and the accounts of the conventions carried in our own papers, are in this scrapbook, together with other material which tells the story. Reference to these books has been made many times, for facts that would otherwise have been almost impossible to obtain.

Conventions in North Dakota, Montana, Wisconsin, Kansas and South Dakota are recorded in another. Camps and institutes are in others, and at present, a most valuable one on Co-operatives in many countries is just being finished. It contains articles and pictures of all the countries where co-operatives exist. It is an invaluable source of reference.

"The Friendship Bracelet Around the World"

This Unit for Junior Reserves—No. III tells the story of cooperation in other countries. The Correspondence center of the State College in North Dakota, has recommended this booklet to Correspondence Students and to High Schools in the state who are studying the course in Co-operation. All material used in this course, is compiled into a kit at the office of the Education Service.

The new Manuals, and Leader's Guides are ready for distribution. They are all the same size and type and they are punched so that they can be fitted into a notebook and carried. The Leaders Manuals for Junior Reserves and Juniors is the same size, also. Write to your State Junior Director for the outlines and kits on the Sub-topics.

New Plays

Brother Sun, Four characters, and others	50
And So To War, a satirical comedy, ten characters	50
Pawns, six characters	35
The Lord's Prayer, seven characters	35
Cest La Guerre (That's War), three characters	35
The Terrible Meek, three characters	35
War Brides, seven characters and others	1.00
The Devil's Business, comedy, six characters	25
Fantastic Flight, Seven Characters	50
The Dust of the Road, four characters	50

These plays may be obtained from your State Junior Leader. They are all one-act plays, and all have a royalty charge on them. We heartily recommend them for the fine social value and simple settings.

\$1,000 Prize

The American Magazine, through American Youth Forum, is offering a prize of \$1,000 to the young man or woman who writes the best essay on "The America I Want." This is a worthwhile topic and a worth while prize for which to work.

If a Junior of the Farmers' Union won this prize by telling of the America we want, it would be a splendid way of telling others of our aims and ideals.

A Farmers' Union Junior, Henry Richardson of North Dakota, National Essay winner in 1935, won a prize from the American Magazine in 1936. Topic of the essay was "Muddled Youth," and Henry received second prize in the contest!

—National Junior Page.
Note: Kansas Juniors, here's your chance to get busy. E. M. E.

"It is one of the most beautiful compensations of this life, that no man can sincerely try to help another without helping himself."—Shakespeare.

Think of Flowers

Early Planning Will Bring Delightful Beauty This Summer

Greenhouses already are full of activity planting seeds of the bedding annuals, which will adorn our porch and window boxes and outdoor gardens in the spring.

Although much in advance of outdoor planting operations, it is not too early to give some thought to your plans for decoration this summer—and perhaps put in an order or suggestion for the plants you will want.

These bedding plants are not appreciated as much as they deserve to be. We buy them by the dozen in small containers, packed in a helterskelter manner, and may forget that the florist has completed a difficult task in growing them from seed weeks before they could safely be planted out-doors.

Considering how inexpensive they are and how quickly they come into full-bloom, we should make extensive use of them both at home and as grave decorations. For the latter purpose the alternanthera, has fine greenery. Ageratum, sedum, cuphea, or cigar plant (which has a bright red bloom on the top of its shaft) and verbenas with sparkling, tiny clusters of petals, many of them with contrasting centers, are all good selections.

Such annuals as the petunias, asters, salvia and lobelias have many uses in the spring, not the least of which are in front yard plantings. Renters who do not desire to go to the expense of permanent plantings, will find bedding annuals an alternative in the front yard, where small borders, and colorfully lined walks can be constructed in a few hours by using plants.

One of the best uses for such plants is in accent beds of borders around the home entrance. This is particularly suitable to the modern type of building, which is built with severe lines. Pots of flowering annuals such as marigolds and petunias can be set to border the walk, the entrance steps, or the balustrade of the porch. It is a good plan to study your needs beforehand, and know just what flowers and colors will appear best, so that you can order early and get a good selection.

WHY ROYAL NECKWEAR WILTS IN THE WASH

We who keep our dainty neckwear in a state of perpetual freshness by washing after every wearing can sympathize with the laundryman whom Queen Elizabeth ordered beheaded because one of her favorite neck ruffs went to pieces in the wash. The trembling henchman, the legend has it, was saved only at the zero hour, when Sir Walter Raleigh intervened, and convinced his irate ruler that it had been necessary to use strong chemicals to get the royal neckwear clean. The Queen's cleanliness standards might provoke raised eyebrows if we didn't know that all this happened some 400 years ago. If good soaps were available at that time, the royal ruff would have been put in the wash long before strenuous cleaning methods were called for, thus preserving it for the Queen's adornment and for the interest of posterity.

WHEN SUDS SATISFY

The More Abundant They Are The Better Job They Do

When you scrub and rub and rinse until you're ready to cry with discouragement yet the clothes come out of the wash tub not quite clean, perhaps you have overlooked the fact that soap and water get just as tired as you do.

As long as the water is clean and the suds abundant and sparkling, they do their job of attaching themselves to every particle of dirt so that it can be easily rinsed away. But when the suds grow flat and grey, don't expect them to accomplish miracles. Let the water out, draw a fresh supply, and whip up a frothy new lather. Only then can you be sure of the best results, for you will be putting the burden on the soap and water where it belongs, instead of on yourself.

Clark Gable, the motion picture actor, was a telephone lineman before he made his mark in the films.

The Rural Life Association

The fourth annual conference of the Kansas Rural Life Association was held at the Kansas State College, February 24-27. It was my privilege to attend the sessions on Friday. The theme of the conference was "Improving our Rural Civilization," the discussions centering on such themes as Public Speaking and Dramatics, Leisure time activities, Studies of Cooperation, Practical Electricity, and Recreation. These rural youth groups are interested in many of the same things that we are. It will be interesting for us to watch their activities and work with them whenever we have the opportunity.

—E. M. E.

SPORT AND PLAY



8934. Girl's Jumper Frock. Designed in sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 3-8 yards of 39-inch material for the blouse and 1 3-4 yards for the jumper. Price 15c.

8128. Slenderizing Daytime Frock. Designed for sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52. Size 38 requires 4 1-8 yards of 39 inch fabric. Price 15c. Kansas Farmers Union Box 51 Salina, Kansas

Aunt Irma—Albert, aren't you sometimes afraid you'll lost control of the car?
Albert—Constantly, I'm three installments behind already.

The man insured his property against fire. Then he asked the insurance man: "Now what would I get if my house burned down tonight?"
"About ten years," was the reply.

When the young hopeful was sent to the drug store to get some cold cream he came back with ice cream. "Coldest cream they had," he reported.

What They Say

(continued from page 2)

from Kansas City, but our consumers did not like it so much. So now we are selling a product made by the National Refining Co.

Wishing the Farmers Union success.

A. G. Vogel.

Washington, Kans.

At a meeting of the Co-operative

Council of Washington County, held at Washington February 14 the enclosed resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Council is an organization representing a score of co-op enterprises in Washington County. It was the wish of the council that this resolution be brought to your attention.

Yours truly,
Leonard F. Neff,
County Agent.

Resolution

1. "We recommend that the Farmers' Union Jobbing Association and the Consumers Cooperative Association reach a cooperative agreement in regard to the field to be covered by each organization since we understand that the Jobbing Association is planning to establish a grease com-

pounding plant in Kansas City, when this service is already provided adequately by C. C. A. in Kansas City. Such a plan means that the local stockholders' dividends in one cooperative are being used to establish competitions with another cooperative in which he also is a stockholder.

We in Washington County are particularly interested in this matter, inasmuch as we have six towns serviced now by both C. C. A. Oil Stations and Jobbing Association financed elevators and the proposed plan of the Jobbing Association to enter the petroleum production field will endanger the cooperative spirit and good will between different cooperative agencies that we have labored for years to develop."

PACKED WITH
VALUE FROM TOP
TO BOTTOM!

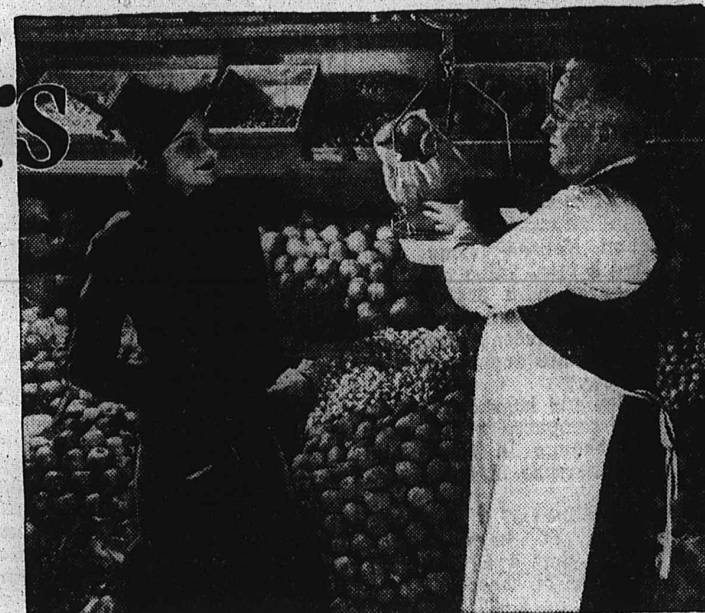
The 1938
FAIRBANKS-MORSE
Radio

Ask Your Farmers Union Manager About This
Marvelous New Radio

Distributed by

Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n
Kansas City, Mo.

Meet a Customer of Yours



PERHAPS it doesn't seem like much to you when this woman drops in at her grocer's and says:

"I'll have half a dozen oranges — 25 pounds of flour — a peck of potatoes — a pound of butter — a dozen eggs — and how's your lettuce today?"

But stop and consider how all these things find their way to the corner grocer.

Instead of one woman, think of twenty-five million women who do the buying for their families—your customers.

Instead of a dozen oranges—think of 1,790,000 tons of oranges and grapefruit.

Think of 8,600,000 tons of wheat flour — 3,500,000 tons of potatoes — 440,000 tons of butter—330,000 tons of eggs—and you begin to see the amount of food moved by the railroads every year.

The crops you raise are worth real

money only when they can be delivered to the ultimate customers—wherever those customers happen to live in the United States.

And if it were not for the railroads stretching from your farm or shipping point to every corner of the land—and their ability to carry tremendous amounts of farm products—you could raise only crops that nearby communities could use.

So the American railroads and the American farmer depend on each other. The railroads need the tonnage which the shipment of crops represents—and the farmer needs the railroads to give him a national market.

ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN RAILROADS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SAFETY FIRST—
Standard too!

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

SUDS INITIATE NEW TOWELS

Initiate those new towels and wash clothes by giving them a thorough washing before hanging them on the bathroom rods. The chances are they have been tossed about, or handled by fingers of uncertain cleanliness. No strenuous rubbing is necessary to remove the surface soil and foreign matter. All they need is a few minutes swishing about in thick live soap-suds and thorough rinsing before they are dried and put into circulation.

A FAVORITE FLAVOR

It looks as if cinnamon were fast becoming America's favorite flavor, for last year it took eleven and a half

million pounds of this spice to supply the needs of this country alone. This was a good million pounds more than was required in the previous year, so it looks as if cinnamon buns and cinnamon cakes and cinnamon desserts were filling the national sweet tooth.

Sweets are not the only foods for which cinnamon is an ideal flavor. It is becoming increasingly popular in beverages, especially in hot drinks such as Ski-Ball (hot tea spices) chocolate, and after-dinner coffee in all which a tall stick of cinnamon serves as a muddler as well as an aromatic flavoring.

GINGERBREAD
2 cups flour
1 1/2 teaspoons ginger
(continued on page 4)

Kansas was featured on a coast-to-coast broadcast of the National Broadcasting Company's Farm and Home Hour, February 16. The occasion was the 76th anniversary of the founding of Kansas State College, Manhattan. Short dramatic sketches, interspersed with music, depicted incidents in the development of the college and its service to the people of Kansas.

Of 1,800 farm families in the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Kansas included in a survey made by the Farm Security Administration, 98 per cent produced gardens for home use in 1937, and 47 per cent of these farmers provided irrigation facilities for their gardens.

An old-fashioned Walnut Valley farmer got so mixed up trying to run his farm and follow all the government advice that he did his fall plowing with a hay rake, writes Chet Shore in the Augusta Gazette.

Rice county commissioners will eliminate Mae West highway laws with dangerous curves and soft shoulders, according to Paul Jones in the Lyons News.

A German who, asked to tell the difference between Communism, Socialism and Fascism, replied:

"If a peasant has six cows and the government takes them all away from him, that's Communism; if he has six cows, and the Government commandeers three and leaves him three, that's Socialism; but if he is allowed to keep all six cows, and feed them and look after them and the government takes all the milk, that's Fascism." Aberdeen, North Carolina, Sandhill Citizen.

Two old maids were warbling about men in general. Asked one:

"Which do you most desire in a man—wealth, brains or appearance?" "Appearance," replied the other one, "the sooner the better."

Doctor—"What you need, most, madam, is a little sun and air." Patient—"Oh, but Doctor, I'm not even married."

The policy of Argentina's new president, Roberto M. Ortiz, is the building up of national defenses and the avoidance of foreign political entanglements. It is sound American doctrine.—Kansas City Star.

STRANGE DISCRIMINATION

The lady who marries a lawyer. Need not make a study of law! The wife of a hard-working sawyer. Need never perform with a saw! The constable's spouse never trudges. Around with her cop on his beat! The laundryman's frau never budges. To rinse out a sheet!

The barber the butcher, the baker, All tackle their jobs on their own! (And maybe the candlestick maker—His habits are not so well-known!) The engineer out engineering, The knife-grinder sharpening knives, The profiteer out profiteering, Don't call out their wives!

To marry a farmer, however, Is also to marry the farm! A lady in this field can never Rely very much on her charm! A vow when she weds she has taken To spend every hour she can spare In helping to bring home the bacon! It hardly seems fair!

—Isa Grindlay Jackson, In Free Press Prairie Farmer.

Fit Shoes Carefully and Get Your Money's Worth

Today the fluoroscope machine has an honored place in many shoe stores. By means of the X-ray the foot can be clearly seen inside the shoe. Testing the fit of children's shoes by fluoroscope is especially desirable. A young foot can so easily be compressed in a shoe that is too short or narrow without the child realizing it. Children's feet grow so rapidly that it is better to risk fitting them in shoes that are a little large rather than too short. But adults, whose feet are fully grown, should be careful to get shoes that are neither too small nor too large. Calluses and a "burn-in" sensation are often the result of wearing shoes that are too big.

Relation between well-fitted shoes and one's general well-being can hardly be overemphasized. Bad posture usually followed by physical disturbances is often traced to ill-fitting or incorrectly made shoes. There is no economy in wearing out a pair of uncomfortable shoes.

Protect the Feet

Foot troubles which may take years to correct are often the result. Consumers suffering from foot ailments should consult a doctor before experimenting with corrective shoes. Though it is claimed that some foot ailments can be cured by orthopedic shoes, the main purpose of footwear is to protect the feet, not to cure foot troubles. Wise consumers seriously question the truth of an advertisement which claims otherwise.

Recently the Federal Trade Commission has prohibited the use of a doctor's name in advertising a shoe when no doctor is connected with the business. In many states there are laws making it illegal for anyone except licensed medical men and foot specialists to prescribe specific shoes as a cure for foot ailments.

Twenty years ago the consumer determined to wear correctly made shoes was compelled to sacrifice style for the sake of health. Today this is no longer a real problem. Manufacturers and educational institutions have tackled this problem. Since 1924 Antioch College, for one, has carried on an extensive piece of research, studying the relationship of health and body mechanics to various types of footwear. Many manufacturers are making shoes that are generally satisfactory from both physiological and aesthetic points of view.

Choose With Reason

One way of getting good value from money spent for footwear is to exercise judgment on when and where you wear your shoes. High-heeled, thin-soled, delicate leather pumps are not constructed for long trips on country roads or city pavements.

Footwear requires some consideration if it is to give long service. Perspiration is hard on leather. If possible, it is best to have at least two pairs of shoes for general wear so that you can give one pair a rest. Polishing or oiling leather tends to keep it soft and pliable and to make it more resistant to water. Wet leather stretches quickly out of shape. Keep damp shoes away from hot radiators, steam pipes, or stove. Always allow wet leather to dry slowly.

Oil and grease make ugly stains on leather and should be removed as quickly as possible. Gasoline and other ordinary grease solvents often spread the spot rather than remove it. Best method is to coat the stain with a thick solution of rubber in a solvent which evaporates quickly. The rubber makes a coating on the shoe which should be peeled off when al-

most dry. If necessary the operation should be repeated a couple of times. Some of the ready-prepared cements, if they are thick and dry very fast and contain nothing but rubber and pure solvent, are very satisfactory. For further information on leather shoes write to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 1523, "Leather Shoes: Selection and Care." Price, 5 cents.

Of Interest to Women (continued from page 3)

$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon baking powder
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon soda
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
1 egg
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sour milk.

Sift flour, measure, and sift twice with spices, baking powder, soda and salt. Cream shortening and sugar thoroughly. Beat egg slightly and add with the molasses to the shortening and sugar mixture. Add dry ingredients and mix alternately, beating after each addition. Bake in well-greased layer-cake pans in a 350 degree F. 25 to 30 minutes.

ABOUT FOUR POUNDS

Thawing Time—At refrigerator temperature, 1½ to 2 days. At room temperature, 2 hours per pound.

Wipe meat with damp cloth. Place roast, fat side up, in a shallow, uncovered pan with no bones, which hold it up from pan. Rub with salt.

Method 1. Constant Temperature—Place roast in a very moderate oven (300 degrees F. to 350 degrees F.) and cook according to time table for roasting beef, or to the mark on well-done beef.

Method 2. Searing—Place roast in a hot oven (450 degrees to 500 degrees F.) and sear until the desired color is attained (20 to 25 minutes). Lower the heat to a very moderate temperature (300 degrees to 350 degrees F.) and cook according to the time table. The roast may be seared in a skillet on top of the stove, then placed in a very moderate oven.

More time per pound is needed for small roasts than for large ones. Roasts without bones take more cooking per pound than those with the bone in. Rolled beef roasts take from 10 to 15 minutes longer than standing roasts. Frozen roasts take from 20 to 30 minutes longer per pound than unfrozen roasts.

Braising Rump—3 Pounds—Thawing time: Room temperature, 2 to 2½ hours per pound.

Chuck, rump, round or neck may be braised. Heat a heavy kettle, rub with a piece of fat. Sear meat on all sides. Season. Slip a rack under meat, add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water, cover, and cook very slowly. Do not let liquid bubble.

Cooking time: Thirty minutes per pound for thawed roast, 50 minutes per pound for frozen roast.

BE GUIDED BY OWN TASTE WHEN ARRANGING FLOWERS

When men first began to gather pretty stones and make them into necklaces for personal decoration, they also awoke to the beauty of flowers and began using them to adorn their persons and their homes. This has been proved by the archaeologists.

So the modern woman who uses fresh flowers in a bowl on the dining table is practicing an ancient art. Rules to govern this art have been promulgated at various times and in various countries. The Japanese method is best known of the ancient systems, and is still practiced in that country.

But there are faults in flower arrangement, which Americans recognize and try to avoid. They are penalized by judges in flower shows, and even though you may never expect to exhibit in a show, it is useful to know and to avoid them, when arranging flowers for the home.

Avoid cross-cutting, is one of the "don'ts." This means stems, which cross in the line of vision. Flowers of equal size spaced uniformly above the other in regular steps is another effect to be avoided. It introduces a mechanical appearance into the arrangement. Sandwiching, or placing a flower of one color between two blossoms of another color, is considered to be a fault. Equal spacing, or the placing of several blossoms at exactly the same height, is a defect. So is parallelism, or the placing of two stems exactly parallel to each other. The use of blossoms or foliage which are noticeably wilted is always to be avoided.

Most of these points would be avoided instinctively by persons of good taste, nevertheless it is well to keep them in mind and to check each arrangement you make to be sure none of these obvious faults has escaped your notice.

Cattle Need More Protein

An unreasonably large amount of the meat sold over the block by American butchers is of poor quality and is poorly finished, advises Andrew Boss, vice director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station, St. Paul.

Our native and cultivated grass pastures, grown for the most part on thin land, do not furnish sufficient protein, he says. Pasture can be improved by including more legumes and by enriching the soil with manures and fertilizers where moisture conditions permit. Supplementary feeding on pasture may correct the deficiency, but too little of it is done.

Forced feeding on highly carbonaceous feeds results in heavy deposits of fat, rather than mixtures of fat and lean. And the muscle texture of animals so raised and fed will still be dry and tough. Our feedstuffs run high in carbohydrates and fats. Our rations run low in protein; even the high-protein concentrates are added in the finishing periods. Young animals require high-protein rations for frame and flesh building. Constant growth from birth to the block is desirable in making good-quality meat.

Meat animals, up 9 per cent; dairy products, up 4; chickens and eggs, no change; and work animals, down 11 per cent. Wool prices averaged about 19 per cent higher than in 1936.

Prices received by farmers for all meat animals increased from 1936 to 1937 as a result of smaller marketings of most species and a general increase in the consumer demand for meats during the first three quarters of the year.

Wool Best In 8 Years
Hog prices averaged \$9.48 per 100

There are cures for the film that gets on your teeth, the freckles that get on your nose, the cold that gets in your chest, and the dandruff that gets on your scalp, but nothing can be done about the people that get in your hair, complains Maze in the Belleville Telescope.

A New Farm Program Now in Operation

(continued from page 1)

producers voting in a referendum approve the marketing quota, it will be placed in effect on July 1, the beginning of the marketing year. The national marketing quota will be expressed in bushels and also in terms of the national acreage necessary to produce this quota with normal yields. Each farmer's quota will be the normal yield from a nationally fixed percentage of his acreage allotment for the year. Quotas will not apply to farms on which the normal production of the planted acreage is less than 100 bushels. A penalty of 15 cents a bushel will be imposed on wheat marketed in excess of the quota. No marketing quotas will apply to wheat in 1938 unless Congress provides before May 15 for parity payments.

Loans

To help farmers store wheat on their farms and to support prices, the Commodity Credit Corporation will make wheat loans to cooperators when (1) the farm price of wheat on July 15 is below 52 per cent of parity; or (2) when the Department of Agriculture's July crop report forecasts a larger wheat crop than a year's normal consumption and exports, or about 70 million bushels. Loans will range from 52 to 75 per cent of the parity price at the beginning of the marketing year, July 1. In marketing quota years, loans will be made available to non-cooperators at 60 per cent of the rate to cooperators and on the amount of wheat subject to penalty under the quota.

Crop Insurance

Crop insurance against all natural risks and covering either 50 or 75 per cent of the average yield may be secured beginning with the 1939 crop. This applies only to wheat. Premiums and losses will be paid in bushels of wheat, and rates will be based upon the loss experience of the individual farm and the county in which it is located. The insurance will be handled by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, created by the act. Administrative and storage costs will be paid by the government.

"The new act aims directly at a stable and continuing income for the farmer, based upon a balanced production of ample supplies for the nation," concludes Director Umberger. Acreage allotments and marketing quotas are based upon larger reserve supplies, rather than smaller ones. Similar provisions, excepting crop insurance, will also apply to small cotton and tobacco acreages in Kansas.

Appoint Crop Insurance Directors

The three directors of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation have been appointed, according to announcement by Secretary Wallace, and government crop insurance will be available to wheat growers on wheat planted this fall for harvesting in 1939.

The directors are M. L. Wilson of Montana, Undersecretary of Agriculture; Jesse W. Tripp, Assistant Administrator of the AAA; and R. M. Evans, assistant to the secretary. They adorn their persons and their homes. This has been proved by the archaeologists.

Nebraska F. U. Has Record Convention

(continued from page 1)

the convention endorsed the youth movement in all its parts, favored two summer educational institutes and a winter institute, and urged the extension of county director-manager meetings.

"Prosperity goes on crutches when agriculture goes wrong," quoted Sidney W. Smith, Omaha city attorney, in welcoming the convention in place of Mayor Butler.

Need Greater Co-operation

"Nearly everybody admits that co-operation will cure our economic ills. We can get enough people to co-operate," said L. S. Herron, editor of the Nebraska Union Farmer. "That is the job of co-operative education. People must be brought to believe in co-operation, for belief is the basis of action. When enough people believe that co-operation can break the power of monopoly and stop exploitation, and act on that belief, we shall attain our goal of economic justice."

Glenn Talbot, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union, was a speaker. "The job is not done when we have some big co-operatives with money in the treasury," he said. "We must go ahead and solve the problem of economic security." "Whenever you have a sick co-operative, go into the country back

of it and organize the Farmers Union," Mr. Talbot advised. "Get the women and youth interested. Then you will have no more trouble with the sick co-operative. Success depends upon the philosophy in the minds and souls of the people. We must keep the educational organization and the co-operatives tied together."

Double Membership

E. L. Shoemaker, state secretary, said many locals had doubled their membership in 1937 in spite of drought and hard times. "That shows what can be done," he said. "Nobody else is going to build the Farmers Union for us. It is up to us to do it. And we cannot do it all from headquarters. We must have your help. 'One county, Cuming,' he continued, 'has nearly half the farmers as members of the Farmers Union. If all the counties were doing as well, we would have 62,000 members in our state organization. Then the benefits would be so great that the rest would fall over themselves to get in.'"

The membership of the Nebraska Farmers Union at the close of 1937 was 13,812.

Henry Negley, educational director of the state organization, reported that there are now 10 Farmers Union credit unions in Nebraska, with 473 members and total assets of \$34,493.32. "It seems to me," he added, "that there is no more important task to begin in whom we have put our confidence fail to do as we expected them to do. Conviction such as that can only come through understanding, and that is why we need to stress the educational work."

"Sometimes farmers say, 'The Farmers Union doesn't seem to be doing much,' Fred Hage, manager of the Aurora creamery expostulated. "Compared with a few years ago, our creameries last year took 7.8 cents out of the margin on butterfat. Those on the outside who haven't helped to support the Farmers Union and its programs got this benefit just the same as those on the inside. We have done a lot of good for others besides ourselves."

Mr. Hage went on to show that just before the Farmers Union Co-operative Oil Association was organized at Grand Island, the price of gasoline delivered at the farm was 26½ cents a gallon. The cost of gasoline laid down, including re-

finery cost, freight, and tax, is about the same now as it was then, but the price to farmers is only 17.69 cents a gallon.

"There's what the Farmers Union has been doing," Mr. Hage emphasized.

John Vesecky Speaks

John Vesecky, National Farmers Union president, spoke. "I'm afraid we are going to get an increase in freight rates," he said, after giving a review of his visit to different Farmers Union states. "At the hearings we tried to show that farmers are losing their equity in their farms faster than the railroads were losing equity in their properties. If we can prevent five per cent of the proposed raise, it will be enough to pay Farmers Union dues for a long time to come."

"We have always a surplus of wheat, pork and cotton," he continued. "Maybe if everybody in this country had all they needed, we could use these surpluses at home. But the millions taken by the corporations in profits reduce the buying power of the people by that much. What we need is a removal of the dams in our trade streams, so our surpluses can be distributed over the world. We need legislation to clear the trade channels to carry our crop floods away."

"At one time, we had 47,000 members in the Farmers Union in Kansas," President Vesecky related in discussing membership. "Many ex-

pected to see their problems solved right away without any effort on their part. When they found they had to work for their salvation, they quit."

"Also, some of them thought that when they organized their own co-operatives they did not need the Farmers Union any longer. Why pay dues to maintain the organization and its officials?" they reasoned.

"But we need a parent organization for power and protection. Every member of a co-operative should be a member of a farmer organization."

Classified Ads

COOMS ROP LEGHORNS. Real Big-Type Stock. World Record ROP Hen, 355 Eggs averaging 25 ounces per dozen. 1937 Official Average 255 Eggs, Texas Contest. Baby Chicks with all-round quality—Union Farmers will appreciate. Honestly represented. Conscientiously produced. Reasonable prices. Free Catalog, Coombs and Son, Box 14, Serwick, Kansas.

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Better Chick Feeds

for

Better Baby Chicks

PROPER care and handling is essential for raising baby chicks successfully, but no matter how good the care, no chick can possibly develop beyond the limit set by the character of the feed provided during its growth. A baby chick is a delicate bit of nature, and, therefore, requires certain specific feed nutrients.

The first few weeks in the life of a baby chick are the most important because that is the period of most rapid growth.

KFU CHICK STARTER and KFV CHICK STARTER PELLETS, plus proper care and sanitary measures insure fast growing, healthy chicks full of vim and vigor that will develop into pullets possessing that capacity so necessary later on for maximum egg production. Ask your local Farmers Union Dealer for

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What if it Were Your Farm?

Windstorms will likely soon occur in Kansas, and your farm may be caught in a tornado's destructive path. Are you in a position to face calmly such a danger—especially against property?

When you have protection through the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company you guard against financial loss.

The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company offers a policy that covers not only windstorms but fire, hail, explosions and other things that might cause damage to your property. This policy is most popular among thousands of people. They have reason for a feeling of assurance because the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company has never missed paying a proven loss in more than 21 years of service. They also know that they save money on this policy which gives them complete coverage on residence, business and outbuilding, in the city or on the farm.

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