



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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## Organizations Hold United Conference

Kansas Grange, Farm Bureau, and Farmers Union Sponsor Manhattan Meeting

Leaders of farm organizations and cooperative business institutions gathered in Manhattan, April 14 and 15, to the cooperative conference sponsored by Kansas cooperatives, Kansas general farm organizations and Kansas State College. The program started Thursday afternoon with speeches by heads of the three big farm organizations: Dr. O. O. Wolf, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau; John Frost, president of the Kansas Farmers Union; and C. C. Cogswell, Master of the Kansas Grange.

Dr. Wolf spoke of the need of a farm organization to back up the business cooperative. "A co-op cannot get a parity price," he said, "or a co-op cannot influence the purchasing power of the dollar greatly." Agriculture needs create a united voice of farmers for its economic front, he said.

Mr. Frost listed 10 different benefits the business cooperative derived from the support of a farm organization. The benefits, started with the establishment of the business association, informational work to increase membership and patronage, to legislative benefits.

Carl Cogswell represented the oldest farm organization at the conference, the Grange. Membership should not grow in numbers faster than in education or the co-op is doomed to failure, he warned. He also called attention to the need of more junior work, mentioning the business cooperative whose directors were all over 65 years of age.

"An co-op that is to function its best must have something to offer the persons coming up," he said. "A co-op needs the spirit of youth as well as the wisdom and experience of age."

**Farm Business Competition**  
In a discussion of consumer co-ops Mr. Cogswell compared the systems of England and Sweden with those of the United States. In the former nations the cooperative members look forward to a type of cooperative commonwealth, when the co-ops would control all business. In Sweden, however, the co-ops serve to curb the monopolies and to keep prices low and competitive but are not so ambitious for the future. The Grange organization, said Mr. Cogswell, leaned strongly to the Swedish school of thought.

"In this country co-ops should be built along with corporations," he said. "They should be near as possible function under the same laws, so each will hold the other in proper check."

The two chief reasons for most cooperative failures have been inefficient and inexperienced management, and lack of membership support, Mr. Cogswell said.

A member of the state tax commission also, Mr. Cogswell compared cooperative business with civil government. Taxation, he said, is necessary that citizens of a community may secure services cooperatively more satisfactorily and more economically than could be done individually.

**Consumer Co-ops Must Have Market for Producer Goods for Dealers**  
Says Witham

Shorter speech was made by Mark Abildgaard, secretary and manager of the Wichita Milk Producers Association, who described his organization's activities; Merlin G. Miller, from Consumers Cooperative Association, North Kansas City; and H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

Mr. Witham pointed out the importance of having informed cooperative members who could be counted on for their loyal patronage. Such men would make up cooperative associations that would be loyal to regional co-op set-ups, he said, assuring a good volume of business.

Referring to consumer co-ops, Mr. Witham said that if such organizations were in a position to offer a market for the producer co-ops, the two could get together for business. "But we cannot make plans without having an assured sales volume," he said. "We ought to be processing our grain and to be furnishing the consumer with the finished product through a cooperative outlet. But it is unsafe until we can get better support from our co-op institutions."

He spoke of the importance of sound financial basis for any cooperative association, and that cooperative members have the responsibility to see that their cooperative is on a sound financial basis.

John Vesceky was the last speaker on the afternoon program. He warned of the danger of getting income tax exemption by paying out all reserves. This is a dangerous policy, he said. Co-ops should keep reserves or for a policy of calling for patronage rebates, for most all businesses do have losses occasionally, he reminded.

He called attention to the opportunity of local elevators to take storage grain in the federal Crop Insurance program.

Mr. Vesceky also pictured the dangers of the hybrid cooperative, mixing producers and consumers. The Farmers Union recognizes the importance of consumer co-ops, and

have given encouragement to Labor groups in their organization of city consumer co-ops, he said.

**Discuss Live Stock**  
Discussing the problems of the live stock industry, he suggested the advantages of live stock concentration points in smaller centers which could be managed on a cooperative basis. Feeding could be handled at actual cost; carcasses could be sorted according to the best advantage to secure market price advantages. Such methods would curb the present control of the packers.

"Don't crowd your co-ops," Mr. Vesceky warned, however. "Build up your own financial resources and capital structure and keep your nose above the grindstone. Have a reserve so when the time comes we can have money to go and hold our own."

Roy M. Green, manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Washington, D. C., was the banquet speaker, April 14.

**A Differently Colored Cooperative Europe Is Pictured By J. F. Lawrence**

After a brief speech by Dr. Grimes of Kansas State College in which he discussed the history of the conference, J. F. Lawrence, Deputy Cooperative Bank Commissioner, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, C. C., was introduced. He discussed plans for building up the capital structure, building it up year by year, yet by taking up a revolving fund, all "dead wood" would be eliminated from the cooperative.

He strongly emphasized the benefits that resulted from keeping the patrons in active ownership of the business.

The next speaker was J. F. Lawrence, state extension agent, University of Nebraska.

"You have heard many definitions of a co-op," he began, "everything from simply men working together to a 'way of living.' Let me give you my definition: a co-op is an association owned and controlled by its customers. It can have most any sort of capital set-up. If it is set up to best serve the local people, it suits me."

He reported that many differently colored pictures of a cooperative Europe have been brought back by visitors across the ocean. What has been done over there is an entirely different matter from what can be done in the United States, he said.

Finland, for instance, is a country whose size is a fifth the size of Nebraska but with a population so condensed that it equals as many as that of Nebraska and Iowa together. The people are homogeneous, and have too an entirely different background than the "ragged individualism" of Americans.

**English Consumers Oppose Farmers**  
He defined consumer cooperation as cooperative business in the things people wear day by day, wearing out, and needing frequent replacement, food, clothes, for illustration. Farm supplies are something else again—feed, fertilizer, fence. These latter are used in production, are producer goods.

Definite opposition to farm co-ops he reported in England by the Cooperative Wholesale Society, and analyzed one of this concern's leaflets, published in 1936.

He told of visiting with a party in Denmark and attempting to buy some candy in a cooperative store. His purchase was refused, however, and a member of the party had to make out a payment toward membership before any purchasing could be done.

He spoke with favor of cooperative throughout the country organizing a central council, comparable to those in different European countries.

## Many Cattle Men Call for Appraisals

Farmers Union Company Brings Farmers Livestock Into Central Sales Market

Livestock shippers can have their livestock appraised by fieldmen of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company and be in better position to get best market value. Many shippers are availing themselves of this service. While the company finds it impossible to give all shippers the benefit of an immediate visit by a fieldman on the request, the live stock cooperative is giving real information service.

The market card published each two weeks going to all shippers making written request has been welcomed by many shippers and is proving of value to farmers who choose the best time to ship.

"The Kansas City market is the price-basing center in your territory," reminds G. W. Hobbs, general manager of this firm in Kansas City which has branch offices in Parsons and Wichita. "Also, it is important to remember that competition among buyers bolsters live stock prices."

"It is within the farmers' power to control this competition through marketing methods—by forcing all buying interests to purchase their supplies on the open, competitive market. If this competition is destroyed through continued direct sales through local sale rings, the future outlook for live stock producers is dark."

**Kansas Rate Hearing**  
The Kansas State Corporation Commission will conduct a hearing on the application of railroads to make intrastate rate increases corresponding to those which have been authorized for interstate traffic under the I. C. C., April 21, in its office, Topeka.

## New Members of Committee Are Appointed

Secretary Wallace Names Cudney and Klingensmith As Conservation Men

Manhattan, Kan.—New members of the Kansas State Agricultural Conservation Committee appointed by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace are Herman Cudney, Trousdale, Edwards County, and Carl E. Klingensmith, Louisville, Pottawatomie County. Henry Hickett, Bird City, a member of the committee in 1937, becomes chairman of the group for 1938, succeeding Roy C. Wilson, Hiawatha. A. L. Criger, Howard, also a member in 1937, is the fourth farmer committeeman. H. Umberger, Kansas State College extension director, becomes an ex-officio member under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

Retiring committee members are Wilson; George Hollenbeck, Ingalis; and Scott Kelsey, Topeka, all of whom have served two successive one-year terms, the maximum permitted.

The new chairman operates two sections of Cheyenne County land on which he practices diversified farming, including both livestock and grain production. He was named Kansas Master Farmer for 1935, and has taken a prominent part in community improvement activities in his county. He is 51 years of age.

Mr. Cudney has been farming in Edwards County since 1909. He graduated from Kansas State College with a degree in agriculture. He specializes in the production of certified Tenmarq wheat seed and was awarded the premier seed grower's medal at the 1938 Farm and Home Week at Manhattan. He owns and operates 552 acres of land. He was born in Doniphan County and is 56 years of age.

Mr. Klingensmith was born a farmer all his life and was born in Pottawatomie county, where he now lives. He has been prominent in AAA activities since first elected chairman of his township committee in 1934-1935. He was chairman of the county association board in 1936-1937. He is 62 years of age. Mr. Criger, a Master Farmer for 1937, emphasizes livestock production on his 900-acre Elk County farm where he handles approximately 300 cattle and 500 hogs. He also has been prominent in AAA activities since the first commodity adjustment programs. He is 45 years of age.

Duties of the state committee are to determine soil-depleting acreage allotments for counties within the limits available to the state, to formulate the Kansas interpretation of program rulings coming from Washington, to issue practice recommendations intended to assist farmers in using the conservation program effectively, to recommend modifications in the program to national AAA officials when necessary, and to act as arbiter in disputes appealed from county committees. Committee members also frequently represent Kansas at regional and national conferences. The committee meets from 3 to 6 days each month. E. H. Laker, Manhattan, state AAA executive officer, acts as committee secretary.

**To Sheep Shippers**

"We wish to call your attention to the importance of castrating your lambs," says an April 14 market letter of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, Kansas City. "Should you neglect this, it will cost you one dollar in dockage when you come to market. Also, we advise creep feeding if possible, as we believe it will pay you to get your lambs in on the market at the earliest date possible."

## Credit Extension Results In Greater Cost of Operation

Average Cost Is 5.4% of All Charge-Sales Advises Tom Hall of Jobbing Association

In giving some general information toward helping members lower the costs of marketing and purchasing through their own co-operative business organization, Tom Hall, head of the Service and Information department of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, in the last issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, discussed the importance of a large membership and volume which reduces unit costs.

In this article he takes up some general topics about credit and its extension.

How does the extension of credit by a farmers' cooperative organization affect the cost of operating that business organization? Regardless of how carefully credit is extended, it adds some expense to the operating costs and reduces the net savings in a proportionate amount.

What are the specific expense items which are associated directly with the extension of credit by a farmers' cooperative organization? The extension of credit to its patrons causes a business organization to have added expense in bookkeeping and collection expense; in interest on the extra money used to extend credit; and in the loss of bad accounts which invariably results when very much credit is extended.

Is there any information available to indicate approximately

## Discuss Crop Insurance for Ks. Farmers

Secretary Wallace and Manager Green in Territory to Explain Program

The Federal Crop Insurance program has been launched and Kansas farmers will hear much of it. The program begins after the 1938 harvest when quotas will be planned for restriction of the 1939 wheat crop, and premiums of insurance decided.

The cost of insuring three-fourths of an average crop will be about one-half bushel an acre per year on the best wheat land; 1 to 1 1/2 bushels on good wheat land; and 2 to 2 3/4 bushels on high risk land, advised Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, before the meeting of farmers and farm leaders at Omaha, Neb., April 19.

The program will be carried out through a Federal Crop Insurance Corporation set up in the Department of Agriculture. The manager of the corporation is Roy M. Green, a native of Missouri, but generally considered from Kansas because of his years at the State College and his work with the Agricultural Experiment Station there.

Mr. Green was the principal speaker at the banquet, April 14, in Manhattan, of the Cooperative Extension Service, Kansas general farm organizations and Kansas State College. He explained in detail the need of the Insurance Corporation and how it planned to function.

**Will Amortize Risks**

Every farmer faces the risk of crop failure. Financial credit is a great problem of Agriculture generally, but a farmer knows it is easier to handle indebtedness by a plan of payments rather than having to meet it with a lump sum, he said. The insurance program would amortize his crop risks as has been done with his indebtedness by other means.

It is not a new idea, Mr. Green said. Benjamin Franklin once remarked that the United States should have a Department of Crop Insurance. It is an expensive idea, however, and had not the AAA program covered much of the ground-work preparatory to such a program, the costs might have been looked upon as prohibitive. It takes an extensive organizational set-up to reach from the head office into the state into the county to the farmer.

The AAA has such an organization already built up, however, with county and state committees. Many have asked why the government should not attempt to insure price as well as yield that the farmer's income might be better stabilized, Mr. Green commented. Such an attempt would doom a AAA program to failure, because ordinarily the farmer would win every year. If his crops were good prices would likely be low, and he would collect insurance on the price stabilization insurance. If prices were good, likely the farmer's harvest would have been limited and the farmer would be able to collect "yield" insurance.

Another factor which would enter into any plan of price insurance would be the cost of the program. The higher a program might attempt to "fix" prices, the higher would creep the operating costs of production which would bring demand for a still higher stabilized price.

"When you farmers can get hogs (continued on page 4)

## NOW HANDLES AGROL

Jobbing Association Carries Power Alcohol Gasoline

Agrol 5 and Agrol 10 are available to Farmers Union oil associations through the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, according to a recent announcement by the state Farmers Union institution.

Agrol is power alcohol manufactured from farm products which is mixed with gasoline with appreciable benefits. The solution is an anti-knock fluid; is a gum solvent; it lowers the flame temperature, conserving oil consumption giving pistons longer life; gives gasoline a more complete combustion, adding to mileage; and it gives the motor better performance generally, especially in accelerating ability.

The number named with Agrol is the percentage of the fluid which is mixed with gasoline, the Agrol 10 is considered a premium product.

**OVER THE RADIO**

Two National Farmers Union Directors Will Speak April 23

Two members of the board of directors of the National Farmers Union will be heard as guest speakers during the Farmers Union Hour, Saturday, April 23, at 11:30 a. m. CST over the coast NBC-Blue network. The speakers are James G. Patton, Denver, Colo., and Emil Loriks, Arlington S. D. Mr. Patton also serves as secretary of the Colorado Farmers Union, and Mr. Loriks is president of the South Dakota Farmers Union.

Musical portions of the program will feature an NBC orchestra under the direction of Walter Blaufuss.

The Farmers Union Hour is broadcast on the fourth Saturday of each month during the regular National and Home Hour period.

**A CHEMURGIC MEET**

Will Have Radio Broadcast from Conference April 25

Highlights of the fourth annual chemurgic conference of representatives of agriculture, industry and science will be broadcast during the National Farm and Home Hour, Monday, April 25, at 10:30 a. m. CST over the NBC-Blue network. The broadcast will originate in Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb.

The conference, which is under the sponsorship of the National Farm Chemurgic Council and the Chemical Foundation, will discuss methods of advancing the industrial use of American farm products through applied science.

Among the prominent speakers who will report during the chemurgic will be the Hon. R. L. Cochran, Governor of Nebraska, and Wheeler McMillan, president of the National Farm Chemurgic Council.

The Farm and Home Hour broadcast was arranged by William E. Drips, director of agriculture for the National Broadcasting Company.

## In Other States

**NORTH DAKOTA**—An organizer's school was held at the state office in Jamestown April 7 and 8 in preparation for the farm to farm canvass. The school was held at the state office in Jamestown April 7 and 8 in preparation for the farm to farm canvass. The school was held at the state office in Jamestown April 7 and 8 in preparation for the farm to farm canvass.

**NEBRASKA**—AGROL motor fuel is being welcomed from Farmers Union tractor users as well as automobiles. "I see where many associations are now handling Agrol 5% blend," writes H. W. Willatts, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Plains, Neb. "I am very glad it is becoming so popular. I myself, would like to comment on Agrol and the experience I have had with it."

"I made arrangements with my neighboring Farmers Union at Neligh, whereby I could get Agrol from them. We unloaded one 500-gallon load at the Farmers Union Co-operative Association of Elkhorn on Thursday morning and by night we had but little left. And that is the way it is going. They say, 'That's good stuff, we want you to keep it in.'"

**SOUTH DAKOTA**—Emil Loriks, state president of the Farmers Union, has been drafted to become a candidate for Congress. Mr. Loriks refused several times, but finally consented. The state board considered too the matter, and the members unanimously passed a motion favoring the action. Congress needs such men as Mr. Loriks, it was agreed.

**TO TEST HARD WHEAT**

Kansas State College Establishes Laboratory to Study Red Grain

To test wheat varieties now grown in this region and new varieties developed by plant breeders, and to test the quality of wheat in each year's crop, is the purpose of the hard red winter wheat laboratory recently established in connection with the milling department of Kansas State College.

The new laboratory will serve the entire territory in which hard red winter wheat is grown. The five states especially to be included are Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, and Colorado. In these states is grown the bulk of hard red winter wheat.

## Farmers Union in 9 Elevator Lease

Jobbing Association Approves Contract With Farm Credit Administration for Houses in North and Central Western Kansas

**TOWARD LOCAL FARMER UNION CONTROL**

Foremost Thought Is to Develop Local Co-op Elevator Marketing Associations With Local Ownership

Nine elevators in Kansas owned by the Farm Credit Administration will be under lease by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, for this next year, under a contract that has been approved by the Jobbing Association and is expected to be agreeable to the Governmental organization. Capacity of the nine elevators, all in the north and central west Kansas, totals 194,680 bushels.

Organizational work will go ahead in the communities about the elevators that a cooperative elevator association may buy and keep control of their grain marketing agency.

## Kas. Bakers Push Bread Consumption

President Believes 1938 Wheat Crop Can Easily Be Absorbed But Expects Lower Prices

Bakers in Kansas expect to be able to buy flour more cheaply as a result of the prospective large wheat crop, said A. J. Cripe, Pittsburg, president of the Kansas Bakers' Association before the organization's annual convention in Topeka, April 12. His logic followed that housewives could look forward this year to increased quality in baker's bread and in better service.

"We believe that with reasonably increased consumption of bread the wheat crop easily can be absorbed by the domestic market. Americans must be caused to eat more bread. More than 200 delegates from all over Kansas were registered for the convention."

The average annual bread consumption of each man, woman, and child in the United States is 72 pounds, according to Orville Sisson, of Kansas City, Mo.

Only eight out of every 100 families in the United States still bakes its own bread, it was reported by Fred Wheeler, of Chicago, representative of Armour & Company. Wheeler stated, however, that 94 per cent of American households produced their own pie, 93 per cent their own cake, and 74 per cent their own cookies. He observed that this fact gave bakers a rich field for new business.

**Is Nation's Breadbasket**

Kansas will continue to be the "breadbasket" of the nation, in the opinion of Jess B. Smith, of Kansas City, Mo., president of the Association of Millers of Kansas Wheat. "Kansas has 105 counties," he said. "Just five of these counties produced more wheat in 1937 than any one of the states of Montana, South Dakota, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, California, Oregon, Nevada, New Mexico, Michigan, Iowa, New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Maryland, West Virginia or Tennessee."

"The states of Minnesota, Nebraska, Texas, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Washington have a reputation as wheat states. Yet, in 1937, just ten Kansas counties produced more wheat than any one of these states. Fifteen of our Kansas counties produced more wheat in 1937 than any state in the Union—and we have ninety counties left."

Kansas farmers have increased their wheat acreage by more than five million in four years, Smith pointed out, despite the fact that under the AAA programs they were "supposed to reduce their acreage by 20 per cent."

"We are going to continue to raise big crops, and in my opinion the time will come when one third of all the wheat produced in the United States will be produced in Kansas," he said. "And it will be largely hard bread wheat for bakery use. Not even government regulation and regimentation of agriculture will prevent it."

"The Kansas farmer has accomplished the miracle of conforming to a program of benefit payments for reducing acreage and has simultaneously increased seedings more than five million acres."

**WANTED HIS \$200,000**

Steel Magnate Declines to Pass Up the High Salary

Charles M. Schwab, 76, chairman of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, declined a request to refrain from taking any of his \$200,000 a year salary if the company fails to declare a dividend on the common stock for the present quarter, April 12, according to an Associated Press dispatch.

The request was made by Lewis D. Gilbert, minority stockholder, who last year threw the annual meeting into confusion by asking that Schwab be placed on a pension. Schwab, who had sat quietly through the long annual meeting in which there was a threat of fist-cuffs between two small stockholders, broke his silence by making an appeal to Gilbert to withdraw his request.

Gilbert, who said he had only the friendliest feeling toward Schwab, withdrew it only as a "personal favor" to the steel magnate.

**BIG FIRE AT DENNIS**

Grain Elevator and Warehouse Destroyed—Covered By Insurance

Fire destroyed a large grain elevator and warehouse April 11, at Dennis, seven miles west of Parsons. The property was owned by the Dennis Co-operative Association. George W. Heit, manager, estimated the fire loss at \$10,000. It was insured. The loss included a carload of farm implements still in their packing cases.

The fire apparently started on the roof of the elevator.

An industrialist says we need a policy of give and take. Everybody agrees to that. The big dispute is over who's going to do the giving and who the taking.—Ft. Scott Tribune.

## The Kansas Union Farmer

Rex H. Troutman, Editor

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1938

## Good Conferences—Informed Directors—Enthusiastic Members

Like Easter anthems with phrases of words repeating themselves in praise of the wonders of Him, conference after conference of farm leaders give reviews of the possibilities of business cooperative enterprises.

This is well and good, surely. An understanding among the leaders of the cooperative movement will without doubt result in a speedier development, a firmer and more sound financial development, and a more informed and loyal membership.

The cooperative movement needs a broadening of the classification of "leaders," however, those who attend such conferences. More local directors should attend them with their managers. Local directors should have a greater realization of their responsibility they hold as guardians of group welfare by popular and democratic electoral choice. Attendance at a good conference session will school a director, picturing to him more vividly the broader highway of state-wide and national business cooperation, as well as the importance of the local association which gives the "highway" its volume.

Cooperation is a word so generally used and mis-used that the farmer is often confused as to its real significance in the Farmers Union business developments. The purpose of the farm cooperative movement in business is to improve the economic position of cooperative members. The difference between private and cooperative business is that the first is operated for the benefit primarily of the management and owners; and the purpose of the latter is for the benefit of its patrons who are its owners.

A member of a cooperative has the right to expect benefits from it. In return the cooperative organization demands a portion of his time, his study and advice, and his patronage. When a cooperative business becomes known chiefly by its management rather than by the individuals making up its membership; or its leadership rather than the quality of its membership, it had better be more closely watched for these are indications that the organization is getting out of the control of its membership.

When a good number of farmers have real need of the services which a cooperative business can offer them, that cooperative has splendid chance for development and success. In addition to the need of such services, however, the farmers should have some cooperative training or education which will lead them to give their association their loyal support. Good management is needed, which comes from insistence by the membership on to a board of progressive and studious directors. Every cooperative needs, moreover, sufficient financial support so that it may have capital to operate by modern efficient methods.

Cooperative principles are sound, and business enterprises with certain factors underdeveloped may reach a measure of success; but much greater development and value will come as Farmers Union members study the why and how of the business set up. This evaluation must originate from the cooperative member. Information through a cooperative membership is as helpful and constructive as mis-information may be destructive. It is as important to carry on a cooperative business institution as it once was to establish it, for the evils of farmer exploitation can return if given the slightest chance. And the exploitation of complicated and highly organized big business into the less organized groups in our modern society can be fought only by greater organization.

The member of the Farmers Union indicates by his membership that he realizes the possibilities and realities of this exploitation. He may sometimes consider paying his Farmers Union dues as paying for insurance and protection of both a defensive and aggressive nature. The Farmers Union cooperates envisions in his business institutions the safeguard of his marketing and purchasing interests. He has an understanding which reaches beyond the building of a local grain elevator and oil station. Stronger will develop the Farmers Union and happier the farmers' position when greater numbers of farmers acquire such an understanding. Informational or educational work has an important place in Farmers Union development. Such work will be done principally by the spread of greater enthusiasm throughout the Farmers Union membership, and as farmers themselves "talk it up."

## The President's Column

—By JOHN FROST

### Birds of a Feather

The sea bulls that come to Kansas from the ocean do not venture here singly. They come in a flock. The friendly and helpful quails are always in a flock. The ducks go in great flocks as they travel north or south over the land. Neither are the blackbirds or any other birds, individualists. They understand organization even better than many of us farmers.

Even as birds of a feather flock together, so ought men of an industry to organize and work together. But 85 per cent of farmers are going it alone. Unbeknown to them they are travelling the road picked out by those who profit by their going it alone, and render themselves to exploitation by reason of their lack of organization.

These unorganized farmers pass up their farmer cooperative elevators, and sell their grain to old-line dealers. They listen to the siren songs of the packers that the farm-

ers save by shipping livestock direct into the packers' lots.

The farmers' cooperative shipping associations are nearly gone, and the packers are in complete control of livestock prices. The packer birds flock together in the broad skyline of prosperity, but the farmer birds go it alone to the shambles of monopoly control. The individualist farmers have paid for all of the packers' plants and all the packers' palaces, but title and profits rest with the packer birds that flock together.

The unorganized farmer forgets his own farmers' cream station and sells his cream to the creamery trust; then he goes over to the chain store and buys oleo to feed his family. He does not see that the giving of his patronage to the creamery trust destroys competition and cuts down his purchasing power. He then wonders why the price of his cream does not come up.

Although the farmer cooperatives are selling good gas and oil at fair prices the unorganized farmer buys of the trust at prices set by the trust. If farmers flocked together and patronized their own cooperative oil companies, their earned profits would soon build refineries that they themselves owned and controlled.

The Good Book says, "The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib, but my people do not know me, saith the Lord." Even the Lord had trouble keeping his birds flocking together. No wonder the Farmers Union has some problems of organization.

But the farmers are learning that they must flock together. The mists of ignorance and the fogs of propaganda will, in time, be dispelled by the sunlight of education. The younger and newer and better Junior Farmers Union members will some day conquer the indifference and misunderstanding, and false independence of present day unorganized farmers. Then farmers will flock together.

### Membership Work

During the last three weeks of March I helped in membership drives in three counties. Four days were spent with four Locals in Marshall county. Three and one-half days were spent with three Locals in Ottawa county. And three days were spent with two Locals in McPherson county.

## The Cloak Room

W. P. Lambertson

What the old pump needs principally is new washers and packing. Possibly gigantic spending is justifiable again in the light of the present; however, it should never have been necessary. The periods between primings will gradually become shorter until our democracy is gone in another way.

The House and Senate debates for a while will be: How deep is the well? How long should the pipe be? How much water can you get from dewatered gold? Then the next great question will be, How can we all get re-elected?

The recent message to Congress on

spending was read to the House in the middle of the \$800,000,000 Agriculture Department Bill. Increases had been held down up to that point. After that, the atmosphere changed and they mounted.

F. W. Boykin of the first district of the first state in the alphabet is best known here for his hobby that all is for love. The second and third phases of it are just as melodious as the first, and he hurries on it.

The Wage-Hour Bill, the second N. R. A. like the cat, is alive again, resuscitated by two women, Frances and Mary. But there's a Rules Committee waiting to give it another skinning.

Easter vacations are more extensive in the East than in the West. Congress, too, will let the people down next week. Monday is the opening game; Wednesday, our annual Memorial service; Friday many members will attend an azalea festival in Charleston, S. C.

The Government spent millions to develop the Liberty motor, yet it was a colossal failure. A lone man in an old barn shop evolved the Diesel engine, which has gone places. This is typical of our democracy, both in the example of waste and the triumph of individual initiative.

### WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS

(By C. H. W.)

A crowd of 3000 women, who sympathize with the Loyalist government in worn-torn Spain, trooped into Washington from various cities on the eastern seaboard in protest against the restriction which now exists against the exportation of arms and ammunition from this country to Spain. In other words, they seek to have the restrictions lifted so that death dealing devices can be shipped to Spain. One of the many banners carried in the parade read like this, "Promote Peace—Ship Arms to Spain." One of the ladies fainted in the Union Station and photographers attempted to photograph her. Other ladies protested against taking the picture. Result: The peaceful ladies staged a grand melee of their own, mauled the photographers, and destroyed the cameras. So what?

Senator Joseph Guffey, of Pennsylvania, with all his ableness, has one weakness which brings him no end of embarrassment in the Senate. He cannot talk on his feet. The few speeches he delivers are from manuscript. Recently, the tempestuous young Senator from West Virginia, Mr. Holt, took the floor and began to assail the Guffey Coal Act, referring to it as the "Goofey Act" and to its author as Senator "Goofey." The inarticulate Senator from Pennsylvania became purple with rage and embarrassment and all he could do was to sit and sit and sit because he could not defend himself! The dignified Senators will have their fun!

The town of Griffin, Pa., has an ordinance requiring a license to distribute religious pamphlets in the city. When a group of men and women entered the town awhile back and passed out such pamphlets from door to door they were arrested and fined. They appealed to the courts. The case went to the Supreme Court of the United States and was disposed of recently. The high court pointed to the Constitution, held that such an ordinance was an abridgment of the freedom of the press, and discharged the defendants. Yes, freedom of the press is guaranteed in the Constitution and

it still touches every citizen rather intimately.

As we write this, Washington is completely filled with people and it is impossible to get a room at one of the many hotels. A Topeka gentleman, who is here attending the Flood Control Committee hearings, is stopping in Baltimore, 40 miles away, because he can't get a room in a Washington hotel. We often wonder where all the people came from who visit the Capital at this time of year to hear the guides drone monotonously on.

## Neighborhood Notes

### CRAWFORD COUNTY BUILDS MEMBERSHIP

At a planning meeting last night we had 54 men present. They were manager, his helpers and director from each of the seven elevators. General Manager Ernest K. Dean, J. H. Meyer and other interested men.

The purpose of the meeting was to make plans for a membership campaign in our social meetings the latter part of this month.

Managers are reporting increasing interest in cooperative business and an increase in the volume of business. For this we give credit to our increased Farmers Union membership and interest in our social meetings at each station each month, and "The Cooperative Broadcaster" published each month in the form of a letter and sent to every member.

Hoping membership will be pouring in soon to support the parent organization in the fine work they are doing, we are

Yours truly,

Girard Local 404.

### Over 400 At Meetings

The Crawford County Farmers Union Co-operative Association holds regular social meetings, at which members have a musical program, an educational talk or two, and a general good time. So popular have these meetings become at Walnut that the meeting place had to be changed for larger quarters. Attendance has gone over the 400 mark!

Frankfort, Kans.

I will try and write a short letter concerning our Local.

March 11th marked our 25th anniversary of the Hopewell Local. We celebrated it by having a pot-luck supper; then a short but interesting program and paper. Our speaker for the evening was Ross Palenske, Alma, chairman of the state Farmers Union board.

We were greatly honored to have with us one charter member, A. D. Fitch who has remained a member the 25 years. Also two other charter members: Ransie Heust and Ollie Dertz. Mr. and Mrs. Fitch were presented a nice gift from the Local for being charter members.

On Thursday, March 17, we held a special meeting at the schoolhouse, as our state president, Mr. Frost, was in Marshall Co. on a membership campaign. Then on Friday, Mr. Frost and several local men toured the community and obtained five new and paid-up members and seven have promised to pay as soon as possible. This gave us a total of twenty paid-up members so far—and we are working for more.

Rachel Manges,

Local Secretary.

### Drive for Members

Membership canvassing is going ahead in Locals throughout the state. State President Frost has been active in three county drives in recent weeks.

In Marshall county, George Rombeck, county president, and H. A. Watters of Blue Valley Local, and Joe Chase, Wilbur Wilkoff and Harry Miller of Richland Local, and Fred Koepf and Miss Koepf, county Junior leader of Midway Local, and A. D. Fitch, Will Mangus and Clyde Teagarden of Hopewell Local, were the loyal members that put on the drive.

In Ottawa county, John Myers, county president, Myrl Smith, county secretary, and A. D. Rice of Mr. Pleasant Local, Ira McCall of Culver Local, and Rex Troutman, editor of the Kansas Union Farmer, manned the drive.

In McPherson county, James Walker, county president, and county Junior leader, Floyd Palmer of Johnston Local, and manager, Cawyer of the Groveland Cooperative Oil Company, Mr. Clitts of the Groveland local, and William E. Chisolm and Mr. Miller of the new Roxbury local, and G. H. Johnson and A. D. Garst of the Centennial Local, were the membership crew.

### Study Indian History

Miltonvale, Kas. On March 15, the Pleasant View Local No. 592 held its regular monthly meeting. After the business routine the Kennedy letter was read by Mrs. E. E. Tiers. The roll was called and there were 35 members paid-up to date. Meeting was then turned over to program committee.

Lyla Kaiser gave a reading, Floyd Shultz of Clay Center gave a talk on the Prehistoric Indian. Their burial procedure and grave locations made a very interesting talk.

Mrs. Felix Coupal and Mrs. Alden McNeil are the members of the program committee. H. Stoneback and C. Urban make up the menu committee.

Mrs. J. E. McKelvey,

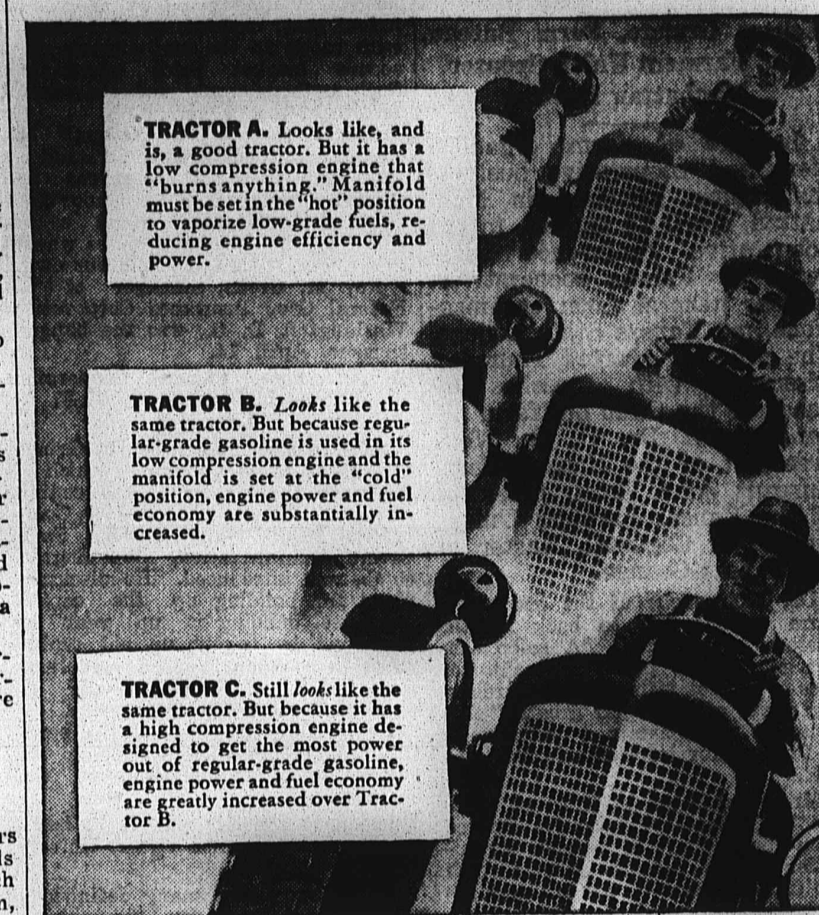
Reporter.

### Ladies' Auxiliary Meets

Clay Center, Kan. The Ladies' Auxiliary to the Farmers Union Local No. 1130 met with Mrs. Yeager March 15. Twelve members answered roll call with short miscellaneous news items.

After a short business meeting a number of very interesting articles for discussion were read. A brief time was then spent in parliamentary practice before adjourning to enjoy a short social hour during which the

# TRACTORS IN APPEARANCE BUT 3 grades of performance in the field



**TRACTOR A.** Looks like, and is, a good tractor. But it has a low compression engine that "burns anything." Manifest must be set in the "hot" position to vaporize low-grade fuels, reducing engine efficiency and power.

**TRACTOR B.** Looks like the same tractor. But because regular-grade gasoline is used in its low compression engine, the manifold is set at the "cold" position, engine power and fuel economy are substantially increased.

**TRACTOR C.** Still looks like the same tractor. But because it has a high compression engine designed to get the most power out of regular-grade gasoline, engine power and fuel economy are greatly increased over Tractor B.

YOU can't tell by looking at a tractor how it will perform on your farm.

You can't tell how many bottoms or implements it will pull, in what gear it will pull them, how quickly it will do your job, or how much fuel it will use.

One way to be sure of top performance and economy is to make sure that the tractor has a high compression engine, designed to get the most power out of regular-grade gasoline. Remember, too, that you can get extra power and economy from your present tractor by changing it to high compression with "altitude" pistons or a

high compression cylinder head.

Send for free 24-page booklet

## IT PAYS TO BUY GOOD GASOLINE FOR CARS, TRUCKS AND TRACTORS

hostess served delicious refreshments.

Emma C. Wall,

Secretary.

### Into Junior Work

The Center Hill Local No. 1147 met at the schoolhouse April 5 with a large crowd in attendance. The meeting was called to order by the vice president, R. N. Samuelson.

The following program was given under the direction of Alta Richter: Group Singing.

Liberty Schoolchildren Musical Reading—Verneal Anderson Song—Liberty girls' quartet Playlet—Goldie Moline, Lyla and Earl Parsons, Bonita Kulk, Joann and Arlene Anderson, Donald Fritz, Lela and Wayne Anderson, and Merlyn Ruthstrom.

Det.—Home on the Range Donald Fritz and Earl Parsons Reading—Lyla Parsons

Group Singing—Liberty Schoolchildren

The business part of the meeting was then taken up. Minutes of the previous meeting were read. It was made a motion and seconded that the program committee be allowed to buy some play books to use in Union meetings.

It was our pleasure to have our State Junior Leader, Esther Ekblad, make a motion and seconded that a committee consisting of Mrs. Elmer Lundberg, Verneal Anderson and Lucile Kaup was nominated by the members to discuss with Miss Ekblad about Junior work. This committee met after the adjournment and decided to have a special meeting at the schoolhouse, April 19. Every young person was invited to attend, whether interested or not, to come and express an opinion.

A delicious lunch was served by the ladies.

Verneal Anderson.

### Resolution of Sympathy

McPherson Co. Pioneer Local No. 656 Marquette, Kans. Whereas it has pleased our local a very faithful and respected member, Henry Peterson, and whereas he is sadly missed, but yet remains with us in pleasant memories; be it therefore resolved that we give expression to our deep sympathy to the bereaved wife, Mrs. Peterson, and the children in their sorrow.

Blessed are the dead who died in the Lord from henceforth: Ye know the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, for their works follow with them.

Committee

Joe Gustafson

Albin Gustafson

John Burnison.

Young Folks Give Play

On March 11 the dramatic club of

Elevation Local No. 1916 gave a play for the purpose of raising part of their dues. It was attended by a full house and was a success in every way.

We also had state President John Frost with us. Mr. Frost gave us a very interesting talk on some of the accomplishments of the Farmers Union and why we should stay with our organization. We only regretted that we could not give him more time. We are justly proud of our young folks who have worked very hard the past two years to keep things going. The following took part in the play: Dolores Palmer, Olive Hoffmeister, Greta Swan, Etha Palmer, Olive Perrin, Agnes Martin, Albert Swan, James Hoffmeister, William Corbett, Jr., Robert Palmer, William Ferrin, and William Ferrin.

Mrs. A. R. Swan,

Reporter.

### Douglas County Membership Drive

Week of April 25—  
Tuesday, April 26—Lone Star.  
Wednesday, April 27—Baldwin.  
Thursday, April 28—Cargy.  
Friday, April 29—to be announced.

Saturday, April 30—regular quarterly county meeting to be held in Farmers Union Hall at Baldwin. A basket dinner will be served at noon. President John Frost speaker of the day.

Otto Hack, President,  
Douglas County  
Farmers Union.

Ask Your Neighbor This Which kind are you? asks the Canadian Co-operator. Some members of co-operatives are co-operators; others are only beneficiaries of the movement. The latter reap where others have sown. If all members were co-operators, actively promoting the welfare and expansion of the movement, acting as co-operative propagandists in approaches to their friends and neighbors, and taking an interest in co-operative education, much greater economies and progress would be assured.

Noah is said to be the greatest financier in history. He floated his stock when the world was in liquidation.

To talk much and arrive nowhere is the same as climbing a tree to catch a fish—Chinese proverb.

Boy—Do you know, Dad, that in some parts of Africa a man doesn't know his wife until he marries her? Dad—Why single out Africa?

The size of a steel rail is always described by the number of pounds of steel per yard in that rail.

The average tractive power of steam locomotives is now 36.8 per cent greater than in 1920.

## BIRDS ARE GOOD NEIGHBORS

By Gladys Talbot Edwards  
Farmers have many things which make their work hard for them. Dust storms and hail storms, frost and drought and even floods sometimes ruin the crops. Weeds and insects are the enemies which farmers must always fight. There are hundreds and hundreds of different kinds of weeds which spoil the land and choke out the good little plants, and there are thousands of insects, bugs, worms and flying things that eat up the little plants that the weeds do not kill.

We all know about the cutworms which kill the corn and tomato plants. We know about the boll weevil which ruins the cotton and the army worms and the crickets and locusts and grasshoppers which eat up any kind of plant.

Between the weeds which starve the crops to death, by taking food and moisture from them, and the many kinds of insects that eat the crops if they escape the weeds, it seems as though there is not much chance for a farmer to raise crops at all.

But the farmer has some good neighbors who work all the time for him to save his crops. These neighbors work to kill weeds and they work to kill insects. They even run a day and night shift. Some of them work in the day time and others work at night.

They are really the best sort of neighbors to have because they never gossip and never tell tales. Sometimes they stop for a meal or two, but who wouldn't be glad to invite a neighbor to a meal after he has spent all day killing insects or destroying weeds?

These good neighbors of farmers are birds, and, sad to say, they are often not treated kindly at all by their neighbors, the farmers. They are often shot with guns or sling shots, their nests are destroyed, their eggs are broken or their babies killed. They are not treated kindly or made welcome, and yet the farmers need them very badly to help fight weeds and insects.

**Birds Destroy Insects**  
Birds destroy millions of the insects which eat the farmers' crops. Some people used to believe that birds ate the crops, but now they know that birds eat very little grain compared to the weed seeds and insects they eat. And surely we should be glad to give them a little food in return for their hard work.

Birds would be good neighbors even if they did not work hard to destroy weeds and kill insects. Their beautiful songs make them welcome and their lovely colors help to bring beauty to us. They keep the air of spring about where they can get them, it will be more interesting than ever.

Some birds return to the same nests year after year. I once saw a wren who had had her nest in a tin can come back to it and find that a sparrow had started building a nest in it. Mrs. Wren was very cross. She skipped into the can, and immediately the straws, twigs, and feathers began to fly out of the open end of it. Every few minutes she would hop up into the opening and scold and chatter. Then she would give a flit of her tail and dive into the can again, and out would come more of the sparrow's nest. Mrs. Wren kept this up until she had thrown out every bit of the sparrow's household goods, then she slipped onto a branch just above the tin can and gave a very satisfied concert of chirps and trills. When she had rested herself and soothed her feelings long enough, she started to build her own nest again.

Wrens are very good neighbors as they eat more than their own weight in insects in only a few hours.

In Government Bulletin Number 1456, "Homes for Birds," there are directions for making bird houses. Now is the time to do this. If you have a house for the birds, you will soon have neighbors in it.

What birds are common in your neighborhood? Tell what each looks like.

## IT'S FUN TO SEW



8024. Tot's outfit. Designed in Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 3 requires 2 3/4 yards of 35 inch material, 6 yards of 1 1/2 inch bias fold binding required for trimming. Price 15c.  
8188. Easy to Make Daytime Frock. Designed for sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50. Size 36 requires 4 1/2 yards of 39 inch material. Price 15c.  
Kansas Farmers Union Box 51 Salina, Kansas

## Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

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

## WHY WAR?

Con Travers

Why draw the sword once sheathed,  
Why be as jungle beasts anew,  
Why forfeit all the gains we made as men  
To show the world how great and wise we grew?

Must we again uphold an ancient boast,  
Must we defend ill-gotten gain?  
Then God forbid that we may dare to speak  
Of justice and humility again.

—Extension Bulletin, Nova Scotia.  
YOUR LEADER'S MESSAGE  
Esther Ekblad

There isn't a day that goes by but what we see, hear, or read something about the dreaded monster—war. We as young people, with thoughts and opinions do we profess regarding the conflicts being staged at the present time and of the possibility of us becoming involved.

An unusual but extremely interesting pamphlet was written by the students in the World Problems Class of the F. U. All-State Camp last August, the subject is told in the title, "Farm Youth Talks About War." The following is excerpted from Chap. VI, "What Shall We Do About It?" The writers of this chapter are: Elsie Bezdek, Arthur Amestoy, Katherine Brevig, Sirie Anderson, Ernest Berglund, Ellen Stenson.

"Katherine: War, what a horrible three letter word! We thought the last war was the 'war to end war and make the world safe for democracy.' Sirie: Now we are thinking—what can we do to prevent the next war? Arthur: What shall we do about it? You can see that the twenty-one American republics cannot remain unconcerned by the grave perussions of wars and preparation for wars have been so universally disastrous that it is now as plain as mathematical truth that a nation in any part of the world must be concerned in peace in every part of the world.

Elsie: Yes, what shall we do about it? This is a question that will take thought. Another World War would probably mean the end of our civilization.

Ernest: We have heard of several different remedies that would keep us out of war, but in some way, they did not seem to be the right ones.

Arthur: It is well-known that the social and economic situation in individual nations bears directly on the problem of peace. Peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice, is concerned, therefore, with the improvements of national and international economic conditions.

Elsie: We cannot have peace with only the utterance of the word. The people, though they may be aware of the disastrous effects of war, may be easily led into a war by emotions aroused through propaganda. People must be educated for peace. Another world war may ultimately lead to the destruction of our civilization as has practically been done before in history.

Ernest: One of the first things to do is to take the profit out of war. Arthur: The most expensive and dangerous program which exists today is armaments. We are wondering just what is going to happen when countries build up such huge armies and munitions programs as they are doing. . . .

Elsie: A thorough peace program should be outlined and taught in all schools, from the rural schools throughout college. This would be building a sturdy and broad base for the tower which could be called—international peace.

Katherine: Educating people to be less influenced by the propaganda that is spread by large munitions companies will be a big step toward peace.

Ellen: Today, if never before, there is dire need for our generation to stop, to think, and to act. What have the past wars profited us? Nothing but untold suffering, agony, and destruction, which cannot be wiped out by years or even a generation. For the stains of war are permanent. Let us, therefore, take it upon ourselves as our duty as American citizens to do all in our power to prevent another war."

You will want to read all of this pamphlet, I know; write to us for it, the price, 25c. Remember, this is the work of a group of farm youth who are spending ten days at an All-State Farmers Union Camp; young folks that have the same problems and wants as you and I.

What kind of nests do these birds build?  
What kind of food do they eat?  
Look them up in your class bird book.

Can you tell a true story about a bird?

**Suggestions to Teachers**  
Get a ten-cent bird book which describes the birds in your section of the United States.

Help the class to identify and describe familiar birds.

Order Bulletin No. 1456 for each member of the class. Also Bulletin No. 630, "Some Common Birds Useful to the Farmers."

Have the class keep notebooks. Keep these lessons in a notebook. Read them with the class, or discuss them in class.

Give points for bird house building. Government bulletins may be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**TRUTHS THAT WILL MAKE US FREE**  
Tune—When the Mists Have Cleared Away  
When earth's Nations all shall recognize the Fatherhood of God,  
And His Love shall estimate them,  
As the dew upon the sod,  
When we learn, from laws of nature,  
That we're part of Deity,  
And we treat each other fairly,  
By the laws of Equity.

**CHORUS**  
We shall conquer all oppression, as  
Christ made the waves be still,  
When we learn to know Jehovah, and  
to do His Holy will,  
When we learn to know Jehovah, and  
to do His Holy will.

When the Brotherhood of Man is known, throughout the human race,  
And eternal Justice rules, always, in  
high and lowly place,  
We'll enjoy God's righteous guidance,  
In all things we undertake,  
If we ask, in true submission, for  
His help, for Jesus' sake.

When we end such cruel conflict as  
we've practiced in each war,  
And extend true, noble kindness to  
Mankind, from near and far,  
We shall learn cooperation, that will  
take the place of strife,  
We shall show appreciation, that will  
elevate each life.

When World Patriots are chosen,  
from each legislative band,

And all nations work, in harmony,  
for good, in every land,  
Wars, and other horrid cruelties,  
will be banished, once for all.  
Economic, hard depression, then,  
no more will e'er enthral.

When we know, and feel, true  
friendship, for all people everywhere,  
And the Golden Rule is practiced,  
in each every day affair,  
When contention, hate and malice are  
abandoned, o'er the Earth  
We'll be worthy to participate in  
Freedom's second birth.

Words composed by W. D. Crews,  
in 1932, then 70 years of age, and  
offered for Peace Propaganda. Mr.  
Crews lived in Kansas from April,  
1870 until May, 1881. He was active  
in the early years of organization of  
the Farmers Union in Illinois, and  
has been known all over this central  
west for his Farmers Union work  
and compositions.

**JUNIOR ACTIVITY**  
Esther Ekblad, state Junior leader reports—Last night I visited the Center Hill local in Riley county and found one of the largest gatherings I've been in for some time. They have a number of young folks in that local, but have not had any active junior committee or group. They appointed a committee to go further into the Junior work, and the committee has called a meeting and will give the Juniors a chance to talk for themselves. They are an enthusiastic bunch of people and I'm sure the Farmers Union will be their watch word."

"We had a meeting in the Walsburg local Monday night and we had a nice attendance. The members of a near-by school district in which there are several of our Farmers Union members, put on a program for us which was really a WOW. I gave a short Farmers Union talk, after their planned program. We could have that interest in every locality if the people would only get busy and do a little planning, and get the farmers interested in the Farmers Union and become members."

**BANISH SMUDGY**  
Tell-tale finger marks on the backs of wooden chairs, the woodwork around door knobs, and the metal plates that surround electric light switches reveal careless housekeeping. They should be wiped away with a cloth wrung out of soap suds as a routine part of the daily cleaning procedure in every home.

## THE FARMER'S SPRING POEM

Winter's almost over, there are signs that never fail.  
Urbanites don't think so, as they shovel snow and hail.  
But the farmer—he knows better—to the city man's one letter  
There are six or eight seed catalogs in every farmer's mail.

Last fall, don't you remember? How he vowed he'd never sow  
Another ounce of turnip, or of beans another row.  
But in spring his fancy changes, as his muster ward planting ranges,  
And for weevil and grasshopper once again he'll weed and hoe.

For the catalogs are coming, and on every page we read  
How to grow a ton of onions from a single ounce of seed;  
How to grow six-pound tomatoes, how to grow such big potatoes  
That when we cook for threshers one is all we'll ever need.

On the cover page in colors gleams the redness of the beet  
The green of the cucumber and the golden yellow wheat;  
The sugar corn as white as snow, the brightest colored flowers that blow,  
And the watermelons! Yum! Yum! they look good enough to eat.

So here's to you, seed catalog, bright messenger of spring  
You cover all past failures up, and new hopes to us bring.  
You come before the April showers, your blossoms 'ere the first wild flowers,  
To lure us from old winter's grip, and free our fancies fling.

## RELISHES AND GARNISHES FROM DRIED FRUITS

Holiday meals and every-day meals feel the charm of a novelty when a surprise garnish is served with the main course. This is a trick of European origin which costs hardly anything in comparison to the added elegance it gives to the meal. Dried fruits, which are inexpensive and easily obtained from the base of many of the most delicious of these table "extras."

## PICKLED DRIED APRICOTS

1 cup large dried apricots  
Wash to cover  
1 cup sugar  
3 tablespoons vinegar  
12 whole cloves  
1/2 teaspoon mustard seed  
1/2 two-inch stick cinnamon  
Wash the apricots, then boil them gently for 10 minutes in water to cover. To this add the sugar, vinegar and spices and return to the stove and cook until the apricots are tender but still hold their shape. Pack the fruit into small sterilized jars,

pour over the hot syrup and seal. They will keep indefinitely in a cool place and may be used as needed. Particularly good with veal.

## Sweet Pickled Prunes

4 pounds prunes  
1 1/2 cups sugar  
2 cups vinegar  
1/2 ounce ginger root  
1/2 ounce whole cloves  
1 four-inch stick cinnamon  
Wash the prunes, then soak them in cold water 30 minutes. Bring prunes to a boil in this water, and then drain. While draining cook together the vinegar, sugar and spices and let boil for 10 minutes. Add the prunes and let them simmer in this syrup until tender. Cool, then pack into sterilized jars. Seal and store in a cool place to use as needed. Excellent with beef and fowl.

## Raisin Chutney

1 box seedless raisins  
1 pound brown sugar  
4 tablespoons salt  
4 tablespoons dry mustard  
4 tablespoons ground ginger  
3 medium sized onions, chopped fine  
2 cups water  
Chop the raisins, then put all the ingredients in a heavy kettle and

supporter of the adoption of the U. S. Public Health Service standard milk ordinance in his community, and will be interested in knowing whether or not that ordinance is properly enforced.

The dairyman, who is a good business man, will welcome the adoption of a high standard in the producing and handling of milk—there is a financial reward of higher prices for clean, safe milk. He will also benefit by increased sales because of confidence in the quality of the milk he sells. This has been the history of improved dairy methods. The dairyman who is careless of the health of his herd, who does not keep his cows, dairy barn, utensils and milk house clean, who is not strict about the good health and cleanliness of his milk handlers—is the man who may be wailing that he is discriminated against, when the milk inspector gives him a bad grade on his milk. But if that man is smart, he will thank the inspector for showing him his shortcomings and how to correct them.

The general sanitary rating of towns in Kansas has been greatly raised after the adoption of the standard milk ordinance and there has been an increase in milk consumption in these towns. Towns operating under non-standard ordinances usually fail to require some important protective measures. It is unwise to take the safety of the milk supply for granted and wait until some epidemic of illness is traced to milk, before taking steps to provide the community with the health protection afforded by the U. S. Public Health Service standard ordinance.

Clothing that cannot be washed—coats, suits, and such things—should be sent to the dry cleaner or at the very least, brushed thoroughly and hung out of doors for several hours in the sun. Trouser pockets had best be turned inside out to make sure they are rid of debris that always seems to accumulate in the pockets of men and small boys.

Washable clothing and household furnishings that are to be stored away should be put into the laundry without further ado. Dresses, underwear, blankets, mittens, and scarfs, will benefit by a plunge in soapy water, though no spot or stain is detectable.

Sprinkle them with a patent preparation you have faith in, store them away, and your worries are over no matter how many moths may flutter about the living room lamp. For against these twin bulwarks of defense—cleanliness and the odors of naphthalene and similar products—they will beat their wings in vain.

## VALUE OF SAFE MILK

There is a method by which every community can protect the health of its citizens—one which is of especial benefit to babies and growing children. This method is the adoption of city officials, of the United States Public Health Service standard milk ordinance, sponsored by the Kansas State Board of Health.

Mothers should see that their children drink good, wholesome, safe milk every day, and should know how to take care of pure milk so that it does not become contaminated in the home, before it is consumed. So many babies die of diarrhea and enteritis—intestinal diseases—which are often traced to germ-laden milk. Typhoid fever, septic sore throat, undulant fever, tuberculosis and other diseases have been found to be milk-borne. Therefore, every mother who is interested in the good health and welfare of her children—and what mother is not—will be a strong

## TOMATOES GIVE BIG YIELD IN SMALL SPACE



AN Outstanding Tomato for 1938—Cardinal, an All-America Selection Mention.

when not too cold, will harden them off, so when you finally transplant them again into the garden, they will be healthy and strong. About six weeks is required from planting of seed to removal to the outside garden.

Tomatoes should be a favorite of city gardeners. When staked up so the vines may grow in the air, small space is necessary to supply an average family. Plant food is particularly desirable here, as it is in all tomato plantings, and application of 4 pounds for 100 square feet of area is recommended, with an additional application around the plants after they are half grown for best results.

boil 20 minutes. Stir frequently to prevent burning. Remove from the stove, and stir ingredients until they are well mashed. Cool, then seal in sterilized jars. Serve with meats, or mix small amounts with mayonnaise for a novel salad dressing.

## ROSY MORN RHUBARB PIE

1 1/2 cups sugar  
3 tablespoons flour, or  
1 1/2 tablespoons quick-cooking tapioca  
1-8 teaspoon nutmeg  
1-8 teaspoon salt  
3 cups finely sliced, rosy rhubarb  
2 slightly beaten egg yolks  
1-2 cup shredded pineapple, if desired.

Blend sugar, flour or tapioca, nutmeg and salt; add to rhubarb and mix stir in egg yolks and pineapple. A few sliced strawberries may be included, with or without the pineapple. Place rhubarb mixture in 9-inch pastry-lined pan. Bake in hot oven (425 to 450 degrees F.) about 10 minutes, or until edges of pastry are delicately browned; reduce heat to 325 degrees and bake until filling is almost firm and rhubarb tender. Spread roughly with a meringue made of two remaining egg whites and 4 tablespoons sugar; bake until meringue is temptingly browned. A few drops of vanilla extract improve flavor of meringue and we recommend the addi-



8159. Attractive Daytime Frock. Designed for Sizes: 16, 18, 20, 42, 44 and 46. Size 18 requires 4 1/8 yards of 39 inch fabric. For collar in contrast 3-8 yard. 1 1/4 yard lace edge or ruffling required for trimming. Price 15c.  
8900. Dainty Girls' Frock. Designed in Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 7/8 yard of 39 inch material, plus 1-3 yard contrasting. Price 15c.

Kansas Farmers Union Box 51 Salina, Kansas

tion. Serve pie slightly warm for best flavor.

This rhubarb pie provides a glorious finish to a good home dinner of roast pork, brown gravy, rice, potatoes, cabbage slaw and yeast rolls.

We will begin our Easter dinner with halves of chilled grapefruit and follow with ham loaf, our own canned sweet potatoes, fresh or canned asparagus in cream, head lettuce with catsup dressing, rolls and sponge cake with cream topping.

Ham for the Easter dinner, be it plain or dressed up, is our first choice and this loaf provides an extremely pretty and tasty meat dish.

## TOAST NESTS

Take thick slices of stale bread about three inches square, cut off the corners and scoop out center. (Use waste bread to roll and dry for other things.) Toast nice and brown in the oven. Before taking out of oven, butter generously, drop a whole egg in and cook for a few minutes.

WE THINK AMERICA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL WASHER IS A

FAIRBANKS-MORSE!

★ NEW BEAUTY OF DESIGN  
★ NEW LABOR-ENDING CONVENIENCE  
★ NEW MONEY-SAVING ECONOMY

Only a Fairbanks-Morse offers you the greatest beauty of this new model, finished in white with light blue, black, and chrome trim, plus—

1. Illuminated Tub—Plug in the washer, no interior lights up.

2. Wash Timer Switch—Set to suit the type of fabric being laundered. Should you forget it, the Wash Timer won't—your will find the washer stopped at the proper time.

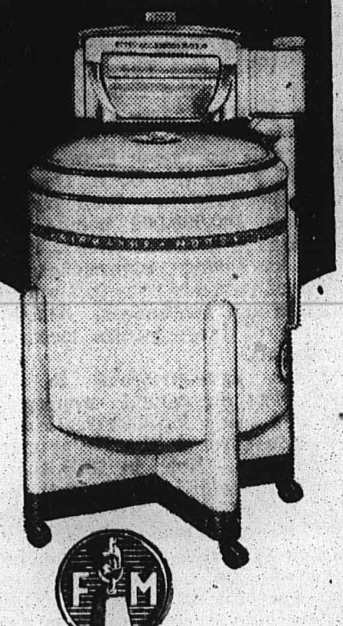
3. Multi-zone, Tangle-proof Hydrostat washing action. Circulates more gallons of water per minute. Washes clothes cleaner, in less time.

4. Overload Porcelain Tub set in rubber and enclosed in baked enameled steel cabinet. Duo-wall construction. Keeps washing water hot longer.

5. Precision-built Mechanism—Few moving parts, all enclosed. Quiet operation. Lifetime lubrication. Exclusive clutch device compensates for wear and eliminates operating noise.

6. Extra Large Super-safe Heavy-duty Wringer with adjustable pressure for different types of garments. Washes clothes cleaner, in less time.

7. Easy-acting Control Levers. Adjustable legs.



Your local Farmers Union Manager will tell you more about these washers that will enable you to

LAUNDRY and LIKE it!

Distributed by

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

Kansas City, Mo.

CLIP AND MAIL TO Kansas Farmers Union Box 51, Salina, Kans.

Please Send Me

THE NATIONAL UNION FARMER

Edited by National President John Vesecky and containing news of national Farmers Union progress and discussions by leaders in the movement.

I am enclosing (25c a year to Farmers Union members and 50c a year to others.)

Name

Rural Route No.

Town

## BUY FERTILIZER PLANT

Eastern Farm Co-ops Now Possess  
Big 100,000 Ton Factory in  
Baltimore

Co-op League News Service  
Columbus, Ohio.—America's first  
cooperative "trust busters" solidified  
their position in March when they  
bought a 100,000-ton commercial fer-  
tilizer plant in Baltimore, Maryland.  
The fertilizer plant, which has  
been operated by the co-ops under  
lease for the last seven years, has  
been taken over by the Fertilizer  
Manufacturing Cooperative, Inc.,  
which was set up for that purpose  
by the Ohio Farm Bureau Coopera-  
tive Association and the Cooperative  
Grange League Federation Ex-  
change. The GLF, as it is popularly  
known, is the largest cooperative pur-  
chasing association in the U. S. It  
was organized under the joint aus-  
pices of the New York State Grange,  
the Dairyman's League and the New  
York Farm Bureau Federation; it  
has 100,000 members in the state and  
did a business of more than \$80,000-  
000 in 1937. The Ohio Farm Bureau  
Cooperative Association serves 78-  
000 members of cooperatives in Ohio.  
The cooperatives broke the strangle-  
hold of the fertilizer trust shortly  
after the World War when farmers  
in Indiana and Ohio began to buy  
fertilizer cooperatively. They suc-  
ceeded in bringing the price of fertilizer  
down more than 30 per cent to all  
farmers and were able to pay patron-  
age dividends on their own sales be-  
sides. The Federal Trade Commis-  
sion, in a recent report, declared that  
the cooperatives must be given credit  
for acting as a yardstick which has  
forced the entire fertilizer industry  
to hold prices in line with actual pro-  
duction costs.

## RECOMMEND SORGHUMS

Provides the Quickest and Safest  
Methods of Stabilizing Blowing  
Wheat Land

Liberal, Kan.—Solid planting of  
grain or forage sorghums provides  
the quickest and safest method of  
stabilizing blowing wheat land in the  
wind erosion area of southwest Kan-  
sas and for getting the fields back  
into profitable production at the  
same time. Soil Conservation Service  
workers believe.

Since wind erosion started in this  
area because of drought and other  
unfavorable conditions, thousands of  
acres of valuable farming land have  
been made unfit for growing wheat  
in their present condition. Crop re-  
sults or trash have been depleted,  
moisture has been lost, and organic  
matter of the rich topsoil has been  
blown away.

Farmers will find sorghums among  
the best, drought-resistant, crops of  
the southern Great Plains, and good  
soil binders because of their extensive  
root system, the Soil Conservation  
Service points out.

Successful production of sorghums,  
the service states, depends upon  
proper seedbed preparation, selection  
of well-adapted and high-producing  
varieties, and planting at the oppor-  
tune time.

Early tillage operations on the con-  
dour and in time to catch and hold  
moisture from the spring rains are  
essential. Sorghums may be plant-  
ed either with a broadcast drill or in  
42-inch rows.

## NO FREE SEED

Government Tells Farmers How to  
Plant But They Provide  
the Seed

The flow of "free seed" letters is  
beginning again, but indications are  
there will be fewer than last year.  
For 15 years the U. S. Department  
of Agriculture has been trying to  
convince 130,000,000 people that it  
has no free seeds or plants. Yet each  
year, as spring approaches, thou-  
sands of requests pour in from farm  
suburbs and penthouses. And all the  
writers of these letters meet disap-  
pointment.

Years ago—previous to 1923—  
there was an annual appropriation  
for free seeds for Congressional dis-  
tribution through the Department of  
Agriculture. But in 1923 the Gov-  
ernment decided to discontinue the  
distribution of this great quantity of  
seed which was only commercial  
garden seed such as could be bought  
from any good seed house and did  
not necessarily represent varieties  
better than those in common use.

Not only does the Department of  
Agriculture have no free seed, it has  
no seeds or plants for sale either.

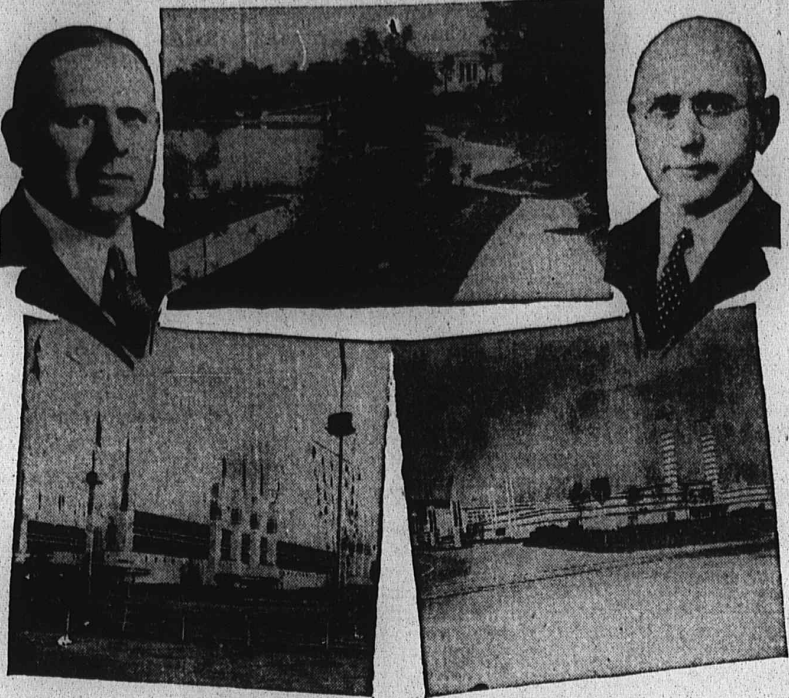
## To Add Farming Course

Beginning next school year, Empor-  
ia vocational agriculture classes will  
be held, the board of education has  
voted. Although the main industry of  
the territory is farming and stock  
raising, the Emporia city schools have  
spent much time and money for wood-  
working and other vocational classes,  
but have never had vocational agricul-  
ture. The action was taken after board  
members visited many school systems  
teaching agriculture as a trade.

A recent court order requiring the  
destruction of rats shipped into Ala-  
bama by the Sun-Field Seed Service,  
makes a total of 15 such actions  
against shipments of this firm in  
recent years, says the Division of  
Seed Investigations of the U. S. De-  
partment of Agriculture. Sun-Field  
Seed Service is one of the names  
used by the American Field Seed  
Company of Chicago, Illinois. In  
1934 this firm shipped seed into Kan-  
sas as "New Victory," represented to  
be winter-hardy. The seed was  
Victory, an old established variety,  
grown in the Pacific Northwest. It  
winter-killed in Kansas.

Remodeling is taking place at the  
headquarters of the Farmers Union  
Grain & Livestock Association at  
Waterville, Kan. "We need more  
room to handle our groceries, and  
more room for our office," explains  
Adolph Samuelson, manager.

Mowing wheat that has made too  
much growth in the spring is not a  
good practice, according to H. H.  
Laude of Kansas State college. The  
damage done to plants usually more  
than offsets the benefits that result  
in checking the rapid growth and re-  
ducing the danger of lodging.



WORLD'S POULTRY CONGRESS ORGANIZES

In the above picture are shown some of the men who are active in promoting it.  
On the right is D. D. Slade, Chairman of the State Committee's Council. A former Presi-  
dent of the National Baby Chick Association, Mr. Slade is known far and wide in poultry  
circles.

On the left is E. B. Heaton, Secretary of the Institute of American Poultry Industries. His  
organization represents the processors and packers of poultry in the World's Poultry Congress  
organization.

The central picture above shows the Cleveland Museum of Art and grounds surrounding it.  
Below are two of the buildings which will house the exhibit. On the right is shown the Hall of Live Poultry and on  
the left is shown a part of the Hall of States and Nations. The two lower buildings cover about  
four acres and will give room for a great many exhibits.

Already several nations have definitely applied for exhibit space and more than thirty have  
announced their intention of planning an exhibit, this in face of the fact that the official  
invitation is barely off the press.

The World's Poultry Congress will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, July 28 to August 7, 1939.

Country Doctor Knows Need  
of Hospitalization for Farmers

Present Expense of Sickness Frightens Many People From Se-  
curing Best of Care—Group Insurance

Who started the prevailing idea  
that hospitals are a great blessing  
to city dwellers but are never need-  
ed in the country? asks Dr. C. H.  
Lerrigo in the Kansas Farmer.

"Personally, I carried a wide coun-  
try practice for 20 years, much of it  
before the days of good roads. Seldom  
did I get a patient from the coun-  
try to go to a hospital. I recall some  
cases where death might have been  
outsmarted with hospital equip-  
ment. But, mind you, my coun-  
try patients rarely had any desire to  
enter a hospital.

"It will cost too much! We can't  
afford it! I'd rather die than go  
there!" I'm scared to go! These were  
the common responses.

"Times have changed, I think.  
Farm folk realize that the hospital is  
of value. The young folks wel-  
come the idea, nowadays. But the  
old argument of expense is still un-  
solved. We are informed that a tax  
of 2 mills on a dollar assessed val-  
uation of real estate will provide hos-  
pital and maintenance. In one well  
settled community, in which the hos-  
pital is a memorial gift, 900 members  
of a Hospital Association, each pay-  
ing 40 cents a week, get hospital  
care for the family and are also en-  
titled to surgeon's fees to the extent  
of \$375.00 for each family.

"Farmers Bulletin 1792 of the U.  
S. Department of Agriculture dis-  
cusses the matter in 40 pages of  
sound argument, and adds several  
pages giving plans for small hospi-  
tals. If subscribers who are inter-

ested will secure and read the bul-  
letin, we shall be glad to have their  
suggestions as to methods that might  
seem reasonable and feasible. The  
following sentences from the bulle-  
tin present the matter of group hospi-  
talization:

"Plan Proves Popular  
"Many patients could and would  
prefer to pay all or part of their  
hospital bills if the sums were small  
and spread over long periods. There-  
fore, the group-hospitalization plan  
has advanced rapidly during the last  
few years. This group plan is the  
payment of a definite sum of mon-  
ey, usually monthly, to the hospital  
for care. This care may or may not  
be needed by the individual or fam-  
ily.

"These plans vary with different  
localities and different hospitals.  
The purpose is to organize by  
groups—industrial, civic, profession-  
al, or other—so that the group is  
made up of normal, healthy persons.  
If individuals outside of group or-  
ganizations were allowed to partici-  
pate in this method of payment,  
those persons who are most frequent-  
ly ill would probably be the ones to  
subscribe to the plan, and a hospital  
could not afford such an arrange-  
ment."

"The amount of the subscription  
to the plan varies with the amount  
of hospital services offered. Usually  
the cost ranges from \$6 to \$12 a  
year for each person. It has been  
estimated that, on an average, a  
group of employed persons will each  
require 1 day's hospital care a  
year."

ments. A Federal Government Com-  
mittee has been appointed with rep-  
resentatives from the Department of  
State, Department of Commerce and  
the Department of Agriculture. Dr.  
C. W. Warburton, Extension Director  
for the Department of Agriculture, is  
chairman and W. D. Tammelen, Chief  
of the Poultry Section of the AAA, is  
Secretary.

The action of the House of Rep-  
resentatives in defeating, by an over-  
whelming majority of 289 to 15, the  
proposal of oleomargarine, has been  
that their product be eligible for  
table use in veterans' hospitals, rep-  
resents a great victory for the dairy  
farmers of this country, said Charles  
W. Holman, secretary of the Nation-  
al Cooperative Milk Producers' Fed-  
eration.

The sum of good Government is  
that which, while it shall restrain  
man from injuring one another, shall  
leave them otherwise free to regu-  
late their own pursuits of industry  
and improvements, and shall not  
take from the mouth of labor the  
bread it has earned.—Thomas Jef-  
ferson.

"If there ever was a time when  
farmers needed to stick to the or-  
ganizations which they have, and  
to support and stand by their own  
tried and true leaders, it is right  
now in this year of 1938. . . . The  
farmer's only safe and sure protec-  
tion is found in his own well estab-  
lished organization."—The Dairy-  
men's League News.

With lower feed prices, the chances  
increase of making more profit sell-  
ing cockerels as fryers and roosters  
rather than as broilers.

Baldwin, Kans., will be host to the  
Holstein Cattle Association of the  
East Central District with its an-  
nual show, April 30. From 25 to 50  
head of high quality stock are ex-  
pected to be shown.

A fellow is wasting a lot of valu-  
able time when he tells a girl that  
he isn't worthy of her. If he would  
keep his mouth shut and marry her,  
she would soon discover the fact for  
herself.—Tyro, in Neodesha Regis-  
ter.

A Paola professional man says the  
questions asked in the Federal Gov-  
ernment census do not cover the ter-  
ritory. One question should be:  
"Would you work if you get a job?"  
—Miami Republican.

## It Takes Thought

Successful Program Is Built on Unity  
Brevity and Variety

Plan the Local meeting of the  
Farmers Union to interest the mem-  
bers, and membership and attendance  
will cease to be worries. When an  
able program committee is on duty,  
the Farmers Union Local has plenty  
of Life. But an evening program  
should be built around something  
more than a "speaker of the even-  
ing" and Roberts' rules of order.

Three words suggest the essence  
of the successful program: brevity,  
variety and unity. Some members  
will sit through a program lasting  
several hours; but the majority will  
resolve "never again." An interest-  
ing program has a variety of fea-  
tures to attract people of different  
tastes, and not too much of any-  
thing. It is much better to stop  
with the members wanting more,  
than to continue too long and have  
them bored.

Unity means a close junction of  
program parts with the weaves of  
the program a single classification  
of thought. If the chief speaker of  
the program is to discuss the prin-  
ciples of the Farmers Union, there  
might be other speakers to tell of  
the differences in farm conditions  
since the days when the Farmers  
Union was first organized. Musical  
numbers might also contrast the mu-  
sic of that day and this, and the  
musicians might dress accordingly.  
A wife of one of the older members  
might tell of her household duties  
of that day which were different  
from today.

Build About Central Theme

A specialist has been called a per-  
son who knows a great deal about al-  
most nothing. And, joking aside, the  
most attractive and beneficial pro-  
gram is the one that probes deep  
into one subject. If the chief speak-  
er is one who will discuss current  
legislation, others might make short  
speeches explaining the technique of  
law-making, the set-up of Congres-  
sional committees, and how invest-  
igations are made as bills are stud-  
ied before committee recommenda-  
tion, and passed by Congress. Illus-  
trations might be planned to give  
entertainment.

The aim of every program should  
be to get the present better ac-  
quainted with each other and to get  
all to participate in the program to  
some degree. Fundamental in the  
Farmers Union program is that the  
organization is built from the mem-  
bership from the ground up. The  
members who become active in  
Local Farmers Union programs the  
stronger will become their interest in  
the state and national developments.

Such topics as current events,  
special newspaper articles, book re-  
views, if chosen carefully, fit into  
nearly any type of Farmers Union  
program.

The ridiculous in the program of-  
ten points to something most import-  
ant and serious; anyhow, good fun  
is always worth-while. Subjects of  
some absurd debates might include:  
"A pig will make a better ladies'  
pet than a lap-dog," or "men with-  
out money are better off than men  
without wives," or "The 1938 Farm  
Act has weaknesses of incompleteness  
greater than expressed compli-  
cations of operation."

Program preparation with auxil-  
iary speeches pave the road to future  
Farmers Union leadership. Practice  
in public speaking means practice in  
"public" thinking. And thinking is  
effective in Farmers Union activity.

Commercial potato growers in  
Douglas county have received their  
production goals for this year, which  
for the county as a whole is a six  
per cent reduction from last year's  
acreage. Unless a referendum vote  
is called on making the national pro-  
gram mandatory, it will remain vol-  
untary.

"Crooked contour rows don't look  
so bad when there are big ears of  
corn hanging on them," points out  
Joe Birk, Coffey county farmer.

## NOT AGAINST CONSUMER

Farm Co-ops Attempt Only to Bring  
"Living Prices" to Farmers

Occasionally farm co-operative  
marketing associations get in the  
dohouse so far as the consumer is  
concerned. The consumer mistaken-  
ly believes that these groups are at-  
tempting to force the price of farm  
products to the highest possible  
level.

Some co-ops may try this—but  
they are in the minority, and they  
are doomed to fail. The big, far-  
sighted co-operatives know as well  
as anyone that you can't inflate  
prices unreasonably without narrow-  
ing and destroying your market.  
What these co-ops are trying to do  
is to bring to the farmer a "living  
price" for what he raises—a price  
that will pay expenses, and return  
him some profit for his labor and his  
investment. And at the same time,  
they are trying to lower the cost of  
distribution, which is as important  
to the consumer as to the producer.  
Agricultural marketing co-opera-  
tion doesn't mean exploiting buyers.  
It means a balanced price, which is  
fair and attractive to all involved.—  
Industrial News Review.

DISCUSS CROP  
INSURANCE FOR  
KAS. FARMERS

(continued from page 1)

to get to the trough and take their  
share of the feed and no more," said  
Roy Green, "then I'll be willing to  
talk to you about crop price insur-  
ance."

Insurance premiums will be put  
into force only after the most care-  
ful study of crop prospects of the  
individual farm. Premiums will vary  
even from county to county. When  
a farm has not been heretofore en-  
tered in a AAA program, and its  
record is not available, then an ap-  
praisal will be taken, and the ap-  
praisal will be averaged with the  
county average to determine the  
crop insurance premium. Risk will  
stand on their own. The program  
will be a huge pool, with each farm-  
er paying according to his own risks.

Stored grain will be in bonded  
warehouses, and in every case will  
be in sufficient quantity to cover all  
premiums paid. If a farmer pays  
his premium in cash, the government  
transforms the cash into storage  
wheat immediately.

The premiums will have been cal-  
culated carefully, and in time should  
amount to enough to cover all loss-  
es, based on crop losses in past years.  
However, if unusually heavy losses  
should be met in the next few years,  
the Insurance corporation has a re-  
serve of \$100,000,000 to meet such  
possible losses.

The program includes nothing that  
should obstruct the flow of wheat to  
mill consumption or export, said Mr.  
Green. The insurance wheat will be  
earmarked as insurance wheat and  
will be sold only when losses are to  
be paid. There will be no chance of  
any dumping onto the market to  
any appreciable degree.

Storage will be limited to grades  
1, 2 and 3 wheat. When a farmer  
has premium wheat it will be econ-  
omical for him to sell for cash, and

## We Manufacture--

Farmers Union Standard  
Accounting Forms

Approved By Farmers Union  
Auditing Association

Grain Checks, Scale Tickets

Stationery

Office Equipment Printing

the  
CONSOLIDATED  
printing and stationery co.  
SALINA, KANSAS

## Price List of Vaccines and Serums

## CATTLE

Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection.	50c
Money back guarantee, per dose	7½c
Blackleg Bacterin, Life protection 100 dose lots, per dose	7½c
Bovine Mixed Bacterin—For prevention and treatment of shipping	7½c
Bovine Hemorrhagic, 100 dose lots, per dose	7½c
Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment.	7½c
100 dose lots, per dose	1.00
Mastitis Bacterin (gargot), 10 doses	1.00
Calf Scours Bacterin, 10 doses	1.00
Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head),	1.00
used with cold iron	1.00
Branding iron. 3 inch bronze letter	1.00
Special brands \$3.00 each.	
De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves	1.00
and goats. For 50 head	3.00
Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or castration and on	2.00
screw worms. Per gallon	2.00
Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last at 40 cc or 20 cc size	2.00
Two Needles, 2½x, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra	50
needles, 3 for	

## HOGS

Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 ccs	.75
Virus, 100 ccs	1.65
Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Flu," swine plague, hemorrhagic	.08
Septicemia, Para-typhoid, etc., per dose	.08
Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms,	3.50
per box of 50 with instruments	1.00
Cresol Dip Disinfectant, per gallon	1.00

## HORSES

Equine Influenza Bacterin—distemper, influenza, shipping	1.25
Equine Polyvalent Bacterin—for abscessed infections, fistulous	\$1.25
witthers, etc. 10 doses	
Colic Capsule for horses—indicated in colic and gastric indi-	1.00
gestion, 3 in box	
Purgative Capsules for horses. Rapid. Dependable. 3 in box	1.00
Dalling Gun, Brass, heavy nicked. For giving capsules to	2.00
horses and cattle. Only	

## POULTRY

"Big Pay" mineral. For all livestock and poultry	\$4.25
100 pound bag. (5 bags \$20.00)	
Poultry Antiseptic Tablets. 100 tablets makes	1.00
100 gallons drinking water, box	
Respirators. Used in lung type poultry diseases.	1.50
100 tablets to box	1½c
Poultry Worm Tablets, adult size, per dose	
100 tablets to box	
Poultry Worm Tablets, adult size, per dose	
100 tablets to box	
We Sell Results—At Reasonable Prices—That's What You Want.	
Direct Orders, with remittance, to	

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51

SALINA, KANSAS

Phone 947

## Classified Ads

FREE CATALOG—Frostproof, Cer-  
tified, Field-Grown Cabbage and On-  
ion Plants. Also Tomato, Pepper,  
Sweet Potato, Eggplant, Cauliflower,  
and other plants. Special offers.  
Write today. Union Plant Co., Tex-  
arkana, Ark. 5-28

For Better  
Live Stock Sales

ship to

"Your Own Firm"

The Farmers Union

Kansas City - Wichita - Parsons

## LOCAL SUPPLIES

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

Cash must accompany order.	
This is necessary to save ex-	
penditure in postage and mailing.	
Application Cards, 20 for.....	5c
Constitution.....	5c
Credentialed Blanks, 10 for.....	5c
Demit Blanks, 15 for.....	10c
Local Sec. Receipt Book.....	25c
Farmers Union Watch Fob.....	50c
Farmers Union Button.....	25c
F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c	
Farmers Union Song Book 20c	
Business Manual.....	5c
Delinquency Notices (100) 25c	
Secretary's Minute Book.....	50c
Book of Poems, (Kinney).....	25c
Above, lots of 10 or more 20c	
Above, lots of 100, each 15c	
Militant Voice of Agri- culture (John Simpson)	
each.....	75c

WRITE TO

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51

Salina, Kansas

There's POWER

IN THIS  
FAIRBANKS-MORSE  
MODEL 5CT3

A lot of POWER has been packed into this table model,  
and that means volume aplenty for any occasion. Ask your  
Farmers Union Manager about this trim, compact, artis-  
tically designed table model. It is typical of the Fairbanks-  
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